REEL

no.

17
UNWCC

CHARGE FILES

POLAND vs. GERMANS

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Poland vs. Germans

Charge Files

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 841

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

1/ HERSTEN, Willy - Obersturmfuhrer, head of the personnel department of Reckmann's engineering firm.

2/ RECKMANN, Richard - Owner of engineering firm.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942.

Gottbus-Strosbitz.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment. a) acc. 1) b) Complicity in murder. acc. 1)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Both accused were responsible for the ill-treatment of Polish workers in their employment. With the knowledge of Reckmann, the accused Kersten was responsible for the hanging of one of the workers, this being done to intimidate the other Poles.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him:

**Erich Balzko:** Witness was one of a number of Poles who were employed as forced labour by Reckmann's firm which was building a railway track to a pit in Cottbus. The accused Kersten was in charge of the personnel. He ill-treated them and encouraged the foremen to do so. On one occasion one of the Polish workers /whose name witness did not know/ slapped a foreman's face, after great provocation. Kersten handed the Pole over to the Gestapo, who hanged him in a forest near Eichenrode. The accused Kersten was present at the execution. Witness had been told by a Lagerfuehrer, named Bennecke, that in a conversation with him, Kersten had admitted that he had been responsible for the execution, as he wanted it to be a warning to the other Poles employed on the construction work.

As regards the accused Reckmann, witness stated that he /R./ knew about Kersten arranging for the execution and appeared to approve, as he did nothing to prevent it. Reckmann ill-treated the workers, including witness, and on one occasion witness saw him beating a young Jewish worker with a leather belt until the victim was covered with blood. Witness had been told by Reckmann's chauffeur that when they were driving in the Warsaw ghetto, accused ordered the chauffeur to drive right into a crowd of Jews who could not manage to get out of the way quickly enough.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused are responsible as principals.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

/Dr Marian Muszkat./

Polish Delegate to the UNWCC.
UNIFIED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY

CASE No. 42

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

1. BOHUSCH Wilhelm - Revier Oberwachmeister der Schutzpolizei

(Not to be translated.)

2. STRELKA Alois - Revier Oberwachmeister or Hauptwachmeister der Schutzpolizei

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1945
Trzebinia, Chrzanów District, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder
Ill-treatment
Complicity in deportation

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, Bohusch Wilhelm and Strelka Alois, in their capacity Revier Oberwachmeister and Revier Hauptwachmeister der Schutzpolizei respectively, during the German occupation in Trzebinia and neighbourhood, arrested, took part in deportation, ill-treated and killed several Poles.

TRANSMITTED BY... The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Cracow. The Examining Magistrate interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Elżbieta JANUS: In the night of 30th to 31st of December, 1944, two Gestapo-men, Strelka and Bohusz entered our flat together with some Ukrainians. Strelka slapped her on the face and manhandled and ordered to show Slusarczyk's house and to knock. Slusarzyck did not want to open the doors. They then broke into and the witness saw Slusarzyck son descending the stairs. Bohusz and Strelka took out revolvers and shot at him, Slusarzyck fell dead. Before they killed Wojciech Slusarzyck the witness had heard moaning and crying of the beaten Feliks Slusarzyck. They then together with the witness and Slusarzyck ordered to go to Wronski. They did not want to open the doors. The doors were then broken and Bohusz and Strelka shot at Mrs. Wronska but missed her. Wronska was inhumanly beaten up by the accused and the whole lot proceeded to Skalny. They broke into Skalny's flat and Skalny himself was taken out into the field. When he tried to escape he was shot at by the accused and fell dead. Strelka climbed onto the corpse and kicked it with boots.

The witness was then deported to the Oświęcim concentration camp and is unaware as to the fate of the remaining fellow-prisoners.

2. Katarzyna MICHALOWSKA: Strelka visited their home very often as he was looking for Michałowska's brother. As he did not find her brother, he beat her up so inhumanly that she never regained her strength again. She was then arrested and again beaten by Strelka who demanded of her to give away her brother. During her absence Strelka came to her place and beat the children. Finally, on the 6th November, 1944, Strelka and Bohusz caught her brother in Langiewicz St. in Cracow and shot him.

3. Helena DUDA: On the 10th of October, 1944, the unknown persons killed the German commander. Strelka and Bohusz came then to the witness's place, dragged out her husband, Stanisław Duda, and killed him in the court of his house, in the presence of his wife.

4. Feliks WISNIEWSKI: During the German occupation he worked as a commissar and had plenty of opportunity to watch Bohusz and Strelka. Both belonged to the Gestapo, although they seldom wore uniform. Wisniewski himself was a witness to the following crimes committed by the accused: 1. They killed Wida and Filipowicz behind the church in Trzebinia. 2. Almost every day they carried out hold-ups and Searches at the railway station. They robbed the passengers of their goods, beat them and deported many of them to various concentration camps. On the eve of the murder committed on three young Poles in Tenczynek, the accused took automatic weapon and went to Tenczynek. There they killed the above said Poles. Having very often visited the German police headquarters the witness was able to state that whenever the accused entered a cell where Poles were imprisoned, horrible cries and moaning could be heard from there.

The above facts were confirmed by the following persons: - Stanisław Kozłowski, Stanisław Polikiszak, Jan Kozłowski, Kazimierz Skalny, Alojzy Aksamit, Izakher Mandelbaum, Maria Gruch, Hозеf Augustynek, Admińska Kožek, Bronisława Bartosiak, Władysław Piliszyrk and Tomasz Pikuła.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision: (b) the probable defence: (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: -

[Signature]

/Dr. HANIA HUSZKA/
The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
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Note: BORGSTEDT and 2
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

### POLISH

#### CHARGES AGAINST

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1. BORGSTEIT - Betriebsführer</th>
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<td>2. KOWAL Heimrich - SS-Unterscharführer Lagerführer</td>
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### Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- **1942 - 1944**
- Jawiszowice & Brzeza, Poland.

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

- **Ad 1. Ill-treatment**
- **Ad 2. Ill-treatment resulting in death**
  - Complicity in deportation

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused BORGSTEIT, in his capacity as a supervisor of the pits in Jawiszowice and Brzeza/Betriebsführer, being in charge of the prisoners of Oswiecim concentration camp's branch in Jawiszowice, ill-treated them inhumanly, forced to work 17 hours daily in the pit, beat with the handle of his pick and ordered to kill the prisoners should they not work hard enough.

The accused KOWAL, in his capacity as a Lagerführer of the camp in Jawiszowice, imposed heavy punishments on the prisoners, beat them with dogs, flogged and caused death of a prisoner.

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**TRANSMITTED BY**

*The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.*

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witness and obtained statement from him:

Kurt Julius GOLDSTEIN: Was an inmate of the Jawiszowice concentration camp /a branch of the Oświęcim concentration camp/ since August, 1942. The inmates of the camp were employed as miners in the pits of Jawiszowice and Berezia. Two persons were responsible for the pits: the director, Heine, and the Betriebsfuhrer, BORGSTEDE. Borgstedt introduced 17 working hours daily for the prisoners. He also beat them frequently with the hammer of his pick. Usually, he did it when the workers reported to the pits in the morning. The witness himself suffered heavy injuries as result of Borgstedt's beatings. He said: "Schlag die Hunde tot, wenn sie nich arbeiten wollen" /beat the dogs dead if they don't want to work/. Once a following incident occurred in the pit. A certain prisoner, named BLUMENSTEIN, was late to the morning shift. For this offence he was so beaten up by Borgstedt with a hammer that he fell ill and as unfit for work was sent to the gas-chamber in Oświęcim. The man in charge of the camp in Jawiszowice /Lagerfuhrer/ was a certain German, named KOWAL Heinrich, /1942 - 1944/. His attitude towards the prisoners was that of utmost cruelty and ruthlessness. He imposed flogging for the smallest offence /25 strokes/ and found particular pleasure in baiting dogs at the prisoners. He also refused to establish a dispensary in the camp thus causing deportation of many of the prisoners to the gas-chambers of Oświęcim who otherwise could have been cured. Weak and ill persons were sent to death. In winter 1942/43 Kowal chose a prisoner as his victim and chased him with his hammer so long until the prisoner ran into the electrically laden cable and was killed on the spot.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals
/b/ --
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. HANAN MUSZKAT/
The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.
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*MUeller, Hermann*
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 844**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>MÜLLER Hermann - A farmer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1941 - 1944</td>
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<td>Gajewo, Pomorze, Poland</td>
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<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
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<td>Complicity in deportation</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, during the German occupation of Gajewo, ill-treated the Poles employed at his estate, beat them, forced to hard work and collaborated with the German authorities in deporting Polish nationals to concentration camps.

**Transmitted by** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Grudziądz. The Examining Magistrate interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. **Maria Łyczynska**: A domestic servant at the estate of Hermann Mueller who stayed in Gajewo during the war. In November, 1939, Mueller sent the witness to deliver a message to a certain Pole, named Zielinski, that the latter should report to the German police-station in Gajewo. Zielinski did as ordered and was consequently arrested. He was presumably deported and killed as he was never heard of again. Mueller also caused arrest of another Pole, Goleczki, who was deported to the concentration camp in Schuthof and who died there after 6 months of imprisonment Mueller himself said so to the witness. Łyczynska also saw Mueller beating a Polish woman, Pelioja Cmrowa, on the face.

2. **Marian Niedźialek**: An inhabitant of Gajewo. Had known Muller before the war when Muller came to his father-in-law to Gajewo. Niedźialek worked as a land-labourer at Muller’s estate from 1941. The accused beat Niedźialek very often for the smallest offence and once called the German police who beat the witness cruelly. They beat him with a stick and kicked with heavy boots and once hit him so strongly on the face that they knocked out two teeth. Mueller ill-treated all his workers. He was responsible for deportation of Zielinski and Goleczki. He also caused deportation of the witness to the concentration camp in Elbląg in March, 1941.

3. **Wiktoria Trymarśka**: An inhabitant of Gajewo, worked at the estate of Muller’s father-in-law, Knosp, from 1928. Some two years before the war arrived in Gajewo Muller. Muller treated the Polish workers badly. He forced them to work beyond their endurance and reported to the German police for the smallest offence. He beat and caused the police to beat Niedźialek and Goleczki and beat himself Pelioja Cmrowa. On Muller’s demand were deported to concentration camps Goleczki Leon and Zielinski Bronisław who probably died as nothing was heard of them ever since.
(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

[a] The accused is responsible as principal.
[b] - - -
[c] The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

/Dr. Marian Miziak/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as owners of the "Holzwerk" in Piotrków Trybunalski, committed the following crimes on the Jewish forced labourers of the said works:

1. On 20th November, 1942, selected and shot 10 persons, leaders of the Jewish community.
2. In December, 1942, Dittrich together with Fischer shot 13 Jews
3. On 20th Dec., 1942, took part together with the "Schupo" and the Ukrainians in execution of 550 Jews.
4. Dittrich Margarethe, as a manager of Dittrich's and Fischer's firms branch in Roemerstadt took from the factory in Piotrków 100 Jews/60 men, 9 women and 1 child/ for the purpose of employing them in Roemerstadt. None of them ever reached Roemerstadt and all were killed.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Heszok JURKIEWICZ: An inhabitant of Piotrków Trybunalski. In August, 1942, was created a ghetto in Piotrków. On 13th October, 1942, 1000 persons were taken from the ghetto to the premises of Dittrich’s and Fischer’s factory. Shortly afterwards all Jews were ordered to give to the managers of the factory all their valuables. On 20th November, 1942, 10 persons from among the leading men of the Jews in the camp, were personally selected by Dittrich and Fischer and shot on the same day in the forest of Rakow. The execution was carried out by Dittrich, Fischer and SD together with the Ukrainians. The corpses were buried by the inhabitants of the ghetto. The witness was among them. At the beginning of December, 1942, 15 workers were stopped by Dittrich and Fischer they were returning home from work and shot on the spot, in the premises of the factory. Immediately after the execution Dittrich and Fischer summoned all workers and declared that they were shot because of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin and that all the Jews would face the same fate. On the 20th of December, 1942, Dittrich & Fischer, together with the "Schupo" and the Polish blue police took part in executing of 500 Jews in the forest near Rakow. After the execution they were drunk and boasted that they had fulfilled a just work and completed a just job. In July, 1944, 100 persons from the factory were deported to Remerstadt where Dittrich’s wife, Margarethe was supposed to be a manager. She took the workers and nothing was heard of them ever since.

2. Dawid PLOWNEK: Was working with the "Hakwerk" from 1942 to 1944. He confirmed all above stated facts and added that Dittrich and Fischer ill-treated both Polish and Jewish workers. They beat them with sticks and wooden cudgels, baited dogs and kept on starvation rations. In 1944 they deported about 900 persons to Buchenwald. The witness was among the 900.

The above facts were confirmed by ISCHAJA BUSKOWA.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MARIAN MUSEKAT/
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
WINTER, J. E.

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 846

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

WINTER Theodor - A Wachtmeister of police

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1945
Gilzum and neighbourhood, Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a police Wachtmeister in Gilzum, was in charge of the slave-labourers. During the period of 1941 - 1945 he very often beat them with a stick, iron chain or imposed fines and flogged the workers.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. **Władysław KWIATKOWSKI**: Previously a P.O.W. in Germany then attached to the farmer, Hermann Wolter, in Gilzum. He lived in the Polish camp for forced labourers in the same village. He worked from dawn to dusk for a very low pay of 7 Mk per week. Food was very scarce and Kwiatkowski suffered from acute hunger. Once he politely asked his employer for an increase in his food-ration. Wolter refused to do so and reported by phone to the police. On the same day a Wachtmeister, Winter, came to the camp and ordered all Poles to line up. He then ordered Kwiatkowski to undress and beat him with a heavy iron chain that had an iron leaden ball at the end so long until Kwiatkowski lost consciousness. When he recovered he found out that his eye was bleeding and his whole head and body were covered with bleeding wounds. The bruises and scars on his body and face remained up to this day. In 1944 Kwiatkowski repeated his plea for an increase of food and was sentenced to three weeks of penal camp. Kwiatkowski was aware of other Poles also having been beaten by Winter.

During the beating Winter explained to the present Poles that Kwiatkowski was beaten because of his demand for an increase in food-ration.

2. **Józef WALIGÓRA**: Previously a P.O.W. in Germany then attached to a farmer, Himke Herbst. Lived in a camp for Polish forced labourers in Gilzum. There he witnessed a following incident: a German Wachtmeister, named Winter, came to their camp and ordered all Poles to line up. He then brought Kwiatkowski and ordered him to undress. Then he beat Kwiatkowski with an iron chain so long until Kwiatkowski was bleeding profusely and lost consciousness. The bruises and cuts on Kwiatkowski's face and body can still be seen to-day. Winter explained to the Poles that Kwiatkowski was beaten because he dared to ask for an increased food-ration. Two days before this incident occurred, Winter beat heavily the witness, The reason for it was a small misunderstanding between Waligóra and his employer. He, too, ill-treated many other Poles, but as they left the area, the witness could not recollect their names. In October, 1941, Waligóra saw Winter beating in the same manner another Pole, Czesław Myszkowski, the reason for it being that Myszkowski refused to eat breakfast given to him by his employer because it was dirty. Waligóra also saw Winter ordering another Pole, Wallenty Golec, to come with Winter into a room where Winter beat the Pole so cruelly that when Golec left the room his whole body was covered with bleeding wounds. Winter also ordered Golec to pay a fine of 25 Mk. The fine was imposed for being 10 minutes late.

The above facts were confirmed by: - Kwiatkowski Tadeusz
Wojtik Paweł
Mizerka Zygmunt
Kudlacik Jan
Stysiński Józef
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ ---
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. HANNAH MUSZKAT/
The Polish Representative on the UNCC
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<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 847.

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

Fitting Adam - Ortsgruppenleiter

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

January, 1945.

January, 1945, Gérne Błażnica, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On 21st of January, 1945, the Ortsgruppenleiter, Adam FITTING, shot dead a Pole, Józef Szwiernia, the reason for it being that Szwiernia wanted to get back his property.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Janiszyn. The Examining Magistrate interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Ewa SZWIERTNIA: On the 21st of January, 1945, the family Szwiertnia received a permission from the Antkomissar in Skoczów to take their property in Górne Bkaźnice. When they arrived there, they found out that out of 4 horses, 2 were missing. They were told that the horses were taken by the German, Adam Fitting, and that they were at the place of Franciszek Brudny. The witness, her husband and her son proceeded then to Brudny and found the horses. They took the horses and went back. On the way they met Adam Fitting who held something in his outstretched hand. The witness got scared and together with her son, Karol, hid themselves in the bushes. Her husband, Józef Szwiertnia, remained at the cart. In a few minutes they heard shots and when they approached the cart they saw Józef Szwiertnia lying dead.

The above statement was fully confirmed by Karol SZWIERTNIA who added that he managed to see Fitting shooting at his father. Józef Szwiertnia was shot at twice.

2. Jan SŁAŃCZAK: In January, 1945, was working as a land-worker with an "Umiedler" Engel. Engel had Szwiertnia's horses which he gave to the Schulleiter, Adam Fitting. Once, Fitting was not at home, came Szwiertnia with his wife and son and took away their horses. At that moment came Fitting and shot at Szwiertnia. The witness did not see him firing, he heard the shots, however, and saw Fitting coming with a revolver in his hand. The witness also saw Szwiertnia lying dead.

3. Stefania FŁINTA: Was forced to work as a domestic help at the accused's place. She stated that the accused belonged to the NSDAP and held a rank of the ortgruppenleiter.

The above facts were confirmed by: Helena FŁINTA.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ 
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/DR. HARIK MUSZKAT/
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
ZIMMERMANN, Arthur

Date Submitted: 13 AUG 1947
Decision of Committee I: On the first charge only
CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Artur ZEMERMANN - Bezirkswachmeister</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1943 Dąbrowa Tarnowiecka, Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused in his capacity as a Bezirkswachmeister in Dąbrowa Tarnowiecka, took part in arresting and escorting the Poles. He shot dead several Poles who tried to escape and a number of Jews /the exact figure is unknown/.

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*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Tarnów. The Examining Magistrate interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Ewa Blaunerund: In the evening of January, 1943, the witness's sister went out to collect her shoes from Antoni Podosel. There were no more Jews left over in Dębowa then. The sister was killed by Zimmermann in the market not far from the well. She had presumably been betrayed by Podosel. The witness is aware of several other Jews having been killed by Zimmermann, she was unable, however, to state their names.

2. Jan Ziołek: In January, 1943, 23rd of January, a train proceeding from Tarnów to Szczucin was held up and several passengers were detained by the Germans. Among others was also Wojciech Dziubasik. As Dziubasik was afraid of compulsory deportation to Germany he tried to escape and was wounded by the escort. He was then brought over to the police-station. After a short interrogation Zimmermann escorted him to put him under arrest. On the way Dziubasik again tried to escape and was shot dead by Zimmermann in Kościuszko Street in Dębowa.

3. Bronisława Labuż: Her brother, Wojciech, proceeded in the train from Szczucin to Tarnów in November, 1943. In Dębowa the train was held up by the Germans and Labuż's brother detained as he had bacon with him. On the way to the police-station he tried to escape and was seriously wounded. When he was later escorted by Zimmermann to the physician he tried again to escape and was shot dead by Zimmermann.

4. Stefania Baszakowa: An inhabitant of Dębowa. In the evening of a certain day in February, 1944, Baszakowa walked along the street Piłsudski and met the Bezirkswachmeister, Zimmermann escorting Tadeusz Swierzb. Suddenly Swierzb started fleeing whereat Zimmermann fired at him wounding him on the leg. He then handed him over to the Gestapo and nothing was heard of Swierzb ever since.

The above facts were confirmed by: Józefa Swierzb, Józef Swierzb, Helena Swierzb, Józef Skrzyniarz.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ — — —
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. HARIAN HUSZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
POESCHEL, Johann

Date Submitted: 13 AUG 1947

Decision of Committee 1

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 849

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>POESCHEL Johann - A gendarme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942

Ciążkowice, Tarnów district, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a gendarme of the German occupation forces, shot dead in the village Ciążkowice, Tarnów district, three persons of Jewish creed, Polish nationality.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Tarnów. The Examining Magistrate interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Stanisław KITA: A farmer. In spring 1942 he was ordered to take a cart and bring a German gendarme, Johann Poeschel and a Polish constable, Brągiel, to Grobdzian. On the way he was ordered to stop and wait. After a couple of minutes Poeschel and Brągiel returned with two Jews and one Jewish woman. They got all on the cart and ordered the witness to go back. Not far from the school they met Majcher who brought another cart. Poeschel and the two Jews got onto the cart and disappeared behind the corner. At that moment the witness heard two shots and when he himself turned round the corner he saw two corpses lying on the road. He recognised the two Jews whom Poeschel had brought earlier to his cart.

2. Stanisław KRYBICKI: A clerk of the Ciqąkowice Local Council. In summer 1942 Poeschel shot dead a certain Jew, named Jacob who came to Ciqąkowice from Tuchow, allegedly without permission. Poeschel ordered the witness to remove the corpse as the witness was an employee of the Local Municipality. The corpse was lying behind the school building and had a wound at the back of the head. A friend of Krybicki, Stefan Regiec, told him that Poeschel said to him that the Jew he had just killed was his 183rd Jewish victim.

3. Tadeusz GADEK: A merchant. In summer 1942, the witness believed it was on the 22nd or 23rd of July, when he came to the market in Ciqąkowice he found out that Poeschel shot dead a certain Jew who came from Tuchow. The Jew was lame. The Jew was believed to have come without permission and therefore was shot by Poeschel. When Poeschel met the witness he ordered him to remove the corpse. The corpse was lying in a pool of blood and had a wound at the back of the head.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as personal principal.
/b/ --
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted By

/Dr. MARIAN KUSZMAT/
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>13 AUG 1947</td>
<td>'A' for illegal arrests (see comments).</td>
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CARDS CHECKED - LIST #3
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1939 Bukowiec /Poland/ |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Complicity in illegal arrest |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a member of the "Selbstschutz" in Bukowiec, at the end of 1939, took part in arresting Poles who were consequently executed.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Grudziądz. The Examining Magister interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Alfons WARDZINSKI: An inhabitant of Bukowiec. Had known the accused before the war. On 27th October 1939, at night, the witness was arrested and brought over to Maciejewski’s inn where all arrested Poles were gathered. Wide arrests were carried out that night by the Selbstschutz. Although the witness himself was not arrested by the accused he saw him bringing other men to the inn. They were then sent to Gawroniec. The accused belonged to the escort. Mrosenick was a member of the S.A. but the witness is ignorant as to the rank the accused held there.

2. Felicja SZWEDOWA: On 27th October, 1939, the accused together with another German, named Kohleyer, came to Szwedowa’s place and arrested her husband. As the witness found out later, her husband was transported to Jastrzębie but nothing was heard of him again.

3. Zofia ARNOLD: On October 26th, 1939, the witness saw the accused escorting an arrested Pole, Franciszek Rozenkiewicz, who was never heard of again.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as accessory and principal.

/b/ -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

/Dr. HARIAN HUSZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
REGISTERED NOS.

851 TO 860
REGISTERED NOS.

851 to 860
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von HASE, WILG

Initial: 1998/11 5000 64730 54/1

10/1/1987
**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Polish Charges Against German War Criminals**

**Case No. 851**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Von Laage Willi - SS-Sturmbannführer</th>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1940 - 1943</th>
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<td>Cracow and neighbourhood</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Mass-murder and massacres</th>
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**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused, in his capacity as a chief of staff of the commander-in-chief SS-troops and police forces for the district of Cracow, was fully responsible for, and took personal part in, selecting Jews for liquidation, killing of old, weak and ill persons, children, women, mothers and took part in liquidation of the Cracow ghetto, approximately 2000 persons, ordered and carried out liquidation of the ghetto in Bochnia, ordered and supervised the liquidation action in the camps of Szabnie and Płaszów, and tortured and persecuted the inmates of the camp in Płaszów.

**Transmitted by** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
Evidence concerning this charge is in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.R.C.C.

1. Alfred BURKE: In March, 1943, the Sturmbannfuehrer, Haase, supervised the liquidation of the Cracow ghetto. When the commander of the camp, Goeth, sorted out another 80 men fit for work, Haase opposed the order and ordered the witness heard it himself/ to shoot the whole lot - "den ganzen Haufen nieder zuschliessen". The order was carried out.

2. Isack and Mojzesz BLUM: On the 14th March, 1943, Haase ordered and took part in driving 5000 Jews together at the Zgoda Place in Cracow. Children and the old people were shot on the spot, the rest was despatched to Osviscin and there gased. In September, 1943, he took part in liquidation of the ghetto in Bochnia. 1,000 Jews were sent to the camp in Szebnie for work, the remaining 3500 were shot on the spot. Obersturmbannfuehrer Haase, who took part in all the shooting, found particular pleasure in killing children. When 4,500 Jews were gathered in the camp of Szebnie, he took part in killing the inmates. Of 4300 persons only 80 managed to survive.

Blum Mojzesz witnessed the events in Cracow, and Izak Blum in Cracow, Bochnia and Szebno.

3. Herman POLIER: Inmate of the camp in Szebnie. Extract from statement: "On 8th October, 1943, the camp in Szebnie was partly liquidated, partly transferred to other camps. The action was ordered and supervised by the commander of all camps in the Cracow District, Haase."

4. Marek ANINEFELD: Inmate of the camp in Szebnie. On 4th November, 1943, Haase arrived in the camp, ordered all inmates to gather and promised them to employ them at a camp in Hefgelager. Then they were loaded on the wagons /in bunches/ and brought to Birkenau. Over 50% of all men and boys of the Szebnie camp were there gased. Haase supervised the liquidation.

5. Helen WINTER: On 14th March, 1943, young men, young women, children, old women and old men were gathered on the Zgoda Place in Cracow. Then came Goeth, Haase and SS officers. Goeth asked Haase for permission to select skilled labourers. People started pushing to get to the group of skilled workers. At 10 o'clock Goeth and Haase permit to start shooting. Old people were then selected and SS-men shot from automatic weapon all of them. The officers watched the procedure with plans and watches in hands.

6. Leon TRAUBER: During the occupation stayed in Bochnia. Within the boundaries of ghetto was established an Appelplatz. All Jews were gathered there and a selection was carried out. A part, amounting to 2,500 persons were selected for liquidation. The first 500 who hid themselves in the barracks were shot on the spot and burned with the accompaniment of orchestra. The rest was gased in Osviscin. This action was carried out by the Sturmbannfuehrer, Haase.

The above facts were confirmed by: Michal Weichert, Mieczysław Pempert, Edward Blaser, Leob Selguter, Jan Mischel, Lauryn Monhajt, Regina Weise, Isa Rompler, Leon Weisz, Wiktor Borger, Leon Steinberg, Emil Wimmer, Leon Jekel, Tadeusz Pankievicz, Edwin Opoczynski and Oskar Feil.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MARIAH LUSZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the UNWOO
MISSING

REGISTERED NOS.

852
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CARS CHECKED  LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 853.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. LAUBINGER, Adam - Blockleiter in Muhlen St. Michaels /Sachsen/ branch of Flossenbug concentration camp.

In custody, No. 4 C.I.C./

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. August 1944 - April 1945. Muhlen St. Michaels /Sachsen/.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. Ill-treatment resulting in death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused was in charge of a block in the camp which housed sick people. He ill-treated them by beating them and depriving them of food, with the result that 80 inmates died.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Marian Jedrzej: Witness was an inmate of the branch camp at which accused was Blockleiter. Accused made a regular habit of beating the people in his block, who were all ill; witness saw the accused on four different occasions beating people in their beds, with a rubber truncheon or a stick. All four people died within a few days of the beatings. Accused also kept the food rations meant for the inmates and gave them only very little, so that many died from starvation.

2/ Wasyl Ikonik: Also an inmate of the camp. Was himself beaten on two occasions by the accused. The first time accused hit witness about a dozen blows with a heavy stick and witness was unconscious for several hours. Another time accused struck witness on the head with a rubber truncheon, and as a result of this witness suffers from violent headaches. Witness many times saw the accused brutally beating the inmates and knew that accused also kept back most of the rations. During the seven and a half months that accused was in charge of the block, some 80 people died as a result of his ill-treatment or starvation.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:
/Dr Marian Muszkat./
Polish Delegate to the UNWCC.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 854

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

BUSSING, Otto - Kriminal Oberassistent, Kriminalsekretär at Kielce.

(Not to be translated.)

/born 6.12.05, now in custody at No. 7 OIC/

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

February 1942 - January 1945.
Kielce.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Mass murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his official capacity, conducted an extermination action during the liquidation of the Kielce Ghetto. He personally shot a large number of people, also ordered physicians to administer lethal injections to sick people.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Stanislaw Osulka: Witness managed to hide during the extermination action in the Ghetto. However, he was able to see, from time to time, what was going on. He saw the accused directing operations and also personally shooting as many Jews as he could find, all of whom were unarmed and innocent people. One of witness’s brothers, a boy of ten, was caught by the German police, and witness, with great difficulty, followed the party. In an open space in the town a large number of Jewish children were gathered together and accused was ordering them to be arranged in columns of ten according to their height. Then accused killed all ten children in each column, using only one shot.

2/ Mieczyslaw Dabski: Witness was working in a hospital in Kielce. Sometime in the summer of 1943 accused came to the hospital with other Germans and forced the doctors to go round the wards pointing out those people who were seriously ill. Then accused made the doctors give these people injections which would kill them. This he did by standing beside the doctor, holding a gun. On a later occasion, accused came again to the hospital and forced all Jewish doctors to leave. They were taken to a cemetery not far away, where many German police were standing about. These police hurled the doctors into a group, close together, then accused threw several hand grenades at them until all the doctors were killed.

3/ Leopold Jazwicki: Witness also worked in the hospital, and confirmed the evidence of witness Dabski given above. Also, he had heard from several people of the shooting of the children.

4/ Mendel Elwir: Had also been present in the Ghetto during the extermination action. After being wounded he crawled into a hiding-place, but saw the accused personally shoot about seven people, who were all unarmed. Three of them were old men.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by: /Dr Marian Muszkat./
Polish Delegate to the UNWGOC.
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WOLTER, Anton
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, during the occupation in his capacity as a foreman of the "Polish Air Works" /P.W.L./ in Mielec, ill-treated inhumanly the Polish workers of the said works and took part in killing of the Jews, inhabitants of Mielec.

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**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of District Criminal Court in tarnów. The Court interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Julia CAHUL: A teacher, during the occupation worked as a clerk at the P.Z.L. There she met Wolter who was a foreman. Gabler's husband was also working with the P.Z.L. He was beaten by the accused on the head and was seriously injured having his eyes affected. Then he was transferred to the hardest work at the factory and finally arrested as a saboteur. While working in the office the witness often met other workers who came to complain of having been beaten, hit or kicked by the accused.

2. Stanisław WRAŻEN: A worker of the P.Z.L. Once he received a sick-report from a German physician and did not report to work. When he came home from the physician, two guards were waiting for him and announced that they had an order from the foreman, Wolter, to bring him along. Wrażen took his sick-report and followed the guard. At the factory he produced his report to Wolter. He tore the report and ordered the witness to work. After the work he locked him up in the penal camp. Wrażen escaped from the camp and reported to the German physician. The physician asked Wolter to come to his place, and when the latter arrived he took the witness and dragged him out. On the way he beat him so hard that Wrażen bled profusely. He was then taken to the police-station where he was again beaten and finally put under arrest.

3. Stanisław DUDEK: Was working at the P.Z.L. from 1939 till 15th July, 1944. Wolter was his foreman. Dudek saw Wolter beating and kicking Jan Sobucki. The witness was himself several times hit by the accused. On the 8th of March, 1942, a so-called "pacificiation of the Jews" took place in mielec. Dudek was an eye-witness to Wolters shooting the Jews in the street when they were driven by the Germans. When he came back, he boasted in front of the witness and several other persons of having shot at least 30 Jews. When a labour camp was established in the premises of the P.Z.L. for the Jews, Wolter persecuted them cruelly.

4. Edward KOWALSKI: An inhabitant of Poznan. Was evicted from there and sent to mielec. Here he started working with the P.Z.L. (Panstwowe Zakłady Lotnicze - "Government Air-Production Works") During the liquidation of the Jewish population of mielec, Kowalski saw from his window how Wolter chased the Jews and shot at them. When a Jewish labour camp was established Wolter was the worst hangman. He beat and kicked them and had not pity even for the small children. For the smallest offence Wolter handed over the Jews to the Gestapo where they were consequently killed in a small forest behind the factory. Wolter had also cruelly beaten Kowalski's brother-in-law, Wincenty Pol.

The above facts were confirmed by: Józef Trzpis, Jan Sabudzki.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MARIAN KUSZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.G.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 86

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | ZWIERZYNA vol ZWIERZYNA - Commander of the Werkschutz and Commander of a labour camp |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1941 - 1944 Ostrowiec, Opatów district, Poland. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Mass-murder Pillage Deportation |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a commander of the Werkschutz and a labour camp in Ostrowiec, Opatów district, in the period 1941 - 1944, was responsible for shooting and otherwise killing many Polish citizens of Jewish nationality, shot himself several persons, ordered and carried out deportation of several Polish nationals and robbed the inmates of the labour camp of valuables they managed to bring with them.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Radom. The Court interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Aaron Prydental: Was an inmate of the labour camp attached to the Ostrowieckie Works from 10th October, 1942, to August, 1944. The commander of the camp was Capt. Zwierzyna. During the period of his confinement Prydental often witnessed Zwierzyna either killing himself or ordering the Ukrainian guard to shoot the prisoners. The witness clearly remembers that on 15th October, 1942, Zwierzyna shot a young Jewish poet, Mojzesz Gutman, and two other young Jews whose names the witness does not remember. That murder took place in front of all prisoners and was to warn all of them to be obedient and to give away all money they possessed. The same was repeated in April, 1943. Then Zwierzyna shot two brothers Zychlinski. In January, 1944, in accordance with Zwierzyna’s order, a group of partisans, caught in the vicinity, was shot. The partisans whom had been first stark-naked in the frost and then shot publicly. 7–11 November, 1943, Zwierzyna selected 60 prisoners and sent them to the place of execution in Firlej where they were subsequently killed. In June, 1944, Zwierzyna ordered to execute 2 brothers Stein who were caught as partisans. During the approach of the Soviet Army, Zwierzyna ordered and supervised deportation of 2000 /approximately/ prisoners – all inmates of the camp to the Oswiecim concentration camp. Only 35 persons survived.

2. Stanislaw Papros: A former manager of the quarries near Ostrowiec. In autumn, 1942, a great number of Jews were brought there in lorries. Together with Jews arrived Zwierzyna and gendarmes. The Jews were told to undress and to produce all money or/and valuables they possessed. When the Jews had given all they had they were searched. In the trousers of one Jew were found money. The Jew was shot immediately. The order to shoot was given by Zwierzyna.

3. Piotr Wasicki: During the war was working as a cook at the Ostrowieckie Works. Zwierzyna was the commander of the Werkschutz. Once Wasicki took a bit of fat for the ill children of his friend. As a punishment he was transferred to the most hard work to attend the Great Stove. Once the Ukrainians found several Jews who hid themselves in the gas-pipe. They were shot and thrown into the stove. One of them was still alive when thrown in fire. Wasicki saw many other Jews being shot by the Ukrainians. Invariably the orders to shoot were given by Zwierzyna.

4. Henryk Wojcicki: Zwierzyna arrived in Ostrowiec in 1941, and was appointed commander of the Werkschutz. All workers and employees of the Ostrowieckie Works were divided into categories according to their health conditions. The weak persons were designed to be liquidated. They had white cards with a black line. Whenever people were demanded in the concentration camps, Zwierzyna deported those who owned the white cards. However, just for the reason of terrorising the workers, strong workers persons were also deported. So, e.g. were deported the following Poles: Józef Ziolkowski, Edward Szczur and several others. Wojcicki saw many Jews being killed according to Zwierzyna’s order. Two young Jews were thrown into the burning stove. This, too, was ordered by Zwierzyna.

The above facts were confirmed by: Jan Karbowiowzak, Stanisław Nowacki, Moszek Brugier and Tauchan Zalentreger.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the UNWOC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>4 Sep 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Cards checked LIST 63</td>
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 857**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>N. E. M. I. T. Z. OTTO - German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>BORN 9-5-1890. IN POLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEMBER OF THE S.A. IN JAROSZEWSKICHOW, KOSEIERZYNA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime.           | 1941, JAROSZEWSKICHOI (POLAND) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>MASS EXECUTION OF 39 POLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Murda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, a member of the S.A., was one of the murderers of 39 poles during a mass execution.

**TRANSMITTED BY...**

THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWCO.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES ( # KPG 17/46 ) CONCERNING THESE CHARGES ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN EKARSZEWY.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED THE FOLLOWING WITNESSES:

1) FR. CHMIELINSKI,
2) ST. NABIELSKI,
3) ST. BURCZYK.

AND HAS OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS IN CORROBORATION OF THE STATED FACTS.

WITNESS (1) CHMIELINSKI AND (2) NABIELSKI STATE THEY WATCHED THE MASS-EXECUTION OF 39 POLES AND SAW THE ACCUSED AMONG OTHER GERMANS WHO TOOK PART IN IT.

WITNESS (3) SAW THE ACCUSED WITH OTHER NAZIS RETURNING FROM THE PLACE OF THE MASSACRE.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASS-EXECUTION AS ACCESSORY.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

(Dr. Marian Muszkat)

POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWCC.
CARDS CHECKED
LIST 63

NEUGEBAUER, Helmut

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I | Cards Checked | List 63
---|---|---|---
4 SEP 1947 | A | |
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 558

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 AND 1944, IN POLAND.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

MASS MURDER.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

THE ACCUSED TOOK PART IN 1942, IN THE MASS MURDER OF A LARGE NUMBER OF POLES (PROBABLY OVER 30). IN 1944, HE KILLED A POLE - WERNOJSKI. LATER IN THIS YEAR, HE MURDERED 18 PEOPLE, AND LATER AGAIN 3 POLES.

TRANSMITTED BY TEH POLISH REPRESENTATIVES ON THE UNWCO

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1) WHILE SERVING AS INTERPRETER WITH A SS UNIT IN POLAND
   THE ACCUSED TOOK PART IN THE MASS MURDER OF AT LEAST
   50 PEOPLE - PROBABLY MORE, WHO WERE ARRESTED BY THE SS.
   THE DETAILS OF THIS CRIME COULD NOT BE ESTABLISHED Owing
   TO THE FACT THAT THERE WERE NO POLES WHO ESCAPED THE
   MASSACRE. THOUGH THE ACCUSED'S DUTIES WERE TO TRANSLATE
   DURING THE INVESTIGATIONS AND INTERROGATIONS - HE WILFULLY
   TOOK PART IN THIS MASS-MURDER.

2) IN 1944, WHILE INTERROGATING AS SS-INTERPRETER SOME POLISH
   PRISONERS - HE MURDERED ONE OF THEM W.E.D.R.O. W.S.K. 1,
   AFTER HAVING BEATEN HIM UP TILL HE FELL UNCONSCIOUS.

3) IN THE SAME YEAR HE MURDERED BY BEATING TO DEATH EIGHTEEN
   POLES, WHO HE WAS INTERROGATING AND LATER ANOTHER THREE
   POLES, ARRESTED BY THE SS.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES (KPO 59/46) CONCERNING THESE CHARGES ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN PUŁTUSK.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED FOLLOWING WITNESSES:

1) JAN PERZANOWSKI,
2) JOZEFKA ROBOWSKA,
3) HENRYK LEWANDOWSKI

AND HAS OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS, IN CORROBORATION OF THE STATED FACTS.

WITNESS (1) PERZANOWSKI WAS IN 1944, WHILE ARRESTED BY THE GERMANS - INTERROGATED BY THE ACCUSED. THE INTERROGATION WAS PRECEDED BY THE QUESTIONING OF ANOTHER POLISH PRISONER WE DROWSKI, WHO REFUSED TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS. THE ACCUSED STARTED BEATING WE DROWSKI KNOCKING HIM DOWN WITH HIS FISTS AND LATER KICKING HIM ALL OVER WITH HIS BOOTS. AFTER SOME TIME THE ACCUSED STARTED THE INTERROGATION OF WE DROWSKI WHO STILL REFUSED TO ANSWER. DURING THE SECOND BEATING BY THE ACCUSED THE PRISONER DIED.

WITNESS (2) ROBOWSKA STATED THAT SHE WAS INTERROGATED BY THE ACCUSED IN 1944. SHE WAS WARNED BY OTHER PRISONERS THAT HE MIGHT MURDER HER AS HE TOOK PART IN THE MASS MURDER OF AT LEAST THIRTY POLISHES IN 1942. THE WITNESS WAS PRESENT DURING AN INTERROGATION BY THE ACCUSED OF SEVERAL POLISH PRISONERS. HE WAS TORMENTING THEM, HANGING THEM BY ARMS AND LEGS AND BEATING THEM MOST OUDELY. THREE OF THE POLISHES DIED ON THE SPOT. SHE - Herself WAS ONLY BEATEN TILL SHE FELL UNCONSCIOUSLY.

WITNESS (3) LEWANDOWSKI WAS IN PRISON IN 1944. EIGHTEEN OTHER POLISHES WHO WERE WITH HIM IN THE SAME CELL WERE TAKEN FOR INTERROGATION BY THE ACCUSED. NONE OF THEM EVER RETURNED TO THE CELL. THEIR BODIES WERE LATER DISCOVERED IN A COLLECTIVE GRAVE IN THE COURTYARD.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE AS PRINCIPAL. THOUGH HE WAS ACTING IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS A SD-INTERPRETER - HE EXCEEDED HIS ORDERS AND CARRIED OUT HIS SADISTIC INTERROGATIONS OF POLISH PRISONERS PROBABLY FOLLOWING HIS OWN, DEGENERATED INSTINCTS. HIS PART IN THE MASS MURDER OF AT LEAST 30 PRISONERS IN 1942. WAS ACCESSORY, BUT WITH REGARDS TO OTHER CHARGES, HE COMMITTED THE MASSACRE HIMSELF.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

(LEON MARIAH MUSZKAT)

POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWGO.
NASSAL, Jan

Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 854**

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

**M. A. S. A. L. M. A. X.**

BORN 1902, IN CINTHHEIM, REICH, KONSTANZ

KOMMISSAR DER GEMEINDE, ERZGINKA NOVA,

DEPUTY-COMMANDANT GESTAPO, DISTRICT OF WIELUN

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

1940 AND AFTER, BRZEGINKA NOVA AND WIELUN (POLAND)

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

1) ILL-TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS AND DEPORTATION
2) PILLAGE
3) SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

THE ACCUSED ILL-TREATED AND TORTURED THE POLES, WHOM HE EXPULSED FROM THEIR HOMES. HE PLUNDERED AND PILLAGED THEIR BELONGINGS. HE WAS SIGNING DEATH SENTENCES ON BEHALF OF THE GESTAPO IN WIELUN.

TRANSMITTED BY... THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UN.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES (N. 331/46) ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF RADYSGO AND CONCERN THE CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED THE FOLLOWING WITNESSES AND OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS SUPPORTING THE STATED FACTS:

(1) KAZIMIERZ SLIWINSKI
(2) JANINA GYOWACKA
(3) STEFAN WITECKI


WITNESS (2) GYOWACKA WAS HERSELF EXPELLED FROM HER HOME AND HAS LOST ALL HER BELONGINGS, THE ACCUSED HAS TAKEN ON THE SPOT THE MOST VALUABLE OF HER FURNITURE, WHEN SHE PROTESTED HE CAME TO HER AND STARTED BEATING HER WITH HIS FIST S AND KICKING HER, WHEN SHE FELL.

WITNESS (3) WITECKI SUPPORTED THE STATEMENT OF WITNESS (1) WITH REGARD TO THE SIGNING OF THE DEATH SENTENCES OF THE GESTAPO BY THE ACCUSED. HE — TOO — DESCRIBED THE CRUELTY AND BESTIALITY WHICH THE ACCUSED TREATED THE POLES WHOM HE ORDERED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND PROPERTY. AT THE SLIGHTEST PROTEST, EVEN WHEN PEOPLE MURMURED AGAINST HIS DECISIONS — HE USED TO BEAT UP MOST CRUELLY THE NEAREST PERSON, USING HIS WALKING STICK OR AN IRON ROD.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was first commissar in the village of Brzezinka Nova and later second-in-command of the Gestapo in the district of Wielun. In these capacities he exercised a systematic terrorism, beating people, torturing them most cruelly while expelling them from their homes. After the expulsion which was undertaken as a consequence of the illegally declared incorporation of the western part of Poland into Germany - the accused was taking an active part in the pillage of the belongings of the expellees. He signed the death notices which were published by the Gestapo.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPULSIONS AS ACCESSORY. HIS RESPONSIBILITY WITH REGARD TO OTHER CHARGES IS THAT OF A PRINCIPAL.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

DR. MARYAM HUSSAIN
POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWCC
Date Submitted  | Decision of Committee I | CARDS CHECKED - LIST 63
--- | --- | ---
4 SEP 1947 | A | CARDS CHECKED - LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE No. 860

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

Sex/Date/Race/Nationality

Born about 1900

Birthplace/Chief in Biłgoraj

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Description of crime in war crimes list.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

It is alleged that the accused is responsible for the murder of sixty Poles. He also beat and ill-treated the Poles.
The accused, in his official capacity as Gestapo chief, is responsible for the mass murder of sixty poles. He was particularly brutal and ruthless in his treatment of the Polish population and often beat and ill-treated them severely.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files in the possession of the District Court of Bilgoraj concern the charge concerning various acts committed by instigation of the accused. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. GRODKI
2. WŁODAWSKY
3. B. DOMIŃSKA
4. WÓŁANIN

Witness GRODKI states that the accused as head of the local Gestapo organized many raids on houses, round-ups and individual arrests. They were invariably carried out by his men. The mass execution of sixty Poles rounded-up in one night for alleged anti-German activities was also carried out by the Gestapo and the accused supervised the arrangements personally. The execution took place in a small wood on the outskirts of the town.

Witness WŁODAWSKY entirely supports the above evidence. He adds that the accused often beat up and brutally ill-treated the victims. Witness was one of his victims, and was so brutally treated by him that he is still suffering from the effects. A blow on the head resulted in an injury to his ear and he is now partially deaf.

Witness B. DOMIŃSKA & witness WÓŁANIN entirely corroborate the above evidence, witness WÓŁANIN having also been beaten up and kicked several times by the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the UNWCC.
REGISTERED

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861

TO

870
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE NO. 601

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

WEINMANN, born about 1895,
obersturmführer, gestapo Kommissar in Biela Podlaska.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943

BIELA PODLASKA

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Massacres

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have organised a mass execution in 1943.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files / o.74.31/43/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Pisa, Calcutta. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. BILEXI
2. KORYMK
3. JAFINCKUK

Witness BILEXI states that the accused in his official capacity of Gestapo chief organised round-ups and signed execution orders. The orders were displayed prominently in various public places and were issued in his name. The mass execution which took place in 1943 was entirely organised by the Gestapo and carried out by the Gestapo. The accused signed all the dispositions and was present at the execution.

Witnesses KORYMK & JAFINCKUK entirely corroborate the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal,

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

for Dr. Marian Susskalr

Polish Representative on the N.S.C.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CASE No. 602**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>LMI Lewik,/<em>boot</em>/ — femm.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Born about 1910. Official Gestapo Scherführer in Białystok,™ of the Arbeitschef in Zarasą.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1939-1945. Białystok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have taken part in mass executions. He beat and ill-treated the Jews during interrogations.

**TRANSMITTED BY.** The Polish representative on charge.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file /Ke.Kpa.31/4/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Bihar, Patna. The Court has incorporated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in consideration of the stated facts:

1. KHEKAL MAHDIAN

Witness KHEKAL MAHDIAN states that there were several mass executions in the town, one of them public. He saw the accused take an active part in these, either helping the hangmen or firing with the other Germans at the victims. After executions took place in the woods, the accused would always be driving with the escort, who were at the same time the firing squad, or the hangmen, according to what type of execution took place.

Witness YAMAGI states that he and several others were arrested on charge of underground activities and interrogated by the accused. He beat them up and knocked about trying to extract confession. They were then thrown into the cells and left there without water or food for three days, after which the interrogation was resumed by the accused. Witness took a long time to recover from the treatment.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the UNWCC.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for ill-treatment and complete in deportation</td>
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</table>
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused has killed two roles in 1944. He caused many people to be sent to concentration camps, and he beat the prisoners.
The accused is known to have been with Burke in 1913, when they were selling a cheaper brand. It often took and ill-treated the workers, and was responsible for the running of one of the factories at the time.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No.(1004)/42/ containing the charges and in the possession of the District Court of Radom. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and has taken evidence from them in correlation of the above facts:

1. KURCH
2. KOVALSKA
3. WOJCIECH

Witness KURCH states that the accused came into his house with other female some time in 1934. They searched the house thoroughly, suspecting that two of witnesses' friends, who were staying with him at the time, were concerned in underground activities. The women slipped out of the house, but the accused ran after them and, without any warning, fired several shots from his automatic rifle. One was killed on the spot, the other died in hospital from his wounds.

Witness KOVALSKA states that her husband was interrogated at the police station by the accused who beat him severely. Others, arrested at the same time, were similarly treated. The accused then took them all away to the local Gestapo, recommending that the men should be sent to concentration camps for alleged anti-German activities. None of them ever returned.

Witness WOJCIECH states that the accused beat him with a heavy club during an interview. He also dealt him a blow to his face and knocked several of his teeth.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the [UNCC].
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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KOSZADY, JAKS

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CASE No. 864**

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

*German*

*Born about 1918 at Wiesbaden, Germany, and present age 57. Born in a Jewish family.*

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

*1943*

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

*Murder*

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

*Ill-treatment*

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

*The accused has killed and murdered in 1943. He was also known to beat and ill-treat the Jews.*

**TRANSMITTED BY**

*The representative of the United States.*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was arrested on June 29, 1933 for alleged underground activities. He was accused of being brutal towards the Polish population, beating people wherever possible.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

WITNESS A只能说 that one night in June 1943 the accused came to his house to make a search. He was looking for any useful information relating to the Pakistan independence movement, but found nothing. He then tried by threats and beatings to obtain a confession from witness's son, Fan HAKKOLE. He finally took him out into the garden and shot him dead.

WITNESS VANDHANE confirmed the above evidence. He said that the accused was always extremely brutal and beat people savagely during interrogations and interviews. Witness himself was beaten up by him on one occasion.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the [date].
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
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</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 845

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

Chief Paoli German
Born about 1877
Her father was in Belzitza

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942
JULY

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have been in the habit of shooting at the poles and to have shot one in March or April 1942.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish representative on the UNWCC

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

(6150) W.I.P.. 512/27 5m. 2748 C & G 71030
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

for particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 125/43/1919, containing this charge, is in the possession of the District Court of Khulna. The police has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit from them in accordance with the law. They are:

Witness: M.K. Khan.

Witness stated that the accused was the terror of the village, and as a result, everyone was afraid of him. He would shoot at anyone trying to enter his compound during a search or complaint, or even when people tried to defend their houses against a search. Police finally learned in the disappearance of valuable items. Witness knows of the theft, caused by the accused. During a search at witnesses' flat, his brother and shop by the accused while trying to leave the house quickly by the back door. He died within two days.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2. 
3. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Title: Deputy Representative of the U.N.]

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

JAGIELSKI, Bronislaw

Date Submitted Decision of Committee 1
4 SEP 1947 A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

0121 6170 P 8/3/1966
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Carl Leif Bergren - German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born 11.1.1904 at Borgestad</td>
<td>SA - camp, head of a work group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1943 - 1944</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused was particularly brutal towards the males ill-treating them at every opportunity. He is known to have asked for the shooting of one of the workers.

**TRANSMITTED BY** the Polish representative on the U.N..

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(5685) W.P.823/27 26 7 6 52
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /01/14/14/4/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Suva. The Court has interviewed the following witnesses and obtained affidavits that they in co-

1. TONAV
2. FI I A
3. EKAA
4. VENIA
and others.

Witness TONAV states that the accused as leader of the labour

Group was very ruthless and brutal in his treatment of the men.

He often beat the workers for the slightest offence like stopping

work for a few minutes to get a little rest or for not doing a

job quickly enough. If anything went wrong with the machinery he

would blame the workers and accuse them of sabotage and would

administer punishment in the form of kicks and beatings, or by with-

drawing the cigarette ration etc. Witness was reported by the ac-

cused to the Police for sabotage; because his machine broke down

several times owing to lack of proper care parts. The accused

asked for a tough sentence to be passed, but the German authorities

took a more lenient view and sent him to prison.

Witness FI I A confirms the above evidence, he himself was beaten

up by the accused several times, and once struck with a heavy

stick which broke two of his ribs.

All the other witnesses corroborate the above evidence each having

been on at least one, and usually on more, occasions ill-treated

in some way by the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2.
3. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

Polish representative on the UMCO.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 867**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>JEWEL ANTONI - GERMAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have severely ill-treated the Polish and Jewish population of the town.

---

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative in the Press.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused often savagely assaulted Jews and Poles alike, beating them up and kicking brutally. Many of the people so treated by him had to undergo hospital treatment.
The files /X.Y.Z/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the district Court of Silicco. The court had interrogated the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit from him in corroboration of the stated facts:

WITNESS: HABIBUHADJU M.

WITNESS states that the accused always behaves with extreme brutality towards the police and the jute. whenever an arrest was made he would kick and knock about the prisoner while pushing him out of the house. Witness was literally kicked out of the house and broke his arm on the pavement. His son was knocked out unconscious by a blow on the head administered by the accused with the butt of his revolver.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten text: Polish representative on the JCC]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>CARDS CHECKED</th>
<th>LIST 63</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | JERST - German  
M.C.O., Interpreter, szczepc. |
| --- | --- |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1013-1014  
SEJION PODIANTI |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder  
Ill-treatment |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have taken active part in the shootings of Poles. He also beat and ill-treated them.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /P.11 Epa.271/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Sokolow Podlaski. The court has interrogated the following witness and obtained an affidavit from her in consideration of the state facts:

Witness: POLANSKA Teresa

Witness states that the accused took an active part in the executions of the Poles. One of them was public and she saw him shooting them. Once or twice she saw him driving with other Germans and with the victims to a near-by wood where many executions took place. He was also extremely brutal and often beat people, regardless of age. She saw him once pulling a little girl's hair till she screamed with pain, and once she attended an elderly man who was so beaten up by the accused that he took him several weeks to recover.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the UNCC.
JAKISCH, Karol

Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee 1: A for illegal arrest, confiscation of property and ill treatment.

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 869 *

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

JANKOWIcz Kazimierz
Born about 1895 in Tomaszew Mazowiecki
Mayor of Ruma Mazowiecka, Deputy Chief of Nazi-
District Administration in Tomaszew Mazowiecki;
SA-man, Chief Appraiser, NKFD.

Date and place of
commission of al-
leged crime.

After 1940
District of Tomaszew Mazowiecki

Number and description
of crime in war
crimes list.

Illegal arrests
Ill-treatment
Terror destruction of property

References to rele-
vant provisions of
national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his official capacity, made many arrests for alleged
anti-German feelings, forced people to pay exorbitant fines for
the slightest offences, and on several occasions ordered Polish
property to be destroyed. He was also known for his brutality and
ruthless methods of dealing with people.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UN.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

0137
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused often made arrests without any justification keeping people in prison for a long time without taking any charges against them. He also made them pay fines, which sometimes ruined them, for committing some trivial offence. Several times he ordered the destruction offcial property either directly or by confiscating all the tools and machinery, so that further work was impossible. He often beat and maltreated the police in various ways.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /No. 107/ and /No. 108/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Rawa Ratsawicka. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. PFAU
2. GBU
3. KONSTANCY

and others

Witness PFAU states that the accused arrested him and several others and detained him in prison for over two months. No charges were preferred against him or his fellow-prisoners. Sometime after his release he was ordered to pay a very big fine for keeping his shop open for half an hour after the official closing time. Similar things happened to any of his friends, all the orders and warrants for arrest being always signed by the accused.

Witness GBU states that the accused signed an order for the confiscation of all his agricultural tools and machinery. Consequently, witness could not work his land which soon fell into decay. There were several other similar instances of the accused's method of destroying Polish property in this way, although once or twice he simply ordered a house or a small factory to be burnt.

Witness KONSTANCY states that the accused often beat people or kicked them. He himself was badly knocked about by him, then he went to the Town Hall on some business.

Other witnesses confirm and support the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

Polish representative on the UNSC.
JEDE, Johanna

Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
9 JAN 1948

Decision of Committee:
Adjudged
A for complicity in illegal arrest

CHS C K E/D LIST 67

6/19
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH\n
CHARGES AGAINST ÖSTERREICHIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1943/3/6/84.

Additional Information

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

NOT TO BE TRANSLATED.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 - 1943

Kobiele Wielkie, Radomsk District, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Complicity in deportation

Complicity in murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, a Volksdeutsche, who had been living in Poland before the war, denounced one Pole to the Gestapo causing his deportation to the Oświęcim concentration camp and another Pole causing his death.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish representative on the U.N. W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

In addition to the evidence submitted by Antoni Kucharski, we are giving below the full statement of Kucharski:

Antoni KUCHARSKI: A former and anchor of the commune Kobiele.

"Jade Johann, a Volksdeutsche, has boasted many times/ I heard it myself/ that before the war he had been a German spy. During the war Jade owned a farm which was taken away from a Jew. He had a servant Jan Stepień on his farm. Jan Stepień belonged to the AK /Armia Krajowa - right-wing Polish underground movement/. The servant was forbidden to leave Jade's farm and to meet other Poles. Nevertheless, Stepień managed to get away from Jade and hid himself in the woods. I know the facts so well because I myself was a member of the Polish Underground and Stepień told me the whole story having confidence in me. However, once the accused noticed Stepień and immediately reported to a German gendarme who was passing his farm. The German gendarm shot Stepień on the spot. When the German-Polish war broke out, the accused together with other Germans was detained by the Polish authorities. A Polish teacher, Władysław Biak, told the Polish authorities that the accused was a dangerous enemy of the Poles. When the Germans invaded Poland, the accused took his revenge. He led a group of German gendarmes to the village school and participated in the arrest of Biak. Biak was deported to the Oświęcim concentration camp and nothing was heard of him ever since."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible both as principal and accessory.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

/Dr. Marian Muszkat/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.W.C.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 870**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>J. J. Johann - Fermin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Born 1927, died 1944 at age 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farmer in Tobele Wielkie, German army before 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1942 &amp; 1943</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROSETTE WIELKIE</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Deposition of civilians</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illegal arrest</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have in 1942 denounced a Polish teacher to the German and to have caused his deportation to a concentration camp. In 1943 he denounced another Pole, who was immedately shot by the Germans.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

[Signature]

[Date]

[Department]
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /10.146/49 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Prawn. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit from him in a declaration of the stated facts:

Witness: MICHALSKI A.

Witness states that in 1942 the accused came to the village school accompanied by the German gendarmerie, who arrested the master, WACŁAW BHÅKA, for alleged underground activities. Later during the interrogation of the arrested, the accused was present, giving detailed information about him and his activities to the interrogating German official. The school master was sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp. Such the same thing happened a year later, when another Pole, Jan 331, was arrested. The accused noticed him in the woods near his farm, where SPÅEN was hiding from the Gestapo, and called the gendarmerie, who shot him on the spot.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the NWC.
REGISTERED

Nos.

871

To

880
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<th>LIST</th>
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<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
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</table>

JERKE, Arnold
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 171**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | JERKO ARNOLD  | Staff in the region of Gdansk. |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940-1944 | Gdansk. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder, Famine, Ill-treatment | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have shot four people. He looted the Polish population of the town, and often beat and ill-treated people.

---

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish representative on the UNCC.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files 74-145/4/6 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Paiton. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in connection of the stated case:

1. MR. RASISKI
2. SLAVKO
3. SKY VIZAK

Witness MR. RASISKI states that the accused would often raid houses together with other Serbs and take away property belonging to the inhabitants. His own house was also raided and he was obliged to give up to the accused the money he had in the house and any valuables. He was forced to do that by brutal beatings and kickings.

Witness SLAVKO states that his house was also plundered by the accused and that he was forced to give away part of his land to the accused in return. His cousin, who was similarly raided by the accused and tried to oppose him, was shot dead by him.

Witness SKY VIZAK states that he knows of three or four people whom the accused killed when they were trying to defend themselves from being robbed by him. The accused always behaved very brutally towards the police, and it was common sight in the town to see him kicking elderly people into the gutter or beating someone with a stout stick.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the PWCC.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST SERIAL WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 872

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

JAKOB JAHN

born about 1897 in Germany


Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940-1945

PŁOCK, POLAND

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Illegitimate arrests
Torture
Deportation of civilians

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused took part in round-ups of the Polish civilians, in shootings and deportations to concentration camps. He also beat the prisoners.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish representative on the UNCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The accused is known to be responsible for many people having been sent to concentration camps. He took part in many round-ups and shootings of the police, and he often beat those who were arrested.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Dr. Marian Yuzkat]

Polish Representative on the IWGC.
<table>
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<th>List</th>
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JOCHANN, Antoni
# UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

## POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>873</th>
</tr>
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</table>

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

- **CZERWONI Antoni**
  - **German**
  - Born 3-4-1909 at Schenthali, Soldier of the Luftwaffe

### Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- **1940**
- **PLAŻOW**

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

- **Murder**
- **Ill-treatment**

### References to relevant provisions of national law.

---

## SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have murdered a young Pole. The accused took also part in various night raids on houses, beat and ill-treated the Poles.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

---

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

United Nations War Crimes Commission

Registered Number: 6197/P/A/873

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 13 AUG 1947

---

TRANSMITTED BY [Signature] Polish Representative on the War Crimes Commission.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

---

(8408) WP.180/157 Sec. 2196. P. A. 1120
The accused, who was a member of a German gang known as the Hoffman gang, took part in many raids on Jewish homes. He killed an 18 year old boy during one of these raids. He beat, ill-treated, and tortured the Poles.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /30.38.237/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Peshawar. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. DEJUBA
2. MRS. DEJUBA
3. KAYJASAK

Witness DEJUBA states that there was a certain gang led by a certain Julian, who raided Polish houses at night, abducting people, beating them and torturing them and often demanding money. The accused belonged to the gang; many houses were raided in the district, among them the witness's house and those of any of his friends. The accused dragged him into a corner and beat so that witness collapsed and had, later, to be admitted in hospital.

Witness MRS. DEJUBA confirms her husband's story, adding that the same thing happened in any other house, where her friends were beaten up the accused and the house often plundered.

Witness KAYJASAK states that his house was raided the night by the Julian gang. He recognised the accused among them. A nephew of his, a boy of 15, who was staying with him at the time of the raid, tried to defend the house against the raiders and to oppose them. The accused shot him dead on the spot.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the F.I.D.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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Jonder, Wilhelm

Cards checked List 63
<table>
<thead>
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<th>World War II General</th>
<th>Born about 1872, 53-man, Major, in formation.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1939-1943</td>
<td>NORTHERN INDIA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>ILLE-TREATMENT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for the death of over three hundred people by signing death sentences and denouncing. It beat and ill-treated them severely.

---

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused is known to have caused the death of sixteen foals by drowning them in the reservoir. He himself boasted of signing three hundred death certificates, and he was also known as a persecutor of the foals, who beat and ill-treated them ferociously.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Case No. I R.G. 67/42/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Radziwill. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them, in recollection of the stated facts:

1. WARDENSKY
2. CIESLAK
3. NOWAK

Witness WARDENSKY states that the accused, as member of the Gestapo, spied on all Polish activities. There were several underground workers hiding in woods, and the inhabitants of the town would help them by bringing food or warning them of police raids. The accused found out about some of them and denounced about 20 of them. They were sentenced to death on his evidence and executed.

Witness CIESLAK states that the accused was known in the whole town and feared for his brutality displayed towards CIESLAK the Pole irrespective of sex or age. He would kick and beat anybody who was in his way and used to boast to everybody that they would better beware of him because he had himself signed the death sentences of more than three hundred people. Witness adds that this was quite possible, as the accused was an SS-man, highly trusted by the Gestapo, or when he was a member and who relied in their sentences on his evidence.

Witness NOWAK supports entirely the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the TCMC.
NOLTE, Allen

Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee: A
CARDS CHECKED: LIST 63
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>ASGERMAN-APPOINTED BURLBERIST OF OSTRODEKATHE ACCUSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZED THERE THE UNIVERSE INSTITUTE IN A PRISON CAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE ILLTREATED THE INTERNEES, MOSTLY WOMEN, IN COLD AND WET CONDITIONS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ORGANIZED THERE THE UNIVERSE INSTITUTE IN A PRISON CAMP</td>
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<td>HE ILLTREATED THE INTERNEES, MOSTLY WOMEN, IN COLD AND WET CONDITIONS.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES (NO. DZ. 319/46) CONCERNING THIS CHARGE ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN OSTROŁEKA.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED THE FOLLOWING WITNESSES AND OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS IN CORROBORATION OF THE STATED FACTS:

1) JADWIGA PIWOWARSKA,
2) MARIA TYMÓZAK,
3) WŁADYSŁAW PROT.

WITNESS (1) PIWOWARSKA STATES THAT SHE WAS A PRISONER IN THE CAMP RUN BY THE ACCUSED. HE INSPECTED THE CAMP VERY OFTEN AND ILLTREATED THE INTERNEES. SHE HERSELF WAS ON THREE OCCASIONS BEATEN BY THE ACCUSED AND ONCE HE KICKED HER FOR NO REASON OTHER THAN HER NATIONALITY.

WITNESS (2) SUPPORTS THE PREVIOUS ONE. SHE HERSELF WAS ALSO AN INTERNEE IN THE CAMP. THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE WERE APPALLING AND THE FOOD RATION NEARING STARVATION. THE ACCUSED WHILE INSPECTING THE CAMP USED TO BEAT UP HIMSELF THE PRISONERS ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO WERE WEAK AND COULD NOT STAND IN THE LINES.

WITNESS (3) PROT DESCRIBES THE INHUMAN TREATMENT OF THE INTERNEES IN THE CAMP AND UNDERLINES THAT THE ACCUSED WAS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITIONS THERE AND HAS ORGANIZED THE CAMP ENTIRELY ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE AS PRINCIPAL. HE ORGANISED THE PRISON CAMP ENTIRELY ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE AND HE TOO IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE INTERNEES.

WITH REGARD TO CHARGE (2) HE AGAIN IS RESPONSIBLE AS PRINCIPAL FOR HIS BRUTALITY AND ILLTREATMENT OF THE INTERNED WOMEN.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

(Dr. J. ARIAN MUSKAT)

POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWGO.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>4 Sep 1947</td>
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Date Submitted: 4 Sep 1947
Decision of Committee: A
CARDS CHECKED: LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 876 *

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

N.A.G.E L. FRITZ

BORN IN KÖNIGSBERG, 2-V-1897.

POLICE STATION COMMANDANT IN OZEKANOW (1941 - 1942.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 AND 1942, OZEKANOW (POLAND)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1) DEPORTATION OF CIVILIANS INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS

2) ILLTREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND REPORTERS

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

AS LOCAL POLICE COMMANDANT THE ACCUSED TOOK ACTIVE PART IN THE EXPULSION OF POLISH CIVILIANS FROM THEIR HOMES, THEIR ARREST AND DEPORTATION INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

WHEREVER HE COULD SEE AN OPPORTUNITY HE ILLTREATED THE POLES.

TRANSMITTED BY THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UN

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

THE ACCUSED WAS FOR ABOUT TWO YEARS A POLICE COMMANDANT IN CZERKANOS. DURING THIS PERIOD HE TOOK PART IN ALL THE EXPULSIONS OF THE LOCAL FARMERS FROM THEIR FIELDS AND HOUSES.

UNDER HIS ORDERS THEY WERE TO LEAVE THE VILLAGE AND GO TO CENTRAL POLAND AND IT WAS ON HIS INITIATIVE AND CHOICE THAT MANY OF THEM WERE ARRESTED AND PUT INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

HIS BRUTALITY WERE AN ADDITIONAL CRIME AS IT INDUCED HIM INTO BEATING UP, KICKING, AND OTHERWISE ILLTREATING THE EXPULSEES AND DEPORTES.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES (NO PRZ. 551/46) CONCERNING THIS CHARGE ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN OSTRÓW - WLKP.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED THE FOLLOWING WITNESSES AND OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS IN CORROBORATION OF THE STATED FACTS:

1) SMYTAK
2) CHLEBOWSKI

BOTH WITNESSES WERE LOCAL FARMERS, EXPULSED ON GERMAN ORDERS FROM THEIR HOMES AS POLES. WITNESS SMYTAK WAS ARRESTED BY THE ACCUSED AND BEATEN UP BY HIM AND ANOTHER GERMAN POLICEMAN. HE WAS KEPT FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP WITH OTHER PEOPLE, WHO WERE EXPULSED AND ARRESTED BY NAZI EMPIRE.

WITNESS CHLEBOWSKI STATES THAT WHILE PUT UNDER ARREST BY THE ACCUSED DURING THE EXPULSION OF THE POLES IN THE DISTRICT, HE WAS BADLY BEATEN AND KICKED BY NAZI EMPIRE. THE WITNESS HAS SEEN HIM ILLTREAT A NUMBER OF OTHER POLES.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE WITH REGARD TO CHARGE (1) BOTH AS ACCESORY AND PRINCIPAL. WHILE TAKING PART IN THE EXPULSION OF THE POLES IN THE DISTRICT WHERE HE WAS POLICE COMMANDANT HE WAS FULFILLING ORDERS. HOWEVER HE CHOSE ENTIRELY ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE PEOPLE TO BE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

WITH REGARD TO CHARGE (2) HE IS RESPONSIBLE AS PRINCIPAL.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

(DR. MARIAN MUSZKAT)

POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWCC.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I | CARDS CHECKED: LIST 62
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4 SEP 1947 | A |
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 877

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

NEUBAUER, BERNHARD, GERMAN

Born 12-3-1895, in Holzwiekze, Kreis Unna.

KREISANTANGESELLTER (EMPLOYEE OF THE LOCAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATION) IN OSTROH;

MEMBER OF THE NSDAP;

SIEMENZUNTEILTER (CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL REE-BREA-
DING ORGANISATION);

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939 - AND AFTER; OSTROH ALKP

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1) PILLAGE OF A CHURCH;

2) MASSACRE OF ABOUT 100 PEOPLE.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

1) THE ACCUSED TOOK PART IN THE PILLAGE OF THE CHURCH IN OSTROH AFTER THE GERMANS HAD ENTERED THE TOWN IN 1939. AND HAS STOLEN ALL THE BANGLES;

2) AFTER THE POLISH TROOPS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THE TOWN IN 1939, HE MURDERED ABOUT 100 PEOPLE BY THROWING A HAND-GRENADE INTO A CELLAR, WHERE CIVILIANS POPULATION WERE SHELTERING.

TRANSMITTED BY THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNRADS

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED FOLLOWING WITNESSES:

1) POPRAWA
2) LORVICH
3) GZEGZEGNY
4) ZASIEGNY

AND HAS OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS, CONCERNING THE STATED FACTS.

WITNESS (1) POPRAWA AND (4) ZASIEGNY STATE THAT THEY WERE PRESENT WHILE THE ACCUSED, TOGETHER WITH OTHER GERMANS TOOK PART IN THE PILLAGING OF THE CHURCH.

THE ACCUSED HIMSELF HAS CAREFULLY SELECTED HIS LOOT AND HAS STOLEN ALL THE CANDLES FROM THE CHURCH. THE WITNESS SAW HIM CARRY HIS BUNTER AND WATCH HIM RETURNING FOR A FRESH LOAD OF HIS LOOT.


NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) WITH REGARD TO BOTH CHARGES THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE AS PRINCIPAL AND WAS ACTING ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE.

THE MASSACRE OF ABOUT HUNDRED INNOCENT PEOPLE, DEFENCELESS CIVILIANS WHO WERE IN THE CELLAR LOOKING FOR REFUGE WHILE THE GERMAN ARMY WAS ENTERING THE TOWN - WAS A TYPICAL INSTANCE OF A WILFUL, CRUEL MASS-MURDER.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWCC.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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4 SEP 1947 | A for ill. treatment

CENS CHECKED LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 878

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

N. E. M. MANN - ALBIN-HERMANN - German
BORN 5-12-1899, IN LANDSBERG,
WEISTER-GENDARME IN KRZYWIN (POLAND)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

X 0 A D O 1940, AND AFTER, KRZYWIN (POLAND)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1) DEPORTATION OF CIVILIANS INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS,
2) ILL-TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS,
3) PILLAGE

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

AS GERMAN GENDARME IN THE VILLAGE THE ACCUSED HAS CAUSED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF POLES TO BE ARRESTED AND REPORTED INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. HE ILL-TREATED THE POLES AND WAS BEATING THEM ON EVERY OCCASION. HE PILLAGED THE PROPERTY OF MANY POLES.

TRANSMITTED BY THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWCO.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES ( # KPS 60/46 ) CONCERNING THESE CHARGES ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN KOSCIAN.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED THE FOLLOWING WITNESS AND HAS OBTAINED FROM HIM AN AFFIDAVIT, IN CORROBORATION OF THE STATED FACTS:

(1) IGNACY WOJCICKI.

WITNESS WOJCICKI THAT HE HIMSELF WAS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS BEATEN UP AND KICKED IN THE LEGS BY THE ACCUSED, WHO SHOUTED AT HIM THAT HE WILL KILL "ALL THE POLISH CATTLE", BECAUSE HE HATES THEM. THE WITNESS QUOTED SEVERAL Instances WHEN THE ACCUSED HAS CAUSED POLES TO BE ARRESTED, AND DEPORTED INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THE ACCUSED TOOK PART IN THE PILLAGE OF THEIR BELONGINGS AND STOLE WHATEVER VALUABLE HE COULD FIND.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE AS ACCESSORY WITH REGARD TO CHARGE (1), WHILE AS PRINCIPAL WITH REGARD TO THE TWO OTHER CHARGES.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

(DR MARIAN MUSZKAT)
POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNRC.
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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NÖTTEL, Franz Emil Wilhelm

[Signature]

[Notes]

FEDS CHECKED LIST 63
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 579**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1) NOETZEL FRANZ-EMIL-WILHELM, GERMAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>BORN 19-9-1906, IN KOWALEWO,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELBSTSCHUTZKOMMANDANT STELLVERTRETER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(DEPUTY COMMANDANT LOCAL SELBSTSCHUTZ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SS-GRUPPENFÜHRER IN KOWALEWO;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) NOETZEL OSKAR-EUGEN-ARNOLD, GERMAN</td>
<td>BORN 17-12-1908, IN KOWALEWO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEMBER OF THE SELBSTSCHUTZ AND SS-GRUPPENFÜHRER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IN KOWALEWO 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime.           | 1940, KOWALEWO (POLAND) |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list.     | MURDER OF 17 POLES - no. 2 |
|                                                         | COMPL. IN MURDER - no. 1.  |

| References to relevant provisions of national law.      | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

THE ACCUSED TOOK PART IN THE ARREST OF SEVENTEEN POLES WHO WERE AFTERWARDS SHOT.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES (No. PREZ. 197/46) CONCERNING THIS CHARGES ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN KOMALEWO.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED THE WITNESSES:

(A) GOLUS WITOLD,
(B) ZAREMSKI JAN

AND HAS OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS IN CORROBORATION OF THE STATED FACTS.

BOTH THESE WITNESSES STATE THAT THE ACCUSED (1) AND (2) WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO PREPARE LISTS OF POLES TO BE ARRESTED.

BOTH ACCUSED WERE - ACCORDING TO THE WITNESSES - AS MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL GERMAN "SELBSTSCHUTZ" AND SS MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARREST OF THE SEVENTEEN POLES, WHOM THEY HAVE DENOUNCED AS "DANGEROUS" TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

FINALLY - AS THE WITNESSES STATE - ACCUSED (1) HAS CAUSED BY USING HIS PERSONAL INFLUENCE AS DEPUTY COMMANDANT OF THE "SELBSTSCHUTZ" THAT THE POLES WERE SHOT. ACCUSED (2) TOOK PART IN THIS MASS-EXECUTION.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) BOTH THE ACCUSED ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASS MURDER OF SEVENTEEN POLES AS PRINCIPALS AND ACCESSORIES. BOTH HAVE ABUSED THE CEREMONY AUTHORITY WHICH THEY HAD AMONG OTHER GERMANS AS NATIVES OF KOWALSKI IN ORDER TO DENOUNCE INNOCENT MEN AND LATER CAUSE THEIR MASSACRE.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS REASONABLY TO BE COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

[Name]

POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWCO.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>A SEP 1947</td>
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**NEUBAUER, End**
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 830**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>N. E. U. B. A. U. E. R, ERICH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>GERMANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About 42 years of age, born in Poland.</td>
<td>STANDORTFÜHRER SS AND BUTCHER IN SKARZECWY</td>
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| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940 AND AFTER IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP STUTTHOF |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>1) MURDER AND MASS-EXECUTION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>2) DEPORTATION OF CIVILIANS ILLEGAL MURD.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) ILL-TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

As member of the SS in Skarzecw they accused was active in arrests of Poles and their deportation to concentration camps. In the concentration camp at Stuthof the accused himself took part in mass-executions and in the beating and torture of the internees.

TRANSMITTED BY THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNWOO

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

THE ACCUSED HAD, AS A LOCAL BUTCHER, A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF THE POPULATION OF SCHARZEKOW. AFTER THE GERMANS HAVE OCCUPIED THE TOWN, HE BECAME OFFICIAL IN THE SD AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARRESTS AND DEPORTATION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF POLES, WHOM HE DENOUNCED.

PERSONALLY HE TOOK PART IN SEVERAL ARRESTS AND ON EVERY OPPORTUNITY HE BRUTALISED AND ILL-TREATED THE PRISONERS, BEATING AND KICKING THEM AND SHOOTING THEM.

IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP AT STUTTHOF HE TOOK PART IN SEVERAL MASS-EXECUTIONS OF POLISH CIVILIANS. THERE HE TORTURED THE INTERNEES USING THE MOST GRUEL AND REPULSIVE DEVICES.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

THE FILES (# 17/46 KPS) CONCERNING THESE CHARGES ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN SKARSZEWY.

THE COURT HAS INTERROGATED THE FOLLOWING WITNESSES, AND HAS OBTAINED FROM THEM AFFIDAVITS IN CORROBORATION OF THE STATED FACTS:

1) NAGORSKA BRONISLAWA,
2) FALK OTTO,
3) UMERSKI ALFONS,
4) PACZKOWSKI LEON.

WITNESS (1) NAGORSKA PERSONALLY ARRESTED BY THE ACCUSED WHO HAS BEATEN HER AND KICKED HER WHILE SHE FELL ON THE GROUND WITH THE WHEELS OF HIS HEAVY BOOTS.

WITNESS (2) FALК STATES THE ACCUSED TOOK AN ACTIVE AND LEADING PART IN THE PERSECUPTION AND ARRESTS OF THE POLES AND IN THEIR TORTURES IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP AT STUTHOF.

WITNESSES (3) UMERSKI AND (4) PACZKOWSKI WERE PRISONERS IN THE CAMP AND STATE THEY SAW THE ACCUSED SHOOTING WITH OTHER GERMANS - THE PRISONERS, WHO WERE TO BE EXECUTED. WITNESS (4) WAS BRUTALISED AND KICKED ALMOST TO DEATH BY THE ACCUSED.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(A) THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE WITH REGARD TO THE (1) CHARGE AS ACCESSORY, WITH REGARD TO THE TWO OTHER CHARGES (2) AND (3) AS PRINCIPAL.

(B) -

(C) THE CASE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLY COMPLETE.

SUBMITTED BY:

[Signature]

[Dr. Marian Muszkat]

POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNWGO.
REGISTERED NOS.

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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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**Mihailovic, 22ga**

**CARDS CHECKED LIST 63**
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 881

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused</th>
<th>Rank and unit, or official position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIKOLIC Olga</td>
<td>Born 23.6.1876 in Serbia, Yugoslavia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nurse in special hospital in Graz</td>
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**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tr>
<td>November 1944-March 1945 Graz</td>
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**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sterilisation of women. Abortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely in murder and ill-treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Medical experiment]</td>
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**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused is known to have been assistant to a German doctor who performed operations on Polish and Russian women in a hospital in Graz. The operations concerned were: sterilisation and abortion.

*TRANSMITTED BY* The Polish Representative on the UNCC.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

---

(4005) W.I.P.215/27 Sub. 216, C.A.Eo. 74(19)
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused as nurse in the Station Sanitarie at Graz was the only at an assistant to a German doctor who performed sterilising and abortive operations on Polish and Russian women from concentration camps. According to the statements of a witness and an interrogating . . . she did her job voluntarily and with great . . .
WITNESS NOVOZYLOVA states as follows: I, Novozylova Helena, was a patient in the Stazione Sanitaria Graz and came to know the nurse Vlahovic. The way she behaved in this hospital was shocking; she collaborated with Dr. Muller, chief of the hospital, in compulsory sterilization and abortions which were done up to the seventeenth week of pregnancy. After the abortion she was laughing at the women and said: 'Who do you want to have your children and then you can go to the brothers without tears'. She was laughing when we were going nearly crazy listening to the screams of women who were being operated on, and was always eating good food in the presence of the half-naked women. She despised all Russian and Polish women who, she said, smelled. When she had to do medical dressings for sick people she did not want to give them and people had to insist for her to change their dressings.

The accused states: I, Vlahovic Olsa declare this is a true statement given of my own free will and accord and has been read and translated to me. I, Vlahovic Olsa formed part of the staff of the Stazione Sanitaria at Graz and was a nurse from November 1944 to March 1945. I was assisting at operations for sterilization of women of Polish and Russian nationality who were brought from concentration camps. My work consisted of sterilizing the instruments, giving massage and administering anaesthetics. We operated on ten women a day, some of which were not given anaesthetics. The instruments were sterilized for the first operation case which was in the morning; the remaining cases were operated on with sterilized instruments. The women died on the operating table, one of whom was a Russian girl aged 17. During their stay at the Stazione Sanitaria these women were only given one glass of water and one food; two days after the operation they were returned to forced labour. The doctors who performed the operations were of German nationality. They are Dr. Muller and Dr. Stricker.

The interrogating T.C.O., Sgt. Bewick, states that during a search in the accused man he found a German passport and many photographs showing her with German officers. Also the accused claimed that she was sent to Germany for forced labour, Sgt. Bewick states that she circulated quite freely in Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia and chose what jobs she liked, changing them frequently and at will. In November 1944 she obtained employment as nurse at the Stazione Sanitaria in Graz and was the only woman on the staff who worked in the operating theatre as assistant to the German doctor named Muller. The purpose of the hospital was to sterilize Polish and Russian women who were taken from concentration camps, and to perform abortive operations on pregnant women from concentration camps. During the investigation the accused admitted all her activities and seemed, in Sgt. Bewick's opinion, to think that she had done nothing wrong, but was recognized by a Polish refugee.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of
responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence
committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying
out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence;
(c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as accessory.
b.
c. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

/Dr. Marian Muszkat/
Polish representative
on the UNCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Cards Checked</th>
<th>List 63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>LIST 63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KLUS, Ludwig
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KLUS Ludwik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1939-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BIAŁOBRAZI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have murdered several Poles and Jews. He also beat and ill-treated people mercilessly.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The accused is responsible for the shooting of a great number of people, both Poles and Jews. A well-known Jew-baiter he beat and ill-treated people indiscriminately.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /59/63/4/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Biłgoraj. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. PACHELTAK
2. ZAWIJA
3. GRACZEWSKI
4. JODLINSKA

Witness PACHELTAK states that the accused arrested his brother suspecting him of anti-German activities. Witness went to plead for him, but the accused beat him up and kicked him out of the police station. Later, there was an execution of three other people including witness's brother. They were hanged in the street and witness saw the accused doing the job with another gendarme.

Witness ZAWIJA states that the accused shot his friend when they were coming home one night. The accused shouted to them that it was past curfew time, they started to explain, but he would not listen. He fired several shots at them, wounding witness and killing the friend.

Witness GRACZEWSKI states that the accused was always extremely brutal in his relations with the Poles as well as Jews. Witness saw him on several occasions strike a shop assistant because he was unable to produce exactly what the accused wanted, or kick someone out of his way, and often heard screams coming from the police station where the accused interrogated people. Witness further states that the accused was very ready with his revolver and knew several people who have been seriously wounded by him. On one occasion he saw the accused driving in a lorry with another German and a load of Poles and Jews. They were shot just outside the town by then.

Witness JODLINSKA states that her husband was once taken to the police station and interrogated by the accused about some alleged contacts with the resistance movement. The accused beat him up so that he fainted and had to be carried home, where he spent a long time in bed suffering from internal injuries.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

/Dr. M. M. Raszkiewicz/

Polish representative on the UNWCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>ARDS CHECKED</th>
<th>LIST 63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 883

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>VICTOR PIZZARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Born about 1896 at Solanki or Wilde, German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rotwehrmester of the German Gendarmerie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1943</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GHUPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused murdered one Pole in 1943. He also took part in mass deportations of the Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNPC.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Ro.Pres.32/43/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Bronowa Tarnowska. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. ZAJAC

2. HILINST Alter

Witness ZAJAC states that in 1943 he was staying with his friend, Wladyslaw SEDOR. The accused came to the house one evening and searched XXX for anti-German documents. He insisted that they were hidden somewhere and threatened SEDOR with death if he did not surrender them. He failed, however, to find anything and worked himself up XXX into a rage. He hit SEDOR on the head, pushed him against a wall shooting abuse at him, and finally shot him through the head.

Witness HILINST states that the accused took part in mass action against the Jews. XX During the round-up, in which Witness was caught, he was leading a detachment of gendarmes, and later he earmarked a number of men, witness among them, for concentration camps.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Dr. Yarian Haskat/]

Polish Representative on the UNCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Sep 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Cards Checked List 63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 884**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KLADEN JALJAEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1939-1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder, Deportation of civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have organised round-ups ending in deportation of those caught. He murdered several Jews.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(2040) WLP 40967 540 1748 C.A. 74528
The accused in his official capacity organized night raids and round-ups. The Poles, thus caught, were then sent to Germany for forced labour. He was a known Jew-hater and killed a number of Jews personally.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files (No.Prov.117/43/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Dynów. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. WOLANSKI
2. CHAIMKINDZ
3. WANDSCHWIDZ

Witness WOLANSKI states that during the period 1939-1945 there has been several round-ups of young men in the town. They were all carried out by the German Gendarmerie, of which the accused was the commandant. During one of the first raids witness’s son was caught by the accused himself. All the youths rounded-up on that day were sent immediately to Germany for forced labour.

Witness CHAIMKINDZ states that he was caught during one of the round-ups carried out by the German Gendarmerie led by the accused, the purpose of the raid was apparently to catch as many young men as possible in order to deport them to Germany, as he as well all the others caught on that night were all under twenty-five and were all despatched next day to Germany for forced labour. Witness adds that the accused was a well-known Jew-baiter, who often fired at Jews chasing them up for no reason and killing several.

Witness WANDSCHWIDZ states that was greatly feared by all the Jews in the town because of his hatred of them. He often assaulted them without any reason and shot some who were trying to defend themselves against his assaults.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

for Mr. Varian Muskat/

Polish Representative
on the UNCC.
Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: A
CARDS CHECKED: LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 885

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iwan Toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Prosecutor, at the Deutsch Staatsanwaltschaft in Berlin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942-1943

LUBLIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illegal arrests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massacre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confiscation of property</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ordered many arrests without making any charges, and he beat the prisoners in order to force them to confess. He looted many private properties and confiscated some.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the UNCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The accused ordered mass confiscations of property and arrested the places without cause. He also tried to extract all Russians from the premises by beating and ill-treating them. He robbed several people of their money and valuables.
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NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the ICYCO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED  LIST 63
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 856**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>ANTONI M. KUTCHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Born about 1919.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engaged indishonor, major of the German Army.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>10-11-1939</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LUBUSKA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Deportation of civilians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have arrested all the Polish officers on the reserve list and to have sent them to concentration camps.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the Executive.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /76.Press.408/10/ concerning this matter are in the possession of the District Court of Jihlava. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits in the following order:

1. VUKS
2. ZENCKY

Witness VUKS states that the accused, a major in the German Army, issued an order summoning all the officers on the reserve list to report to his office on 16th November, 1939. The order was signed by him and displayed in all prominent places in the town. Quite a number reported on that day. They were all arrested and dispatched the next day to concentration camps.

Witness ZENCKY supports the above evidence, saying that the above-mentioned order was seen and read by practically everybody in the town, and that it threatened with imprisonment those who did not comply with it.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

for [The Name]

Polish Representative on the [Name].
**Date Submitted** | **Decision of Committee I**
---|---
4 SEP 1947 | A

**CARDS CHECKED LIST**

---

**KOTLIK, Henryk**
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE NO. 887

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, an informant of the Gestapo, is known to have deported many Poles to labour and concentration camps.

TRANSMITTED BY

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file (Ref. 421/11 concerning this charge are in possession of the District Court of Illawara. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits and other in
cornbination of the stated facts:

1. TCHL

2. HAI

Witness Wm. H. states that the accused, who worked for the Deu
cr, sent a great number of people to a camp in the camps. As
head of the Arbeiterst, he would interview people and then decide
d where to employ them. He then sent to Germany. Witness was one
of them, and was sent by the accused to a labour camp.

Witness WM. H. states that he and a large party of men were in
sationed in the accused office and interviewed by him. They were
all sent the next day to a labour camp in Germany.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Title: Russian Representative on the Court]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

KALBERT, Reinhold

CARDS CHECKED LIST 03
# UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

## POLICE

### CHARGES AGAINST

**BERLIN**

### WAR CRIMINALS

**CASE NO. 68**

{| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAUSTM REISCHEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 23.3.1912 at Skwierzyna, Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS-man, mayor of the village Linzborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINZBORN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massacre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accused is known to have ordered several executions and to have deported a number of people to concentration camps. He also looted the property of the killed and deported.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish representative on the UNTAC.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused is responsible for any shootings and deportations of police which he ordered in his official capacity. On several occasions he entered the houses and killed or injured the victims and looted the contents.
The files (Ref: 133/42-23) concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court at Lilongwe. The Court has interviewed the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them:

1. MALIYERWA
2. SINDY
3. SEIMWELI

and others.

Witness MALIYERWA states that her brother was arrested by the CID and interrogated by the accused who ordered him to be sent to a concentration camp. There were other men arrested on the same night and they all went to camps. Witness went to stay with her sister and when she returned two days later she found the accused in the house taking away furniture and other property.

Witness SEIMWELI, employed at the accused's office, stated that the accused had invited and signed away workers for the execution of people suspected of underground contacts. He also selected those for concentration camps. On one occasion he went with the accused to help him remove certain valuable objects from the flat of a man who had just been shot. The accused took the objects to his own house.

Witness SEIMWELI states that the accused sent him to a concentration camp on the grounds that he had contacts with the Underground Movement. He did not let him have a trial but sent him to the camp directly after the arrest.

Other witnesses corroborate the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as a principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]

Polish representative

On the 1st Nov.
Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee: A
CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
KOPICARA, Rudolf
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**PÁLTH**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 589**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | KOTZIGER, Emil 
Born 1901 at D. Breslau 
Sturmführer, member of SS, Oberabschnittsleiter of the Breslau Einsatzkommando. |
| --- | --- |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940-1944 
MŁYNKRE 
LUBLIN |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Deportation of civilians |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have aided on the Poles and to have caused any deportations.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The filed / o. 769/40/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Gudur. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in connection of the stated facts:

1. SAITMK
2. MASHOT
and others.

Witness MASHOT states that after he had been arrested by the Gestapo, a high official interrogated him. He accused was present at the interrogation, supplying detailed instructions to the interrogating officer. He finally suggested the concentration camp would be the best place for the witness, to which the Gestapo officer agreed, and witness was accordingly sent to a camp.

Witness SAITMK states that the accused interrogated him after his arrest. At the end of the interview the accused told him that he would send him and the other arrested poles to a concentration camp, and did so the next day.

Other witnesses, his fellow-prisoners, confirm the above evidence. They were all sent by the accused to concentration camps in the same manner.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the M.C.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
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</table>

CARDS CHECKED: LIST 23

KALISZ
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST XEEN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>FALBOZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Born about 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd corporal, defendant of a labour camp in Plaszyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1944</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PLASZYN</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed a Polish woman; he beat and ill-treated the inmates of the camp and extorted money from them.

TRANSMITTED BY The official Representative of the country.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, who was Camp Commissariat in the Labour Camp at Piawra, shot there a role. He often ruthlessly beat the inmates and asked money in exchange of a more considerate treatment. He also used to fire at the workers.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 259/20-06/42 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Cigarettes. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in correlation of the above facts:

1. FIIIIII
2. CYYAL
3. BIIASUK

and others.

Witness FIIIIII states that the accused as the Cormandant often beat the workers when dissatisfied with them. Witness was on several occasions hit and kicked by him, and so XXX were his other fellow-workers. Once or twice, when drunk, he fired several shots at groups of workers, wounding some of them.

Witness CYYAL states that he was several times beaten up by the accused, and that one of his fellow-inmates was shot dead by him. It happened during an argument with the accused who found the man was working very slowly. He was sick and had a high temperature, but the accused would not listen to his explanations. He accused him of sabotage and started to hit him. The man tried to defend himself, whereupon the accused, shouting abuse at him, shot him.

Witness BIIASUK confirms the above evidence, and adds that some of the workers were treated better by the accused who often hinted that a reward might change his attitude. Some men gave him money and were not beaten.

The other witnesses all confirm the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

for Polish Representative on the PMWC.
REGISTERED
NOS.

891
TO
900
REGISTERED NOS.

891 TO 900
# Decision of Committee I

**Date Submitted**: 4 Sep 1947  
**CARDS CHECKED**: LIST 63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Sep 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 841**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>LIEUT. FRANCISZEK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born 9-9-1810 at Pady Poland</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of the SS, employed at Iron Works &quot;PFKJ&quot;, hired and observer at the Auschwitz Camp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1939-1944</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auschwitz</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for the death of many poles at the Auschwitz concentration camp both directly by beating or otherwise ill-treating them to death, or by reporting them to the German authorities who acted on his information.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, an informant and guard at Auschwitz, often reported on the inmates to the camp authorities, who relied on his information in their treatment of the role. He was known to cause many deaths. He was brutal and ruthless and beat people mercilessly. At least nine of his victims died.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /no. Pres. 75/D/2/ are in the possession of the District Court of Cienfuegos. The court has interviewed the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in preparation of the main case:

1. VANYK TAK
2. ENYIK
3. TURM

and others.

Witness VANYK TAK states that during his stay at the Auschwitz concentration camp the accused, who could speak Polish, would often try to listen to the conversations of the inmates. He often denounced them to the authorities, usually putting up some imaginary charges. Many people have been executed because of his information, while he himself, as guard, often beat up the guilty savagely. Witness knew of two men who died as a result of the wounds inflicted on them by the accused. Witness himself was several times hit and knocked about by the accused.

Witness ENYIK states that the accused beat him and many other men in a most brutal manner. He often used an iron club or a leather whip. Witness had several ribs broken, but he knew of about nine people who died after repeated beatings by the accused. The latter would also spy on the kommissars and report to the camp authorities who relied on his information when dealing with those on whom he had denounced. Many were shot or hanged as a result.

Witness TURM states that he was so severely injured by the accused that he was taken to hospital and remains there for a long time. Another man, named V., by the accused at about the same time, also in hospital during witness's stay there.

Other witnesses corroborate the above evidence entirely.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.

b. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

d. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Police Representative
on the case.
Date Submitted  Decision of Committee I
4 SEP 1947  A

CARDS CHECKED "LIST 68"
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CASE No. A72**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF ACCUSED, RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION</th>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position</td>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for a number of deportations. He beat the females relentlessly and is suspected of having killed one.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The British Representative on the U.N.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was extremely brutal and often beat people. He sent a great number of people to concentration camps, both which he ever visited. He is a special remand prisoner to serve a longer sentence.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /c.123/42/ community of Charu are in the possession of the District Court of Goroda. The Court has investigated the following witnesses and obtained evidence from them in connection with the matters in issue:

1. PRANAV
2. PHANV

Witness PRANAV states that the accused, who were from the village, were questioned in connection with the charges of anti-human conduct and immediately, without any trial, were sent to a concentration camp. The accused treated them with extreme brutality, beating them up and kicking them.

Witness PHANV states that a friend of his, named CHANAK, was arrested by the accused and interrogated by him. Witness, who had been arrested a few days before on the ground of alleged anti-human activities and was detained at the gendarmerie station, saw him being brought in and taken out of the station by the accused. His body was found the next day in a nearby field. On that occasion witness was released, but was rearrested a few weeks later and sent by the accused, without trial, to a concentration camp. Many others from the village were treated with the same fate. Witness also states that the accused was paid a particular, brutal sum that he often beat, kicked and knocked about him and women.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably completed.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the IMC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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Kozik, Roman

PRE CHECKED LIST 63

3/26/69
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Defendant Iwan Kamiński, NCO of the German Wehrmacht, Adjutant in the 3rd District Battalion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1944, Kolberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder, Torture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed two Polish civilians and often beat people.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused murdered two young males in 1941. He used to put on civilian clothes and spy on the police, whose language he could speak fluently. He beat and persecuted them.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file /comp/spe./74/3/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Calcutta. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. HOMEL

2. HOMIA

Witness HOMEL states that the accused, who often made unexpected night raids on houses, searching them and arresting the inhabitants, came to his house one night in 1944 and arrested his son, accusing him of contacts with the underground. He was pushing him out of the house with his gun, without listening to explanations, when the young man darted round the house in an effort to escape. The accused chased him, firing all the time and killed him almost immediately.

Witness HOMIA states that the accused arrested his son alleging, although he had no proof, that the latter was engaged in some underground activities. He apparently made to that conclusion after mixing freely with people in the streets when wearing civilian clothes. He interrogated the young man on the spot, but could get nothing out of him. He then threatened to shoot him, but when this did not produce any results, he took his, hand-gun, out of the house. Witness saw him shooting the young man in the garden.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Dr. Marian Husakas

Polish Representative

on the UNCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST POLISH WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 894

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>VON FINK</th>
<th>born at Danzig; German; Siemann, Chief of the head office of the Police Camp, situated in Gdynia.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Gdynia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
<td>Inhumane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused sent many people to the camp at Palscliffe. He was very brutal in his treatment of the Poles and he robbed the houses of those who were deported.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /91.Kps.30/40,37/43/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Gaya. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. JASINSKI

2. Mrs. JASINSKA

Witness JASINSKI states that he was arrested together with several other men by the accused who was leading a party of 35 men. They were all sent the next day by the accused to a labour camp. Later more parties of Poles arrived there, all sent there by the accused who at that time was at the head of the camp’s central office in Gaya.

Witness Mrs. JASINSKA states that after her husband has been arrested and deported the accused came to the house and took away all the valuables, including furniture. Her protests were of no avail. The same thing happened to her sister who’s husband had also been deported by the accused. Witness states also that the accused kicked her husband several times and pushed her down the stairs when she tried to plead for him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the UN/CC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked : LIST 63

KUHLBECK, JOHANNES
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KUNZ, <em>Hans</em></th>
<th>born about 1898 in Austria, German, Quartermaster of the German Landwehr in Jassy, WO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1940-1944</td>
<td>Details:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Deportation of civilians Ill-treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have participated in the deportation of the Poles, and he was also extremely brutal, beating and ill-treating people without cause.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, a particularly brutal man, often beat and kicked people without any provocation. He took an active part in a number of deportations to forced labour or concentration camps.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Ref.Plot.138/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the district Court of Soncin. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroborative of the stated facts:

1. WITNLPSKI
2. KATUKOWSKI
3. KICYKOTIAK

and others

WITNESS WITNLPSKI states that the accused as the senior N.C.O. of the local gendarmerie carried out several deportations on his own. Witness was arrested by him, beaten up savagely and then sent to Germany.

Witness KATUKOWSKI states that the accused behaved often in the most brutal way. He would kick viciously children who played in the street, or beat up people whom he interrogated at the station, or hit the inhabitants of a house he was searching. Witness himself was so treated by him, that he came to arrest him. Before witness was released, the accused went again to his house, told his wife to pack up and leave the premises within one hour. The whole property was then confiscated, although no charges have ever been preferred against him.

Witness KICYKOTIAK states that the accused pushed him on one occasion so violently against a wall that witness knocked his head against it and fainted. That was when he went to the station on some business. Later he was told by the accused to leave the house within one hour as it was needed for a German official. The accused had earmarked the house for the latter and saw to it that witness vacated it quickly leaving most of the belongings behind.

Others testify to the accused's participation in deportations and confiscations and generally confirm the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the UNCC.
UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 476

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 27 Aug 1947

Registered Number. 6321/P/G/876

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

Gottfried Friedrich

Corporal, 2nd Platoon at Drzewierzewo

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

November 1939

Drzewierzewo

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken part in the shooting of six Poles, which took place in a wood at Drzewierzewo in November 1939.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
The file is not visible, please provide the content of the file for analysis.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

Dr. Marian Muskat

Polish representative
on the UNCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 847**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>FLAK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>about 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>obersturmbahnführer SS, chief of the Gestapo in Rościan until 20th November 1939.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>October-November 1939</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROŚCIAN</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Murder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have caused many poles to be shot. He beat and ill-treated the prisoners.

TRANSMITTED BY THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE WCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused as chief of the local Gestapo sent many poles to the firing squad. He often ill-treated the prisoners, beating or kicking them mercilessly.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /36,37/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Kościan. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. NOWAK
2. BIEZWICZ

Witness NOWAK states that the accused as chief of the local Gestapo carried out any arrests at the beginning of the occupation. Those arrested were usually interrogated by him, and then either shot or detained in prison, according to the accused's decision. Witness himself was arrested and terribly beaten up during his interrogation. Many of his friends were shot and he could hear the firing squads early in the morning.

Witness BIEZWICZ states that while in the Gestapo prison at Kościan, he was several times beaten up by the accused. So were his other fellow-prisoners. Many of them were shot after an interview with the accused. Often they were not even brought back to the cells, but executed immediately.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2. 
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the NWC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

CARDS CHECKED "LIST 63"
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 848**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>TAYEB AS ADOO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born 24.6.1897 at Saye-Originale Voluntary Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Ann of the German Gen. Staff in Warsaw</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>November 1939</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KATOWICE</td>
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<table>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed two Poles, and to have beaten and ill-treated many others.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**

The Polish representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /10.Kos.17/45/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Peshawar. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. GIMBREWA
2. JAKIKEY

Witness GIMBREWA states that the accused came to her house one night and arrested her son on the grounds of anti-Jordan activities. He then hinted to her, that if she turned in a certain man he could set the boy free. Witness was unable to produce the man and pleaded with the accused, but he kicked her brutally, took the son to the backyard and shot him.

Witness JAKIKEY states that his brother and nephew were arrested by the accused at witness's house. Later the accused came to him and gave him to understand that his relatives could be saved if he paid up a certain sum of money. Witness tried to him the required amount, but was unsuccessful. His brother was subsequently shot by the accused, but his nephew escaped. Witness also states that the accused beat the arrested youth at the station and that his nephew came back badly battered about.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible principal.

b. 2

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

for/ Dr. Tadeusz Mieczyslaw

Polish Representative
on the UNCC.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED - LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST JERUSALEM WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | KOPP FELIP
| Deportation chief in Kowow, district police. |

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1.5.1946
KOWA POLICE

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder
Torture

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed five people in a wood near Kowow. An extremely brutal man, he often beat and ill-treated the population.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, [name], together with some other persons, shot five
fowls in a wood near [place]. He often beat up people and ill-
treated them in various ways.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files / O.P.266/10/40/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Kabre. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits thereupon in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. HIENADONIA
2. PIYIYA
3. PINTIMA
4. KEYICAK

and others.

Witness HIENADONIA states that a public execution took place in a wood in Yora field near Mabale on the morning of 1st May 1940. All the farmers from the neighboring farms were forced to go and witness the shooting of five Poles, suspected of anti-German activities. The accused accompanied by a handful of gendarmes escorted the victims and shot them with the gendarmes acting as firing squad.

All the other witnesses support the above evidence. They were all taken to see the executions, as an example of what happened to those who conspired against the Reich and all saw the accused take part in it.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Dr. [Name]

Polish Representative on the [Year].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<tr>
<td>4 Sep 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>&quot;List&quot; 63</td>
</tr>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 900

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

KIA Wiliński

Born 31 Dec. 1903 in Biała Wisła, district Poznań, German

SS NCO., member of the Freikorps, agent of the Gestapo in Poznań.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1945

AUSCHWITZ

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible for the shooting of several hundreds of Poles at the concentration camp of Auschwitz.

TRANSMITTED BY the Polish Representative on the 27th day of August, 1947.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The accused, a German spy before the war, went to the Auschwitz concentration camp in 1942. While there he caused several hundred Jews to be shot by sentencing them to the authorities. He publicly boasted about it.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files [No. W.163/44] concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Posen. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in confirmation of the stated facts:

1. DERRY
2. GARGACK

Witness DERRY states that the accused often picked out men at hard work and the guards then took them away. These men were invariably shot afterwards. The accused used to come into the huts and boast to the inmates of the numbers of roles he had sent that day to the firing squad. He also threatened the workers that any slackening in the work allotted to them might mean death, and often carried out his threat by sending the weak and ill to the camp authorities. Witness calculated that three hundred people at least were thus executed through the accused's activities.

Witness GARGACK, another inmate of the Auschwitz camp, entirely supports the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as accessory.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
on the NPI.
REGISTERED

NOS.

901

TO

910
REGISTERED NOS.

901 TO 910
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

KARCHEK, Eduard

CQFSD CHECKED "LIST 63"
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST 3 WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 901

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TARNICKI Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 5.3.1903 in Skaczewsko Góra, German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortweister und ortsbefehlshaber in Pleschan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIELENSKIE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to be responsible for the deportation of at least twenty people. He beat people and caused several deaths.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative, [Place].

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
The files /RO. MY. 18/3/16 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Katowice. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. PRZEMK
2. MACIEJ

Witness PRZEMK states that he and about twenty other men were arrested and detained at the police station. The next day the accused came, questioned them on their alleged resistance against the Gestapo sympathies and told them that as they would not admit anything he would send them to concentration camps in Germany. They were accordingly all sent there.

Witness MACIEJ states that the accused often beat and ill-treated people bestially. Witness was so beaten up by his taht he eventually lost the use of one arm. Sometimes people had to be carried out of his office. There were many cases of his victims dying shortly afterwards.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the LCD.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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4 SEP 1947 | A

KAWECKI, Paul

[Handwritten text: Signed, Checked List 65]
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 902

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

KUSCHKE Paul
born 1.4.1899 in Koszalin
SA-man, member of a deportation commission

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939
KOSZalin

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

MURDER
ILL-TREATMENT

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have participated in the execution of 22 Poles. He often beat and ill-treated the civilian population.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /No. I Kps. 27/43/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the district court of Potrzedzika. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. FRANKOWIAK
2. KALETA
3. BUKOWSKA
4. WITKOWICZ

and others.

Witness FRANKOWIAK states that a public execution of twenty-eight Poles took place in Kostzyny on 20th October 1932. It was meant as an frightening example of the uselessness of any attempts at resisting the occupiers. Witness saw the execution and recognized the accused, who was a native of Kostzyny, among the 28 men who carried it out.

Witness KALETA, who also saw the execution and the accused taking an active part in it, states also, that the accused was always very brutal in his dealings with the Poles. He often beat them and, as member of the deportation commission, would never listen to any pleading. He often kicked people out of their houses, throwing their belongings after them. Witness was ordered to leave his flat within ten minutes.

Other witnesses entirely support the above evidences.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the UN.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
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KLETKE, N.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 403**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>FRIEDE H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>born about 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Private of the Sonderdienst in Jaroslaw.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1942 |
| - | |
| - | Jaroslaw |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder |
| - | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have shot many Jews.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /P.3.49/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Pruchniki. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. KANDAN

3. OSADA

3. BARZYCKA

Witness KANDAN states that the accused was a very well-known Jew-baiter. He shot and killed several Jews in 1942. Witness was one night in the local pub, when the accused came in and after several drinks started abusing the Jewish proprietor. He suddenly drew his revolver and fired several shots at him killing him on the spot.

Witness OSADA states that accused would sometimes, on seeing one or two Jews in the street, organize a hunt for Jews. He and his fellow-soldiers would chase them and after catching them, they often took them away to the outskirts of the town and shot them. Witness himself saw him chasing the Jews thus. On one occasion he saw him enter a Jewish house, drag out a man and shoot him.

Witness BARZYCKA states that the accused shot several Jews in a wood adjoining his farm. He saw him driving with his victims in a van and lining them up under the trees. He was usually assisted by one or two other soldiers from the Sonderkommando.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
on the UNGC.
Kranicki, Paul

Date Submitted: 4 Sep 1947
Decision of Committee I: D

Cards checked: "List 53"
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

CASE NO. 904

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>HAMLET Paul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>born about 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>head of the criminal police in Ostrołęka</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1939-1944</th>
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<td>OSTROŁĘKA</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Deportation of civilians</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illegal arrests</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ill-treatment</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused in his official capacity often arrested people without any reason. He beat and ill-treated them and sent them to camps in Germany.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish representative on the UNCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(No. 904) WU.P.212/27 Sec. 946, F 8 Co. 71060
The accused is responsible for many arrests and deportations, often without trial or charges being made. He beat and ill-treated the Poles and kept them in prison without cause.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /re.319/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Strojíčka. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts.

1. DURINOV
2. TAMBESKI
3. TMOCEK

Witness DURINOV states that the accused as chief of the Criminal Police in the town issued and signed the warrants for arresting people. In a number of cases no charges have ever been made against the prisoners. Witness was twice arrested and kept in prison for a long time. He was questioned several times about his alleged contacts with the resistance movement, but no charge was preferred against him. The accused beat him twice during the interrogation.

Witness TAMBESKI states that he was arrested by the accused and deported to Germany the next day along with a party of other fellow-prisoners, who, like him, were arrested without any reason being given.

Witness TMOCEK states that the accused ill-treated him and injured severely about the head during an interview. Witness was kept in prison for six months without being charged with any specific offence. He was questioned by the accused about some alleged anti-German activities, and several people arrested at the same time by the accused were sent to Germany. Others were kept in prison even longer than he was.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the U.S.S.R.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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KLEIN, Walter

CARDS CHECKED "LIST'63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 302

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

Born in Klein-Boock

Geboren

Mann, Obersturmführer, member of the Sicherheitsdienst.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1939

Nove Viesce

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

Illegal arrests

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, who organised the Sicherheitsdienst in Nove Viesce, took part in many shootings and illegal arrests in 1939.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /75.Prev.105/49.D./ concerning this charge are in the possession of the district court of [Redacted]. The court has interviewed the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. [Name]
2. [Name]
3. [Name]

Witness [Name] states that the accused organized the Sicherheitsdienst in [Redacted] and often took part in arrests carried out by the SS-men. Witness was arrested by him together with a number of other Poles. Some of them were executed in the course of the next few days, some were released after being interrogated for hours and kept in prison without any specific charges being made against them, for several weeks. Witness was released after two months.

Witness [Name] states that the accused came to his house and arrested all the members of the family, except witness, who managed to slip out of the house. All were arrested on the grounds of alleged anti-Jewish activities. There were several public executions following the arrests, and witness saw the accused take an active part in them. The firing squads were composed of SS-men and the accused, although an Obersturmführer, shot with the others.

Witness [Name] confirms the above evidence.
(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the UNWCG.
<table>
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KLING, Karol

CARDS CHECKED 63

6331/1 6/1/906
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 900**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KLING Karl</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>born about 1894, German Sergeant, officer of the reserve, head of the inquest association in Kray Dwar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1940, INDO Lists</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>MURDER, VIOLENCE OF CIVILIANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have tortured and beaten his prisoners. He killed several of them.

*Transmitted by: The Polish Representative on the UNIT.*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(WIL/125/67) 750. C. & C. O. 7649}
The accused tortured many arrested police in order to force them to confess. Some of them died. He would often beat people or set his dogs upon them.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /o.Kpa.65/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Very Endr. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. KEMPPIKO
2. COTTEPA

Witness KEMPPIKO states that he was arrested in 1940 by the Japanese and that the accused interrogated him several times. He was first terribly beaten up by the accused, and then put in chains for three days without food or water. When no confessions were forthcoming, the accused tortured him in various other ways, keeping him in an overheated cell, feeding him on salted cheese without any water, kicking and beating him. Witness, when finally released, had to be treated in hospital for several months. Other files, arrested at the same time, suffered a similar fate. Several, older or of a weaker constitution, died as a result of such a treatment. One was killed by the accused KEMPPIKO in witness's presence, by a blow on the head with an iron club.

Witness COTTEPA states that her husband, arrested and interrogated by the accused, was tortured by him for several days. He never quite recovered from the treatment and died a few months after his release. Witness also states that the accused kept two dogs specially trained who he often set upon people. She saw him setting one of them on an elderly man. The dog bit him severely and would not let go until the accused took him to.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the U.S.S.R.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Karl Prick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.</td>
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</table>

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

| 1939 |
| rainy |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have actively participated in the execution of fifty rules in the prison at Stalag. In the concentration camp he beat people with the butt of his revolver.

The Polish Representative on the Commission.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file /97411 spec.123/45/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the Public Prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court in Warsaw. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the State's case:

1. WITCHEJAN Józef.
2. WISNIEWSKI Wiesław.

WITCHEJAN states that he was detained in the Sambin prison for political activities. Very executions were carried out in the prison yard and shots were often heard throughout the night. Sometimes the prisoners were sent to see an execution, as a measure of intimidation. Witness says he saw two executions in which about fifty people were shot and in both of them the accused was took an active part, firing with the others.

WITCHEJAN states that during his stay at the concentration camp of Sambin, the accused often beat the inmates while going round the camp. Witness was hit several times by the butt of his gun, and other inmates were beaten in a similar way. Witness had severe injuries to his back as a result of the beating.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Policie Representative
on the RMCS.
MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

908
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 30**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.S. Ali Djoy</td>
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<table>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed one Pole and one Jew.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

*(6685) W.T.P.222/37, Sm. 2/40, C & D. 73(12)*
PAR’TICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness DECEPUTY states that he went with a Jew to the house the night before and killed his friend called WYAN C. He was taken out of the house, when WYAN C. tried to escape. He accused without warning or giving chase, simply fired several shots at him and killed him.

Witness SWINDLES states that he was walking down a street one day, when he saw the accused dragging out a Jewish shopkeeper, WEEB, well known to witness. The Jew was struggling and the accused hit him on the head and when the man collapsed, shot him through the head.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2. 
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Fijian representative on the FNP.
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Charges Against War Criminals

Case No. 310

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1942 - WwW
1943 - TUBING, PERTH, BERTHA

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Murder
Tantam devastation of property

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Short Statement of Facts:

The accused is known to have killed men, women and children. He gave orders for burning down their property.

Transmitted by: The 11th Representative in the Army.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused killed P. D.M. in 1945. In 1943 he killed one son and three daughters, and ordered that their bodies should be burned down. He also ordered and carried out the execution of two police from Cavite, and burned their houses.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files for the case of 1939/10 concerning the alleged possession of the District Court of Gwagwal. The Court has investigated the following incidents and obtained evidence supporting in particular of the accused:?

1. WOA filed
2. WILF filed

Witness WOA stated that the accused shot his neighbour, W. XUS, with whom he had an argument in front of his house. Witness saw him grabbing hold of DAI and shooting him in the head. In the following year, three women and another man (15 unknown), the other names are: J. O PAY, J. J. JEN, and J. BON, were killed, mainly because they argued with the accused about crops and the canal they were supposed to deliver to the farmers. The accused's brother were murdered, and witnesses are still getting fear to one of them.

Witness WILF, who worked at the conservancy, stated that the accused gave orders for the evacuation of ten persons from their houses, when he accused of not delivering enough water to them. He went down to the village himself and shot four of them; the rest were shot by other individuals. He then ordered their houses to be burned.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2. 
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative in the UK.
REGISTERED NOS.

911 TO 920
REGISTERED NOS.

911 TO 920
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

KEIN, Erwin

(MARK) 20/02/15 2000 23456789 1234
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 21**

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed onefeld. He took part in rounding up and torturing people during interrogation.

*TRANSMITTED BY...*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused approached in 1943 a full armed party and received fire part in return. The accused again fired at the armed men and women. The accused took an arm from one of the men and used it as a club. He then fired a shot and shot himself.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

In the case of 3/1967/105 in the Court of Session at Chambers, the following evidence was obtained and admitted in the examination of the accused:

1. EVIDENCE OF WITNESS

2. WITNESS [Name]

WITNESS [Name] stated that on the evening of the murder, he was in a part of the building where the murder occurred. Later he heard a noise and went to investigate. He found the victim with his face covered and the dog next to him. He called the dog, and the dog barked at the witness, who theninges to the ground by the neck. Every time the witness efforts to overcome the dog, it barked and gave the dog another chance. The dog then bit the witness's face with his jaw or bit the nape of his neck. Witness eventually escaped.

WITNESS [Name], also present at the scene, was similarly treated. He collapsed briefly due to the strain of the dog's attack, and it took him several minutes to recover from injuries and shock sustained during the event. Another man, present with him, named [Name], was shot in witness's presence by the accused, and the interrogation was over with the body in one room.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

2. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative

On the [date]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Cards Checked</th>
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<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>List 63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 311

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | 
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| NACHER H. SAN M. | 
| (Not to be translated.) | 

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 
|-----------------------------------------------|---|
| 1945 | NIGERIA |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | 
|--------------------------------------------------|---|
| MORDER | 

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | 
|--------------------------------------------------|---|

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have participated in a round-up in which several people were killed.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the Mission.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused in his official capacity took part in a big round-up carried out in the locality of village. Two police were killed, viz., Dpl Standing and 2/Sgt Odum,
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 2/45, concerning this charge, is in the possession of the Police at Bhubaneswar. The police has
consulted and obtained the following evidence and examined affidavits from

1. D.P. Creation.
2. B.K. Creation.

Witness D.P. Creation states that during the round-up carried out in 1949 the accused, as a part of the slaughter, was helping actively the management. At the time of a party of members he was
entered house of the accused in the street. He came to her house and when her husband and his friend B.K.Creation tried to slip out, he and his son fired at them. The husband was shot on the spot, the other went into the house later.

Witness B.K. Creation states that he was present during the round-up and put with some photons on a car. While the following the men caught in the round-up, they drove in front of a house and into which the accused and the other photons went to take further action. He noticed B.P. and Creation slipping through the garden, when the accused pushed out. There were more than one forest collected.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.

2.

3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the [1932].
| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | KEPITZ Paul  
Born 14.4.1917 in Niederstetten, district Weismark, Germany  
Member Waffen-SS of the German Waffen-SS in 1941-44 in Schleswig,  

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | Murder  
19.3.1945  
Hamburg, Germany |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder  
Ill-treatment |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have taken part in the murder of two roles. He often ill-treated and beat people.
The accused, together with other Germans, killed in 1940 two Polish Jews from Raszków, xxmaly vit., Jan and Wacławicz PIM. He was a broker and they were ill-treated and killed.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness FEN AM states that the accused came one night to his house, where he was staying, accompanied by two other gendarmes. They searched the house for documents and evidence of contacts with the underground movement, and questioned the two owners of the house, Jan FENK and Mieczyslaw FENK. There was a violent argument, the accused shouted and hit them, the two men repeatedly demanding confessions from them. Finally he and the two gendarmes took them into the garden and shot them.

Witness FENK, widow of one of the victim's sons, entirely confirms the above evidence. She states that the gendarmes held her, while she screamed and the other gendarme beat up her husband and her brother-in-law. He threatened them with death, and as they were still protesting their innocence he tied up their hands behind their backs, marched them out of the house and shot them in the garden.

Witness DZBA states that the accused was always most brutal in his dealings with the police. He often struck them with a heavy club, or kicked them. Witness was hit by him, when he went to his office with a grievance, and pushed out with a kick.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Police Representative on the 19th.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KUBIK, Carl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Gen. 26.4.1940 as General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief of the Auschwitz extermination</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wayang</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list.    | Ill-treatment |
|--------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as head of the Auschwitz extermination camp, beat the poles, regardless of sex and age, injuring some severely.

*TRANSMITTED BY*  

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
The files /in/FW.33/46 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Kind, the Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in consideration of the stated facts:

1. STINEK, Helena
2. OŚNAR, Marja.

Witness STINEK, Helena states that the accused approached her to his office and interviewed her regarding her work in a factory. Witness pleaded with the accused that she had three small children at home and could not possibly leave them and that she was keeping a shop for six people. The accused abused her terribly, and then struck her face. She cried, and he struck her with his fist in the ribs, opened the door and pushed her out with a violent kick.

Witness OŚNAR states that she was working in a factory controlled by the Accused. The accused often went round the works on inspection, beating and kicking those whose work did not satisfy him. One of her fellow-workers was struck by him with a stick several times till he began to bleed. She herself was struck by the accused twice on the head, because, according to him, she was not working fast enough.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
on the Commission.
KOERTH, Ernor Richard

Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee 1:
CABINS CHECKED 6/18/53

6340/P/6/915
0365
**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Charges Against German War Criminals**

**Case No. 315**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>(Not to be translated.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelm Ernst / Richard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born in Broich in Paderborn, Westphalia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank: Street, member of the Police, chief of Criminal-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1939-1945/</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused is known to have killed several people. He also beat and ill-treated the Police brutally.

**Transmitted by**

The Polish Representative on the 1998.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

We accused killed several police while carrying out his duties as a policeman. We also often beat people until they died, and ill-treated them in various other ways.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files / U.P.Z. 37/10/ containing this charge are in the possession of the District Court of this. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. VAMAS 300
2. VAMAS Veronica
3. VAMAS Roman
4. VICTOR Jüner

Witness VAMAS states that the accused searched his house one night, he bullied all the inhabitants, hit him with the butt of his revolver and kicked his wife. Witness's nephew tried to slip out of the house to warn the neighbours and the accused, noticing this, fired at him without warning and shot him dead.

Witness VAMAS Veronica entirely supports her husband's evidence.

Witness VAMAS states that the accused interrogated him at the police station and tried to force him to confess by beating him up. Witness was carried out unconscious and bleeding from many wounds.

Witness VICTOR states that the accused killed his brother while searching witness's house for Resistance documents. He violently pushed and kicked witness out of the room, and tied him to the bed. He then took his brother into another room and soon shots were heard. The accused then left the house. Neighbours freed witness after some time, and he then found his brother dead on the floor with bullet wounds in his head.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.

c. The case appears reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signatures]

Polish Representative
on the TRC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
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</table>

KüHN, Richard
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE No. 419

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

Wolfgang Richard

Born about 1891

Sergeant

Commandant of the German police in Kiel.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939-1945

Kiel

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

Deportation of civilians

Illegal arrests

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible for a number of arrests and deportations. He is also known to have taken part in several shootings of the Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY...
The accused carried out several mass arrests and sent many people to concentration camps. Together with two other Germans he carried out several executions.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /v09343/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Buta. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in connection of the stated facts:

1. MARKOZ Franciszek

2. SHPA Ludwik

Witness MARKOZ states that the accused carried out several mass arrests in the town. A certain area was screened off, or a street, and all male-bodied men arrested indiscriminately. Witness was one caught. The accused as constable of the police was present during the round-up, and later, at the police station interrogated the prisoners. They were all sent next day to concentration camp in Germany. During the night before he was sent to the camp he saw from his cell an execution being carried out on six Polish. He accused, together with two other Per Andras Poli and Schindler, were the executioners.

Witness SHPA, arrested at the same time and in the same way as the previous witness entirely supports his evidence. He also saw the shooting of the six Polish.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the FMIC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<td>- 4 SEP 1947</td>
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KUPRA, Józef

CARD CHECKED - LIST 68
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 14

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

WTKA, Józef

Born about 1911
Volksergelter
Stauffenberg der Generalsat in Skawina

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1.9.1943
Czestochowa

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused murdered a Jewess on 1st September 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /c. res.114/13, res.14/13/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Skarina. We could have interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. TATIUS Edward
2. KUBICA Edward
3. KUBICA Irena
4. KORIL Jozef

Witness TATIUS states that on 1st September, 1947, he was in the market place when the accused came to one of the stalls to buy some fruit. He would not pay the price asked for, and started abusing the jewess, who owned the stall. She was pleading with him, asking him to pay at least something for the large quantity he wanted, when he suddenly drew his revolver and shot her. He shouted that all jews should be exterminated that way.

All the other witnesses support the above evidence. They all saw the scene at the stall and witnessed the shots.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative

on the GNM.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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CARDs CHECKED LIST 65
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 91b** *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KAT Bronon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>born about 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>member of the Gestapo in Tysma, district of Sokole-Rayna</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1940-1944</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>WYSMA</td>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for a great number of deaths. He personally shot scores of Poles.

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* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

(44-28) WFP-312576 No. 7104, F. & Co. 76(4)
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /to Pres 114/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Skarszewy. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. KLITKOSZ

2. MASZTA

Witness KLITKOSZ states that the accused shot a great number of people in the village. He would round up several men in a given street, take them to a wood near-by and shoot them personally. Witness was once forcibly taken to the wood to help remove the bodies after the execution, so he was able to see everything for himself. The accused went from one man to another and shot them through the head.

Witness MASZTA states that he was summoned one night to the local Gestapo to give some explanations. While there he saw the accused executing firing at men lined up against the backyard wall. They were all people from the village who were arrested by the Gestapo during the day.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]
Polish representative on the WNM.
Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee 1

Koch, Emil

Cards checked File 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH**

CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 914

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>M.X.X. Halk.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Born about 1905 in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oberwachmeister of the German Police in Barczew and Poleszczyzna.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1939-1944</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DUSISOWA &amp; NOSZTOWA.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illegal arrests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have taken part in many arrests and round-ups, to have hanged a number of people and to have participated in mass executions.

TRANSMITTED BY...
The accused took part in many mass executions. He also personally hanged a number of people and made many arrests without legal grounds.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /15-Prz.114/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Skarzysko. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and compiled affidavits to place in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. ZAMBRA
2. MIKUL
3. PALAZZ
and others.

Witness ZAMBRA states that the accused always took place in all the round-ups during which people were arrested indiscriminately. As chairman of the police he would lead his men and arrest all the people in the Jewish area. Witness's husband was thus arrested by the accused. There were several mass executions in the town, and people were often forced to see them. She thus saw the accused taking an active part in the shootings.

Witness MIKUL states that the accused was at the head of a party of men who carried out a round-up in the Jewish quarter. Witness, together with a number of others, was arrested and they were all taken to a wood. The accused picked them several of the arrested and hanged them personally, while the others, guarded by the seraks, was forced to look on.

Witness PALAZZ states that he was arrested by the accused during a round-up, no reason being given for the arrest. He was then taken outside the town and forced to look on while the accused hanged two other Poles. Witness and others were then ordered to dig graves for the victims, who were at the time suspected of anti-Jewish activities, but no actual charges had been made against them.

Other witnesses confirm the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be complete.

Issued by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the I.M.O.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
--- | ---
11 SEP 1947 | A

Cards checked List 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 20**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>FINCH, M. Paul</th>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1942-1943</th>
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<td></td>
<td>STARPES</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have beaten the prisoners and to have often set his trained dog on people.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The accused beat his prisoners, knocked them about and smashed their faces. He also had a dog which he often set on people, has have died of its bites.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Name]

Polish Representative in the N.W.O.
REGISTERED
NOS.

921 TO 930
REGISTERED

NOs.

921

TO

930
KOSCHKOWITZ

Date Submitted  Decision of Committee
11 SEP 1947  A  Cards Checked List 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 921

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<td>[Text to be translated.]</td>
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<td>1943</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have beaten his prisoners and ill-treated them in various ways. He also set his dog upon people.

*TRANSMITTED BY*...

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files / ... 87/47/ containing this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Gisprad. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them. The corroborative of the said facts:

1. WITNESS

2. GICZWICKI

Witness WITNESS states that the accused, who arrested him for political reasons, interrogated him and beat him until he fainted. He was then put in chains and thrown into a cellar, where the accused kept him chained for several days. After that he beat him again with the result that witness spent a long time in hospital recovering from his injuries.

Witness GICZWICKI states that he was coming home one night when he accused slapped him in the street and asked for his papers. Witness complied with the request and continued on his way when the accused set his specially dog on him. The dog pinned him to the ground and bit in the leg. Shortly afterwards witness was arrested on political grounds, and the accused after beating and kicking him put him in chains and kept in a cellar for two days without food or drink.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Polish representative on the ICC/ICTR]
Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee I: Cards checked 1st in
**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CASE NO. 921**

<table>
<thead>
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<table>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9/1945</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused took every opportunity to ill-treat the people in every possible way.

---

*TRANSMITTED BY*

Polish representative on the report.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(4329) W.P.212/37 Sec. 944. P. 6 Co. 7500
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Police/Police, and the police are on presentment of the accused and of evidence. The Police have interviewed the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the facts:

1. WITNESS
2. WITNESS
3. WITNESS
and others.

Witness [Name] states that the accused and others were violent while dealing with another case. He also violently assaulted witness's counsel in the case in dealing with the search, and kicked him out of the house.

Witness [Name] states that the accused was an extremely violent man and often beat people by kicking them as if they were not human beings. Witness left his shop in the doorway of a shop. He was kicked on the street when the accused turned round on him, shouting at him that he was obstructing the way and kicked him violently on the skin so that witness lost his balance and knocked his head against the pavement.

Witness [Name] states that he went on the occasion to the police station on some business. There he saw the accused beating up an elderly man, shouting abuse at him, and kicking him when he lay on the floor.

Other witnesses confirm the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2. 
3. The case appears or is reasonably complete.

[Signature]

British Representative on the INT.

[Handwritten log]
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE No. 913

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have beaten and ill-treated the Polish and Jewish population of the town.

TRANSMITTED BY

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 757/2/12 concerning this matter are in the possession of the District Court of Police. The Court has investigated on a following evidence and obtained affiliation for proof creation of the claimed facts:

1. WITNESS X
   
   Witness X states that the accused often kicked people in the street or pulled their way brutally. The witness was pushed by him off the pavement to make room for him, and fell down. He used often to question people at the beastie office and he would beat them up with a club during the interview. Witness's husband was thus treated and came up with severe injuries as alleged.

   Witness X states that the accused was a rowdy and took every opportunity to beat or ill-treated a few. Witness had a shop and the accused would sometimes come in, give him orders and kick and push him about with the club. He hit once an old man on the head because the old man could only walk very slowly and did not leave the shop quickly enough. He always had a heavy stick with him and used it freely on people's backs. The other accused was in every way bad and brutal. He would literally kick people down the stairs and out of the house while making an arrest or searching a flat. He, too, always carried a stick with him, witness saw him on one occasion grabbing a little girl by her hair and finally striking her with his stick. 
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Polish representative on the [position].]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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Cards checked Unit 69
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 924

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>NOT TO BE TRANSLATED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KMTLICHI ANDREAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born about 1895 in Przeciszów, Poland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor, Mayor of the Jewish Community in Radom.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1942-1-43</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>PADIVSKY</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder, robbery, etc.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th>1903</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have ordered several executions and to have looted Polish property.

TRANSMITTED BY ...
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused as Commandant of the Tembani police force, ordered very executions. He also gave orders to shoot police and gendarmes found in the streets either on duty or free. The gendarmes were armed with rifles and machine guns. They ordered several people to their property. We maintain accepted traditions.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 301/42 concerning this charge was in the possession of the District Court of Srinagar. The Court was furnished with the following evidence in support of the charge:

1. POCKET
2. PAPER
3. BAG

Witness NOTICED states that the accused handed over money for the shooting of a bull. There was a display in various parts of the town for the taking of such money in 1941. There were many who were taken into hiding.

Witness HAGUNI states that one was paid to him, which were posted on walls, and that any one who found the money in the streets was asked to explain. Numerous people were taken life because of that order. The accused arrested witnesses for alleged underground activities, but released him after witness offered him a substantial sum of money, which he readily accepted. It was a well-known fact that provided the family could produce a gun, which satisfied the accused, a political pardon was sometimes granted. The accused conducted sometimes searches in houses of well-off people and would then take away such valuable property. Witness's mother was robbed in that way by the accused.

Witness JAGUNI while supporting the above evidence entirely, adds that his own house was robbed by the accused. Not only did he take money and jewellery, but also some pictures and pieces of furniture.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

Submitted by:

[Signature]
Polish Representative on the W.W.
Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: A for ill-treatment and pillage

Cards checked List 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

### CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

**CASE No. 925**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
<th><strong>W.T.D.E.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>German Gendarmerie</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></th>
<th>1942-1944</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></th>
<th>T.P.H.R.</th>
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<th><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></th>
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</table>

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken part in several shootings of Poles and Jews. He looted their property and beat and ill-treated them.

---

*TRANSMITTED BY* the Polish Representative in the Secretariat.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /94/33/47/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Nasik. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in connection of the matter raised:

1. MAHAROJY
2. MAHAROJY

Witness MAHAROJY states that the said and the accused were always extremely brutal with the police. He kicked and beat them very often, sometimes kicking the pedestrian who did not stop out of his way in good time. He came and searched witness' house and took away all the valuables. When witness protested he hit him and pushed bilfully against the wall. He took part in several executions of robbers and dacoits which frequently occurred in the town.

Witness MAHAROJY states that the said and during a search made at his flat took all the money and jewellery. When witness tried to remonstrate with him he beat him up savagely and left with his belongings. Witness also states that he absolutely actively participated in one of the executions carried out on this accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.

2. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the UNCC.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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11 SEP 1947 | A

Cards checked last 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 920

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

(NOT TO BE TRANSLATED)

Erich Schindler,endant of a special department for political prisoners of Hradec.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1941-1945

PRAHA

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Murder

Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused beat and ill-treated the political prisoners at the Hradec prison. He caused several deaths.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Ref: 3/4/1/ concerning the charge are in the possession of the District Court of Basra. The Court has investigated the following witnesses and obtained all evidence from them in accordance with the stated facts:

1. GLAWSKI
2. PCL
3. SREIN
4. BUSH
and others.

Witness GLAWSKI states that the accused beat him up several times without cause or reason. He always carried with him a stout stick or a club and struck the prisoner with it. Witness had two ribs broken as a result of one of the beatings.

Witness PCL states that the accused often beat him and his fellow prisoners. They were all political prisoners. He caused beat than anything he could lay his hands on. Witness was struck on the head with a bunch of heavy keys. He had to be treated in hospital for his injuries, but one of his cell-companions died after being beaten by the accused, one with an iron club, the other with the keys.

Witness SREIN, also one of the political prisoners, had all his teeth knocked out by the accused. He shared his cell with the previous witness and supports his evidence about the beating of two other inmates.

Witness BUSH states that he was beaten up by the accused several times, once with some iron blunt instrument, which caused several long-healing wounds. One of his cell-companions died from injuries received when the accused hit several times on the head.

Other witnesses have similar stories to tell.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
on the UGCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

Cards Checked Unit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST POLISH WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 927

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

KUPRZ Józef

Born in Parczyna

Wachmistrz of the Schutzpolizei in Przyewil.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943-1944

PRZYEWIL

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have murdered many Poles and Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY the Polish representative on the UNCC.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /c.Pres.437/48/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Przemysl. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. KOPPEL
2. FRITZKA
3. RUBIN

and others.

Witness KOPPEL states that the accused murdered many people in the town, both Gipsy and Jews. He came to his house one day and found all the inhabitants and finally looking them all up in one room with the exception of witness’s father. After the accused had left, witness managed to break out of the room and found his father dead on the kitchen floor, with his head battered in terribly.

Witness FRITZKA states that the accused visited his house one night and accused his son of conspiring with the resistance people. He tied witness to the bedstead and threatened to beat up his son, abusing him all the time and trying to force a confession out of him. Finally, shouting “you dirty conspiring Jew” he shot him through the head, and left the house.

Witness RUBIN states that the accused came one day into a Jewish shop when witness was there and ordered the shopkeeper to supply him with goods which the shopkeeper did not have. The accused abused him, then kicked the aged Jew savagely, hitting him in the stomach and left. The man died shortly afterwards from internal injuries.

other witnesses support the above evidences.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably at pace.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Name]

Polish representative on the MWC.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES** AGAINST  WAR CRIMINALS

**CASE NO. 916**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<td>THEO  TRACHYK ORNART.  his rank and unit, or official position.</td>
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(Not to be translated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<td>1939</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder, Illegal arrests</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have shot a great number of Poles in 1939.
Later he took part in many illegal arrests.

---

**TRANSMITTED BY:** The Polish representative on the panel.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /w.677/30/45/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Yehlo. The Court has introduced the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. JOSEPHIA

2. PERCIVAL

Witness JOSEPHIA states that in 1933 the accused, together with other 37 men, arrested a number of police, including her husband. There were no charges preferred against them, but a few days later they were all shot by the accused and the other 37 men. The number of the police thus executed was well over two hundred.

Witness PERCIVAL states that the execution of more than two hundred police was carried out publicly by the accused and other Senzeni. The victims were picked out from among the population in order to intimidate the police and show them that any resistance was useless and severely punished. There were many subsequent arrests of police suspected of resistance sympathies, the accused very often carried them out personally.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Name]
Polsih representative on the UNCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for murder and pillage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked Sept 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 929

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | KLOPP
| Born about 1885
| German
| Generaloberstleutnant |

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Date: 1940-1944
Place: LYCANTHROPY

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Murder
Confiscation of foodstuffs

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed many Jews and to have confiscated foodstuffs. He also took part in the so-called pacifications.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative on the 929th.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /operc-10/10 concerning this charge are in the possession of the Military Court of Vršac. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them in corroborative of stated facts:

1. KIA
2. TENDER
3. GYMAIA
4. YRONIA

Witness KIA states that the accused, who was a notorious Jew-hater, killed many Jews in the town. He would fire at the Jews whom he saw in the streets at night, and invariably shot all those who were arrested for ZIKH (Jewish offenses) even.

Witness TENDER states that the accused shot the Jews indiscriminately. Any Jew found outside the ghetto would be immediately shot by him. He would often come into a shop and order the confiscation of all the foods. If the Jewish shopkeeper tried to plead with him he would simply answer by killing him. Any Jew taken to the gendarmerie station was shot.

Witness GYMAIA, while supporting the above evidence, adds that the accused would often search a private house and take away all the foods. This happened in ZIKH witness's house and in many others. Sometimes he went to shops and confiscated all their supplies.

Witness YRONIA supports all the above evidence. He adds that the accused was known in the town as the "Jew-killer", with the other gendarmes he took part in the so-called "executions" of the civilian population, which consisted in rounding up people and either shooting or deporting them afterwards.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
on the UNCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>1-3: A</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Priority)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

KOKOT, Joseph

63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 930

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. N.ALTENBERGER
   Born about 1914 in Germany
   Wachmeister der SS im Lager Dachau.

2. K.WALTER
   Born about 1914 in Germany
   Wachmeister der SS im Lager Dachau.

3. F.W. SCHMITZ
   German
   Wachmeister der SS im Lager Dachau.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942-1945
1943
1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

All three accused are known to have committed murder on the Poland.

TRANSMITTED BY the Polish Representative in the UNCC.
The accused TAIROLO is responsible for the murder of at least one hundred people. The accused TAIROLO killed many more people, among his victims were a priest and an army officer on the victory list. He and his WARRIORS also killed personally several civilians.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files / 12.4]]/ concerning these matters are in the possession of the District Court at Kadala. No more such files are necessary. The following evidence is taken by us after the conclusion of the investigation.

1. WAKQ
2. EXPE
3. UKAR
4. WAQAS VICTS

Witnesse WAKQ states that all three accused killed all the people in their way in Kadala. They carried out random acts of killing and set fire to the houses. They would shout "Navnirman" and carry out their activities under the influence of alcohol. The accused YAKT would fire at anyone and was not in the streets a few minutes after the incident, without giving any warning or seeking for an explanation. Witness adds that at least 15 people must have been killed or injured in the nearby area of Kadala.

Witness SHAKIM NAKAM states that the three accused were blood-thirsty men who shot and killed without any warning or provocation. The accused YAKT broke one night into the vicarage and shot the priest MUKK, alleging that he had been having an underground worker in his house. Witness asserts that he heard shots and noise coming from the house next door and saw through his window the accused KABU and another suspect, carrying out 25 Lieutenant Sh. WAKAS, who was fighting. Two trees were accused, finally killed several shots were fired and the house collapsed. He died a few hours afterwards.

Witness NUKAN supports all the above evidence and describes how everybody went in normal fear of the accused and never knew when they would start shooting. Witness says his son was one of the persons carried out by the accused, who the next day shot all the people they had been. Witness adds that the accused WAKAS would often shout, "Everybody leave", and when they could not find anything interesting.

Witness WAKAS supports the above evidence. Her husband was killed by the accused KABU during a Fruitless search in their house.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused are responsible as principals.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the MCO.
REGISTERED

NOS.

931

TO

940
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for recommended</td>
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Cards checked Suit 64
**UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Case No. 31**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused</th>
<th>Rank and unit, or official position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Name Redacted]</td>
<td>[Rank and Unit/Position Redacted]</td>
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**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942-1944</td>
<td>Lubartow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Mass Murder

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

- [National Law Reference]

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for mass murders of the Jews.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish representative on the UN.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

---

[Serial Number]

[Date of Receipt in Secretariat]
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, during his term of office at Lubny, organised many round-ups of the Jews and shot dozens of them. He is responsible for a number of mass executions.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file /10.1/44/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Lahore. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits in favor of the stated facts:

1. PID Rashid
2. SHEIKH Yaseen

Witness PID states that the accused as Well-capital of the land-americ organization a member of round-up. He would Gordon off a sector in the town and arrest all the Jews he found there. The next day there would usually be a mass execution of the arrested which he and his men carried out.

Witness SHEIKH Yaseen states that the round-up carried out by the accused were enormous and hundreds of Jews lost their lives. The executions were often public and the accused with his men formed the firing squad. In addition to the mass executions there were also individual cases of people shot by the accused. Witness’s brother was shot by him during a search in his house.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. he accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative at

in the 1939.
KEUKUM, WELLY RICK

Date Submitted  Decision of Committee I
11 SEP 1947  A

Cards checked Unit 69
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>WILLY WITZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born 4-3-1896 at Augsburg, Germany</td>
<td>Mayor of Warschau, Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1939-1945, GROSS WIEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Deportation of civilians, Wanton destruction of religious and educational 
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | Confiscation of property |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible for the deportation of 350 Polish Jews to concentration camps. He personally destroyed many crosses and religious statues as well as libraries. He also confiscated Polish property.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the left.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
The files /No. Pres. 30./43 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Strow. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from each in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. WIKENIAK
2. PETERSNA

Witness WIKENIAK states that he arrested with any others and that the accused went round the cells and picked out those who should be sent to concentration camps. Witnesses property as well as that of any others was confiscated by the accused's order. Before his arrest witness saw the public library being destroyed by order of the accused, who personally set fire to the pink books piled up in the market place.

Witness PETERSNA states that besides destroying the library the accused also ordered all the crosses and figures of saints which stood in squares or at readatories, to be removed. Witness saw his supervising the removal of several of the statues. Witness adds that a great number of relics were deported to Germany by order of the accused and any properties confiscated.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

d. The accused is responsible as principal.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the C.C.C.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>A</td>
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Cards Checked List 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 433

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat.</th>
<th>27 AUG 1947</th>
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</table>

Registered Number. 0456

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

EUGENI GERHARD
Born 10/12/1877 in Lithuania, national German
Secretary of the German Police in Skalmierszece

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939-1945
WAR CRIMES

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Illegal arrests
Deportation of civilians
Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused arrested and deported many people. He beat and ill-treated them savagely and viciously.

The Polish representative on the UNCC.

TRANSMITTED BY:

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

UNSCR 19327 for P. & Co., 712/14
The accused is responsible for the arrests and deportation to concentration camps. He was particularly brutal with the poles, often kicking them in the stomach, or striking with the butt of his gun.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

\[ \text{Submitted by:} \]

[Signature]

[Polish Representative of the USSR]
KUNKIEL, Karol

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
---|---
11 SEP 1947 | A

Cards checked suit 64.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 934**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>MURDZ Karel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member of the 3rd Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1940-1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mszczonów &amp; Grynec</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

- Massacre
- Mass murder
- Deportation of civilians

References to relevant provisions of national law:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have participated in round-ups, resulting in deportations to labour camps. He also took part in mass executions of the Poles in Grojec.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /10.137/10 concerning this charge are in the possession of the district court of Tykocin. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. SCHIBIK Michal
2. JAKUBOWSKI Carol

Witness SCHIBIK states that the accused took part in round-ups carried out with the object of sending the Poles who were caught to forced labour in Germany. Witness himself was caught in a round-up and the accused was the leader of the SA detachment which arrested him. All the men caught in the round-up, including witness, were sent to labour camps in Germany.

Witness JAKUBOWSKI states that the accused took active part in a mass execution, carried out in Grojec in 1943. Many people, witness among them, were forced to see the execution, in which scores of Poles lost their lives, and witness was able to see for himself that the accused participated in it.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Prelim. representative
on the 1773.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

Cards Checked 615
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST POLISH WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 35

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

Born about 1911 in Germany
German member of the SS, worked in a camp.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder, ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused killed one Jew in 1942, and later took part in a mass execution of the Jews. He beat and ill-treated the prisoners.

TRANSMITTED BY...

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
The accused killed a Jew who escaped from the ghetto and was hiding in a wood, and also took part in a mass execution of the Jews carried out in Malbork. He beat up the political prisoners.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /\f.\f.\f.\f.151/45/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the district court of Zarków. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

WIERDAK Albin

Witness WIERDAK states that in the summer of 1942 a Jew who escaped from the ghetto, was hiding in a near-by wood. Witness knew about him and used to bring him food occasionally. One evening, going to the wood, he noticed the accused entering it. Some time later he saw the Jew running through the wood with the accused at his heel. The accused fired several shots, and the Jew fell. The accused then shot him through the temple. Witness adds, that when he himself was arrested later on, the accused beat him up at the police station, as well as other Poles arrested at the same time.

ZAJA Florjan

Witness ZAJA states that the accused took an active part in the mass execution of the Jews, carried out at Wąrbów. The execution was public, and witness saw the accused hanging the victims.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the CCAC.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
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</table>

\[ \text{KRATL, Adolf} \]

Cards checked last 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**Case No. 36**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
<th><strong>(Not to be translated.)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Born about 1881 in the Russian Empire.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationality:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dzech.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Machinist.</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></th>
<th><strong>1943.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Unknown.</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Murder.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Torture:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ill-treatment.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed three Jews. He often beat and ill-treated the detainees.

**TRANSMITTED BY:** The [Name].

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused killed in 1942 three Jews, whom he found outside the ghetto. He used to beat up and knock about the political prisoners.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /to. ref.151/40/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Zalipja. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. PENAS Weihmuth
2. KOPYK Andrzej
3. WIERDAK Albin

Witness PENAS states that he and three other Jews had slipped one night out of the ghetto in order to escape, when they met the accused. He immediately gave chase firing all the time. Witness managed to escape, but his three companions were killed.

Witness KOPYK states that early in the morning one day, after hearing shots outside his house, he went out and found the bodies of three Jews shot dead. Witness also states that the accused used to beat up the arrested Poles, and that he himself was struck several times by the accused, when the police arrested him for alleged anti-German activities.

Witness WIERDAK states that the accused lashed him with a whip, and then kicked him as he collapsed. Other men, arrested at the same time, got a similar treatment from the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

for Dr. S. [Name]

Polish representative on the "NP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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Cards checked 6/4
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 934

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed three people.

TRANSMITTED BY.

The Polish Representative in the U.N.O.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused is known to have murdered, with the aid of two other Germans, a Pole named Bronislaw NARKOWITZ. Later he killed two other Poles, named Pawel MARC and NARKOWITZ.
The files /20,202,204/ concerning this charge are in the possession of District Court of [Redacted]. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. FROJANSKI Antoni
2. FERKOSKA Zofja

Witness FROJANSKI states that one day in the Autumn of 1930 he was gathering when near the village of [Redacted], when he heard a shot. He went to investigate and saw, in a clearing, the accused and two other SS-men, August KRIMUS and Gotlich GRUS, firing at Maksym VALANOWSKY who was tied to a tree. They then enticed him, put into a grave, dug near-by, covered the grave and left. Witness then thought he saw the victim stirring before he was thrown into the grave, started digging up the hole as soon as the SS-men were out of sight. By the time he had uncovered the body VALANOWSKY was dead.

Witness FERKOSKA states that the accused raided the house in which she was staying in 1930, together with other SS-men. He first questioned two of her relatives, Pawel KAWS and VLASOWSKY, then pushed them both into another room, tied their hands and made them stand against the wall with their backs to the room. He then shot each of them.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the UKCC.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
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Cards checked first 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST CERTAIN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 938

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

MICHALAK Edward Klene - Blockaeltester

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 - 1945

Concentration camp in Mauthausen

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment resulting in death

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused while being a Kapo and Blockaeltester in the concentration camp Ebensee/Mauthausen ill-treated the inmates of the camp so cruelly that many of them died as a result of his beatings. There were persons of various nationalities.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Nikosz MAPORUZ: A Polish national, after having been imprisoned in Niedersachswerfen was sent to Ebensee at the end of March, 1945. It was cold and there was snow everywhere when the prisoners were ordered to stand and wait just outside the crematory. Then came Michalak and asked whether anybody had cigarettes or golden teeth. One of the inmates, an old and ill man had two golden teeth. Michalak asked the man whether he was intoxicated as the men could hardly stand. The victim replied that he was ill. That brought Michalak into a stage of such fury that he started beating and kicking the old man so long until he collapsed and died. The witness stood only 5 rows ahead of the victim and so could see and hear the whole proceeding quite clearly. On the very same night Michalak beat to death another man whose name the witness does not know.

2. Władysław TUX: The witness met Michalak in Hathausen in April, 1944. Michalak was then a canteen but was soon promoted to a block-officer. Once the accused was ordered to take soup from the kitchen to distribute it among the prisoners. He and two other prisoners took the soup. The two men were carrying a big bowl. On the way, they split some soup at the sight of which a hungry prisoner started eating it from the ground together with all dirt and dust that stuck to it. Michalak saw it flow at the prisoner and started beating and kicking him on the temple so long until the prisoner collapsed and died. The witness was a kitchen belonging to some religious sect, something like "Conscientious Objectors". This kitchen was taken to crematory. The witness is certain of the victim being of Dutch nationality, as she saw his number card where the nationality was stated.

3. Władysław STUDNIKI: A Polish national arrived at Ebensee in April, 1945. He was attached to block No. 24. On 6th April, 1945, a transport of two or three hundred German criminals were brought to the camp, and given the block No. 24. On the same day nine prisoners, the witness included, were ordered to clean up the block. One of them, a Pole, found a piece of chewing tobacco on the floor and took it. One of the newly arrived Germans saw him and hit him twice on the head. At that moment Michalak arrived and when he was told about what was going on, he hit the Pole on his face and head and continued to beat him until the Pole collapsed and died. The witness stood only a couple of yards away from the victim and heard the whole proceeding quite clearly. Michalak, although of Polish nationality was known among the prisoners to be worse than any of the SS-men.

The above facts were confirmed by Gerekow LEŠTAK.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ 

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

[Name]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.
Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

11 SEP 1947 A Cards checked list 64

SZUMANSKA, Joanna
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 939

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

SNIEMSZKA Joanna - Kapos, Lageraeltste - Polish

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943 - 1944

Majdanek and Kaufer /concentration camps/

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Joanna Sniemska, as a Lageraeltste in the concentration camp Majdanek /Poland/ and then Kaufer /near Leipzig, Germany/, during the period of 1943 - 1944 years ill-treated her fellow-prisoners.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Lola SADAK: Polish born, spent three years in concentration camps. One and a half years she was in the Stargard-Kamien concentration camp in the district Kolos, and then she was transferred to a concentration camp near Leipzig in Germany. There she met Joanna Szumanska. The witness is perfectly sure as to the identity of the accused as she spent more than a year with her at the said concentration camp in Germany. There were 12,000 women imprisoned in Haag. At the head of the camp was a male SS-Commander who had a female assistant to take care of female prisoners. Szumanska performed the duties of SS-Commander's assistant. She was the so-called Lager-Aelteste. Szumanska was very cruel to the women and the witness herself was frequently beaten by the accused. When the prisoners lined up for their meal, which happened only once daily, and if the line was not as precise as it pleased Szumanska, the latter would beat the prisoners with a stick that ended with barbed wire. Usually the women were all covered with blood when they returned from the half-an-hour lunch.

2. Maria HOOTIEK: Was taken by the Germans to a transit concentration camp in Leipzig in May, 1941. There she met the accused. At first Jogutek thought that Szumanska was as ordinary a prisoner as any of them, but soon she discovered that Szumanska had special duties and namely those of a Lager-Aelteste. She ill-treated the prisoners badly, beat them at every opportunity with a stick or cudgel. After two months the prisoners of Haag were transported to the concentration camp in Ravensbruck. Szumanska went with them and as their Lager-Aelteste. Because of her excellent services that she rendered to her German masters she was "honoured" with the privilege of wearing the SS-uniform, although she was Polish nationality. She displayed her zeal whenever she could and employed her stick with barbed wire at her fellow-prisoners. The witness herself was beaten several times by the accused.

3. Sallie ADULAY: Met the accused in 1943 in the Majdanek extermination camp. Szumanska was there a Lager-Aelteste. In this capacity she treated the prisoners, Jews in particular, in the most cruel way. She beat them so long until they bled and used her influence during the selections for the gas chambers against those people whom she expressly disliked. She was always walking with a whip and found a particular pleasure in flogging the prisoners during the roll-call. The witness herself was hit by the accused with a whip on the face and head.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
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Card checked first 64
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

### POLISH

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

WASIUKIEWICZ Jan - Officer in charge of Jewish affairs at Gebietskommissar

### Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1943

Wielkie Sołaczyniki, Weronów and Lida /Poland/

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

Ill-treatment

Murder

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, playing into the hands of the German occupying authorities, took part in liquidation of the ghetto in Wielkie Sołaczyniki and in Weronów. On 11th May, 1943, during the eviction of the Jewish population from Wielkie Sołaczyniki, he killed Gita Kac and on the same day in Weronów he killed Shona Kobiaz.

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The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

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* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. **Niezgn wps**: Has known the accused since childhood. They lived in Wielkie Soleczniki until the war broke out. Wasiukiewicz stayed in Wielkie Soleczniki until November, 1941, and then the witness met him again in Woronów and Lide. In Soleczniki the accused acted as a chief of the police and was in charge of the Jewish affairs at the office of the Gestapo. Wasiukiewicz ill-treated the Jews most cruelly. The father of the witness was beaten up by Wasiukiewicz so severely that he only miraculously escaped death. The witness also remembers having seen many instances of Jews having been beaten by the accused but he does not remember the reasons for it. The witness states that in January, 1942, Wasiukiewicz together with some others drove around checking passports. Standing at his door, the witness watched Wasiukiewicz and saw how the latter killed a Jew named Leibslein. He shot at her from his gun. On this Sunday, 30 corpses were lying in the streets. The Polish Underground Movement passed a death sentence on Wasiukiewicz.

2. **Korolevichowski**: An inhabitant of Wielkie Soleczniki. Had known the accused before the war. Then Wasiukiewicz studied medicine in Wilno, during the German occupation Wasiukiewicz was acting as a chief of the police. Although a Polish citizen before the war, Wasiukiewicz became a Volksdeutscher during the German occupation. He wore civilian clothes but carried always a gun on him. During the eviction of Jews from Wielkie Soleczniki to Teresin, combined with the German Police locked up and sealed off all Jewish houses. The Jews were transferred to Teresin where a ghetto was established. After 3 months the Jews were again transferred, this time to Woronów, Lide district. On 6th May, 1942, the ghetto was cordoned off and the Jews were ordered to assemble at the market. Then they were ordered to sit down and in a few minutes Wasiukiewicz together with some other Germans arrived at the place, got out of cars and ordered all Jews to march to the direction of Mieczka Street. At the corner of the street stood Wasiukiewicz and two other persons and ordered each Jew to walk either straight on, or to the left, or to the right. The witness was told to go to the right; he did so ordered and after a few steps turned round to look for his girl-cousin, Cita Rac. He saw her being taken by Wasiukiewicz who took out his gun and shot her on the spot. Chwirajowski saw him firing and saw Cita Rac collapsing. After the selection Wasiukiewicz ordered everybody to give away all his money and valuables. There were 3000 persons in the Woronów ghetto. During the day of the selection 1600 were killed in the evening they were only 1200 alive.

3. **Chwirajowski**: Confirms and repeats the report of the day of selection in Woronów. He adds that his parents and his sister were ordered to go straight on. They were killed on the very same day. The remaining persons were ordered to kneel down. A friend of the witness, Chwirajowski asked an SS-officer for permission to leave. He was given the permission but when he passed Wasiukiewicz the latter drew out his revolver and shot him down. That happened some 30 meters from the place the witness was kneeling and so he remembers the event quite clearly. On that day about 1600 Jews of Woronów were killed. They were ordered to sit down together, to uncross themselves and kneel down. The next group lay down on them.

The above states were confirmed by: **Henryk Zeman**.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
REGISTERED

NOS.

941 TO 950
REGISTERED NOS.

941 TO 950
DILNOD, Jodifil

Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: 1-3: A

Cards Checked: Oct 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE No. 241

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
1. PILATOF Koeppel - SS-Capt
2. PILATOF Horie
3. NASZAL Mlczak

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1941 - 1942
Mikulinka, Tarnopol district, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Murder
Complicity in illegal arrests
Extraction of illegitimate contributions
Pillage

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above accused are responsible for organizing, supervising, and participating in anti-Jewish operations, for looting and robbing their victims and for killing several Jews of Polish nationality.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The illustrious Piffle this charge was in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the Mikulinka zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. **Joseph SENIUK**: An inhabitant of Mikulinka. Has not Dilnyj Sofia, and on name, Lukajewicz, for the first time in 1938. When the Germans entered the town, Lukajewicz organised the so-called "Jewish Police". The first action carried out by this organization was to herd all Jewish men in one place and kill them. The order for this operation was signed by Dilnyj Sofia. Dilnyj Sofia and her uncle, Laszto Lukajewicz, became rich in the following way. They would arrest a Jew and would then promise him freedom under a condition of being properly paid for that. The victim usually gave away all he had and would then nevertheless be killed. So e. g. was apprehended and shot Celest Jan, Reiner, Weissenhut, Gelfsteiner's wife and daughter, Wundorich with his wife, Markus, Okon and many others. Orders for execution were signed by Dilnyj Sofia. She, too, participated in several of the executions in the forests near Mikulinka.

2. **Akira MAJCH**: An inhabitant of Mikulinka. When the first German patrols entered Mikulinka, Lukajewicz welcomed them warmly, denounced to them a boy who, according to her testimony, gave water to a Russian soldier. The boy was shot on the spot. In the same night two families were murdered in their houses. In the murder took part the said Lukajewicz. Felic Nowo and witnessed herself several instances when Dilnyj Sofia participated in executions of the Jews. Several friends of the witnesses were killed by her.

3. **Markus ZAJ**: On the 4th of July, 1941, the first German paratroopers entered Mikulinka. When the very same day the witness saw Lukajewicz leading a group of Ukrainians who arrested a certain Jew named Markus Dziura. Together with some others 17 Jews he was killed on 9th July in the forests of Stronlin /not far from Mikulinka/. On the same day another 10 Jews were killed at the same place. In both murders participated Sofia Lukajewicz. 10 Jews were murdered at their homes and cellars on the next day. In a few days a Ukrainian Committee was set up. At the head of the committee stood Lukajewicz, her uncle, Laszto and her future husband, Dilnyj Teofil. On Thursday, 10th July, Lukajewicz arrested 45 prominent Jews and killed them together with her accomplices with spades. The accused together with her uncle, Laszto, robbed the Jews systematically. In a Jew refused to give away all his possession he was killed on the spot by the accused. A neighbour of Tula, Malania Rathaum, asked Laszto to bring her father from a nearby village. Laszto fetched the old man, took away his belongings and killed him on the way. Later Lukajewicz married a policeman Dilnyj Teofil, who escaped to Germany in 1939, and returned to Mikulinka in 1941 as a member of the S.S. From then on all crimes committed by Sofia Lukajewicz were done with help of her husband.

4. **Isac ZEIDMAN**: An inhabitant of Mikulinka. Ancest simultaneously with the arrival of the German troops, returned to the town Mikulinka Dilnyj Teofil. He wore a S.S.-uniform and worked with the Gestapo. As he had lived in Mikulinka before the war, he was well acquainted with the inhabitants of the town and was able to furnish to the German authorities all information they were interested in. During the deportation of the Jews to the liquidation camps, many of them tried to hide themselves or pretended to be cantile. Dilnyj was busy with finding out those unfortunate people and delivering them to the Gestapo. Having himself been an S.S-man he carried out personally numerous arrests and took part in their further transmission to a German concentration camp. Together with his wife, Sofia Lukajewicz, he participated in looting their Jewish victims and ill-treating them. In particular, while looting the flat of Szulin Klein, Dilnyj murdered Klein, as the latter did not want to deliver all his valuables. Dilnyj did it in cold blood being certain of freedom from punishment for killing a Jew.

The above facts were confirmed by: Noritz Katz, Israel ZEIDMAN, Markus
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
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Cords checked Sept 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 142

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

Name of accused, TASSER Rudolf - Official of the Gestapo

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940 - 1945
Krosno, Cracow District, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Murder
Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

An official of the Gestapo, the accused during the German occupation of Poland, committed innumerable offences against the population of the said town. He also is responsible for, and took part in, murders of innocent civilians.

TRANSMITTED BY
The Polish Representative on the U.N.T.O.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The file containing this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interviewed the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. **Jan Jakub**: A driver from Zrenna. The accused was attached to the Gestapo-team working in Zrenna. In winter 1946 the German authorities ordered the Jews of Zrenna to furnish a certain amount of flour. Becker was busy with searching out those Jews who were still in possession of a fair coat. He would take such a victim out in the street and then shoot publicly. In summer 1946, the first extermination action against the Jews took place in Zrenna. 1,000 persons were taken into the forest and shot there in a ditch. Becker supervised the round-up of the Jews, their transport to the forest and the execution itself in which he, too, participated. Jaimi had witnessed all these incidents as he had to drive the car for the Gestapo. Whenever Becker's girl-friend wanted a wrist-watch, Becker ordered and participated himself in shooting of several Jews in order to get a watch for his mistress. When Becker discovered some Jews hiding themselves in the attics, he forced them to jump down, giving at the same time an order to the standing Gestapo-men to shoot them on the spot. In summer, 1943, Becker carried out an extermination action against 200 Jews of a neighbouring village.

2. **Janusz Mack**: On a certain day in April, 1942, Becker came to Zrenna and took witness's brother into the garage. The victim refused to go so. Mordegon Becker said to him "go back", and when the victim turned round, Becker drew out a pistol and shot him at the back. Whenever Becker encountered a group of Poles, standing together, he invariably shot them in that way by the accused.

3. **Rudolf Becker**: From the 4th till the 15th of April, 1946, the witness was alone in one cell with the prisoner Rudolf Becker. In the course of the time the witness gained Becker's confidence and he told the witness the reason for his arrest and the circumstances that brought about the accusation. He mentioned that he had worked for the Gestapo in Zrenna as an Interpreter, but, he added, he was an "Activist" and therefore, in the absence of other Gestapo-men, he acted as the Gestapo Chief. He frequently sent telegrams with the signature "Sicherheitspolizei, Becker". After one of the interrogations, Becker expressed his indignation at the accusation made against him. He said it was Jewish revenge. He admitted, however, that some of the charges brought against him were true. So, e.g., he stated that it was true that he shot a man at the garage, he mentioned even the exact time, 4 o'clock p.m. Then, he said, it was true that he participated in liquidation actions against the Jews, when all the Jews who could be found were driven together, herded in a forest and then shot. Sometimes he himself participated in shooting. He would take a machine pistol and would kill all the Jews. All other accusations against him were false and were motivated by Jewish revenge. He was only too glad to have liquidated a total of about 200 Jews and if he ever became free again, he would go on killing Jews. He told the witness of having killed 10 Jews during a single day. This happened in October, 1945, when many Jews tried to cross the river San to escape from Germany to the USSR. Becker who was working there at the passport check-up, boasted to have killed 10 Jews.

The above facts were confirmed by Richard Meier.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. Marian Muszkat

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C
SCHULZE, Helmut Theodore

Date Submitted: 11 SEP 194?
Decision of Committee: A
Card Checked Unit 64
**UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH**  
**CHARGES AGAINST**  
**GERMAN**  
**WAR CRIMINALS**  

**CASE No. 143**

<table>
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<th>SCHULZE Helmut Theodor - Blockführer - German</th>
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| Date and place of commission of alleged crime.         | 1944 - 1945  
Lengenbileau, Gross-Rosen. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list.    | Ill-treatment resulting in death |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Schulze, as a Blockführer of the concentration camp Lengenbileau /Gross-Rosen/ in the years 1944 - 1945, inhumanly ill-treated the inmates of the camp. Many of his victims died as a result of his beatings.

*TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Wolf ROSENBLUM: Accuses Helmut SCHULZE, whom he recognized as a former Blockleiter of the concentration camp of Iangenbielien, Sieglandorf, of having committed inhumane atrocities against the inmates of the camp and against the witness himself. Schulze tortured the prisoners in the most inhumane manner, devising all possible means of cruel treatment such as: beating prisoners with the handle of a pick-axe, with pieces of board /sharp edge/, iron bar, deliberately starving them, drilling after working hours, although they almost collapsed from exhaustion, refusing them to go to the latrines and culpably killing several persons either by beating them up or by shooting them.

2. Gottlieb JÖHNS: Was also an inmate of Iangenbielien concentration camp. He saw Schulze beating and torturing prisoners, usually with the handle of a pick-axe. He can testify that several persons died from injuries sustained through Schulze’s beatings, as for example Rosenblatt and Kreuse, both having been inmates of Kemnitz’s room. Kreuse died from a blow struck by Schulze on his head, Rosenblatt was struck with a piece of board. Death was caused by the inner hemorrhages and by the fact that his lung got torn. Another victim, Heti, was struck on the head with a handle of a pick-axe. He died in a few days. Jonas witnessed all the crimes.

3. Leon MARGIS: Was also an inmate of the said camp. Margis himself was ill-treated by Schulze. He testifies that once, during exercises, out of 7 prisoners beaten by Schulze, five died. He further states that a certain Saul Hopa, was taken out of the camp by Schulze and Hiltisch, both armed with a rifle and a pistol respectively. In while both came back but without the prisoner. The body of Hopa was found in the neighbourhood and buried by Rosenmann and his fellow-prisoners.

4. Wolf ZABEL: An inmate of the said camp. He saw Schulze ill-treating 8 men in such a way that on the next day all of them died. He further testifies that, as he saw it himself, two persons were once taken outside the prison camp by Schulze. Schulze was then armed with a rifle. Those two persons never returned back. Zabel himself was most cruelly beaten up by the accused.

5. Moses EISCHMANN: Was an inmate of the said camp and witnessed the killing of the persons. Both of the victims were completely broken down and ill. They were to be taken to a hospital somewhere else. On the way to the railway-station they were most viciously beaten by Schulze until they fell down and while lying they were again beaten by Schulze so long until they died.

The above facts are confirmed by: Moses STAUBER and Berek HILJMAN.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. Bartłomiej Mesław

The Polish Representative on the U.N. C.C.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CASE No. 414**

<table>
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<th>KIACHUK NTOKIN - Waffen - SS - Volksdeutsch</th>
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<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>Kzorew, Breszany District, Poland. 1941 - 1943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Pillage  Illegal arrests  Murder</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, first as a Gestapo agent and then as a member of the Ukrainian Waffen-SS, looted, tortured, denounced and murdered the Polish citizens of Jewish nationality in Kzorew, Breszany District.

**Transmitted by**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Jerzy MICH: Had known the accused from his early childhood. They attended the same school in Korewa. Since 1941, Tkaczuk worked for the Gestapo and in 1942 he joined the Ukrainian Waffen-SS as a volunteer. As a member of the Waffen-SS he participated in all atrocities committed on the Jewish population during the German occupation. The witness himself very often saw the accused entering Jewish homes, robbing the Jewish occupants, beating them, kicking and then arresting. It was generally known in town that Tkaczuk himself was responsible for death of many Jews when he executed without any trial immediately after their arrest.

2. Izaak HECHMAN: An inhabitant of Korewa. He, too, had known the accused from childhood on. Tkaczuk joined the Gestapo in 1941 and the Waffen-SS in 1942. He took part in all misdeeds that were carried out by the Ukrainian police. In particular he persecutes the Jewish population. He conducted searches at their homes during which he robbed the Jews of all their belongings, beat and mercilessly tortured them. He then would arrest the Jews and either hand them over to the Gestapo, or shoot them or arrest them together with his Ukrainian comrades. Hechman himself had many opportunities of watching the accused when he looted and beat the Jewish inhabitants of Korewa.

3. Zygmunt BRINER: Tkaczuk joined voluntarily the Ukrainian Waffen-SS in 1942. He participated in the atrocities committed by the Germans on the Polish, Jewish and Russian population. The Jews were looted, robbed and shot by them. Once Tkaczuk together with brother and two other companions like himself, took two young girls and two young men to a field near the railway-station and beat them mercilessly. When the victims collapsed they tore them to pieces alive.

The witness, however, did not see how it was done.
Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. \textbf{Ewa Rydzewski}: An inmate of the labour camp in Skarżysko-Kamienna from 1941 until the liberation in 1945. She worked at the kitchen. There the witness met Janina Laskowska. Janina Laskowska together with her husband, Henryk Laskowski, became the Volksdeutsche in 1943, and were then appointed Werkmeister. The accused transferred Rydzewski from the kitchen to another section where the witness had to work very hard. Laskowska beat and tortured the witness ruthlessly. In particular, she became to dislike the witness's daughter who also worked in the same section, and asked the Wachführer, Klemm, to send Rydzewski's daughter to the gas-chamber. In summer, 1944, Laskowska and Wachführer Klemm took Rydzewski's daughter and together with 29 other persons sent her to execution. They were shot on the same day. In a few days later, Laskowska found out the hiding place of Rydzewski's second daughter and son-in-law and delivered them to the assistant of the Wachführer, Bader, who shot witness's daughter and son-in-law on the spot. Laskowska persecuted all Jewish female inmates of the camp. She beat them, kicked, pulled their hair, dragged from one room into another and tortured so long until they bled profusely. She also caused execution of Beila Spring and Schmuck Lewin.

2. \textbf{Touba Klemann}: Was an inmate of the labour-camp in Skarżysko-Kamienna until June, 1944. Janina Laskowska was working at the same section with the witness. Later she became a chief of a section. Laskowska chose persons who were to be sentenced to death. She made her choice according to her own liking, taking usually those persons who had nothing to say her with. Among many persons sent by Laskowska to the gas-chambers, were also Klemann's personal friends, Beila Frydman and Naryla, whose surname the witness does not remember.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/1/ The accused is responsible as principal

/2/ - - -

/3/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I:

LASKOWSKI, Henryk

C<?, Checked: Sect 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 94**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>TASKOWSKI Henryk - Lagerwärter Volksdeutsch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></td>
<td>Skarżycko-Kamienna, Poland.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1942 - 1946</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></td>
<td>Ill-treatment resulting in death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complicity in murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a Lagerwärter in the labour-camp in Skarżycko-Kamienna, ill-treated murderously the inmates of the camp and is responsible for carrying out the selection of people to be executed in the gas-chambers.

*Transmitted by*

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE \ IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Section in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Chaim Rabinow: Was deported to the camp Mauthausen in Sterzycko-Kamienna in July, 1942. There he worked together with the accused who at that time was a Pole and a simple worker. In January, 1943, he was promoted to the position of a foreman and had then accepted the "Volkdeutsche" nationality. Soon afterwards he became a warden. This change in his position brought about a complete change in Laskowski's behavior. He started persecuting Jews and Poles alike and beat them mercilessly for no reason whatsoever.

The witness himself was beaten up by Laskowski so severely that he bled practically and only the arrival of the evening shift saved him. From then on Laskowski kept on beating him during the whole night. Laskowski very often carried out selections of people to be sent to the gas-chambers. He, too, extorted money and valuable goods from the Jews still possessed, and when the victims gave all they had, Laskowski would torture them to death. So he killed Wolf Silberstien, Chaim Weintraub and Krystek Jakob. He also denounced to the werkshooterleiter Korzyk Nowozielewski who was consequently shot on the spot.

2. Dina Golembi: Was in the labor-camp in Sterzycko-Kamienna from August, 1942, until July, 1944. During the year of 1944 the witness worked with the "Werksbeschaffung" section, where Laskowski was the boss. The accused ill-treated cruelly both men and women of this section. He beat them with a whip of a stick. As there were many instances of Jews escaping from the camp, the camp chief of the plant "A", the SS-man, Inzing, gave a quarter of brandy and a pound of sugar for every captured Jew. Laskowski was very busy at finding out the escaped Jews and in bringing them back to Inzing. Inzing would shoot them on the spot in the presence of Laskowski. Immediately after the execution Laskowski got his pay. The prisoners always saw Laskowski leaving Inzing's room loaded with sugar and brandy.

In spring, 1944, Laskowski together with Pawlowski and Deschaint murdered Chaim Weintraub. They beat him in the plant of the workmasters near the cloak-room on the second floor. As the witness was in the cloak room she saw the whole proceeding through the open door. In an hours time they carried Weintraub out. Weintraub was admitted into hospital where he died at once. The hangmen spent an hour on cleaning their blood-stained suits.

3. Selia Hoftian - Weintraub: Was in the labor-camp Sterzycko-Kamienna from 1942 until June, 1944. Once when the witness was working with the night shift, a certain workmaster, Herold, allowed an inmate, named Kapperman, to sleep in the cloak-room. When other workmasters, who were drinking all night long, came into the cloak-room and found Kapperman there, they started beat the witness. At the sound of her moaning, witness's husband, Chaim Weintraub, came to the place and asked what was the reason for ill-treating his wife. Then the workmasters with Laskowski at the head, started beating him too. Weintraub then said that he would complain to the highest authorities. The workmasters answered that he would pay for it. In a few days later the workmasters fetched Weintraub from the room he slept to the cloak-room. Then they started beating him and beat so long until they had to carry him out. Weintraub was admitted into hospital and died in couple of hours. Laskowski and two other workmasters were covered with blood and their dresses were stained.

The above facts were confirmed by Enezabiazyma Pela Prinowac, Pina Silberstein and Chame Mandelkman.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ 
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.O.
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
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Card checked fits by [Signature]
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a Gestapo official, ill-treated inhumanly the persons he was interrogating. He also is responsible for sending the arrested persons to concentration camps and prisons where they were consequently killed.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the accused Josef Josef and obtained the following statement from him:

The accused Josef Josef: "I, the undersigned, Josef Josef, state hereby that I have beaten the prisoners during the interrogations while serving with the Gestapo "Alle Abt" in Poland 1939 - 1945. My special task was that of finding out those Poles who possessed weapons or wireless sets. The arrested were then sent by me to Montelupi /a Cracow prison/ where they were either shot or sent to a concentration camp. I was aware that the men sent by me to Montelupi were either starved to death or killed to be later burned in the crematory. I remember about 50 cases of sending prisoners to Montelupi."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
GERHARD, Jakob

<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
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Cards checked Exit 64
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Jakob Gerhard, former Lieutenant of German Army, struck Stanislaw Hogawski, a forced labourer on the mouth with his fist. The action was caused by the fact that the victim was using but one hand while working. The other hand of the victim was in a sling as it was badly infected. He was struck and ordered to use both hands regardless of any injury. By order of Gerhard, Edward Przeporka, a forced labourer, was violently beaten across the back and arms with a wooden truncheon for having complained about the nature of food being served him. Victim was beaten in like manner by order of Gerhard on another occasion. Reason for which is not known.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Joseph Echtermann: A forced labourer in Gau-Bischofsheim. Stayed together with other Polish forced labourers. One day in May, 1944, the witness does not remember the exact date, two Polish workers, Stanislaw Rogawski and Edward Przeźpior, complained of the beating they received from the manager of the estate, they were working at, Jakob Gerhard. In particular, Stanislaw Rogawski told the witness that as his hand was damaged, he could use only one hand and was therefore strongly beaten and ordered to use both hands notwithstanding the bad condition of his infected hand. Rogawski produced blue spots and bruises on his hands and back which were caused by the beating he received from Gerhard.

2. Edward Przeźpior: A forced labourer at an estate in Gau-Bischofsheim. The manager of the estate was Jakob Gerhard. He kept the workers on starvation rations and forced them to perform hard work regardless of their condition of health. So e.g., Stanislaw Rogawski was severely beaten by the accused for the sole reason that, as his hand was in a sling and badly infected, he could not use his both hands while working. Food that was served to the labourers was of a very poor quality and, as the rations were also very scarce, work became unbearable to the workers. Once one of the labourers complained of the bad quality of Weizenschrot /poor grade grain for bread/. This urged Gerhard to summon police who beat the witness with wooden truncheons on his arms and back. The beating was so severe that the witness suffered a long time from its effects. In December, 1944, the witness was again beaten up, this time by the accused himself, for what seemed to Gerhard to express disobedience and what was simply a simple angry look.

3. Jakob Gerhard: A former lieutenant of the German Army, later a state manager in Gau-Bischofsheim. At the estate worked a couple of foreigners, named Stanislaw Rogawski and Edward Przeźpior. As one of them complained about the poor quality of food, the accused summoned the Bischofsheim police to carry out the investigation as to who had complained. As neither of them admitted having complained, the police arrested Rogawski and Przeźpior first with their fists and, as the foreigners persisted in their decision not to answer, they beat them with wooden truncheons. There was another instant when the accused beat Przeźpior. As far as the accused can recollect, it happened in December, 1944, or January, 1945. Przeźpior was insubordinate and that caused Gerhard to strike him on his face and head several times.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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Cards checked Sept 69
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>OTTO Otto - SS-gaurd and a chief-cook in concentration camps.</th>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944 - 1945

Tomaszów - Hadon und Voichingen.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a member of the SS-guard and a cook of the concentration camp in Tomaszów, and then as SS-guard in the concentration camp of Voichingen, ill-treated inhumanly the inmates of the said camps. He is also responsible for shooting dead several prisoners of Polish nationality during the march "TOMASZOW - MALC."
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the
Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The
Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained state-
ments from them:

1. Yehuda ROSENBACH: During the time of his imprisonment at the
concentration camp Vaihingen, he worked as a
kitchen-help. The cook in charge of the kitchen was Otto MUELLER.
Although the witness himself does not complain of Mueller ill-treating
him personally, he witnessed many instances when Mueller beat cruelly
other fellow-prisoners for so slight an offence as a rebellious look.
Furthermore, the witness was present at the execution of 15 elderly
persons who could not keep in step with the other prisoners during
the march from Radom to Turnow. The execution was carried out by
the SS-guard with Mueller personally participating in it. When the
Allied Troops entered Germany, the witness asked Mueller what, in his
opinion, would become of the prisoners. He answered: "You are a Jew,
you are to die".

2. Leopold HIRSCHENBERG: In July, 1944, the witness together with many
other prisoners, was transferred from Radom
to Vaihingen. Among the guards who escorted the transport was a
certain Otto Mueller whom the witness recognised when confronted with
him by the Chief of the Military Prison in Stuttgart. When the trans-
port was stopped near Obertau, the prisoners, who were dying from want
of water, approached a water-can. The guard then, Mueller among them,
started shooting at prisoners, just so, for fun. Three prisoners
were shot dead on the spot. Later on, when the witness was at the
camp in Vaihingen, he again met Mueller who was working as a guard
with the labour-team that the witness belonged to. Mueller very often
beat and kicked the prisoners.

3. Albert ROSENFELD: In July, 1944, together with many other prisoners,
the witness was transferred from Radom to
Vaihingen. Among the escorting guards was also Otto Mueller, whom the
witness recognised when confronted with him by the Chief of the Military
Prison in Stuttgart. During the transport the witness was beaten up
by Mueller so severely that he collapsed and had only a narrow escape
from death. Rosenfeld was not the only person thus ill-treated by
the accused. Several others were severely beaten and kicked by him.
While in Vaihingen, Mueller displayed the same cruelty persecuting
and torturing the prisoners whenever he could get hold of them.
In December, 1944, the witness himself was kicked by the accused so
hard that he had to be operated and has still scars on his body which
remained after Mueller's beating.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
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Cards checked Unit 64
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a Blockälteste in the concentration camp Gusen, during the period 1940 - 1945, ill-treated inhumanly the inmates of the camp. He is also responsible for taking part in mass-executions of the Polish prisoners. According to the statements given by the witnesses he killed about 200 persons.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Valenty Pietka: An inmate of the concentration camp in Gusen, who knew Hadlmayer personally. He was in charge of the block No. 13 at the Gusen I. The block was considered as being a dispensary. The witness is aware of the fact that the accused killed many people. During the second half of 1944 he was transferred to Gusen II where he was employed as a clerk. Shortly before the collapse of Germany the SS-command offered Hadlmayer the following job: he was to kill all those persons who were not fit to work. Hadlmayer accepted this job on his free will. At Block No. 16 of Gusen II he murdered several hundred invalids. When the job was accomplished, the SS-Scharführer Schulze ordered Hadlmayer to report how many people had been killed at the Block No 16. According to the report, submitted by the accused himself, 60 persons had been killed daily. Then Schulze ordered execution of the remaining prisoners. And here again, Hadlmayer accepted the job and was personally responsible for, and took part in, killing of approx. 200 persons.

2. Florian Garstek: An inhabitant of Pomeran. Was deported, and imprisoned in, the concentration camp of Gusen. Here he was confined to the Block No. 13 which was supervised by the accused. Garstek witnessed Hadlmayer ill-treating inhumanly a Polish lawyer, named Kaniasty. When Kaniasty collapsed, he was drowned by Hadlmayer in a moat. This happened on 13 or 14th of June, 1940. During the period of his imprisonment Garstek was able to witness many people being drowned by the accused. The witness estimates the number of persons thus killed of about 200 people. In particular, Hadlmayer chose as his victims such persons who had golden teeth. The teeth were pulled out and consequently stolen by Hadlmayer and his comrades. The witness himself was frequently beaten by the accused.

3. Ignacy Nowicki: An inmate of Gusen concentration camp. From November, 1941, until 8th January, 1942, was at the dispensary block. There he witnessed, day in day out, horrible tortures and ill-treatment of prisoners carried out by the accused and his comrades. The tortures very often ended in the victims being drowned by the accused.

4. Władimirz Cezarowiczewski: Stayed at the block No. 13. Every day he witnessed tortures and murders committed by the accused and his accomplices.

The above facts were confirmed by Juszkiewicz Bronislaw, Biernat Edvard, Kowalski Kazimierz, Mieniec Jan, Uszalski Stanisław and Horaczewski Zygmunt.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ --

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

DR. HARIAN KUSEMAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
REGISTERED NOS.

951 TO 960
REGISTERED

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TO
960
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 451

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

HOLZER, Harold - Revierschutzmeister

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1944

SYDOSZCZ, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused being a jailer of the Gestapo prison in Sydgoszcz, ill-treated cruelly the persons kept in custody there. He forced the prisoners to execute hard work, beat them with keys and with a rubber truncheon, baited with dogs and caused serious bodily harm.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N. M.I.D.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Franciszek JANIKOWSKI: Before the war an inhabitant of Rygoszec.

He was arrested in 1940 and confined to prison by the Gestapo authorities. The conditions in prison were very hard. The prisoners were kept on starvation rations and were frequently beaten. But hard as the conditions were, they were made still harder by a jailer, named HEINZ HARRAD. He was known in prison to be one of the most cruel among the prison-staff. Almost daily he visited the prison cells and beat the inmates with a rubber truncheon on the head and face and very often with a bunch of keys on the head causing serious harm to his victims. The witness himself, although over 60 years of age, was forced by the accused to perform a hard physical work during which he was ruthlessly beaten by HARRAD on the head and face. The witness is still suffering from frequent headaches and his hearing is affected. Janikowski was not the only victim of the accused's cruelty. He very often saw other prisoners treated by him in the same way or sometimes even worse.

2. Antoni GORSKI: Was imprisoned by the Gestapo in 1941 and confined to their prison in Rygoszec. There he met the jailer HEINZ HARRAD who was even worse than the notorious sadists of the Gestapo prison. Every day he entered the cells and beat the prisoners on the body and head with a rubber truncheon or a bunch of keys. He forced the prisoners to perform hard work and kept beating them during the work. When the prisoners could not stand the inhumanly hard work and collapsed, they were beaten by the accused and beaten with dogs which tore out pieces of living flesh. He and his dogs were dreaded by the prisoners and the daily work was accompanied always by cries and moans of the tortured victims. He, too, found out the following means of persecuting the prisoners. He poured cold water into their cells, no matter whether it was winter or summer, and ordered the prisoners to lay down and to sweep the floor with their own cloths while being severely beaten at the same time. The witness himself cannot state how many times he was beaten by the accused, but he is certain that it happened very often. Gorski has still scars on his legs caused by the biting of dogs.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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Cards checked Jan 64
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a mayor of the town Sokal, on the day of 30th June, 1941, carried out personally selection of 400 Jews of Polish nationality who were consequently shot at the outskirts of Sokal, on the same day. During the action of selecting people for execution, he personally shot two Jews.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Jakob HARD: Before the war, an inhabitant of Sokal. Bazylia OZARNECKI was known to the witness personally. He welcomed the occupying German forces in July, 1941, with flowers and very soon accepted the German citizenship. He was then appointed mayor of Sokal. The first thing he did when he came into office, was to assemble all Jewish men of the age group between 14 and 60 years at the assembly centre called Targowica. Then he personally selected 400 persons who belonged to the educated class of Jewish population. These 400 men were shot in the night of the same day at the outskirts of Sokal. In the course of the selection Oznarecki shot personally two Jews who appeared stubborn to him.

2. Moses HALZ: An inhabitant of Sokal. Testifies that Oznarecki Bazylia who is now at a displaced persons camp No. 340621 in Ebensee USRRA Camp No. 2, was personally known to him as a mayor of his home-town Sokal during the German occupation. Immediately after the German invasion, he was appointed the mayor of the town Sokal. His first action was to order all male Jews to gather at Targowica. Then he personally selected 400 men who were consequently murdered on the same day outside the town. The 400 men were shot down like animals without any trial or any fair hearing whatsoever. During the selection Oznarecki behaved in the utmost cruel way imaginable and shot personally two Jews who seemed disobedient to him. Halz was an eye-witness as he himself was among the persons ordered by Oznarecki to the assembly place at Targowica.

The above facts were confirmed by Hersz Genauer.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.ROC.
Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

LIPKE, Paul

Card Checked Last By
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 3

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

LIPINSKI Paul - member of the SS and Selbetschutz

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939

Dębowa, Swiat, POLAND

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a member of the SS and the Selbetschutz, took part in arresting and then shooting a great number of Poles in the village Dębowa, district Swiat.

TRANSMITTED BY

Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this case are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in Ruś Solażan, British Zone of Germany. The mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. GROWLER BOROWICZ: On 10th November, 1939, to Guanter's place came Adolf Waschke together with brother-in-law, Paul Lipke, and took away Guanter's father-in-law. The place they took him to, was a well-known place of murder, Jastrzębie. On the next day they came again, this time to Guanter's brother-in-law, Władysław Głaś, and took him with them along. The witness followed the party and in about half-an-hour time he heard shots. Władysław Głaś was never heard of again.

2. RZADKOWSKA Wanda: On 10th November, 1939, Waschke came together with his brother-in-law, Paul Lipke, and two other Germans to witness's place and ordered her brother-in-law "Hände hoch!"/hands up/. They then beat him cruelly until he bled profusely and took him along with them. On the very same day several other Poles were taken by Lipke and Waschke to the estate of their leader/leader of the Selbstschutz/, Modroff, and executed there in cold blood.

3. RZADKOWSKA Waleria: In the night of 9/10th November, 1939, Paul Lipke together with Waschke came to Rzadkowska's place, and ordered her husband to get up and to go with them. They permitted him to take his pipe and tobacco but ordered to leave money. When Rzadkowski asked for the reason of being taken away, Lipke answered that they had already had plenty of conflicts with the Poles. Then they took him along to the famous place of murder the forests of Jastrzębie estate. There he was shot by Lipke and Waschke. On the very same night several other persons were shot by Waschke and Lipke without any trial whatsoever.

4. SUCHONSKA Helena: Her husband was also taken by Waschke and Lipke on the same day to the forests of Jastrzębie. The witness is sure of her husband having been killed by Lipke and Waschke on the same day as all inquiries she made on the next day at the German authorities did not show any trace of her husband. Suchonska, as many other Poles, had known Lipke before the war, when he was an inhabitant of the same village. He never tried to conceal his German nationality and immediately after the German invasion joined first the German Army and then was transferred to the Selbstschutz and the SS. Both Waschke and Lipke could be often seen in the SS uniform.

The above facts were confirmed by KUTOWSKA Bronisława.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

For [Signature]
The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cards checked List 64</td>
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INITIAL: JHFEI 8050109458  MURAWSKI, Stefan
<table>
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<tr>
<td>646/P/6/1954</td>
<td>8 Sep 1954</td>
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 954**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Shocka, Lieutenant, 1935.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1944-1945 YUGOSLAVIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder 1942, ill-treatment 1941-1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed one Pole and several Russian P.O.W.'s. He also beat and ill-treated the Poles.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**

The Polish Representative on the 1954.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /vol. I. /& concerning this charge are in the possession of the district Court of Yurul. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. NYATKET Thomas
2. LYUKETI Fransishek

Witness NYATKET states that the accused was an extremely brutal man and often beat people. Witness himself was severely beaten up by him, when he was taken to the SZ office and taken there by the accused. While they were driving to the SZ office with another role, the latter tried to jump from the car. The accused shot him on the spot.

Witness LYUKETI states that he was several times beaten up by the accused who came to his home looking for underground papers. There was a field near-by, where Russian Fathers were employed on the land. The accused was sometimes in charge of them and witness saw him on one or two occasions firing at them, when they were snatching a rest.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative
on the N.W.T.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>von HALOITZotto</th>
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<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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</table>

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1945-1944

TASHICHU

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Purder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have shot scores of males and Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files /T/F, Prol 332/46/ concerning this charge are in the pos-
session of the District Court of Carmel. The Court has interrogated
the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corrobo-
ration of the above facts:

1. BALAEK

2. SITWUKIT

3. KULIK

Witness BALAEK states that he was present at at least two execu-
tions which took place publicly. Dozens of people were lined up
against a wall and singly shot down with fire from automatic rifles.
The accused was one of the firing squad.

Witness SITWUKIT states that he and several others were arrested on
a charge of co-operating with the underground movement. They were
lined up in the prison yard and the accused walked down the line and
picked every fifth man. The selected men were immediately executed
in front of the others, the accused firing at them with his rifle.

Witness KULIK corroborates the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
on the UNCC
Date Submitted  Decision of Committee I
11 SEP 1947   A

Cards checked thru 64
`UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLICE CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 956

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>United Frederick</th>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>1940-1943</th>
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</table>

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime:</th>
<th>Deportation of civilians, ill-treatment, murder, wanton destruction of religious monuments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision:</th>
</tr>
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</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused served a role in a camp, and sent two others to concentration camps. He attacked any roadside figures and religious statues, and he beat and ill-treated the Police.

TRANSMITTED BY [Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /No Prep.147/42/ concerning said charges are in the possession of the District Court of Olsztyn. The Court has interviewed the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in connection of the stated facts:

1. BORSZCZYK W.
2. UNICKI B.
3. BORCZYK W.

Witness BORSZCZYK states that he was walking alone along a road in the town's suburbs, accompanied by a friend, when he saw the accused grappling with a man by a nearby pond. The accused pushed the man violently, and when the man fell and rolled into the water the accused kicked him into it. He then walked away. Witness tried to rescue the man, but by the time he and his friend got him out of the water he was dead. Witness also stated that the accused often attacked road-side figures and the statues of saints standing in the public squares.

Witness UNICKI, who was with the previous witness during the drowning incident, entirely corroborates his evidence.

Witness BORCZYK states that he and several others were arrested by SS- en on the grounds of illegal political activities. They were questioned by the accused, who beat them up brutally in order to force them to confess. Some were released, like witness, some sent to concentration camps. Witness remembers the name of two men, whom the accused sent to concentration camps along with others. They are: JOWAKI and GIERZE.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Asst. Representative
on the [Date].
Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee 1: A

Cards checked last 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 957**

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

(Not to be translated.)

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

1944

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

Ill-treatment, deportation of civilians

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

---

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused beat and ill-treated the poles and sent a number of them to labour camps in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish representative on the 3 Sep 1947.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /No.137/32 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Aarhus. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. [Witness Name]
2. [Witness Name]

Witness [Name] states that the accused summoned him to his office and questioned about his alleged anti-Jewish activities. During the questioning, he beat him up and threatened with sending him to work in Germany. He eventually released him, but he was arrested the next day and sent to a labour camp in the Reich.

Witness [Name] states that the accused came to his house and searched it for an illegal wireless set. He kicked, beat up and generally knocked about all the inhabitants, and finally took witness with him to the station. There he beat him up again and finally sent him to join a party of Jews who were being taken to a camp for forced labour.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

2. The accused is responsible as principal.

3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Name, Position, and Institution]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

*Cards checked 25th Oct 1947*
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 958**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>(Not to be translated.)</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<td>1937-1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938-1945</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have murdered many people illegally, to have sent them to concentration camps and to have ordered a number of executions. He frequently beat the people.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Italian Representative on the 14th.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The accused as mayor of the town of gazzonzicp ordered any executions and round-ups, taking part in some of them. He often beat or kicked those who tried to run his business. He sent a number of them to a concentration camp.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /70437/48/ concerning this matter are in the possession of the District Court of Turapur. The Court has investigated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from their in connection of the above issue:

A. EXECUTION Record
B. WITNESS Garelaw
C. WITNESS Gan

Witness B. EXECUTION states that the accused issued a card order for the execution of several cases. The cards were actually published in the local paper and always bore his signature. He also organized one round-up conducted by the police who were under his authority.

Witness was caught in one of these round-ups in which he saved the accused from being present and issuing orders to the police. All the men caught this was brought before him on the next day and he told them that he was sending them to concentration camps. Witness together with the other police were dispatched to the camp the following day.

Witness B. EXECUTION while confirming the above evidence about executions and round-ups states that he went to see the accused on some government administrative business. The accused abused him violently and hit him, and then kicked him out of his office.

Witness C. EXECUTION states that he was caught during a round-up. He was charged with being against him or the other police. They were questioned by the accused about their alleged political activities and, within a few days, sent to a concentration camp.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be incomplete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Postmark: Official Assistant on the 9/03/02]
MARTENS, Myrddin

Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: A
Cards Checked: Suit 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 959**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>(Not to be translated.)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943 C. A. 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, S. K. BRITISH</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MURDER</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused killed one Jew in Jarki and five Poles in Kraßny near Sokolnik.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

[Signature]

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files No.K5. 20-23/47 concerning this offence are in the perusal of the said Court of Zanzur. The Court has intimated the following evidence not contained in the brief, to show in explanation of the aforesaid facts:

1. JACOB LUBA

2. SYMBO KIJIAN

Witness JACOB LUBA states that he was passing the Jewish shop, when he heard a scream calling out from within. He looked in at the window and saw the accused standing at the door, with the butt of a gun in his hands. Another man was trying to pull his coat, but the accused suddenly turned round and fired at him, witness ran away in panic, but a few hours later the two Jews were found dead.

Witness SYMBO KIJIAN adds that he was and shot his brother, when the latter was trying to slip out of the house having a chapter for illegal documents. Witness later witnessed himself was arrested, and through the window of his cell saw the accused shooting four men in the prison yard. The accused went from one to another and shot them through the head.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Subjoined are:

[Signature]

Policeman Representative on the Case.
Date Submitted: 11 Sep 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: Cards Checked 27th 64]
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 960

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused took part in the so-called "Bloody Sunday" in Brackley when many hundreds of civilians were slain.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused mentioned any sales during the so-called "Cheery Sun-
day," when a Wholesale Order of Coca Cola carried out by the com-
pany in question. It also took part in any arrests, making the prac-
tice in this case.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness JOHNSON said that on the 30th in the presence of the Police and other such persons, the tenants were taken off a certain area and began shooting. They were shot from behind, from left, right and from all, all shots were fired with the intention of killing, either by shooting or by striking them with iron clubs and rifle butts. They were using such automatic weapons. People were turning only in one direction trying to escape and were killed randomly. The attack was upon the telling party, and witnesses, who managed to escape, although wounded, and the firing was from the left side, firing at people.

Witness WOOD and witness MCKINNEY told a similar story. They both escaped death, but hundreds of people were killed on that day. They both saw the automatic firing at people.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be proven.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Police Representative
in the [[3383]]
REGISTERED NOS.

961 TO 970
<table>
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<tr>
<th>REGISTERED NOS.</th>
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<td>961 to 970</td>
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MISUKEWICZ, Stefan

Date Submitted  Decision of Committee I
11 SEP 1947  A

Cards checked List 69
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 361**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Deputy chief of the Arbeitsamt in Czestochowa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

1941-1944

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

Ill-treatment

Deportation of civilians

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as deputy chief of the Arbeitsamt, rounded-up the Poles, sent them to forced labour in Germany, and often beat them and ill-treated them.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the Court.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /5/Pat.23/45/ concerning said charge are in the possession of the district court of Bombay. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in connection of the stated facts:

1. FEKIRIA Francoisek

2. FIALCEK Han

Witness FEKIRIA states that he was suspected as were caught in a round-up conducted personally by the accused. They were interviewed by him and sent to forced labour in Germany. The accused supervised the departure of the whole party, kicking them, pushing brutally and even thrashing some on the head or back.

Witness FIALCEK states that he was taken forcefully to the hospital and interviewed by the accused, who said that he was going to send him to work in Germany. Then witness pleaded with him that he had a large family to support and look after, the accused said him up. Witness was sent the next day to Germany together with a large party of other people, on the 23rd of September.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
--- | ---
11 SEP 1947 | A

Cards Checked: Eric By
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

CASE NO. 962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
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<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLZORY</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MURDER</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have murdered Henryk DĄBROWSKI in 1940 in Rybarz.

**TRANSMITTED BY:** The Polish Representative on the WNCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /30.43/1/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Siapre. The Court has investigated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroborative of the stated facts:

1. DOBKISITZKI Board
2. WECHEK N. N.

Witness DOBKISITZKI stated that his father, DOBKISITZKI, came into one day and said that he had an argument with the accused. The next day he was talking with his father and witness WECHEK outside the village when they met the accused with two men. The accused stopped them, threatened the accused of the quarrel they had on the previous day and shouting: "This will teach you, you dirty wife!" struck him viciously on the head with his fist. Then all three retreated to a car, covering witness and WECHEK with their revolvers. DOBKISITZKI soon died of a fractured skull.

Witness WECHEK entirely corroborated the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible for principal.

b. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Fossil Representative
On the United...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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Cards checked list 64.
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 963**

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

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 
|----|---|
| 10-3-1944 | BUCHENWALD |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | 
|----|---|
| Illegal arrest

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | 
|----|---|

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused has caused many illegal arrests which sometimes resulted in the arrested being shot. He was particularly brutal to children when he often beat and kicked.

---

**TRANSMITTED BY:** The Polish representative of the NPRC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /0, B.P. 18/10/ concerning the charge are in the possession of the District Court of Tokat. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained admissions from them in support of the charges:

1. M/C.M.A. Wallsiyaw and others.

Witness M/C.M.A. stated that the accused, at the request of the Security Police Inspector, was asked for the arrest of Wallsiyaw's sister in law. The accused was detained in prison for a long time without any charges being preferred against them, and sometimes they were sent elsewhere. His cousin, Sh-M. W.M. was thus arrested by the accused and later shot in ruins without trial. Witness also states that the accused often beat and ill-treated people. He was particular brutal with children. Witness saw him several occasions kick to make a child in the street without any reason at all. Sometimes he would use a stick and beat any child he came across.

Other witnesses entirely verify the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.

2. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Subscribed by:

[Signature]

[Position]

[Date]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1941</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked last by: [signature]
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. J64

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

Name: M. V. Ivan Moschin

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.  

Date: 15/145

Place: SWIECIE

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.  

Description: MASS MURDER

References to relevant provisions of national law.  

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken part in massacres carried out in Swiecie. He was a member of the People's Court, which often sentenced people to death without proper trial.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish representative on the desk.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /pg.302.171/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Zambesi. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in consideration of the stated facts:

1. POZOKIYI Y.  
2. POTYIA I.  
3. BARTITIK J.

Witness POZOKIYI states that the accused took part in several massacres carried out on his estate. He would lead a party of 30 men who would enter houses and shoot all the inhabitants including women and children. Witness escaped from one of these massacres without any trouble and was able to see the accused at the head of his men. The accused was also a member of the People's Court where death sentences were passed on poles as spectated by underground contacts, without proper trial. The judgment was summary and no evidence for the defence was accepted.

Witness POTYIA states that he managed to escape from one of the massacres, when the accused was entering his house, other inhabitants were exterminated.

Witness BARTITIK was seriously wounded during one of the raids on Zambesi. The accused was shotting at everybody and wounded witness, who was thought dead by the court, was later rescued by some friends. He confirms the evidence about the accused being a member of the People's Court.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the 11th of

Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee I: A

Cards checked list 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**CASE No. 902**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>V. HINDENBACH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1943-44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>KOLNO</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>MURDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed several people in Kolo.

---

**TRANSMITTED BY**

[Signature]

*The representative of the Polish Government on the Commission*

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

---

(6650) W.E. K. 1947 7-46 5-8 Co. 7540
For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /No.483/30/48/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of [city]. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. [Name]
2. [Name]

Witness [Name] states that the accused came to her house and searched it. He arrested all the men in the house and locked them in a room while he was searching the rest of the house. Witness's brother tried to escape, but the accused noticed this, and shot him on the spot.

Witness [Name] states that the accused came to his flat and interrogated him and his friend about certain alleged anti-Jewish activities. He abused them both violently and witness's friend answered him back. The accused pulled out his revolver and shot him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Subscribed by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the INCB.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 706

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | IMANN F.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. |  
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------
| 23.10.1940 | WIZANOW, district K. P. | 

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Destruction of property and murder |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. |  

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have caused the burning of part of the village of Wizanów and the death of 18 people.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative on the 1947.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, who entered the village of Mycinów on the second day of the war, ordered the village to be burned by his troops. He prevented any rescue work and 39 people perished in the fire.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Re.Prel.237/48/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Agno. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. STRAWSKI Jan
2. KACHKA Katarzyna
3. SWASLIK Jan

Witness STRAWSKI states that accused entered the village on the 21st September 1939, after a fight near it. We surrounded part of the village with our troops and gave order to set fire to it. Soon several houses were on fire and many people were trapped in them. All efforts by the other villagers to rescue them were prevented and they could only look on helplessly. The houses were wooden thatched cottages which caught fire like a box of matches and were burned out in no time. Next day the charred remains of eighteen people were found, mostly old people who had no time to escape.

The other witnesses, all inhabitants of the village, entirely corroborate the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Position: Polish representative on the court]
KALEIKI, ROBERT

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
11 SEP 1947 | A

Cards checked Suit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. J67

| Name of accused, his rank, and unit, or official position. | ZAFLI Robert |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940-1945 |

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused beat the Poles savagely, and often set his dog on his unconscious victims. He tried to kill a Pole, P. KURASMAI, by firing at him. As Commandant of the Seminarsia he is known to have given orders to his subordinates to shoot at the Poles.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish representative on the U.N.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /No. 102/46 concerning this charge are in the possession of the Civil Militia in Turza Baz. They have interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. DĘBOWSKI Jan
2. ZURAWSKI Henryk
3. ROMAN Antoni

Witness DĘBOWSKI states that the accused always behaved in a most brutal and sometimes almost inhuman fashion towards the police. Witness was called once to the remandary to give evidence on a Pole suspected of anti-Semite activities. He was interrogated by the accused, who beat him up so that he fainted. Cold water was poured on him and he came round. The accused then kicked him, until he managed to scramble to his feet, bleeding profusely from his injuries. Whereupon the accused told him to run and set his dog on him. Witness staggered to the door, when the dog rushed at him and bit him in the leg.

Witness ZURAWSKI states that the accused set his one evening in the street and stopped him, accosting him underground work. He abused him violently and grabbed hold of him. Witness wrenched himself free and ran away. The accused fired several shots at him, but missed him. Witness managed to escape that same night and went to another part of the country.

Witness ROMAN states that the accused assaulted him while he was being questioned at the remandary. He beat and kicked him, breaking his ribs. He pushed him out of the building and set his dog on him. The dog bit him and jumped to the ground. Witness fainted and was taken to hospital, where he remained for several weeks. He still bears scars from the dog bites.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

CASE No. 968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General in Wieliczka</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(Not to be translated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941-1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIELICZKA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have shot several hundred Jews.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The accused, who was known for his hatred of the Jews, often fired at groups of them without any reason, killing and wounding many. He also often fired at the Jews at night when walking down the street, and sometimes took groups of them to a field or a wood, tied them to trees and shot.
The files /iso, Pres, Lg44/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Wieliczka. The court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. ZUHORS Michal
2. SCHUR Herman

Witness ZUHORS states that the accused often shot at the Jews in the street without any reason at all. If he met a Jew in a secluded spot he usually aimed suddenly at him and, being a crackshot, seldom missed. Witness was thus fired at, but escaped with a severe wound in the chest. On one occasion witness at a social gathering, when the accused suddenly appeared at the window and fired several shots into the room. In the panic that followed he killed several people.

Witness SCHUR states that the accused would sometimes round-up a group of Jews with the aid of one or two other Germans, and take them to a wood. They were there tied up to trees and the accused would go from to another shooting each in the head. Witness was in the wood one day, when he heard shouts and screams and pleading voices. He crept up to the edge of the clearing and saw the whole scene.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the TWC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

Cards Checked List 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 67**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>K. FELIX, a. l.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born in Berlin, Ex-Officer, Treasurer of the German Jamaica, Ex-Officer, Gestapo Chief in Berlin</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1939-1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused in his official capacity is responsible for mass executions of Poles, in which several thousands lost their lives.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file no. T.Pres.147/45/33 MA/ concerning the charge are in the possession of the District Court of Zagreb. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. ANKERSKI Aleksander
2. KERVENI Stefan
3. GEDEK Josif

Witness ANKERSKI states that there has been several mass executions of the partisans who were suspected of anti-German activities or thought to be potential leaders of an anti-German movement, which were carried out in a wood near Plasimica. They were organised and carried out by the Gestapo, of which the accused was the leader. Any thousand of men were thus executed during the year 1944. On several occasions, when the numbers were particularly large, other parts of the villages were rounded up, taken to the woods and ordered to help with the mass burials. This witness was able to see for himself the accused giving orders, leading the Gestapo men, and being obviously in charge of the operation.

Witness KERVENI and witness GEDEK, were both present at several executions and entirely confirm the above evidence. They add that all the round-ups, previous to mass executions were conducted by the accused, who led the rank and file of the Gestapo as their command.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Pavel Representative in the WW2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

Cards checked List 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Dr. von BORTEKPORTHOF, il. Ingenieur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>captured at Plezow, district Brandenburger, German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sentenced to death in the gulf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>17.11.1942, town, or later</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W 212/26</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

have
The accused is known to have ordered the execution of 8 Polish on 17.11.39, and of 9 more on the next day. His decision was always final and certain authorities acted according to his wishes.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish representative in the Court.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
In another sentence, so read the comprehension, we have reached a conclusion, he has made it clear that he has reached the conclusion of the report after carefully analyzing the facts and figures presented in the report. He strongly believes that the views expressed in the report must be considered as the correct wisdom passed down through generations.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Policist representative on the UNCC.
REGISTERED
Nos.
971
To
980
REGISTERED
NOS.

971
TO
980
11 SEP 1947

Date Submitted: 11 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

Cards Checked: Item 64
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed two Jews near Tarnów. As head of the Handschar in Sarniów he ill-treated the workers.
The accused had shot the Jews on the road near Casablanca. He was the
head of the factory in Fes and had the Jews work extraordinarily hard for very little wages. He also often ill-treated his
workers.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Ref. 198/4-40/ concerning this case are in the possession of the Honourable District Judge. The Police has submitted the following statements regarding the case. The case is in connection with the murder of:

1. S/c K. Anand
2. S/c Srinivas

Witness Shanker states that he was walking one day along the main road to Ganesh. He saw the accused, who was driving a cart, stop a horse-cart driven by two Jews having some trouble with the cart and shouted, "Get out of the cart, otherwise in a rage and began by abusing the Jews. Then he struck one of them on the head with the butt of his gun. The other screamed and began to run away. The accused fired several shots at him and killed him. The other Jew, a very old man, died an hour later from the blow to the head.

Witness Suresh states that he worked in the Sambhali, of which the accused was the head. The accused made the work fourteen hours a day and demanded a daily output which was often quite impossible to work out. He paid them ridiculously low wages and ill-treated them at every opportunity by kicking them, taking away their cigarette packets, forbidding to speak one with each other during the short intervals of rest. He never allowed them away from work on account of illness or to slow down even for a moment.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.

2. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Subscribed by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the case.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

Cards Checked List 64
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

#### CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

**CASE No. 972**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><em>(Not to be translated.)</em></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wurder</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused ordered the shooting of 30 persons in Gablingen, near Wolfen. He also ordered the shooting of several other persons in the same district.

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*Transmitted by*

The British Representative of the U.N.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The particulars are on page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /85/ Pres. 266/17 concerning the charge are in the possession of the District Court of Mumbai. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in accordance with the said facts:

1. **Witnesses**

2. **Witnesses and Others**

Witnesses and Others stated that in 1949 they were together with about twenty others on the charge of possessing explosives and giving订单 news. They were then taken to the Commissioner's and interrogated by the accused, who then pleaded one eleven men and ordered them to be shot. The execution was carried out the next day.

Witnesses and Others said that the accused in need of the police commissioner issued several orders for shooting the offsets. Apart from the eleven men shot in a single execution, there were several isolated cases. One of the accused, his brother, pledged to plead for him, and had an interview with the accused, who said that his brother worked for the underground and that, therefore, he had given orders to shoot him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible in principle.
2. 
3. The case appears to reasonably complete.


dated by:

[Signature]

[Polish Representative of the ...

[Handwritten notes]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

List 64 - Cards checked.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Case No. 673*

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.  

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.  

References to relevant provisions of national law.  

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken part in the orders. He helped the destroy. He killed for the.War. Officers said they were subsequently sent to the Dachau camp. To beat the rules brutally and ruthlessly.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative on the 3rd.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused took part in the murder of P. VICKIE, and in 1943 by order of P. M. C. A. W. T. was charged with the murder of the above-named officers of the police and in court was given the chance of pleading not guilty or admitting the charge. He admitted the charge and was sentenced to death.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

We have /source.org/w/ concerning which are in the possession of the district court of patiala. We request in particular the following views of the accused: barium chart, blood, and

1. HLA XIV
2. SVT
3. WEB

Witness X.

The witness said that he was a servant of the accused and that they were all arrested on an accused stating that the actual acquittal of the accused was

Witness Y.

The witness said he was present when the accused was arrested and that the accused was

Witness Z.

The witness said that the accused was

Another witness said that the accused was

In addition, we have evidence that the accused was

Finally, we have evidence that the accused was

We request the court to consider these statements and evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
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<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE No. 574

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed several people, participated in round-ups, beat and ill-treated the civilian population.

TRANSMITTED BY: [Signature]

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness PAWAKA states that the accused after the attack and the retreating farmers, took part in round-up carry out by the Delta, who sent the arrested males to be executed on site. Witness saw them at the site on such round-ups, from which he escaped to safety. The accused started Liverpool bank and go, another man named M2,000, she was killed.

Witness KAMKAZI states that the accused was in charge of a group of armed men who were rounding up children and men. It is in a certain fenced-off area. The accused fired at those who were trying to escape and killed and wounded several. Witness was caught together with many others, kicked and beaten up by the accused, who grabbed neither the sick nor the aged.

Witness VONZUKIYI entirely supports the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
11 SEP 1947 | A
Cards Checked List 69
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 975 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1945-1946

Date and place:

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Deportation of civilians

Torture

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Deprivation and destruction of religious objects

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken churches and destroyed sacred objects, he often beat the people and sent them to prison and labor camps.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The accused looted several Catholic churches, taking on one occasion the carpets, and on another, destroying the Holy Cross. During searches he often beat the occupants of the house which was being searched, and he is responsible for sending people to intern camps and prisons, where the at least have died.
NOTES ON THE CASE
(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2.
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the ICC.
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WMN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 976**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>RABIK WALTER - Jon commissioner of the SS</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>(Not to be translated.)</em></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1942 - 1943</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomaszów Lubelski, Poland.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
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<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a Jon commissioner of the SS in Tomaszów Lubelski, during the years 1942 - 1943, was responsible for, and took personal part in, liquidation of the Jewish community of Tomaszów. He shot dead Chana Shabibin, Moriam Shabibin and the chairman of the Jewish community, he stubborn.

**TRANSMITTED BY:** The Polish Representative in the M.R.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The following are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the A. I. C. N. of Europe. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Maria Kopecsa: "I, the undersigned, Maria Kopecsa, born on 11th December, 1923, in Nowa Saska, Poland, residing in Lębork, now, Kerckebrees, gave the following statement regarding Walter Panzer, at present residing in MAINZ, 31, Kaiserplatz. During the years 1941, 1942, I was living in Tomaszów Lubelski, Poland, with my aunt Tadeusza Sophie. At that time Walter Panzer was a sämbassisseur of the SS in Tomaszów. While in office, he committed several crimes, three of which I have seen with my own eyes: I saw him personally killing a Jewish woman, named Hanie Sziaden, who worked as his chamber-maid, her mother, Marie Sziaden, and the chairman of the Jewish community, J. Bergerboum. He killed them publicly at the town-square in Tomaszów. On the previous day he had stolen from Bergerboum his silverware. Panzer was also present at the mass-killing at the nearby concentration camp in Belzec."

2. Izrael Berich: "I know Walter Panzer personally. According to his orders, three Jews were killed. He returned from Poland in 1942. On 10th May, 1942, Panzer carried out the eviction of the Jews from Tomaszów to Ciężkow. He ordered to shoot 5 persons who were 3 minutes late to the meeting place. Shortly after the eviction of the Jews from Tomaszów, Panzer transported them to the extermination camp in Belzec. He, too, took active part in the liquidation of the inmates of the Belzec concentration camp, where hundreds of thousands Jews were gassed. He took also personal part in the operation "Judenfrei" on 27th October, 1942, when the inhabitants of Tomaszów and the neighbourhood were either shot on the spot or deported to the Belzec extermination camp. The shooting as well as the extermination was carried out according to Panzer's orders. To the best of my belief, Walter Panzer is responsible for the death of the Jews in Tomaszów Lubelski and vicinity."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ 
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
SMOLENSKY, Ivan

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

11 SEP 1947 A [Priority]

Cards checked 7th Oct
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>MACIEJOWICZ, Tadeusz - Deputy Commander of a labour-camp /Polish/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1942 - 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Częstochowa, Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Mass-murder</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused as a deputy commander of a labour camp "Hussa" in Częstochowa, Poland, is responsible for killing 16 children. He is also responsible for ill-treating the inmates of the labour camp and killing some of them.

**TRANSMITTED BY:** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

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* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The file containing this charge are in the possession of the Polish
New York Mission in the American State of Germany. The Mission
interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from
them:

1. Ezechiel 

I was in the labour camp Treblinka on the
end of 1944. The commander of the camp was the
SS Stotenkopf-Germersheim, Sehmelnsky. I was his
deputy. I have seen one prisoner having been severely beaten in the
guard-room because one of two bullets were found on him during the
examination. The bullets were put into his pocket by the plant guard
of which the victim was perfectly unaware. Sehmelnsky was present at
beating, and then the prisoner left the guard-room. Sehmelnky and his
chief followed him. I saw Sehmelnky shooting the prisoner dead in a
short while later. I have also seen Sehmelnky taking away 10 children
from their mothers who had gone to the camp with a transport. Sehmelnky
took the children to the cemetery and shot them. He was accompanied by
two plant guards. Sehmelnky ill-treated the prisoners constantly.
According to my estimation Sehmelnky is responsible for death of thousands
of prisoners.

2. Fikus ZAKS

I was taken to the labour camp in Częstochowa from the
Camp in Barycz in July, 1944. Sehmelnky
was the deputy camp commander. In July, 1944,
a transport of women and children arrived in Częstochowa from Barycz.
Sehmelnky took 10 children from their mothers and shot them at the
cemetery. He was assisted at this work by two other guards. Sehmelnky
also shot two sextons who had buried the murdered prisoners. The sextons,
besides the prisoners, buried a bottle containing a slip of paper with the
date of the execution and names of the shot men inserted
on it. Sehmelnky who found it out shot dead the two sextons. He put
their corpses in front of the barrack and ordered the prisoners to look
at them. According to my estimation, Sehmelnky is responsible for
death of thousands of prisoners.

3. Jadka RUBIN

I was at the labour camp in Częstochowa from 1943 until
17th January, 1944. Sehmelnky was the deputy camp commander and
was feared by all the prisoners for his cruelty and ill-treatment.
In July, 1944, the concentration camp in Barycz was closed down and
many of the prisoners were taken to the Częstochowa concentration camp.
The transport contained also women and children. Sehmelnky personally
shot away 10 children from their mothers and, with the assistance of
two more guards, shot them dead at a stone. Another prisoner on whom
two bullets, put into his pocket by a guard, were found, was shot dead
by Sehmelnky. The two sextons who had buried bottles with the names
and the date of the execution in it together with the corpses, were also
shot by Sehmelnky. The two dead sextons were shot in front of the
barracks to serve as a warning to other prisoners.

4. Abram SZIKIN

I was at the labour camp near Częstochowa since
1944, where I worked at an ammunition plant.
Sehmelnky was there an Oberwachtmeister. He used to wear a grey
uniform and a metal armlet on his arm. Sehmelnky ill-treated all
prisoners and in a most terrible way using rubber truncheon with
barbed wire. I myself was a witness when Sehmelnky took prisoners
down to the guard-room and beat the usually just because they had taken
even potatoes or because they accepted a slice of bread from the Polak.
A certain prisoner, named Kam, was beaten so hard by Sehmelnky that
he had to stay in the hospital for 6 months and then he walked
on crutches for another 5 months. In summer, 1944, a lot of women
and children arrived in Częstochowa from Barycz. Sehmelnky shot 18
children.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/...
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.O.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. \( \star \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tr>
<td>ROSEBERG vol OSCHENKOWITZ Henion - Blockaeltaster</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1944 - 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorlitz</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment resulting in death</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a Blockaeltaster in the concentration camp Gorlitz, beat and kicked the political prisoners of the camp. He beat them so severely that some of them died as result of his ill-treatment. He volunteered to kill several inmates of the camp.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

DR. HAMID HUSSEIN

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. G79

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
1/ HUBEN /or HOBEN / - Hauptwachtmeister.
2/ MICHALEY - Wachtmeister.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Winter of 1941/42.
Barmenstrasse, Luttringhausen, Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Ill-treatment resulting in death.

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The two accused beat a sick Pole, who died about an hour after the ill-treatment.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The following are extracts from statements, the complete English translations of which are in the possession of the Polish National Office:

1/ Anthony Jan Wijnstroom: Witness was sentenced by a German "Kriegsgericht" at Haarlem, Holland, to 3 years hard labor for sabotage. He was posted to the "Feldkolonne" in Luttringhausen, which was under the command of Oberwachtmeister /later Hauptwachtmeister/ Hoeben. In the winter of 1941-42, Hoeben was ordered to go with another Wachtmeister, Michalek, and some prisoners to the Polish Camp in Luttringhausen, in the Barmerstrasse. Witness was one of the prisoners who accompanied the two accused. They took with them a cart and some cord and were told by Hoeben that they were to fetch a Pole from the camp, as he did not want to work. The two accused took rubber truncheons as well as their pistols. When they arrived at the place, all went down to the cellar where they found the Pole. He was lying on a bed and was very ill, so that there could be no question of his shirking work. The accused Hoeben said that he would bring the "lazy dog" to heel and sent witness and the other prisoners away. Before they left, witness saw the two accused start to beat the Pole with their truncheons. After a few minutes the Pole crept out of the cellar on all fours, Hoeben still beating him. The Pole was then thrown on to the cart and taken back to the prison, where he was tipped out. Witness and another prisoner, Hans Klip, took the Pole to the prison hospital where he died about an hour later as a result of the ill-treatment.

2/ Johan Louis Klip: Witness was also a political prisoner, and in the "Feldkolonne" commanded by Hoeben /or Huben/. He went with the two accused and the witness Wijnstroom to the cellar to fetch the Pole. He saw the two accused beat him and the victim was bleeding profusely. Witness stated that it seemed clear the intention of the accused to beat the Pole to death. After the Pole was taken back to the prison in the cart, witness along with Wijnstroom took him to the prison hospital, where he died.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused are responsible as principals.

b/

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

Dr Marian Muszkat.

Polish Representative
on the UNWCC.
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>OLESZ /otherwise OLESCH or ZAJDEL/, Franciszek - Mayor of Stara Wies</th>
<th>/born 16.1.1895/.</th>
</tr>
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| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1939-1945. | Silesia, Poland. |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Complicity in deportation of civilians. |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused denounced Polish nationals to the Gestapo, as a result of which the people were deported to concentration camps.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Augustyn Lekki: Witness stated that accused commenced his treacherous activity immediately after the Germans invaded Silesia. As accused was an inhabitant, he was well acquainted with the people of Silesia, and any whom he disliked or bore a grudge against he denounced to the Gestapo saying that they were hostile and dangerous to the Germans. Witness himself was denounced in this way and as a result was sent to Buchenwald, where he remained for over eight months.

2/ Jozef Kusia: Witness knew the accused well; several months before the war they had a slight disagreement in a business matter and apparently accused had not forgotten this, for a few weeks after the Germans invaded Silesia, the accused denounced witness to the Gestapo, alleging that witness was hostile and likely to create trouble. Witness was then sent to Oranienburg, but managed to get away after three months. The Germans appointed Olesz mayor of Stara Wies where he remained in office till the end of the war. Witness gave the names of other Poles who were denounced by accused and sent either to Buchenwald or Oranienburg. They were: Borys Pawel, Jan Ozogal, Augustyn Lekki /see above/, and many others.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

Dr Marian Muszkat/

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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STOFFEL, Willy

Date Submitted: 18 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee: A

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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
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<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have mistreated and ill-treated prisoners.

*TRANSMITTED BY.*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 474/19/698 containing evidence in support of the conviction of the accused for certain offences, was submitted by the defence counsel for inspection and perusal. The following are the details:

1. Witness, J.
2. Witness, K.
3. Witness, L.
4. Witness, M.

and others.

Witness J states that she was being whipped with a leather whip, when the accused threw some cold water over her face. Witness K related that the accused threw some cold water over her face and beat her with a stick, until she was carried out unconscious.

Witness L states that the accused was being questioned by the accused regarding her alleged conduct with the unmarried woman. She refused to answer and the accused scratched her several places in the face. He then pulled her by her hair and dragged her out of the office, kicking her finally when she resisted.

Witness M states that the accused beat her up with an iron-tipped crutch and broke several ribs of the file.

The defence
Other witnesses’ evidence entirely corroborates the above statements. They have all been handed over otherwise in possession of the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
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# UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

## CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

**CASE No. 952**

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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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## SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed a number of persons without a cause and to have ordered the massacre of several people.

**TRANSMITTED BY:**

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(1945) W/ P. 212/77, S/298, S/400, S/401(2)
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness WRANAH states that he was present when the alleged crimes were committed. The accused, according to him, was working in a nearby construction site. He saw the accused carrying a baseball bat, and several shots were fired. The accused, who was hit, fell to the ground. The witnesses present at the scene were killed.

Witness VICHWARE states that he was present when the alleged crimes were committed. He was working in a nearby construction site. He heard the shots and saw the accused running away. He saw the witnesses present at the scene fall to the ground.

Witness SAWAY states that he was present when the alleged crimes were committed. He saw the accused carrying a baseball bat, and several shots were fired. He tried to protect the witnesses, but they were killed.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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18 SEP 1947 | A

No\textsuperscript{1}

Newark, Jan.

Cards checked, 1st by

6453/ P/ 6/ 1947

0705
UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 983 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-07-01</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused entered the political prisoners and carried out executions.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. PARKHILL
2. PASCHE
3. PEPPARD

Witness PARKHILL states that the accused appeared to him to be one of the prisoners who was interrogating the other prisoners. He left the cell and came out of the cell and spoke to him in a friendly manner, and when he entered the cell, he left the cell and came out again. He returned a few minutes later and began questioning the prisoner very strongly, but did not give him any food or drink for three days and more than three days.

Witness PASCHE states that the accused tried to force confessions from him by pulling at his arms and by whipping him.

Witness PEPPARD states that the accused beat him in various ways, pulling his hair, twisting his arms, and putting his head on a pole. He also saw him through the window of his cell, which several other prisoners witnessed.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
MELLENTIN, ALBERT

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 SEP 1947

Cards checked Last Cy

INITIALS: JMBE 1000 RECIP: 1476
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Lieutenant General</th>
<th>(Not to be translated.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>21.1.1940</td>
<td>Co.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is said to have killed a taxi, Stanley BARON.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Police /10/307/11 concerning the charge laid in the petition of the District Court of Agra. The Court has investigated the following: and heard the witnesses on affidavit and for an arraignment.

WITNESS: TULI KANWAR, witness of defendant.

WITNESS states that the accused came over for their visit instead, without any notice and went inside the main house. He was on the bed, the accused went up to him, and he was sitting on the bed. The accused stuck a knife, when the accused grabbed him from behind and took the knife out of the house. She tried to help the husband, but the accused pulled the knife, whipped out a revolver and shot him twice through the head.
Benedix, Otto Wilhelm

Date Submitted: 18 SEP 1943
Decision of Committee 1: A
Cards Checked: Suit 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 985**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1945-1946</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>[Insert number]</em></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have participated in rounding up, mass arrests and deportations to concentration camps.

*Transmitted by*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

*W.P.4123/26  O.A.G. T/434*
The witness who worked in a barracks during the forced labor period stated that they were housed in a barracks that was不停地), in which the labor was extremely harsh. The barracks was located in a remote area, and the work was very strenuous. The prisoner was leading a group of 200 prisoners, who were carrying out the construction work. The witness was interviewed by the accused, who was representing all the prisoners. Some were sent to concentration camps and others to labor camps. The witness was sent to a concentration camp.

Witness SATWALLI stated that he was caught in one of the mass arrests carried out by the Shahpur area. He was accused of being a member of the opposition. The next day, when they were all gathered in the prison yard, the accused walked down the lines picking people for concentration camps. They were then taken to an unknown place.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
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<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLISH CHARGES AGAINST</th>
<th>GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CASE No. 96</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th><strong>VOLLBRECHT Erich</strong> - Kriminalsekretar, Sicherheitspolizei</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>German, born 29th March, 1903.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1940 - 1944</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cracow, Poland.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complicity in deportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illegal arrests</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as a Kriminalsekretar der Sicherheitspolizei in Cracow, in the years 1940 - 1944, ordered innumerable arrests of Poles, deported them to various concentration camps without proof of any guilt, and ill-treated the arrested persons.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. **Amelia Karcz**: On 22nd February, 1943, was arrested Karcz's husband when he left his home in the morning. The witness went to the Gestapo to inquire about the fate of her husband and was also arrested. There she was interrogated by the accused who said that her husband was arrested because there was a suspicion that he was of Jewish origin. The witness was set free but in the course of her efforts to help her husband, she found out from an agent of the Gestapo, Olga Memplicz, that Vollbrecht was in charge of the case and that he ordered deportation of Karcz to the Auschwitz concentration camp where the latter was consequently killed.

2. **Stanisław Karcz**: Confirms the statement of Amelia Karcz and adds that during his conversation with another Gestapo agent, Aleksander Poerster, the latter told him that Karcz's brother, husband of Amelia Karcz, was deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp according to the order issued by Vollbrecht.

3. **Eugeniusz Kosiarski**: Was arrested on 7th July, 1944, for his alleged underground activities. During the interrogation he was murderous beaten up by the Gestapo-men. The beating was directed and supervised by the accused. Later the accused ordered deportation of Kosiarski to the concentration camp in Gross-Rosen.

4. **Bogdan Kosiarski**: Was arrested on 7th July, 1944, for his alleged underground activities. During the interrogation he was beaten up by three Gestapo-men. They beat him with sticks and rubber truncheons. One of the three Gestapo men was the accused who distinguished himself with particular cruelty.

5. ** Jadwiga Nowoslawska**: Met the accused at the Gestapo headquarters in 1942, when she went there to inquire about the fate of her son-in-law who had been arrested without any reason whatsoever during a round-up in Cracow. Vollbrecht who was in charge of the case declined to help her and deported her son-in-law to a concentration camp. Together with him were arrested several other Poles, all of them according to orders issued by Vollbrecht. To the best of Nowoslawiszka's belief, Vollbrecht was responsible for deportations and death of hundreds of Poles.

The above facts were confirmed by: - Tekla Pojec, Olga Memplicz, Eugeniusz Ungeheuer, Czesława Kalinska and Stanisława Jania.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ ---

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

for Dr. MARIAN MUSZEAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C. C.
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
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<td>Card: struck last 64</td>
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*Boenke, Hon**
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<tr>
<th><strong>SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.</strong></th>
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</table>
| The accused, when posted to Bydgoszcz as a German policeman, and later as a member of the "Selbschutz Westpreussen", during the period 1939 - 1940, took part in killing of great number of Jews and Poles.
The documents concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **Erwin FUELLING**: Was employed in 1940 as a clerk with the firm H.G. Koenig in Steinhagen/Westf and met the accused there. Boenke volunteered as a policeman at the beginning of the war and in this his capacity paid a visit to the above-mentioned firm. The witness was present when Boenke talked with the late Mr. Bercht and when he told about his activities in Bydgoszcz. He said: "Es wird bei uns nicht eher gebruchstueckt, bevor wir nicht 30 - 35 Juden erschossen haben" (we dont have breakfast before we've killed 30-35 Jews). Boenke went on to describe the executions: "The persons are lined up. Then we come with machine guns and shoot them". The witness remembers that Boenke described in details the execution of a mother and child. "At the execution of the mother the children were also present. They looked at us with despair".

2. **Hermann NIEMANN**: Boenke visited the witness in his office in Steinhagen while on holidays. The accused told Niemann that in Bydgoszcz they used to herd the Jews at a certain place and then to execute them with machine guns. The whole story appeared incredible to the witness and he asked Boenke: "Boenke is it true?" to which Boenke replied: "Yes, so we have done". Niemann was so impressed by the story that he did not want to meet the accused any more.

3. **Adolf LOEHR**: Met Boenke when he paid a visit to the firm Koenig in Steinhagen. The witness was a representative of the firm in Berlin. As far as the witness remembers Boenke wore a blue police uniform. He boasted of having shot many Poles and Jews in Bydgoszcz "before breakfast", as he had put it. Boenke's story filled the witness with such disgust that he avoided Boenke's company as far as possible.

The above facts were confirmed by: Margaret Refard, Paul Detering, Lothar Gebke, Hans Hagemann and Gerda Patry.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ ---

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

for/Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT/
The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
<td>1: A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2: W</td>
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Cards checked. Suit 64
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1. KERSTEN, Willy - SS-Obersturmführer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Officer in charge of personnel of the firm Reckman Sicherheitsdienstleiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. RECKMANN, Richard - Owner and manager of an engineering firm in Cottbus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942 - 1943 Cottbus, Warszawa and Warszawa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ad 1 - Ill-treatment complicity in murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad 2 - Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as an officer in charge of personnel and owner and manager of an engineering firm, respectively, ill-treated themselves and were responsible for ill-treatment of foreign workers at the said firm; Kersten handed over to the Gestapo and caused death of a Polish slave-worker and was responsible for murderous ill-treatment of slave-labourers at the labour-camp "Priorgraben".

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The documents concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him.

1. Erich HAJZKE: A clerk of the Reckmann firm in Cottbus; used to travel together with Kersten on business, states that Kersten who was in charge of personnel, delivered to the Gestapo a Polish worker whose name the witness does not remember. The Pole, when pushed by the leader of a marching group, slapped the latter on the face. Kersten summoned the Gestapo and handed the Pole over to them. On 29th February, 1942, the Pole was hanged in the Eichenrode forests in the presence of Kersten. The witness, when being in the office, overheard Kersten's conversation with the Gestapo over the phone in which Kersten insisted on a severe punishment as, he said, it would be a warning for other slave-workers. The conversation between Kersten and the Lagerfuhrer, Bennecke, confirmed Kersten's guilt in hanging the Pole. The general conditions of the foreign workers employed with the firm were anything but good. The workers were underfed, forced to work beyond their endurance and very often punished and beaten. Reckman who was perfectly well aware of the state of affairs in his works did nothing to prevent it. Kersten, who knew of the intended execution of the Polish worker and Kersten reported the whole case to him. When being in Minsk Mazowiecki, together with Kersten, the witness watched again ill-treatment of Polish citizens by the accused. The firm had a branch in Poland and Hajzke witnessed an instance when Kersten beat cruelly a young Jew with a leather belt so strongly that the youngster collapsed and could not speak any more. Kersten, who was in charge of a labour camp "Pförgaben" in Cottbus-Strosbitz/Sicherheitsdienstleiter/ set up a system of cruelty and ill-treatment. In full accordance with the instructions issued by Kersten the Polish slave-workers were constantly beaten, kicked, punished and inhumanly ill-treated. The witness further states that as to Reckman, although he did not conduct the conversation between the office and the Gestapo, he approved of the activity of his chief of personnel, as well as of ill-treatment of the workers.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused Kersten is responsible as principal, the accused Reckmann as an accessory.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

for/Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
18 SEP 1947 | 1-3: A for murder and ill-treatment
| Cards checked 91st 64

BAX, Heinrich Wilhelm
163
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 484

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. BAX Heinrich Wilhelm - German policeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ADAMBERG vel KLEINBERG Joseph - German policeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. BEILMANN Theodor - German policeman</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940 - 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herbrook, Germany</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ad 1. Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad 2-3 : Complicity in murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad 1 - 3 : Ill-treatment</td>
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</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ill-treated the Polish slave workers who stayed at the labour camp in Herzebrock. In particular, they ill-treated the children beating and kicking them whenever they came across the children. On 15 November, 1944, the accused beat a Polish worker named Adamciewicz so long until he collapsed. The accused Bax fired twice at the lying man and killed him instantly.

 TRANSMITTED BY  

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUIT

The documents concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Michał KOWALEWSKI: Was working together with Adamciewicz at the same factory in Horzebrock and lived in one room with him at the labour camp. He saw Ballmann, Bax and Adammer killing Adamciewicz on 15th November, 1944. Ballmann held the victim and the two policemen, Bax and Adammer, beat him with sticks. When Adamciewicz collapsed, Bax fired at him twice. The witness and another Pole, Kaczkiewicz, were ordered by Bax to take the victim to the hospital, but when they lifted him to lay him down on a car, Adamciewicz was already dead. Adamciewicz had an accident in autumn 1944, but he had undergone an operation and was unable to use his right hand. His inability to work caused the beating which resulted in Adamciewicz's death. Ballmann, Bax and Adammer constantly ill-treated the Polish children. So e.g., Bax had murderously beaten up Kowalewski's 13 years old boy because the only reason for it being that Bax had found a ration card on the boy, which the boy did not manage to give to the cook. The boy was bleeding profusely.

2. Albin ZNAMIROWSKI: Was staying at the same camp in Horzebrock. A cry woke him up on 15th November, 1944. When he got up he saw Adamciewicz lying on the floor and bleeding profusely. Ballmann held him and Bax and Adammer beat with sticks and rubber truncheons. Adamciewicz's wife with a small child in her arms knelt beside him. As the woman kept crying Bax hit her with a rubber truncheon. The dying Adamciewicz was fired twice at by Bax. When the prisoners lifted Adamciewicz in order to take him to a hospital he was already dead. The three policemen were particularly known in the camp for their cruelty. They beat workers as well as their wives and children. Once, when Znamierowski's wife was nursing their baby, Ballmann entered the room and hit Znamierowski with a chair on her shoulders because, he said, she did not hurry to peel potatoes. Many workers were beaten up by the accused so that greatest care was taken to avoid them as far as possible.

3. Zofia KOPIJ: Worked at the same factory in Horzebrock and lived with Adamciewicz at the same barracks. The witness states that Adamciewicz had an accident which damaged his right hand. Although he had undergone an operation he was completely unable to work. This his disability prompted the Germans to beat him and to bully at every opportunity. The witness was present when the three accused beat and then murdered Adamciewicz. Many Poles were present at the execution but nobody dared to help the victim as the Germans were armed and the smallest attempt to resist would cost many Poles their lives. The accused ill-treated the Polish and Russian workers constantly. They beat them with rubber truncheons, wooden sticks on the heads, face, body, regardless to sex, age or state of health. The children fled in panic whenever they saw any of the accused approaching them. Two boys were beaten up so murderously by the accused that they stayed in bed for a couple of weeks.

The above facts were confirmed by: Kornilak Zdziełkow, Kaczkiewicz Piotr, Adamciewicz Helena and Gregorowicz Helena.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals
/b/ --
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

### POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>940</th>
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#### Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

**GRAF** - A German farmer, owner of an estate in Poland.

#### Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- **1942**
- Milch, Oporów, district Kutno, Poland.

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

- **Ill-treatment**
- Destruction of religious buildings

#### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, being an owner of an estate in Oporów, district Kutno, ill-treated Polish workers employed at his estate, ordered destruction of chapels, wayside-shrines and religious monuments, and caused deportation of several Polish families to Germany for forced labour.

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**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

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*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The documents concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Stefan JUJKIK: A Polish farmer, worked at the estate Wilch which was owned by the accused during the occupation. The witness states that Graf treated his workers in a very cruel way. A smallest offence caused beating, kicking or even flogging administered by the accused himself. The witness was many times beaten, usually without any reason whatsoever, or sometimes for such slight a fault as a rebellious look or for smoking a cigarette during the work. Jujka also witnessed other Poles having been beaten by the accused.

2. Henryk WOJTAZKI: Also a land-worker. Was severely beaten up by the accused for smoking in the stable. Witnessed beating administered by the accused and Wladyslaw Adamczyk, Jan Dąbrowski, and Józef Szymaniak. The accused was also responsible for demolition of chapels and wayside-shrines as he gave explicit orders to this effect and personally supervised the destruction. He, too, was responsible for, and took part in, eviction of Polish citizens from the hamlets Jurków and Szczyt and for deportation to the German labour camps.

3. Zdzislaw WOJTACKI: Confirms the fact of Graf's responsibility for destruction of chapels and wayside-shrines, and adds that beating of Polish workers was a matter of every-day routine at Graf's estate. The witness himself was several times beaten with a whip/with a leaden ball/ and each time because the witness failed to take off his hat when he met the accused.

4. Jan PAWLOWSKI: Was employed at Graf's estate as a driver. Was several times beaten up by the accused for no reason whatsoever. He also witnessed other Poles having been beaten by the accused. The workers wondered what caused Graf to be so cruel as rarely a day passed without beating or kicking. Pawlowski further states that the accused was responsible for, and took part in, eviction of Polish citizens from their homes and for their deportation to Germany.

5. Anna ADAMOZYK: Confirms the above facts and adds that she herself together with her husband were once severely beaten up by the accused although neither of them was aware of any offence committed.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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Date Submitted: 18 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 941

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

ENGLET Josef - Rottenführer
SS-guard of the concentration camp Płaszów, Germany

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943 - 1944
Płaszów, Poland

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Englet is accused of having taken part in the executions of hostages and other prisoners in the concentration camp Płaszów in the years 1943 - 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him.

Benjamin REDNER: Of Polish nationality was an inmate of the concentration camp Plaszów-kraków. The accused who held the rank of an SS-Rottenführer served there as a guard. The witness states that he personally saw the accused working with the firing squad. Many prisoners and hostages were put to death in this camp. Executions were carried out very often and usually by the same unit at a certain period. During the summer, 1943, SS-Rottenführer, Englet, belonged to the executioners. Witness is unable to state how many persons were executed by the accused, he is certain, however, that the figure must have been very large as the executions were carried out almost weekly. Further, the witness cannot state that the accused took part in all executions during the summer of 1943, but he must have partaken in some of them as he belonged to the firing squad.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/  

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
KAUP, Paul

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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

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<th>POLISH</th>
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<td>CASE NO. 942</td>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tr>
<td>KAUP Paul - SS-Unterscharführer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member of the Waffen SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of the NSDAP since 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 29th April, 1912, at Aschaffenburg, German</td>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>March, 1941 - April, 1942.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auschwitz, Poland.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mass-murder</td>
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<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is charged with taking part in mass-executions carried out by the SS-guard in the Oświęcim concentration camp during the period 1941 - 1942.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the accused and obtained the following statement from him.

**Paul KAUP:** A German citizen, member of the Nazi party since 1933, member of the Waffen SS, rank of a SS-Unterscharführer, was posted to the concentration camp of Auschwitz, Poland, in March, 1941 and stayed there until April, 1942. Was attached to the 4th Guard Coy, his Coy commander was SS-Obersturmführer, KOMMER. Declared that he made the following statement at the inn Straub in Klingenberg: "This leave has cost me a lot. With only three men I had to kill 80 persons". He further states that the above statement was not precise as they were 36 men and the total of prisoners they had to execute was 72. Usually there were 18 men appointed who shot 9 prisoners. He does not know what kind of prisoners they were as they had arrived at the Auschwitz camp shortly before the execution. The victims were all of approximately 30 years of age and they did not wear SS-suits. They wore civilian clothes and some of them old German uniform. They were all handcuffed. Their heads were not covered and they were not gagged. They were shot from behind, i.e., they did not face the firing squad. After the execution they were loaded onto trucks driven by German drivers. They were loaded by GG prisoners who wore SS-suits. The execution was carried out in a gravel-pit facing the barracks. All SS-men wore overcoats and all had 20 pieces of ammunition for German rifles (short rifles). He does not know what nationality the victims were of. Although the victims were not gagged none of them talked. They neither cried nor prayed.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ ---

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
DOLÉWSKI, Leon Pawel

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
18 SEP 1947 | A

Cards checked list 54
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 45**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>DOLEWSKI Leon Paweł - Blockaelteste /Polish/</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1942 - 1945 Mauthausen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment resulting in death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, first as an ordinary prisoner and then as a Blockaelteste in the concentration camp Mauthausen, beat and otherwise ill-treated his fellow inmates. Several of his victims died as a result of his ill-treatment.

- **Transmitted by:**
  
  The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Dusan NEDIMOWIC: Was an inmate of the Mauthausen concentration camp from 1942 to the end of the war, and states that during his imprisonment he stayed at the Block No 24 where he met the accused. At the beginning the accused was just an ordinary prisoner but, owing to his cruel attitude towards other prisoners, he was promoted by the camp authorities to a Blockaeltester. Dolewski distinguished himself with particular cruelty with which he treated his country-men. He used to beat them cruelly with a rubber truncheon or a wooden club, kicked them and exposed to various sufferings as depriving them of their meagre food-rations, pouring water on their beds and denouncing them to the German authorities for the smallest offence such as a rebellious look. Nedimovic witnessed many instances of inhuman beating which the accused inflicted upon the unhappy inmates and, in particular, he saw Dolewski beating to death an elderly Pole whose name the witness does not remember. The only fault that the accused found with his victim was that the old man tried to roast a potatoe that he found in the yard, Dolewski hit the man on the head with a wooden stick and when the old man collapsed he kicked him so long until he died. There were also many other instances when Dolewski beat the prisoners so hard that they were admitted to the camp hospital and died there within a few days.

2. Milovan MITKOVIC: Also an inmate of the Mauthausen concentration camp. Arrived at the camp in 1944. At that time the accused was already a Blockaeltester of the block No. 24. The block was mainly occupied by the Poles who were inhumanly ill-treated by the accused. They were submitted by him to long exercises "up and down", regardless of weather, and were severely beaten if they could not stand up to the standard of physical fitness required by the accused. When the exhausted prisoners collapsed they were beaten and kicked by the accused so hard that many of them died as a result of his beating. The witness who was confined to a block situated close to that where the accused was a Blockaeltester, could often hear moaning and cries of the tortured victims.

The above facts were confirmed by: - Markowitz Milan, Guttman Ernst and Milonja Markus.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appear to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 444**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KALA Wiktor - Blockaelteste and Capo of the Oświęcim concentration camp.</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1941 - 1944</th>
<th>Oświęcim, Poland.</th>
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**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
<th>Murder</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as a Blockaelteste and then a Capo of the Oświęcim concentration camp distinguished himself with cruelty and ill-treatment which he exercised during discharge of his duties. He used to beat and kick the inmates of the same camp. For his zeal and good service rendered by him to the German camp authorities he was promoted to a Capo.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The evidence concerning this charge is in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

Witness in support: -

Stanisław GAWER: I report that on 1st March, 1947, I recognised in a Polish Camp Tishtok, the ex-block-chief of the concentration camp in Oświęcim, who was later promoted to a Camp-chief /Lager-Capo/. As a block-chief, 1941 - 1944, the above mentioned, KALA Wiktór, beat the prisoners and abused them, particularly those who were weak /they were called Mussulmans/. He has beaten me, too, when I carried the soup to the camp canteen saying: 'you bloody Mussulman, it is the highest time you go to the crematory! He has beaten another prisoner who took a loaf of bread from the lorry with a lead of bread outside the camp. He had no right to do so, as an SS-man and not him was in charge of bread. The above prisoner died three months later. The execution took place in block No. 25. Kala hit him twice on the head, and when the victim collapsed, he was kicked by Kala so long until he died. Kala was a very strong man and was often chosen by the SS-men to whip the prisoners publicly. It is to be born in mind that only men who distinguished themselves by their good services rendered to the camp authorities were chosen by the SS-men for these purposes. Kala took particular pleasure in pouring water on his fellow inmates which was carried to him by special prisoners. There was a German agent, Olpinski, in the camp, who used to denounce to the German authorities all he heard or was able to find out about the prisoners. Olpinski, who was later killed by the Germans, as he was ill of typhoid. The underground organisation of the camp put in his clothes typhoid infected lice/ was responsible for death of thousands of prisoners. Kala who was well aware of Olpinski's activities did not warn the prisoners of him, and thus did nothing to prevent death of many good patriots. For his zeal in discharging his duties he was promoted to a "Lager-Capo" in 1944 by the German authorities. And again I must stress that only prisoners who distinguished themselves in carrying out the orders of the Camp Command and political section were "honoured" with such promotions."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]
Dr. Marian Muszkat

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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CASE No. 447

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | 1. Dr. MENDLER Edward - Kreisleiter 'Rottenburg' in charge of a home for children of unwed Polish women in Landkreis Mallersdorf |
|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                       | 2. Dr. BASSMAN Emil - Deputy Kreisleiter and chief physician of the same home. |

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1944 - 1945 Landkreis Mallersdorf, Germany |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Complicity in murder of babies |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, Dr. Mendler Edward and Dr. Basman Emil, in their capacities as a supervisor of the home for the babies born by Polish unwed women and a chief physician of the same home respectively, are responsible for death of approximately 40 babies due to lack of proper attention and neglect.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany.

Evidence in support:


Extract: "A resume of the facts in the investigation is as follows:
With the publication of a recent directive instructing German officials to report information concerning all persons of the United Nations living or dead in their immediate districts, there came a report submitted by Landrat of the Krei of deceased children Polish/totalling 56 which died in a home from 5 August, 1944, to April, 1945. The list bore circumstantial evidence. In this area during 1944 and 1945, there were considerable displaced persons of Polish French, Ukrainian, Hungarian origin, mostly female. Some of these women became pregnant while working on the farms and under these conditions were forced to work until day nearing the childbirth. Over a period from Jan '44 to 31 July '44, they were taken to a hospital staffed by St. Francisian Nuns and during this time 30 births were registered and of those 6 died. It was decided by Nazi officials in this region that from August, 1944, all births from Polish women would be in the newly established home in Laberweinting (Hellersdorf Kreis). At the time of the transfer it is reported that there were 25 or more babies moved to the new home. Records show that 14 babies were moved to this new location, and all of them died within the same month of August, death being caused by rickets, weakness of life, heart disease and pneumonia. One child among them was 11 months old and yet 20 days after being in this home it died of heart disease. During the investigation it was stated by a midwife who attended mothers at birth, that farmers for whom the mothers worked and who asked for the babies were refused by Mendler and Bassman. The findings of the Investigating Officer were as follows:
[a] That the site of the home /"Polen-Kinderlager"/ was not the best to be had and that it was a discarded property of no real value.
[b] That inadequate medical attention was given by the attending doctor 
d/ That trained personnel was not chosen for the care of the children 
e/ that gross neglect existed at that an inhuman state existed with no effort to overcome conditions 
f/ that the Kreisleiter Mendler was responsible for gross neglect of human suffering 
g/ that deputy Kreisleiter, Dr. Bassman, was responsible for gross neglect of human suffering and failure to comply with the vows of his profession, 
h/ that both the above-named were responsible for allowing conditions to prevail which was their power to curb and correct".

Witnesses in support:
1. Rudolph STERZ: Lived at Laberweinting and was a tenant at the time Polish home was established of the same building. States that he saw the children at several occasions and that the babies were skin and bones, most of them suffering from skin diseases. Was aware of the fact that many babies died because of neglect and inadequate sanitary conditions. Babies were buried without church service. Drs Mendler and Bassman were in charge of the home.

2. Josef ROEHRL: Residing at Laberweinting, barber by profession, signed all the death certificates. States that he saw the babies and that they showed lack of food and care. Most of them suffered from various diseases, such as skin, rickets, pneumonia and so forth. The home was supervised by Dr. Mendler Edward, with Dr. Bassman as a chief physician.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

Dr. MARIAN HUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused Fritz and Jocke, as an owner and plant supervisor respectively, were responsible for inhuman conditions and ill-treatment of foreign slave-labourers prevailing in the factory. They, too, were responsible for summoning the Gestapo and handing over to them for onward deportation of 18 Polish forced labourers; four of them were consequently publicly hanged in Augsburg. The Poles were arrested and hanged for a walk out caused by hunger.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Stanislaw Barchacki: Being a skilled merchant, Barchacki was deported to Germany and attached to the 'Eisenwerk Gerbueder Frish' in Augsburg where he stayed from 1st Dec 1942 to 21st April, 1945. The foreign workers were treated as persons of 4th category and inhumanly ill-treated by the German staff of the works. Physical ill-treatment and depriving of food-rations were every-days matter. The following persons distinguished themselves by misbehaving the slave labourers: the plant-supervisor, Jocks, a member of the Nazi party, Luibl Josef, the yard foreman, Hefke a member of the Nazi party, and the owner of the factory Frish Fritz. Hefke was known to be one of the worst. The witness himself was beaten by him on the face and body. Also other workers were frequently beaten by Hefke and Luibl. The conditions prevailing in the factory were very bad. The pay was low and the food-rations scarce. Very often the food-rations were taken away from the workers as a reprisal. So for instance, when the hungry workers walked out because they were deprived of food-rations for quite a time, Frish, who as a manager must have been aware of the conditions, called the Gestapo who, after having murderously beaten and tortured the workers, arrested 15 Poles and deported them to the Dachau concentration camp. After 4 months, at the end of July, 1943, the Poles returned but 4 of them were again taken to a prison and in a couple of days publicly hanged in Augsburg. All Poles were ordered to be present at the execution. To the best of witness's belief the persons responsible for the arrest, deportation and execution of the Poles were Frish and Jocks.

2. Eugen Podos: I have worked with the firm Frish Brothers from 1939 until the end of the war. Many Poles were employed with the firm. The attitude of the firm towards the Poles was anything but good. The Poles had very often their cards taken away from them as a punishment. The yard-supervisor HEFKE has often beaten the foreign labourers with a rubber truncheon. I saw personally when Hefke beat a 60 years old foreign labourer during the lunch-break. I also know about the execution of 4 Poles who were handed over to the Gestapo by Frish Fritz. According to my opinion the plant-manager Frish and the plant-supervisor, Jocks Josef, were responsible for the execution.

3. Josef Schupp: I know that in February or March, 1943, the Polish and other foreign labourers walked out because their food-ration cards had been taken away from them. The Gestapo who were summoned by the management arrested some Poles. Four of them were deported and later hanged publicly in Augsburg. I am sure that the plant-manager, Frish Fritz and the plant-supervisor, Jocks Josef, were responsible for this.

4. Heinrich Kaldor: Worked as an interpreter with the firm Gerbueder Frish. I am aware that 15 Poles were arrested because of a strike. Four of them were later hanged by the Gestapo in Augsburg publicly. The Gestapo was called by the plant-manager and the plant-supervisor, Frish and Jocks. They, too, were responsible for handing over the Poles to the Gestapo authorities. Both Frish and Jocks were aware of the horrible conditions and constant ill-treatment that was exercised in the factory. Moreover, they have fostered ill-treatment and punishment imposed on the slave labourers.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible both as principals and accessories
/b/ 
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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HESEMAYER, E.W.
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Charges Against XXXXXX German War Criminals

Case No. 11

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

Heinemeyer Eilert - Standartenführer der S.A. and manager of the paper-mill company in Włocławek. /German/.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939 - 1940
Włocławek

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment
Complicity in deportation
Destruction of religious buildings

Short Statement of Facts.

The accused, as a manager of a paper-mill company in Włocławek and officer in charge of the SA in the same town, was responsible for, and took part in, ill-treatment of both Jewish and Polish population, deportation to labour and concentration camps, destruction of two synagogues, and setting on fire the suburb of Włocławek/Żarywna/.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.U.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Zofia MURCHARSKA: An inhabitant of Węcławek testifies that HESEMeyer was manager of the paper factory in Węcławek and a prominent member of the NSDAP. His uniform was covered with high decorations. It was his explicit order that was followed by setting fire to workers' suburb of Węcławek "Grzywna". When the houses were ablaze, their inhabitants were thrown out, lined up and chained. One part of them was sent to the labour camp in Germany, the other to concentration camps in the General Government. Hassemeyer boasted of having liquidated "Grzywna", and of sending its inhabitants to concentration camps.

The witness further states that Hassemeyer, in his capacity as a head of the SA, ordered and took part in a Jewish pogrom which accompanied the establishment of the Węcławek ghetto. The Jews were driven through the streets to the ghetto and on the way were cruelly beaten by the SA-men with whips and sticks. Hassemeyer participated in the beatings. Mucharska witnessed an instance when the SS-men, according to the order, issued by Hassemeyer who stood nearby, beat brutally a Jewish woman with a child in her arms. Another Jew was severely beaten up and was covered with blood. The accused, who closely collaborated with the famous Pole-baiter, Kramer, hated the Poles and did everything to drive them out of the paper-mill. The Poles were often and cruelly beaten for the smallest offence and sacked for no reason at all.

2. Franciszek ZAKRZEWSKI: Clerk at the paper-mill. Knew the accused as a manager of the paper company and a prominent Nazi party member. He was responsible for, and took part in, burning of the suburb "Grzywna", where the workers of his factory lived. The inhabitants of "Grzywna" were later deported to various concentration and labour camps both in Germany and the General Government. In 1940, when the Jews of Węcławek were evacuated to the ghetto, the SA under Hassemeyer carried out the evacuation. During the operation the Jews were murtherously beaten and tortured. The accused also ordered burning of two synagogues in Węcławek. Being in charge of the SA in Węcławek, Hassemeyer ordered deportation of scores of Polish teachers to various concentration camps, having been anxious to prevent the Polish children from learning in their mother-tongue.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ --

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
MAZUCH, Geo.
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**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Charges Against War Criminals**

**Case No. A 41.77**

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

(Not to be translated.)

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

1942-1945

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

1917.14.4

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

**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused took from the bank the sum 150,000 R.M., and ill-treated the employees.

**Transmitted by**

The Belgian representative in the court.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 63/93/80 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Bombay. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the facts stated:

1. [Name]
2. [Name]
3. [Name]

Witness [Name] states that on several occasions the accused ordered him to bring various coins and securities which witness as cashier had in his custody. Witness was inclined to doing so, the accused twice struck him on the head when he refused to cooper with the order. Witness was finally dismissed, but he estimated that the total loot to the bank up to the date of his dismissal amounted to Rs. 60,000/-.

Witness [Name] states that the accused treated the bank employees very brutally. Witness was kicked by accused at least two occasions and once pushing so violently that he hit the wall and was bruised.

Witness [Name] states that the accused often treated him very roughly, pushing him about, shooting stones at him and even kicking him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted to:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the YWCC.
DATE SUBMITTED: 18 SEP 1947
DECISION OF COMMITTEE: A

CARD CHECKED: 1st of 4

MARCEK KOWSKI, Orang
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>(Not to be translated.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARTITZKY Franz</td>
<td>born 5.11.1886 in Odessa in Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Official of the Administration in Wolbrom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolbrom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal arrests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have been responsible for the arrest and deportation of a schoolteacher, Dawid STRZEG. He took part in mass arrests of Polish youths.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal and accessory.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
on the ILO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for mass murder and ill-treat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cards Checked 1st 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLICE CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Lt. R. Erwin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | Jan.–Feb., 1944, Wolsztyn. |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | M.S. 50742, Ill-treatment |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. |  |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have mass-executed about 5,000 Polish Jews, beat and ill-treated the political prisoners.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, in prison camp or Mendon organized mass executions in which about 7,000 were killed. He ill-treated the prisoners, beating them up and inflicting serious injuries on them.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The cases (C.R. No. 75/48) concerning this charge are in the posses-
sion of the District Court of Tribeza. The Court has interro-
gated the following witnesses and obtained evidence from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. KAMA
2. TAYMA
3. A WANDOSKI

Witness KAMA states that he was a political prisoner held in the Tribeza camp. The accused behaved most brutally towards all the inmates. There were frequent interrogations and the prisoners were often beaten up during these. Witness was whipped by the accused and then put in chains for two days. There were many mass executions at the camp by order of the commandant. People were either shot in cold blood or hanged publicly.

Witness TAYMA states that the accused beat him with a rubber truncheon during interrogation, and that it took him several days to recover from his injuries. He confirms the above evidence as to the executions and states that at least 200 people must have lost their lives during the three years he had been at the camp.

Witness A WANDOSKI corroborates the above evidence and adds that on two occasions the victims were taken down with automatic rifles and several hundred were then executed in each of these.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as alleged.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the UNTAD.
REGISTERED
NOS.

To

1001

1010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for misconduct and ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked first 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 001

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

Von Ritter Willy
Born 31.1.1864 at Cujarte
German
37 - Selbschutz

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

October 1930
Czechoslovakia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Gasserere

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have been a German spy before 1939. In October 1939 he took part in mass shootings of the Polish.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /PC. Prov. 174/47/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Chejnice. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. SCHELTH Antonia
2. YASLEWSKI R.
3. LEWANCZYK Fr.

Witness SCHELTH states that many mass executions took place just outside the town on the fringe of a wood. People from the adjoining farms could plainly see everything that was going on. Witness states that on one occasion she saw the execution, or rather part of it carried out. She saw the accused shooting the man together with other 7-men, but she soon ran home unable to bear the sight.

Witness YASLEWSKI states that he was working on a near-by farm, when none of the executions were carried out. Foiles were shot by the cohort and the accused took an active part in each one of them.

Witness LEWANCZYK entirely corroborates the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

Representative on the 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked Unit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 001

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943-1944

S 26270.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed several times.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the Staff.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused beat to death another, FADURO, other men have also died from injuries inflicted by him. We saw two more bodies.
The files / at / re. bis / are / concerning / this / charge / are / in / possession / of / the / District / Court / of / [location]. / The / Court / has / investigated / the / following / witnesses / and / obtained / the / following / information / and / recommendations / as / follows: / 1. [Name] / M.K. / 2. [Name] / P.M. / 3. [Name] / J.J. / / Witness / M.K. / states / that / during / a / round-up / in / which / all / sick / and / injured / persons / were / sent / to / hospital / for / medical / treatment, / the / accused / was / shot / in / the / back / as / he / was / driving / a / car. / The / accused / died / in / hospital / / Witness / P.M. / states / that / a / group / of / police / and / soldiers, / were / questioning / the / accused / about / underground / contacts. / The / accused / was / shot / in / the / back / and / severely / wounded. / Witness / J.J. / states / that / he / and / his / brother / were / arrested / and / questioned / by / the / accused / about / their / alleged / underground / contacts. / The / accused / severely / beat / the / witness / and / his / brother / and / kept / them / in / prison / for / several / months. /
NOTE:

Under this heading should be included the view taken as to

(a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision;

(b) the probable defence;

(c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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Cards checked Unit 64
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<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6473/P/6/1003</td>
<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 997**

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

(Not to be translated.)

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

1941-1944

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

Murder

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

---

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have participated in hundreds of savage executions of Jews.

**TRANSMITTED BY: [Signature]**

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file 6/36/103/17 concerning this charge was in the possession of the District Court of Tralee. The Court has investigated the following particulars one which affirms that the accused was in correspondence of the plaintiff.

1. WITNES: REYNOLDS
2. DEPT: Police
3. WITNES: J.H.

Witness REYNOLDS states that during one of the periodic round-ups of the town he saw the accused riding across the shore, together with some others and shooting the town. While at the time he did not see the accused during a public and execution of the town, the accused shot them with the aid of a party of police and others.

Witness DEPT and WITNES: J.H. similarly corroborate the above evidence. They state that the accused during round-ups were confined that he fired his gun while hunting for deer, the deer trying to escape. They also saw the same police and execution, taking a active part in it.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

[Handwritten note]

[Signature]

Police Representative
From the FTTCC
Date Submitted: 18 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee I:

Münch, Zygmunt

Cards checked List 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Not to be translated.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed two people and to have beaten and ill-treated the civilian population.

---

* TRANSMITTED BY

---

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness A. Smith states that the incident occurred following a collision between two vehicles. He observed the scene and believed the vehicles collided at high speed. Witness B. Jones was present at the scene and confirmed the high-speed collision. Witness C. Brown was a bystander and witnessed the vehicles hit a tree, causing significant damage.

Witness D. Johnson states that the road was wet at the time of the collision, which contributed to the accident. Witness E. Williams was driving a vehicle that was involved in the collision and stated that the road conditions were hazardous.

Witness F. Harris was a pedestrian at the scene and described the vehicles as traveling at a high rate of speed. Witness G. Miller was a cyclist who witnessed the incident and observed the vehicles hit a pole, causing the cyclist to fall.

Witness H. Davis, a witness to the collision, stated that the drivers of the involved vehicles were drowsy and appeared to be under the influence of alcohol, which may have contributed to the accident.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(Not to be translated.)</em></td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4-1943</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused in certain of my military or civil capacities participated in the murder of women and children and thus committed war crimes.

**TRANSMITTED BY:**

* *Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witnesses, R.Y., states that a friend of his named the accused came to visit him and stayed for a few days. He had been crying up to that point due to some events he had experienced. He stated that the accused had no excuse for coming to see him. He accused his wife of killing another woman and killed the accused.

Witnesses, P.C., states that the accused often ill-treated the police most brutally. He beat and hit them, and once, his wife hit the accused himself and struck him with a mallet. He showed them his companions, one of whom was a police officer. He said that they accounted for the killed woman. He further stated that the accused had killed the woman and her son, and that he had shot him in the head. He added that he had shot him three times with the same gun and that they had found the body.

Witnesses, B.Z., states that the accused totally corroborates the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
Date Submitted: 18 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee I:

A for mass murder and ill-treatment

Cards checked, list 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 100

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken part in mass murder of Jews. He also often ill-treated them.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the Panel.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Case of 10/14/24/82/DS concerning the murder of Mr. Z and the following details are related to prove his innocence, which is that during the course of the alleged events:

1. Mr. Z was seen

2. Mr. Z was always sober.

Witnesses states that there were several occasions on which in fact in public, conducted by the police, Mr. Z would clean up his premises by sweeping anything in sight, irrespective of who did it, even after dark. This practice continued and was often witnessed by people on various occasions. Witness saw Mr. Z several times.

Witnesses confirm the above evidence, and also add the accounts of people who were present on the night and the accused was a particular character who was always ill-treated by him with whom he came into contact. Witness himself was invariable, polite and kind to everyone, whenever he had any business at the police station.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is accused in relation to authority.
b. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted for

[Signature]
Assistant Commissioner
in the \[3000\].
Date Submitted: 18 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I:

S for complicity in murder

Cards checked out 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 100+**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>(Not to be translated.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. T. DRUK</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MCN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPAN</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1940-1945</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Murder</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ill-treatment</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for the murder of **DARIUSZ M.** and **DARZUSZ M.** He often ill-treatment the office.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files [redacted/03/35] concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Timbarra. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses in obtaining evidence that they in some connection had assisted in the following facts:

1. W. J. D. [redacted]
2. J. [redacted]

Witness W. J. D. stated that he was working seven days with witnesses C.T. [redacted] and two other people, a former Victoria office officer and his brother, V.D. [redacted], as a fieldworker, on [redacted].

They were directed to the incident's office and ordered by him to take up some work in Germany. They pleaded with him, because they both were large families to look after. They replied that they were assistant and that he would deal with them accordingly. They gave eight 50-penny notes to the incident, took away some money and [redacted] and [redacted] back in the garden.

Witness J. [redacted] entirely corroborated the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The XXX accused is/are/mdl not accessory.

2.

3. The case appears to be accessory only...

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Pomish representative of the TCM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked List 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 100b**

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

(Not to be translated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>October 1939</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deporation of civilians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused was maximum president of the court passed death sentences on innocent people. He compiled lists of internees and send them to concentration camps.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(Wilhelm Shomer, G. O. C. O. 74/50)
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /86.14/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Warsaw. The Court has investigated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in connection of the matter above:

1. MARIA WACZ
   a. WITNESS, mother
   b. PRECISELY aged 50

Witness MARIA WACZ states that her husband was arrested together with fourteen other males in October 1938, in order of the accused. The order was published the next day, issued and signed by the accused. He was president of the Court which judged the males and which sentenced the 15 males. Without hearing evidence for the defence (for anti-Semitic activities).

Witness S. WACZ, who's son was caught in the same mass arrest, and similarly sentenced entirely confirms the above evidence.

Witness MARIA WACZ states that he was employed at the town hall and that the accused compiled official rolls of prisoners and that of people who were to be sent to concentration camps. He gave him the lists to type or dictated them to him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted on:

[Signature]

[Position, Representative, Date]
Date Submitted  

18 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee I

MOLLENHAUER, Reinhold

A for ill-treatment

Cards checked list 64

[Signature]

[Signature]
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 01**

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused organised round-ups of Poles and Jews. He often beat and ill-treated them.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file no. RT. Rev. 14/42 concerning this matter are in the possession of the District Court of Poona. The court was interrogated by the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. VILECHA Sojiach
2. POZAMAN Chab
3. SHTREICH Antony

Witness VILECHA states that the local police organises several round-ups of police and Jews. The accused was always present then and arresting people personally. Witness himself was also caught. They were all taken to the police station, interrogated and beaten up brutally by the accused and his men. No charges were preferred against them and they were released after a certain time.

Witness POZAMAN entirely corroborates the above evidence. He was also arrested during a round-up by a party of policemen led by the accused.

Witness SHTREICH states that the accused often beat people for the slightest offence or for no reason at all. Witness was severely injured by him, when summoned to his office and questioned, because he did not start his daily till half hour after the official closing time.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Polish representative on the court]
Date Submitted: 18 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee 1: A

Cards checked: Last 64

(MUNHOFF, Wilhelm)

Page Reference: 0840
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE No. U-14

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have shot a Polish woman, Sofia Staniszcze, and to have also taken part in the shooting of the Jews. He often beat and ill-treated the population.

TRANSMITTED BY...
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /project/6/4/ concerning this matter are in the possession of the District Court of Dgorowa Tomaszek. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. OTTOKA Klasen
2. ALMA Miller
3. FRAN Zuzer

Witness OTTOKA states that he was staying at the house of a Polish woman, ZOGA Z GWIN, when one night the accused came with other Germans and sentenced her for sheltering underground workers. They searched the house in vain, and the accused went wild and started abusing her. He answered him back and he suddenly pulled out his gun and fired several shots at her killing her on the spot.

Witness ALMA states that the accused took an active part in the two mass executions of the Jews. Witness saw him himself at one of them, which was carried out in public. He was shooting the victims which were stood up against a wall.

Witness FRAN confirms the above evidence and adds that the accused was particularly cruel in his dealings with the police and the Jews. Witness himself was kicked by him several times, when they met in a narrow passage, or struck with a stick when he did not get out of his way in time.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading, should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

British Representative on the [Date].
REGISTERED NOS.

1011 TO 1020
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
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Cards checked 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**WITH** CHARGES AGAINST:

| Case No. | 611 |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>WAT WILLY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Head Quarters A.O.D</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>German</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SS-Untersturmführer, in Petroleo.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Sep 1944</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROßKRETKA</td>
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</table>

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder |
|  | Ill-treatment |
|  | Illegal arrests |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have killed several people and to have illegally arrested a great number of people. He also beat and ill-treated them.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the UNCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE* IN SUPPORT

The files /V01.420/4/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Netrokina. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in furtherance of the said files:

1. BKITA Chief

2. BKITA W.

Witness BKITA states that the accused often arrested people and kept them in prison without charging them with any definite offence. Witness and any other roles pet. Thus arrested by him and treated met or badly. Witness had his ribs broken and teeth knocked out by a beating administered to him by the accused. Several men, arrested at the same time, were shot by the accused in the creek yard.

Witness BKITA states that the entire household from a neighboring cottage was exterminated by the accused and his son, who came to the house one night. Witness saw the accused drive up to the house, heard the screams of the people and saw the whole family being dragged into the garden and shot up by the accused and the other accomplice. Witness was later arrested by the accused and so beaten up that he lost the sight of one eye.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible on principal.

2.

3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Polish representative on the Council]
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>Cards checked Unit 64</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

FILE

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1012

<table>
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<th>11 SEP 1947</th>
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Registered Number. 0851

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

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<th>Name of accused</th>
<th>Rank and unit, or official position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARNOL WILHEIM</td>
<td>Battalion T. at Poispehonia, Reichsdeutsch, Gerland w. in Gerakow.</td>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tr>
<td>1918-July</td>
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Number and description of crime in war crimes list. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder, ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law. 

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused took part in the murder of two females, and killed himself two others. He beat and ill-treated the population of the village.

TRANSMITTED BY THE CHARGING AUTHORITY OR STATEMENT.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Y0/221.43/12/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Katowice. The Court has investigated the following witnesses and examined their written and oral evidence in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. HADZIA

2. POKR Fawryzna

Witness HADZIA states that the accused often beat people for no reason. Witness himself was on several occasions struck with a stick or kicked. Witness was present at a gathering in the market place, when the Germans including the accused came along and dispersed them. They fired shots at them and chased them down the streets. Witness saw the accused firing at two men, who collapsed. Later, when he went back to attend to them, they were dead.

Witness POKR states that the accused came to her house one night and accosted her two brothers, Jan and Stanislaw POKR of consorting against the Germans. He searched the house, found no evidence and then manacled the two men and led them out into the yard where he shot them.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted:

[Signature]

Police Representative
on the [SEAL]
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 10

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused raided private houses taking away property. He also beat and ill-treated the tenants.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the 10th.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The filing /No. Ref.123/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the Magistrate Court of Serendib. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and recorded their evidence in corroboration of the stated facts:

1. WITNESS Man

2. WITNESS Woman

3. WITNESS Teenage

Witness [Name] states that the accused came to his flat with other persons and, threatening with a gun, ordered him to surrender all valuable. He killed all the persons and took whatever he wanted.

Witness [Name] states that the accused searched his house under the pretext of looking for an illegal radio set. He took with him all the jewellery he found during his search and some valuable five. Witness tried to prevent him from taking all these things, but only got severely beaten up and was finally locked up in a cupboard.

Witness [Name] states that he was robbed in a similar way.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

c. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]

Polish Representative on the JAGD
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
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Cards Checked List 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1014

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ill-treated and beat the people, and sent them to work during religious holidays. He also deported many people to Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file /Ex.Prb.12/45/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the district court of Jaffna. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained affidavits from them in relation to the stated facts:

1. K Eye Wata Mannu
2. Kooch Basunia
3. Jk Kooch Basunia

Witness K E Wata states that the accused in a manner often supervised workmen. He used to kick them whenever he was not satisfied with their work. Witness himself was several times very roughly treated by him. He gave them work during religious holidays and on Sundays, although there was no need for extra effort as the work was proceeding quite a slowly and unnecessary other authorities asked for it.

Witness Kooch while supporting the above evidence states that many Police were sent by the accused to work. Witness was one of a party which was ordered by the accused and told that he needed to send them to work in the field. They were dispatched on the following day.

Witness J Kooch was one of the reported men and states also that when he asked the accused to let him stay in Jaffna because of his family, the accused beat him up with a heavy stick.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

3. The accused is responsible as charged.
4. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

[Signature]
[Name]
Polish representative
on the ILO.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>WESI T Benbari</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aide-de-camp in Torre w</td>
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</tbody>
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| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1945-05-19 |
|                                               | Cassino |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Deportation or civilians |
|                                                     | Ill-treatment |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have beaten and ill-treated the allies and to have sent them to labour camps.

*Inserted serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The evidence is weak and the case is weak.
2. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed by:
[Signature]
[Name]
[Position, etc., in the case]
<table>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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Carel checked sheet 69
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 10

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>SOUTH EAST INDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HEADQUARTERS OF THE 7TH DIVISION, POLITICAL</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943-1944</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>N.C. 18-20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken part in mass arrests, mass executions, and to have ill-treated war prisoners.

TRANSMITTED BY: [Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

(WP.27/20/104) W/P.27/20/104/105 (WP.27/20/104/106)
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The particulars are on page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness EX-73 states that the examination was carried out in Jaffna, in which witness was beaten. A quarter of the time was spent on an interview with the person. During the interview, the accused was asked to name the person who attacked him. Witness questioned the accused and the other prisoners on their political activities and the reason for the attack. Witness had severe internal injuries and was hospitalized. Witness was later released and went on strike for several days. He was later released and went on strike for several days.

Witness EX-74 states that he was also injured during the trial. The accused was asked to name the person who attacked him. Witness was also injured during the trial. He was later released and went on strike for several days.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 107**

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1942</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ill-treatment</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused has been aid ill-treated judicially.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

**TRANSMITTED BY**

Signature of the military representative or the accused.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witnesses HINA states that he was present at the crime scene and was asked to identify the accused. The accused was identified by the witness. The witness identified the accused after the Interrogation.

Witnesses OMAR states that he was present at the crime scene. The accused was identified by the witness. The witness identified the accused after the Interrogation.

Witnesses XAVIER states that she was present at the crime scene. The accused was identified by the witness. The witness identified the accused after the Interrogation.

Witnesses VICTOR states that she was present at the crime scene. The accused was identified by the witness. The witness identified the accused after the Interrogation.

All the above witnesses identify the accused in support of the above witness. They are all victims of the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

[Signature]

[Date: 23 May]
<table>
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<td>Cards checked Suit 64</td>
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**WENDLER**

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6488/P/3/1018
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1012

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939-1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ill-treated the French and Belgian population and organized large-scale massacres.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness FACTORY states that the accused struck him and kicked him. He also worked in the iron-ore mine and was often ill-treated. Witnesses were often struck and kicked by the guards. The accused kicked him and struck him in the back.

Witness HUNT states that the accused was in a labour camp in the town. He was often beaten and ill-treated. The guards were often very rough and uncivil.

Witness BASHIK states that he was also in a labour camp in the town. He was beaten and ill-treated. Witnesses were often kicked and struck by the guards.

Witness MONOFF states that he was also in a labour camp. He was often beaten and ill-treated. Witnesses were often forced to work at night.

Other witnesses corroborate the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
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</table>

Cards checked first 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1911

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to be responsible for the so-called purification of Switzerland.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file (ref. 31/37, 9/47, 3/47) concerning this charge and in the possession of the District Court Office, Dublin. The Commission has investigated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them, in: circumstances.

1. **Robert James**
2. **SOMA Jan**
3. **PETE Stanislav**

Witness **Robert James** states that all the "pacifications" in which he was carried out by the accused and that the accused was always leading them. A number of people were either shot or arrested during the raids, without any discrimination. The accused could be seen charging down the street at the head of his gang and shooting right and left. Witness saw his gang on several occasions and was lucky to escape.

Witness **SOMA Jan** states that he was caught during one of the "pacifications" carried out in the course of the so-called pacification. The accused was at the Castle St., when witness was brought in with other victims, giving orders and instructions as to the operation.

Witness **PETE Stanislav** confirms the above evidence.
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Cards checked</th>
<th>64</th>
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<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
<td>1-2: A</td>
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Hoppe, Gerhard
and 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WEISS, Fritz - Polizeioffizier</td>
<td>1943 - 1945 Norway</td>
<td>Murder /prisoners of war/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused Hoppe, as a colonel of Schupo and CO of the 7th/Regiment, stationed at the Swedish-Norwegian border, issued in 1943 a confidential order according to which all PoW of all camps in Norway who tried to cross the border or otherwise caught had to be shot. As a result of the order several Polish, Russian and other PoW have been illegally shot. The accused Weiss not only did nothing to prevent this crime but loyally obeyed the order as a result of which several prisoners of war lost their lives.
Oberst der Schupo, Gerhard Hoppe, took over the command of the 7th Polizei Regiment on 6th Jan '43 in Essen. The complete regiment was established in Norway in April, 1943. Under his command were the following battalions:
1 Bn - commanded by Oberstl Kolm
2 Bn - " by Major Schreier
3 Bn - " by Major Weiss.
The companies were engaged in guarding the Swedish border. From investigations made several cases of illegal shooting of PoW took place along the Swedish Frontier. These shootings were carried out by members of the 7th Polizei Regt.
Case 1: The ill-treatment of six Polish nationals at Umbukta and Mo in Rana Nordland, Norway in April, 1944.
Case 2: In August, 1944, three Frenchmen were captured by member of the 7th Polizei Regt.; they were attempting to cross the frontier. They were shot after recapture. No investigation into the case were made.
Case 3: Several shooting of PoW in Oct and Nov 1944. From the evidence is clear that these shootings were deliberate and did not occur "during flight".
Case 4: Three Poles recaptured during the attempt to cross Norwegian Swedish border were killed in April, 1945.
Case 5: In May, 1944, eight Poles captured by the 7th Regt. were shot by the men of the said regiment. It has been stated in evidence that the Poles were shot in cold blood.
26th September, 1967,

In accordance with the decision taken by Committee I
in its Meeting of 25th September, 1967, I enclose herewith
for your information a copy of the Polish charge No. 649/1/0/1020,
as the crime mentioned therein was committed on Norwegian
territory.

The case was accepted by the Committee and the
accused listed on 1.

/ Dr. oswa /

J. LENNEGR,
Legal Officer.

Monsieur J. Ara Rynning,
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Justice & Police,
Flat 42,
Kingston House,
Princess Gate,
S.W.7.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **Andreas SCHENKELBERGER**: Hauptwachtmeister der Schupo. Served with 7th Polizei Regt., 10th Coy, 3rd Bn.

The Battalion Commander was Major WEISS and the Regimental Commander was colonel HOPPE. The duties of the regiment were those of guarding the Swedish frontier. In January, 1945, an order came to shoot all persons who attempted to cross the border. Before this time persons who tried to escape were brought back to the SD. Unofficially the guards had to hand over the Norwegians (who tried to escape) but they were to kill all Russians and Poles. The witness further states that there were not many persons shot as high mountains made the way impenetrable. The order came from the regimental headquarters.

2. **Anton KARTHEIM**: Oberleitnant, 7th Coy. that Col. Hoppe the then commanding officer of the 7th Regiment ordered to shoot all recaptured prisoners of war who would try to cross the border or would otherwise get caught. The order further stated that a report which would give as a reason attempt to escape or offering resistance would suffice as an excuse for shooting prisoners of war. The witness is aware of instances of Polish and Russian prisoners of war having been killed after recapture.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused /1/ is responsible as principal, the accused /2/ as accessory.

/b/ - - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

DR. MARIA KUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
REGISTER

NOS.

1021

TO

1030
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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25 SEP 1947 | A

Klingenmann, Robert

Cards Checked: Unit 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CASE NO. 1021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KLINGEMANN, Robert - A German farmer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1942 - 1944 Schlawecke/Matte, Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused who employed a Polish slave worker kept him on starvation ration and often beat him.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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Cards checked last 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

| Case No. | 022 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>(Not to be translated.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. STEGE, Heinrich - Manager of a coal-pit &quot;Meissen&quot;</td>
<td>born 8 Dec 1892. /German/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. EICKELMANN - Worker of the same pit. /German/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WECKE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. WEHKING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1941 - 1945 Minden |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Ill-treatment |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. |  |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

All the accused ill-treated the slave workers employed at the pit "Meissen" /Illseder Huette/. The accused Stege also forced the ill workers to work inspite of sick-reports that they were able to produce.

*The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **Henryk JEDYNAK**: A slave worker at the "Meissen" pit near Minden. Once when he stayed at the barracks due to his illness he was dragged out of bed by Stege, Eickelmann, Wecke and Webking, and severely beaten up. Eickelmann and Webking were equipped with wooden sticks and all four beat him on the head, face and body regardless to his state of health. When Jedynak collapsed they stopped beating. The manager, Heinrich Stege, not only beat the workers personally but he ordered his subordinate Germans to treat the Poles brutally. The sick had their rations cut, were beaten and sent to work under the threat of being deported to concentration camps. He introduced fines which sometimes reduced the whole salary to nothing. Food, too, was very meagre and usually consisted only of a watery soup and a slice of bread.

2. **Eliasz LUKAS**: Was severely beaten up by Eickelmann. The accused beat the witness with a wooden cudgel and when the latter collapsed kicked him and beat.

3. **Jan PEKALA**: Saw a Polish worker Kazimierz Mlynak having been brutally beaten up by Eickelmann. Mlynak's face was covered with blood and his eye was badly swallened.

4. **Franciszek ROSZYK**: Is aware of the fact that all accused belonged to the NSDAP and the SA. Stege and his accomplices introduced the following punishment. When they considered a worker guilty of an offence they forced him to work another shift in the pit. Considering that one shift worked 9 hours, such punishment was beyond human endurance.

5. **Marian ANGELMANN**: At the end of 1941 he fell ill, and obtained a sick-report from a doctor. Notwithstanding his illness he was ordered by Stege to report to work for, he said, if he would be sent to a penal camp should he disobey the order. When the witness reported to Stege's room, he was immediately beaten up by the latter with a stick. Some time later he was again beaten up by Eickelmann and ordered to work the second shift. The witness is not aware of any reason for the beating in either case.

The above facts were confirmed by: Wincenty Ptaszyński.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as xxx principals.

/b/ ----

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUKZKAT

The Polish Representative on the UNWG
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

CASE NO. 1023

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | BARAN, Josef - Member of the Ukrainian Militsia /Polish nationality/  
| 2. KULMATYCKI, Konstantin - Member of the Ukrainian Militsia and leader of an Ukrainian Gang. |

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1941 - 1945  
| Podhajoe /Poland/ |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Ad 1. - Murder  
| ill-treatment  
| Ad.2. - Murder  
| ill-treatment  
| pillage |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Both the accused, as members of the Ukrainian-German militsia and members of the Ukrainian fascist gang, took part in murders, ill-treatment, denunciations and pillage of both Jewish and Polish population of Podhajoe in Poland. Period 1941 - end of the war.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Nina BUCHERWALD: An inhabitant of Podhajce stated that as soon as the Germans invaded the country the accused commenced their criminal activities against both Jews and Poles in Podhajce. Both Kulmatycki and his son-in-law Haran Josef were Ukrainians and both belonged to the German-Ukrainian militia and to Ukrainian armed gangs whose main activity consisted of denouncing, beating, ill-treating and killing the Polish and Jewish inhabitants of the village Podhajce. Kulmatycki shot at the retreating soldiers of the Red Army and forced both men and women/Jews/ to carry the corpses. The women were sent home but their husbands, brothers and fathers were sent somewhere and nothing was heard of them ever since. The witness was one of the women employed with burying corpses and is therefore able to state that many soldiers were killed. Kulmatycki wore a blue-yellow arm band which was a high decoration. He assisted himself with showing to the German police Jewish and Polish houses which were accordingly robbed by the Germans. Kulmatycki participated in this robbery very actively and could boast a considerable sum of money. Here before the retreat of the German armies Kulmatycki made a tour of Polish and Ukrainian farmers and at a revolver point forced them to surrender the still remaining Jews. They were consequently taken by Kulmatycki and his gang and shot. Josef Haran, was an inhabitant of Brzetany. He came to Podhajce in 1942. He used to fetch the Jewish men from their houses and deport to various concentration camps. The women had to work at the railways station. Here they were murderously ill-treated by Baran, who beat them with a wooden stick or a rubber truncheon on the heads, shoulders and legs. The witness together with her father were deported to a camp near Tarnopol. The witness escaped but was handed over to the Germans because she did not wear the Jewish band. She was brought to trial/German/ and was sentenced to death for this offence. She was brought to Staniskawow and were shot there. The witness who was only hurt managed to escape being covered with corpses. Stark naked she fled and was hiding herself in Podhajce together with many other Jews. A new operation against the remaining Jews was carried out in May, 1943. And again she was put before a firing squad and again was only wounded. Josek Haran was a member of the firing squad. Apart from taking part in this mass-murder, he distinguished himself with torturing the victims who were about to be executed. He beat them with his rifle butt, kicked and knocked down.

2. Iser ROLLER: Confirms the above evidence and added that he was a witness to Baran taking Jews in the streets and sending them to concentration camps.

3. Jeruchim SCHULMAN: He knew both the accused. Both belonged to the German-Ukrainian militia and both participated in numerous round-ups, denunciations, murder and ill-treatment.

4. Getzel BLECKER: Both the accused took part in persecution of Jews. They beat them and deported whenever they came across a Jew and are actually responsible for many persons having been killed.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.
/b/ ---
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

for Dr. Harlan Muskat

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<tr>
<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for ill-treatment and inhuman treatment of civilians under inhuman conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Handwritten note: "Carols Checked Suit 64"
**NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND UNIT OR OFFICIAL POSITION.**

| NIEHANN, Moritz - Manager of a mechanical laundry. |

**DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.**

| 1940-1944. |
| Hanover. |

**NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST.**

| Ill-treatment. |
| Complicity in deportation of civilians. |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused brutally ill-treated the slave workers in the laundry he managed. He also handed over several to the Gestapo for deportation to concentration camps or imprisonment.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the UNWGCC.

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*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Sabina Marciniak: Witness was employed as a slave worker in the laundry in Hanover which was managed by the accused. There were 50 Polish women employed there and two male workers. The women were young - between the ages of 14 and 20. The accused used to walk amongst the workers and on the slightest pretext he beat and kicked them. Especially did he ill-treat the youngest girls, forcing them to work even harder than the others. Witness once saw the accused beating a girl of 15 who was ill and unable to work. When witness tried to intervene she herself received several blows on the face from accused.

2/ Adela Fabryczna: When witness was only 15, she was sent to work in the laundry. The accused frequently beat the women and refused witness medical treatment when her hand was injured in a machine. He also took away the workers' ration-cards and kept them for himself.

3/ Boleslaw Luozak: Witness and another Pole were the only two men employed in the laundry. Accused kicked and beat witness on many occasions, because witness tried to protect some of the young girls whom witness seemed to delight in persecuting. Witness stated that accused handed over many workers, both male and female, to the Gestapo, and some were given prison sentences, others sent to concentration camps.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]
Polish Representative on the UNWGOO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
<td>S for complicity in deportation of civilians and confiscation of property. (See Minutes 114).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1029**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>RAETHER, Fritz Erich - Farmer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1939-1945. Mieczkow, district Szubin, Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Complicity in deportation of civilians. Confiscation of property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused caused other farmers to be evicted from their farms and, in some cases, sent to concentration camps. He then confiscated their property.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Jan Frackowiak: Witness stated that as soon as the Germans invaded the country, the accused commenced his hostile activities against the Poles in the district where he lived. Witness himself was evicted from his farm, on accused's orders, and accused took away witness's two cows and horse. Accused caused Antoni Florianski and Antoni Lewandowski, who lived in the neighbourhood, to be sent to labour-camps. The latter was reported killed in the camp in Bydgoszcz.

2/ Józef Czarneski: Lived in Mieczkow. Stated that accused had always been hostile to the Poles in the neighbourhood, even before the war. During the occupation accused arranged for many farmers to be evicted and sent to Germany.

3/ Szczepan Siwiak: Also lived in Mieczkow. Stated that he knew accused caused the deportation of Florianski to a labour camp and handed over Lewandowski to the Gestapo in Kowna. Nothing was heard of Lewandowski, although it was generally believed that he had been killed.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

b/ 

с/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
WYHAGEN, Pte.

Date Submitted  | Decision of Committee I
-----------------|------------------------
25 SEP 1947  | A                      

Cards checked: 69
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

### POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

**CASE NO. 1027**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>WYHAGEN, Peter - Kapo. Mauthausen concentration camp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1941 - March 1945. Mauthausen concentration camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, while a kapo in Mauthausen camp, murdered many Poles and ill-treated others.

*TRANSMITTED BY... The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.*

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*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Hersko Haft: The witness was an inmate of Mauthausen, and stated that the accused came there in the summer of 1941, as a kapo. He was very brutal and frequently beat the prisoners with the butt of his rifle or a rubber truncheon - for little or no reason. Once, witness saw the accused beat a man who was unable to get up in the morning owing to illness. The victim was unconscious for some time afterwards. On another occasion, accused hit a prisoner on the head with a heavy piece of wood, so that the man's neck was broken and he died. Witness had also seen the accused shoot three prisoners, saying, as an excuse that they had tried to attack him, which was not true.

2/ Wladysław Sajonz: Witness was twice beaten by the accused, who said that witness was lazy. Accused was well known as a murderer, and witness, on three different occasions, saw him shooting prisoners. Accused always made the excuse that they were "dangerous" and had attacked him. This was accepted, although everyone knew that it was untrue.

3/ Michael Becker: Confirmed the above evidence.

4/ Longon Rozpondek: Confirmed the above evidence.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

Polish Representative
on the UNWOC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>3, 4: C</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cards checked first 64</td>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH  CHARGES AGAINST  GERMAN  WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1026

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

1/ DISKAR, Hans - Sturmbannfuhrer, Gestapo, Luebeck.
2/ GOTTSCHALK, Karl - Kriminalsekretar, Stabsacharfuhrer
   Gestapo Lager Wiesenfeld
3/ N.N. - Meister der Gestapo, Luebeck, SS-Oberscharfuhrer
   Member of SS Court, Lager Wiesenfeld
4/ N.N. - Meister der Gestapo, Luebeck, SS-Oberscharfuhrer
   Member of SS Court, Lager Wiesenfeld

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Autumn 1944.

Weissenfeld.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The four accused, after a parody of a trial, sentenced to death two Polish workers who had stolen eggs. The sentence was carried out immediately, by hanging, and the accused took an active part.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Andreas Kruse: Acted as interpreter at the "trial". Stated that he heard Gottschalk say to the other accused before the start of the trial that he was going to have these two Poles hanged as a warning to others. Witness was told that he would be required to announce to the two Poles the sentence - as this was before the trial started, it was obvious that the accused had already decided on the death sentence. The two Poles were charged with stealing a few eggs as they were very hungry. The whole procedure at the "trial" was a parody. The Poles were not allowed to have any defending counsel; no witnesses were called; no minutes were taken. The accused Gottschalk was a representative of the Gestapo to the camp in Wiesenfeld, and played the leading part in the proceedings.

2/ Ilse-Dore Sueltmann: Was secretary to Gottschalk. Overheard him say on the telephone to Gestapo Headquarters in Luebeck that the Poles had been hanged. This conversation took place eight days before the sentence had been passed.

3/ Paul Christian Wollesen: Lived in the labour-camp in Wiesenfeld where the two Poles also lived. Heard that they had been tried for a very slight offence and had been sentenced to death. Immediately after the sentence was passed, the two men were brought out and hanged in the camp. The four accused, who had constituted the "court", executed the two men, Gottschalk himself putting the nooses round their necks.

4/ Otto Heize: Also lived in the camp, and witnessed the execution of the two Poles, immediately after they had been tried. Saw Gottschalk putting the ropes round the men's necks and the other three men assisting him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused are responsible as principals and accessories.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

Polish Representative
on the UNWCC.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1014 *

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

WERTMAN, Simon - Kapo in Skarzysko concentration camp.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942-1943, Skarzysko-Kamienna.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment resulting in death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ill-treated the inmates of the camp. He beat some of them so severely that they died.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Dawid Band: Was an inmate of the camp while accused was a kapo there. Accused beat many prisoners with a piece of thick electric cable. Witness saw these beatings several times and in nearly every case the victim was left lying unconscious, and often died several hours later. Accused used to say: "My blows must strike death, for that is the reason why I was sent here. I don't care if 500 prisoners die - what matters is that I feel well and fit".

2/ M. Lipszyz: Also an inmate of the camp. The statement which he made was signed by many former inmates of the camp. He stated that he had seen accused on many occasions beating the prisoners with electric cable. He knew of at least twenty prisoners who had died within a day or two of these beatings.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

b/

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
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Words checked 25/11/64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1050**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>DULOLENKE, Heinrich - Supervisor of forced labour.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></td>
<td>April, 1943. Backum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></td>
<td>Ill-treatment resulting in death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused beat a Polish worker with a heavy stick. The victim died in hospital several days later as the result of his injuries.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

---

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number. Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6504/P/6/1030 17 SEP 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1050

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>DULOLENKE, Heinrich - Supervisor of forced labour.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></td>
<td>April, 1943. Backum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></td>
<td>Ill-treatment resulting in death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused beat a Polish worker with a heavy stick. The victim died in hospital several days later as the result of his injuries.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Tadeusz Krawczyk: Witness was working under the supervision of the accused, who frequently beat the workers. Particularly witness remembered a Pole named Tadeusz Grzelak whom accused beat very brutally, using a heavy piece of wood. The beating took place at the end of April, 1943, and the victim was taken to hospital, where he died on the 3rd May.

2/ Waclaw Tredowski: Was working a few yards away from Grzelak when the accused came up and swore at both of them. Grzelak answered back, whereupon the accused kicked him, threw him to the ground and beat him with a heavy stick, many of the blows landing on victim's head. Afterwards Grzelak was taken, unconscious, to the hospital where he died a few days later. This happened about the beginning of May, 1943.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: Marian Muskat./

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A for illtreatment and complicity in enforcement of civilians under inhuman conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The accused ill-treated the women workers by beating and kicking them. He also imposed heavy fines, and handed many over to the Gestapo for transportation to punitive camps.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of
The Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany.
The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and
obtained statements from them:

1/ Janina Sokobal: Stated that for about eight months in
1941 she was working in one of the
camps under the supervision of the accused, who ill-treated
the inmates brutally. One day witness was working when
accused was passing. As he went by, he hit her on the head
with a stick, for no reason at all. Witness frequently
saw the accused beating the women workers, sometimes if they
stopped work for a moment, often for no reason. Accused
also imposed heavy fines /amounting to several hundred German
marks/ for "offences," and if a worker had been fined twice,
accused handed her over to the Gestapo, who sent her to a
punitive camp.

2/ Stefania Jedrzejczak: During 1942-43, witness worked under
the accused's supervision. She had
been told that he had held the job of supervising women's camps
since 1939, and was heard later that he did so right to the end
of the war. He was very brutal to the women, frequently hitting
them with sticks on the head and face and even kicking them with
his heavy boots. Witness herself was not strong, and was not
always able to work hard, consequently she was kicked and
beaten by accused on several occasions. Witness knew of over
thirty women workers who had been sent to punitive camps as the
result of accused denouncing them to the Gestapo, saying that they
refused to work, which was not true.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

Dr. Marian Muszkat
Polish Representative on the UNWOC.
<table>
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<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Cards checked: right 64</td>
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WIRKUS, Leo
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1032

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
WIRKUS, Leo - Supervisor of team of Polish workers.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1943-1945, Emser-Lippe pit, Datteln /Racklinghausen district/.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Ill-treatment resulting in death.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.
The accused brutally ill-treated Polish workers, one of whom died as a result.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Eugeniusz Jaworski: Witness was one of the team of Polish workers in the pit Enscher-Lippe. The accused supervised the team and amongst other forms of ill-treatment, he introduced a system of piece-work which laid down that each worker must produce a certain amount of work, otherwise he was flogged. As the quota was set high, many of the workers were brutally beaten by the accused. All workers had to do 18 hours work daily. Witness was beaten several times because he could not produce enough work. In particular, during spring 1944, the accused beat him so severely that he was left lying on the ground in a semi-conscious state. Fellow-workers carried him away and he was very weak for about a month afterwards.

2/ Leon Abramowski: Another worker in accused's team. Was beaten three times, but particularly remembered how accused beat a fellow-worker, whose name witness did not know. This worker was feeling ill and had not done sufficient work to satisfy the accused, who beat the worker with a heavy stick until the victim became unconscious and was bleeding profusely. The worker was taken to Datteln hospital and died the next day.

3/ Jozef Elbin: Also worked in the pit and was in the team supervised by accused. The accused used to beat workers for the slightest offence, and as the amount of work set by accused was very high, the workers had little chance of completing it. Witness was present when accused beat a worker named Jan Blaszkiewicz, and discovered afterwards that two of the victim's ribs were broken by the ill-treatment. Witness remembered the names of other workers who had been brutally beaten and afterwards taken to hospital: Antoni Borgula, Zdzislaw Switański, Domachowski and Sztuka.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: Dr Marian Muszkat.
Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 03

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | 1. HEINEMAYER Kurt - Obersturmführer
Chief of the left-wing organisations department of the Gestapo |
| 2. KOCHER Max, Theo - SS-Oberfuhrer
Kriminalsekretär der Gestapo |

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940 - 1945
Cracow, Poland. |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Ill-treatment
Illegal arrests
Deportations of civilians |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as high-ranked Gestapo officers, are responsible for, and took part in, numerous deportations of civilians, ill-treatment of prisoners and illegal arrests.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Mieczysław PEMPER: Knew both Heinemayer /SS Obersturmführer/ and Koerner /SS Sturmscharführer und Kriminalsekretär/, officials of the Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD fuer den Distrikt Krakau/ whom he met in his capacity as a clerk of the Secretariat of the Jewish Community in Cracow. It was widely known in the ghetto that Heinemayer directed the arrests and round-ups in the ghetto in result of which many persons were confined in Montelupich and later sent to Auschwitz concentration camp where they lost their lives. Heinemayer was a very high-ranked Gestapo official and, although he was not in charge of Jewish department of the Gestapo, he nevertheless supervised several big operations when parts of the ghetto were cordoned off and many people arrested and deported. Koerner, who was in charge of the political department of the Gestapo, was very active supervising and taking himself part in numerous arrests and round-ups conducted in the Ghetto. People used to say that once arrested by Koerner every hope should be given up because there was not a single instance of anybody escaping death when the case was considered by Koerner. He became particularly famous after the operations carried out in 1941/42 when hundreds of arrests were made at night, according to lists, people deported to Dachau and there killed. After the deportation a message would come from the camp stating that the death of the victim. This action was directed and personally supervised by Koerner.

2. Marian KUCIARA: As an electrician was employed during the years 1940 - 1945 by the Gestapo-man, Koerner Max. Usually he was not admitted into the rooms where the Gestapo-officials interrogated prisoners. A few times, however, in the course of his work, he entered Koerner's room when a prisoner was examined. The victim stood at the wall, with his face turned to the wall and with a respirator on. His hands were chained and he bore evidence of having been beaten. The witness was immediately ordered out. There was nobody in the room but Koerner. Next time, also in the course of his duties, the witness entered the room of Heinemayer. Here two more Gestapo-men were present and together with Heinemayer they beat a prisoner with an iron club on the chest.

3. Stanisław GASKA: Was arrested in 1939 and after his release forced to work as a joiner at the Gestapo headquarters in Cracow. There he met the Sturmführer Koerner. Gaska saw very often Koerner leaving the headquarters in a car with a big lorry following him. He would come back with people arrested. Once he brought two men and a woman who tried to escape and were shot dead by Koerner on the spot. Another time he saw two persons falling out of the window of Koerner's room. There were constant beatings going on in Koerner's room, as the witness heard frequently sobbing and moaning of the tortured victims.

The above facts were confirmed by: Wasung Barbara, Czajewski Jan, Wasung Edward, Tyskowski Edward, Lyko Adam, Berna Mieczysław, Ktrak Janina, Gralski Leon, Berndt Jan and Poniewiez Tadeusz.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the UNWCO
Date Submitted: 25 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee I:

A (Priority Basis)

See Minutes 114.

Cards checked List 64

SOWHAN, Jutan
**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<td>SOCHAN otherwise SOLCHAN Iwan - Chief of the Ukrainian Police in Przemyśl /Polish/</td>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1942 - 1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Przemyśl, Poland</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mass-murder</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as a chief of the Ukrainian Police in Przemyśl, supervised and carried out mass-executions of Jewish population in Przemyśl.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the
Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The
Mission interrogated the following persons and obtained state-
ments from them.

1. Hermann SPIEGEL: Lived in Przemyśl from his birthday until
1942 when he escaped from the ghetto to save
his life. In September, 1943, he came together with his brother
to a farm Leomka in Tarnawce /10 kis from Przemyśl/ and, having
reached agreement with the farmer, started building a bunker.
Some 20 other Jews joined them in this work. From September, 1943
until May, 1944, they stayed in those bunkers. On 20th May, 1944,
they were discovered by Solchan who led a group of Ukrainian
police. Some persons were shot by Solchan on the spot when they
tried to escape /Rubin and Dr. Schmiedel/, the other were ordered
out of bunkers, robbed of their valuables and money and kept
outdoors the whole night. At a certain moment the witness managed
to escape. Unnoticed he ran to the nearby forests and laying
there he watched Solchan and his comrades. The police brought
the victims, four at a time, before Solchan, who shot them with
a machine gun. The following persons were killed: Rubin Israel
with his wife and two children, Mrs. Feier with four children,
Szaja and Hinda Rubinfeld, witness's brother, Abraham Spiegel;
Chaim Livers, Josek Jonas, Gerda Goldman, Wolel Sternberg, Dr.
Schmiedel, Dr. Rebhan with his wife and child, Lille Schatten
and Janek Reich. Only one Jew, Josef Baumwollspinner, who pretend-
ed to be dead when only wounded, survived the massacre.

2. Josef FABIAN-BAUMWOLLSPINNER: Stayed in Przemyśl until 20th
November, 1943. As a forced
labourer in the Przemyśl ghetto he knew personally Solchan, the
chief of the Ukrainian police. In Sep '43 about a thousand
Jews were taken out from the bunkers, shot and burnt by Solchan
and police. At that time the witness worked at the kitchen and
that helped him to survive. After this action the witness escaped
from the ghetto and owing to the help given to him by a certain
Polish woman he came to a village Tarnawce and joined some Jews
who lived there in a bunker. On 20th May came Solchan with
Ukrainian police and shot all the Jews. Some of them were shot
by Solchan on the spot, the others after they had given away
all the money and valuables they had. Solchan then ordered
the police to kill the Jews. Police refused. Solchan then took
them at four persons at a time and shot. The Jews had to undress
themselves, approach a pit and stand there. The witness himself
was among such a group of victims. He was wounded but fell down
and pretended to be dead. He lay in the pit under corpses of
other Jews until the Ukrainians left the place. Then he got up,
crept from under the corpses and escaped.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSKAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
25 SEP 1947 | A | Cards checked Unit 64
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, during the years 1940 - 1942, ill-treated and took part in numerous executions of Poles and Russians at the Flossenb urg concentration camp.
The files concerning the charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Karl Lehner: The SS-Hauptscharführer, Haensel Karl, in his capacity as a leader of the kitchen and a member of the camp guard, participated in all executions which were carried out during the years 1941-1942 on Polish and Russian nationals.

2. Edmund Kittel: Was employed at the barbershop at Flossenburg concentration camp. Among others he also shaved the SS-Hauptscharführer, Haensel Karl. He saw the accused striking the cook /a prisoner/ on the head with a big ladle so hard that the prisoner bled profusely. He also saw Haensel going together with the firing squad to perform the executions of Russian and Polish prisoners. He could hear the volleys but was not able to see the executions. He saw, however, the bodies taken to the crematory.

3. Erwin Preussel: During the year 1942 he saw at least thrice Haensel marching with the firing squad to the place of executions. The accused belonged to the six NOOs who carried out the executions. They wore steelhelmets and carried rifles. In approximately half an hours time the unit would come back during which time constant shooting was audible. During this year executions of Russians and Poles were incessant and the witness estimates that the number of persons shot ran in hundreds.

4. Stefan Lewandowski: "During the year 1941 Poles were constantly led to the rifle range and shot there. As I was billeted at the second block I could observe at what time the firing squad left the barracks and when they returned. Haensel belonged to this squad."

5. Georg König: In summer, 1941, executions of Poles who were transferred from the Auschwitz CO were carried out. On the evening when the execution was ordered the selected victims were called during the roll call and brought to the bunker. At that time all inmates were to stay indoors and no prisoner was allowed to approach the window. Because the witness was housed at block No 1 on the third floor close to the window he was able to see /the window was overlooking the place of the execution/ first the victims being brought in from the bunker to the crematory or rifle range respectively. Usually they were chained and clad in HBT-trousers. Then the firing-squad, which consisted of selected SS-NCOs did their work. Among the NOOs there was always Haensel Karl."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/  
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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Cards checked 1st 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1036 *

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

MUELLER, Karl - Owner of a dairy and carter's business /German/

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942

Biesiadka, district Bielsko, near Cracow, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused during his stay in Poland, Biesiadka, and while employing Jewish workers, shot several Jews who had typhus.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **Fransiscus de Mos**: A Dutch citizen was working as a buyer for the "Tiefbau Unternehmen" W. Fischer residing at Moerfelden near Frankfurt a/Main/ in Biesiadka, Poland. Fischer had about 400 Jews at his disposal for the completion of drainage works. A certain Karl MUELLER, also residing at Moerfelden where he had a dairy and a draper's business, worked with Jews in Biesiadka at the end of 1942. The witness saw personally Karl Mueller shooting three Jews who had typhus. The witness saw the first Jew digging a hole whom the accused shot when the work was completed. This happened subsequently with the second and the third Jew. Before the witness started working at Biesiadka these killings had been done by Mueller more often.

2. **BRUCK**: The firm FISCHER was working during the war in Bergen, near Hannover, in Austria and Poland. The workers consisted of Poles, Czechs, Russian prisoners and Jews. In Poland the Jews were treated badly. Not a single day had passed without shedding of Jewish blood. The Jews were not only ill-treated but also robbed of their belongings as jewels, money and watches. The victims were usually shot. According to Bruck's knowledge there were about 100 Jews shot during one year. In the executions took part the following persons: Knodt, Mueller Karl, Schmidt, Emmerich and other German nationals.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused as the Aufseherin at the Oświęcim concentration camp ill-treated cruelly the female inmates of the camp and carried out selections for gas-chambers.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Elisabet GOLDFEDER: "HAASE Erna was seen by me in April, 1944, at Auschwitz concentration camp where she was a Reportfuehrerin."

2. Sara ARENSTEIN: A former inmate of the Auschwitz concentration camp. In summer, 1944, witnessed Haase beating an inmate named Behrenson on the head with a bottle. The blows were so heavy that they caused serious injuries and the victim's head was completely covered with blood.

3. Tema SPIRO: A former inmate of Birkenau, CC Auschwitz. States that Haase carried out selections for the gas-chambers. She always picked out young people. Before sending them to death she beat and kicked them cruelly. In January, 1943, the accused selected Spiro's sister to be sent to the crematory. The witness stood nearby and saw the accused brutally kicking and beating the young girl. The girl was 14 years old.

4. Lejbus CZARYSKI, Pelagia MARCINKOWSKA and Maria MARCINKOWSKA, all inmates of the CC Auschwitz, state that the accused ill-treated most inhumanly the prisoners. They often saw her beating and kicking them and also participating in selections of victims for the gas-chambers. Marcinkowska Maria was beaten by the accused so severely that her face bears still marks of bruises and wounds.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ ---
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: ---

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
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<td>Cards Checked Suit 64</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH** CHARGES AGAINST **GERMAN** WAR CRIMINALS

**CASE NO. 102**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1. BROSCHMAN Otto - SS-Rottenfuehrer Blockleiter and Gruppenfuehrer at Jaworzno GG/German/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. PANZIGREI - Blocksaei/German/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LEUSSMAN - Blocksaei/German/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1943 - 1945 CC Jaworzno /Poland/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment Murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused as SS-personnel of the concentration camp at Jaworzno, during the period of 1943 - 1945, ill-treated inhumanly the inmates of the camp, baited the with dogs, beat, kicked and participated in executions of prisoners.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Henoch WARSCHAWTSCHNIK: Was at the Jaworzno concentration camp from July, 1944, to January, 1945. SS-Rottenführer BROSCHMAN Otto, was there a Blockleiter and Gruppenführer. The accused together with his subordinates guarded the inmates on their way to and from the work. Those prisoners who, owing to their weakness or exhaustion, could not walk any more, were shot by Borschman or Panzigrei and Leusmann on the spot. The accused, who had always dogs at their heels, baited the dogs at the inmates and when the dogs would bite, the accused would draw them back so that dogs tore out pieces of flesh from the victims. So e.g. a fried of the witness, Russ, who was too weak to walk was first baited with dogs and then shot by Broschman in front of all prisoners. Every Saturday, the Blockeldteste Panzigrei and Leussman reported to Broschman of the state of health in their blocks. The ill and weak were then taken out of the blocks, beaten with sticks and truncheons all over the body and then taken to the Crematory Auschwitz.

2. Josef SZYLINGOW: A prisoner of Jaworzno CC from July, 1943, to 19th January, 1945. Prison No. 90945. The SS-Rottenführer, Broschmann Otto, acted at this camp as a Blockleiter and Gruppenführer. Approximately at the end of 1943, twenty persons were hanged by Broschmann, Panzigrei and Leusman. Each of them took several victims and hanged them. The witness watched the execution as it was public. Broschmann himself put the rope round the victims' necks. The three accused were particularly cruel to the inmates. They baited them with dogs and made dogs to tear living flesh from the inmates. When ever the inmates went to work Broschmann would shoot several prisoners, as there have always been sick and ill persons. The witness does not remember the exact number of the victims as it was impossible to memorise the numerous crimes committed by the three accused. Not a single week had passed without many prisoners having been tortured, beaten, baited with dogs or shot. Those who were beaten and wounded were immediately despatched to the Auschwitz crematory.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.

/b/ — — —

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSZEAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
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Cards Checked Suit 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>MAŁYŚIWSKI Nikoła - SS-Sturmann, guard of the concentration camp in Rabka.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1942 - 1944 Rabka, Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, while being a guard in the concentration camp in Rabka, committed several crimes. He beat the prisoners, tortured them and killed.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Heinrich FROMHILCH: Arrived in the concentration camp of Rabka from the ghetto in Altasandetz. Malysiwski was already there and had a rank of SS-Sturmann. He was the worst guard of all attached to the said camp. The witness was present when the accused asked for permission to shoot the imprisoned Jews and was also present at the execution because he had to dig the graves for the victims. Before shooting Malysiwski beat and tortured the victims. When the Jews refused to undress he beat them with an iron bar and then shot them. Malysiwki and another guard, Wasilkow, found particular pleasure in torturing the inmates. They beat them at every opportunity and without any reason at all.

2. Szymon WILDFEUER: Arrived in Rabka on 8th May, 1942. There he met Malysiwski. The witness was several times beaten by the accused with a rifle butt and kicked with heavy boots. Once the witness was slapped by the accused on the face. When the accused and another two inmates tried to make a complaint about the accused's misdeeds, the latter denounced them to the SS-Untersturmführer that they tried to escape. As a punishment they were chained and beaten over the heads and bodies. The witness lost his hair during this torture. Wildfeuer often witnessed the accused beating other inmates of the camp during the work and on the way to work.

3. Roman ACKERMANN: Stayed in the Rabka concentration camp from 1941 to 1943. The accused constantly ill-treated the prisoners. Ackermann was a witness when the accused shot several Jews. The witness does not remember the exact number but states that it was quite big.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ ---
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]
[Dr. Marian Muskat]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
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</table>

Cards Checked List 64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>LEIPOLD Josef /otherwise Leopold/ - SS Untersturmführer, guard in the concentration camps Budzyn and Gross-Rosen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1941 - 1945 Budzyn, Gross-Rosen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as an SS-Untersturmführer, attached to Budzyn and Gross-Rosen concentration camps, committed innumerable crimes, murdering and torturing the inmates of the said camps.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. **Sara KUPFER**: Met the accused during her imprisonment in the Budżyn concentration camp. States to have witnessed the following crimes: Leopold ordered shooting of two young Jews because he had found potatoes in their pockets. Hanged three Jews for no reason whatsoever. Kept 4 Jews on electric barbed wire for 48 hours with heavy stones and iron bars upon them. They remained in this position for 48 hours when they lost consciousness. The usual greeting of Leopold in the morning was as follows: "I cannot eat my breakfast before I have seen Jewish blood shed".

2. **Rosa GELERNTER**: Inmate of Budżyn concentration camp. Witnessed the accused shooting dead two Jews. The names of the Jews were: Moses and Ajzik Herbst. Once he ordered execution of 40 Jews. The execution was carried out publicly. The accused was present and directed it. One Jew was shot by the accused in barrack No 6, the only reason for the execution was that Leopold disliked the man tremendously. Gelernter often witnessed Leopold beating the inmates so severely that they remained unconscious on the ground.

3. **Szymon DROSSMAN**: An inmate of Gross-Rosen concentration camp. Once Leopold came to the repair shop where he used to work in the concentration camp and took along Topolanski, Grender, Wolczne and Goldstein. All four were hanged by the accused by the hands and were left in this position so long until their arms were torn out of the joints. Then they were shot because of their disability to work.

The above facts were confirmed by: Koszer Szaja.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Mr. Marian Muszkat

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
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- Cards checked 8/16/64
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

CASE No. 1041

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>NOLL Heinrich - Gendarmerie Wachtmeister /German/</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>2nd October, 1940. Bornhofen, Germany</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a Gendarmerie Wachtmeister in Bornhofen, ill-treated the Polish slave-labourers who worked in this district. On 2nd October, 1940, he shot dead a Polish worker, Jerzy Krzternska, because the latter refused to work.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Nic. Schauren: Employed a certain Pole, named Jerzy Krztremska, at his hotel Marienberg in Bornhofen. The Pole did not want to work, nor did he want to get up in the morning. Schauren then summoned the police, and Wachtmeister, Noll arrived. When Noll arrived, the Pole was still in his room. Noll asked him several times whether he would get up and report to work. The Pole answered in the negative. Then Noll pulled the Pole out of bed and hit him several times with a rubber truncheon. The Pole resisted and kicked Noll back. Noll then took out a pistol and shot the Pole on the spot.

2. Breitbach: Has known Noll for several years and states that Noll always ill-treated the Polish slave-workers. Noll, too, was responsible for a crime committed on a Jewish family. The witness himself was sent to a concentration camp by Noll.

3. Stanislaw Czoohra: Was deported for compulsory labour to Bornhofen. He worked with Heinz Schlaghecken. The Poles were badly ill-treated every day. They were beaten, forced to work very hard and were given only meagre rations of food. The smallest offence caused Schlaghecken to summon the Wachtmeister Noll who would beat the workers cruelly. The witness himself was beaten up by the accused so severely that he bled profusely and his hearing is impaired.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

for Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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Cards checked list 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1942**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
<th><strong>WAGNER, Heinrich - SS Guard /Jugoslav national/</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| **Date and place of commission of alleged crime.** | **1944-1945.**
| Dachau and Mahlendorf. |

| **Number and description of crime in war crimes list.** | **Murder. Ill-treatment.** |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, while acting as a guard to a transport of Polish prisoners being taken from Warsaw to Dachau, shot many of them and ill-treated them.

**TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.**

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany received from the American authorities copies of statements from the following witnesses:

1/ Semel Haier: Witness was one of 3,500 prisoners evacuated from Warsaw to Dachau in July 1944. They were forced to march all the way and, as it was very hot, they suffered greatly from thirst. Hundreds of the prisoners became so weak that they could not keep up the pace of the others and lagged behind. Witness saw the accused shoot with those so lagging behind. When the transport arrived at Dachau there were only 2,200 prisoners left. From Dachau the prisoners were taken to Mauthausen, where the accused was Kommandofuehrer of the prisoners working on night-shift. Every morning some dead prisoners were brought out of the main building where the accused had killed them with a cudgel.

2/ Mosche Azriel: Witness was among the prisoners taken to Mauthausen. The accused was one of the guards, and often beat witness over the head with a hammer.

3/ Heinrich Neumann: Witness was also in the transport from Warsaw to Dachau. They were forced to march very quickly, and obtained no water at all though it was very hot. Sometimes it happened that they had to march through brooks and when the prisoners bent down to get a drink the accused beat them with a rifle.

4/ Alter Hoch: Another prisoner in the transport. While they were passing through Lowicz, the accused shot one of the prisoners with a machine gun. This witness saw it happen near the bridge of Lowicz.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

b/

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

Dr Marian Muszkat,

Polish Representative on the UNWGO.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1043

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

HASELBURG - SS Sturmbannführer, Kommandeur der Sipo,
and Officer Commanding "Einsatzkommando III"

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

15th November, 1939 to Christmas 1939.

Lublin, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Illegal Arrests.

Ill-treatment.

Deportation of civilians.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ordered the members of his unit to make indiscriminate arrests in the streets. The Jews so arrested were taken to his headquarters, ill-treated, then sent to concentration camps.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany received a copy of a statement made by JOSEF BUERGER, who was interrogated by Headquarters, No. 307 CIC Detachment. The following are extracts from this statement:

Witness held the rank of Oberscharfuhrer, Kriminal Oberassistent, in Einsatzkommando III, and the accused, SSF Haselberg was in charge. The unit arrived in Lublin, Poland, on or about 15th November, 1939. The accused distributed the members of his units at street corners with the specific order to arrest any well-dressed and intelligent-looking Pole or Jew who might happen to walk by. Numerous persons were thus arrested and taken to headquarters, where the accused ordered them to be beaten, put in cells and starved. Later, many of them were sent to Oswiecim, on the order of the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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Cards Checked 25th 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 044

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deportation of civilians.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible for the deportation of hundreds of Polish families.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness: [Name]

Witness stated that the accused was, in his official capacity, in charge of the deporting operations. He ordered the families which were to be deported, by sending personally and in person or summoning people to his office and telling them they were to get out within an hour. Sometimes he had to send a detachment of 35, and would order people to leave their rickshaws immediately and leave them and their few belongings onto lorries. Witness stated he was thus deported. With him several hundred people from the district shared the same fate.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b. 
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Checked by:

[Signature]

[Position, Representative, etc.]

[Date]
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1045**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | KAROLI NIKLAK
| Born 27.1.1917 | SERDAN | STAFF OFFICER 2nd RANK |

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | September - October 1943 | BALKANS, M. TURCHI |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | MASSACRES | PUTTING HORTSSEN TO DEATH |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for the massacres of Wasser carried out in Baranka near Tawil in September and October 1943, and for the murder of six hostages in November 1939.

TRANSMITTED BY THE TELLIN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Vol. 466 p. 477 containing this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Jhelum. The Court has interviewed the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit from him in corroboration of the above facts:

Witness: Daya Temple.

Witness states that the accused in Shri Niazi in Court gave free hand to the Seilbachtra to shoot people at sight without warning and to carry out mass murders and shootings. Hundreds of people died their lives during September and October 1931. In November 1931, he ordered the shooting of six people, who were all executed by the Seilbachtra. The order was published in the local paper and signed by him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as an official or accessory.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title or function]
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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Cards checked Suit 64.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
**(Not to be translated.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theo. Reichardt, Herer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 21 March 1895 at Schweich, Belgium, German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Superintendent, Deputy Inspector.</td>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942-1944, Poland.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal arrest.</td>
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</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his official capacity, organised mass murders of men in which several thousand people lost their lives. He also arrested a man named Josef Gruen, and handed him over to the Gestapo, who murdered him.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**

The United States of America.

---

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(44/36) W/1948/27; 5.200; 0.4.2; 7/40.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file no. 70/13/21/32 K.A./ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Courts of Vidisha. The report given below states the following: Witness was detained in violation of the statutory rules:


Witness states that the Inspector and the accused on his order organised many successful executions in Phirni. Round-ups were carried out by their officers and poles were arrested indiscriminately. They were never tried or even charged with any offence, but immediately after a round-up was carried out orders were issued for a mass execution, issued and signed by the accused on his superior, the Inspector, were displayed in the town and published in the local paper. Several the names were checked. Witness was present when the accused came to his residence, 7th Oct 1935, night, and arrested him for alleged spreading of news of the Allied offensive in West. He took him straight to the Seetapal Headquarters. Next day Slulian's wife was notified of his death.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as; (a);
2. ;
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2 OCT 1947</td>
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Cards checked 21st 69
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1047**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<td>ELI M. Palmer</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1942-1943</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
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<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have beaten political prisoners with an iron club.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
The files /bo.1024/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Sabin. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit from him in connection of the stated facts:

Witness: M.N.

Witness stated that he was a political prisoner and detained for more than ten years in the Sabin prison. The accused often came there. They would have all the accused paraded before him, then they would pick up a man or two and order them to march past him. As such they would beat him up with an iron club. He made the prisoner walk past him until they collapsed and had to be carried out.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Position: Judicial Representative on the ICC]
<table>
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<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></th>
<th><strong>August 1943</strong></th>
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<tr>
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<td>Montreal.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Murder</strong></th>
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<th><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<th><strong>SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The accused killed a young boy who failed to stop when he summoned him.</td>
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**TRANSMITTED BY:** The Italian representative on the U.N. 

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(8053) W.P.872/27: 290, C.A. 74501
For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file no. 124/47 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Barki. The officer interrogated the following witnesses who sustained the air of verification of the case reported.

Witness: KMDRZ Balaslaw.

Witness stated that one day in the month of Tegh 1943 he was walking down a side street in the village, when he saw a young boy coming from the other direction. The accused came out of a side street and seeing the boy called out something. The boy continued walking. The accused then took his revolver and fired several shots. The boy collapsed, and was dead when witness reached the spot.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

p. The accused is responsible as charged.

q. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted to:

[Signature]

Polish Representative of the ILO.
<table>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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Cards checked 8/64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1049

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed a girl in Italy.

TRANSMITTED BY...
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The film /foto. 14307/107 concerning this case before the Constitution of the District Court of Jalore, the court has interrogated the following witness and obtained an anticriminal testimony in consideration of the said facts.

Witness: DAYIDAR UNJAR.

Witness states that he saw the accused the evening in question standing with a man named P. KOGO. The accused was abusing the vicissitude and attacking him at the back with threatening to shoot him like a dog. KOGO tried to wrench himself free, but the accused, who hit revolver on his head was shot. He, then, then kicked the body viciously and walked away.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CASE NO. 1050**

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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Mass murder</th>
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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have taken part in the shooting of twenty poles at Nitchezovo and to have been in charge of the shootings at Pishkin.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative, [Name]
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file 30-4-47 concerning this charge are in the possession of the Judicial Court of Shope. The Court has investigated the following witness and examined their statements in accordance with the order.

Witness Statement

Witness stated that there was a public execution in Makigow at which forty people were hanged. All were hanged on political grounds, but some of them were also tried. He saw the accused take an active part in the execution. In the village of his- and many executions took place in 1944 and they were all ordered and were carried out by the accused. The orders concerning the shootings at Makigow were displayed in public places and published in the local paper.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused responsible as principal.
2. The accused responsible as accessory.
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Policing representative on the [Place].
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Kossik, Julius
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 151

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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>SANKT-PETERSBURG</td>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
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<td>ELL-CRISTIAN</td>
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References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused killed a twelve-year-old boy. He was brutal and ruthless and often ill-treated people.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The file /:v.37/1 concerning this accused is in the possession of the District Court of [Redacted]. The court has instructed the following witnesses to submit an affidavit regarding the information on the second page:

WITNESS: [Name Redacted].

Witneses stated that the accused was seen everywhere, usually with often behaving people. Witness was asked and answered about the accused when he was not in the habit of answering questions. The court called a witness to testify on the same day. The witness in 1943 saw the accused beating up a boy of about twelve years of age. The accused dragged the boy to the wall and shot him. Witness, together with the revolver he possessed, fought the accused, but left the spot when the boy was dead.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of
responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence
committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying
out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence;
(c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible in part, i.e.,

2. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Subjoined:

[Signature]

Policeman Representative
on the UMP.
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Cards Checked Suit 64
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</table>
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. 192/PROPT/contains one charge sheet in the possession of the District Court of Pudukkottai. The Court had interposed for following: *name redacted* and *name redacted* in accordance with the statute.

**Witness Testimony**

Witness states that the accused were fired at people without warning, as he in call to warn any in the street, did not apply medicine, as would start the violence saw from the window the accused taking from the house and started calling out to the man standing on the corner. Then, property of the man fell as did not understand what he wanted, but the turned away to go, when the accused pull out his revolver and fired several shots from about distance both men fell down. The knocked one up and finished the rest by shooting each through the head.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

[Handwritten note:]

1. The accused be considered as guilty.
2.
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

[Signature:]

[Handwritten signature:]

[Witness Representative on 25th XXX]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 OCT 1947</td>
<td>1, 2: A for mass-murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cards checked sheet 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1059**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1-42</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1943-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JANUARY 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>MASS MURDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th>---</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused are responsible for the death of many thousands of people and have, since the beginning of their occupation of the area, killed, tortured, or mistreated several people.

*TRANSMITTED BY*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(2755) W.P.1219/27 Jan. 236 C. 4 Co. 76200
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness stated that during the day, he was made to work at强行的 same 8-1/2 hours per day at Mounty. In the camp where he was held, the więźniczka was a daily basis. He said that he was made to work at Mounty. The heavy work was assigned to the prisoners. In 1943, witness stated he was made to work at Mounty in January. While the account 1943-1944 was the最强盛. He said that during this time he was made to work at Mounty in January. As a result of this, the prisoners were subjected to severe conditions. Witness stated that several people were killed by machine gun fire.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 OCT 1947</td>
<td>1-2 : A for illegal arrest and deportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 105**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945-1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MUNICIPALITY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused are charged with atrocities committed in connection with depredations on some villages of the Near East.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

In this
case,
concerning
the
consideration of the
allegations
of the
plaintiffs,
the
defendants
have
produced
evidence
of
the
following
points,
which
are
relevant
to
the
issue:


2. Motion: Page 103.


10. Exhibit: Page 111.

The
evidence
was
delivered
by
the
witnesses
on
the
day
of
the
hearing,
and
was
subjected
to
cross-
examination.

The
evidence
was
exhaustive
and
was
submitted
to
the
court
for
consideration.

It
was
established
that
the
plaintiffs
had
sustained
losses,
and
the
defendants
were
liable
for
compensation.

The
court
ruled
in
favor
of
the
plaintiffs,
and
awarded
monetary
relief
in
the
amount
of
$100,000.

This
ruling
was
上诉
by
the
defendants,

who
argued
that
the
evidence
was
insufficient
and
the
claim
was
unsupported.

The
appeal
was
dismissed,

and
the
final
judgment
was
affirmed.

The
plaintiffs
were
awarded
monetary
relief
in
the
amount
of
$100,000,

and
the
defendants
were
ordered
to
pay
the
costs
of
the
litigation.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carols checked Unit 64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Not to be translated.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

- Date: 1941-1943
- Place:

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

- Description of civilians

References to relevant provisions of national law:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The accused is responsible for the commission of several acts of murder and destruction of property in [place].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

[Text continues here]
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1056

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused are known to have committed the crimes and were thus involved, and are accordingly charged.

TRANSMITTED BY

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file /22/P/135/20/ containing three murder cases at the police station of the places in which the victim was killed. The Police had information

WITNESS: [Name]

Witness add that the two victims were the same in riding on points and were with a person. Witness saw the victim and found the

Stock 50 in the other place. Witness said the victim was using a knife and stabbing

in front of the victim. Witness also said the victim was

WITNESS: [Name]

Witness add that the victim had a knife and was

The victim was

WITNESS: [Name]

Witness said the victim had a knife and was

The victim was

The witness also said the victim had a knife and was
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
CZELU, Hermann

Date Submitted: 2 OCT 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

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Cards checked Suit 64.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **Isaak WEINTRAUB**: A former inmate of the Goerlitz concentration camp (1944 - 1946) very often saw Czech personally torturing the prisoners which frequently resulted in death of the tortured persons.

2. **Bernard RUS**: Also a former inmate of the Goerlitz concentration camp (1944 - 1945). Stated that the often saw Czech beating the prisoners with a whip or a stick. He beat them usually during the roll-calls but also during the day with whatever he had at hand. The witness himself was beaten with a shaft by the accused for the only reason that he did not stand to attention as stiff as it would have pleased the accused. There were many instances of the ill prisoners having been driven out of beds and sent to work by the accused. This very often caused death of the already exhausted inmates, (e.g. Woinstock and Goldwicht, both were ill and both were sent by Czech to work during which they collapsed and died).

3. **Leon HECHT**: Worked as a clerk at the Goerlitz camp (being also a prisoner himself). Was able very often to see how Czech beat and tortured the prisoners for the smallest offence and very often for no reason at all. Czech caused execution of a student from Cracow, named Freund, whom he reported to the SS-camp authorities to have committed an offence that Freund was never guilty of. He sent ill persons to work regardless of their condition and despite doctor's permission to stay in the barracks. He beat to death Grossmann, Wilner and several others in the yard because he did not like them. Usually he start beating his victims and when they cried or moaned, Czech worked himself into rage and beat them harder until they collapsed. He then continued to kick and strike them until they lost consciousness and were admitted to hospital. Grossman and Wilner died on the spot and when the prisoners were ordered to carry them to the hospital, they had to carry corpses.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(a) The accused is responsible as principal.

(b) - - -

(c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature] DR. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
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**Cards Checked Unit 64**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>BOSSE, Hans Kurt - Commander of the Selbstschutz in Bandecz and member of the SS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1939 - 1941  
Bandecz and Wysoka, Wyrzysk District, near Crudziadz, Poland. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Complicity in deportation  
Murder |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

A German who had lived in Poland before the war, joined the Selbstschutz immediately after the German invasion. Became commander of the Selbstschutz for the district Wyrzysk. In this capacity directed the deportation action. Later, as a member of the SS took part in executions of Poles.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **Edward Gawkowsky**: Had known the German, Bosse Hans, before the war. As soon as the Germans invaded Poland, Bosse joined the Selbstschutz and became commander of this organisation for the whole district of Wyrmysz. It was his direct responsibility to supervise the action of the eviction of Poles from that area and their further transportation to the labour camp in Patulice. During the end of 1939 and beginning of 1940 many Poles were evicted and deported to this camp. In 1940 Bosse joined the SS.

2. **Karol Spener**: Was a prisoner of the Gestapo in Bydgoszcz in 1940. There he met the accused who worked as a driver of the Gestapo commander. During the time of imprisonment numerous executions of Poles took place in Bydgoszcz. The accused drove them to the place of executions and took himself part in killing as, apart from being a driver he also belonged to the firing squad. The witness added that Bosse could be of help in discovering many mass-graves hitherto unknown.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ — — —

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[MARIAN MUSEKAT]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.
<table>
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Cards Checked: Suit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1054

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

(Not to be translated. For the Use of the Secretariat)

1. GORLICKI, Feliks - Interpreter at the Gestapo
   Polish nationality/
   born 19 November, 1885.

2. SCHUMM, Erik - Gestapo official
   German, born 6 August, 1905.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 - 1945
Rypin, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, Gorlicki and Schumm, in their capacity as an interpreter and Gestapo official respectively, took part in round-ups and arrests of Polish citizens and ill-treated them while arrested and in the streets.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Czeslaw OLSZEWSKI: An inhabitant of Rypin. In May, 1942, he was arrested by the Gestapo and during the interrogation was beaten by Gorlicki with a wooden stick so hard that he lost consciousness. This happened several times as the witness was interrogated by the Gestapo during several days.

2. Franciszek KOWALSKI: An inhabitant of Rypin. Before the war Gorlicki had been employed with the Polish police. Immediately after the invasion he joined the Gestapo and served there as an interpreter. Kowalski often witnessed round-ups carried out by the Gestapo in the streets. As a rule the accused took part in such actions and Kowalski saw him beating and distributing blows on the caught victims.

3. Marian ŁAPKIEWICZ: Was arrested by the Gestapo in May, 1943. The arrest was carried out by Schumm who brought him over to the Gestapo headquarters and there beat severally during the interrogations. As the investigations lasted for several days, the witness was every day beaten by the accused and each time so long until Łapkiewicz lost consciousness. Schumm took active part in arresting the Poles and beat in the streets those Poles who did not greet him.

4. Henryk KOLASINSKI: Was arrested in 1943 by Schumm because he refused to collaborate with the Gestapo. During the interrogation Schumm ordered two Gestapo-men who were present at the interrogation to beat Kolasinski. When Kolasinski lost consciousness he was ordered out of the room and on the next day the witness was transported to prison.

The above facts were confirmed by Kowalski Franciszek and Helena Gozdowska.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWG.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 000

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

1/ OZEKALLA, Emanuel David - Wachtmeister
   (born 5.8.04. Now in custody - No. 6.010/)
2/ SCHOWANG. Leo - Polizei-Hauptwachtmeister.
3/ PRETIL. Max - Polizei-Hauptwachtmeister.
4/ HENNIG - Hauptmann der Polizei.
5/ PFAU, Gustav - Polizei-Oberwachtmeister.
6/ PEEDE, Ewald - Wachtmeister.
7/ SATTELMEYER, Hipo-Wachtmeister.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1944.
Rawa, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1/ Ill-treatment.
4/ and 5/ Murder.
6/ and 7/ Murder and ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused were members of a German police unit. They murdered and ill-treated Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY... The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the accused Czekalla, in custody, and obtained a statement from him, giving the following facts:

CZEKALLA himself admitted having beaten and tortured Jews on several occasions. He gave the following evidence regarding the other accused:

SCHOWNEG and PREILL: In Magnuszew, on the pretext of fighting the black market, they dragged out 10 Jews from a bunker where they were hiding, robbed them of their money and valuables, and beat them. One of the Jews ran away and escaped, so the two accused shot all the remaining 9 people.

HENNIG and PFAU: In Grabow and Magnuszew they were in charge of an action against the Polish underground movement and indiscriminately arrested twelve Poles. The Poles were taken to the police station at Hoszemica and, by the orders of the two accused, were all executed there.

PEDE and SATTELMEYER: Used to persecute the Jews, and took a particular delight in pulling their beards out by the roots. The Mission is in possession of a photograph showing the accused ill-treating three Jews who were later hanged by the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused are responsible as principals and accessories.
b/ c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:  
Dr. Marian Mirek.
Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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Date Submitted: 2 OCT 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

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**UNUNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>001</th>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

**KLISCH - Rotf. Member of Totenkopfstandarte.**

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

1944-1945, Gross-Rosen concentration camp.

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

Murder, Ill-treatment.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a Blockführer in the Gross-Rosen concentration camp, murdered many of the inmates and ill-treated them.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement:

Zygfrjd Heibreich: Witness was an inmate of the camp from 1942 onwards. The accused was made Blockfuhrer in the summer of 1944, and soon became greatly feared because of his brutality. He used to ill-treat Poles especially and witness saw him on many occasions beating people very severely with a heavy stick or rubber truncheon, although the victims had done nothing to deserve such treatment. Also, accused took part in mass shootings in the camp and on his own initiative shot several people. Witness twice saw him shoot inmates who seemed to be too ill to work - accused called them "lazy pigs" and said that if they would not work there was no need for them to live.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

Dr Marian Huziak

Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Dr. Marian Muszkat.

Polish Representative
on the UNWGO.
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**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

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<tr>
<td>CASE NO. 112 *</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KURTZER otherwise KURZER - SS-Blockleiter Ravensbruck CC.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>German, Born about 1924.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SS - Aufseherin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1944 - 1945 |
|                                               | CC Ravensbruck |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ill-treatment resulting in death</th>
</tr>
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</table>

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |
|----------------------------------------------------||

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused as an SS-Aufsehering at the CC Ravensbruck during the years 1944 - 1945, ill-treated murderously the female inmates of the camp. Several persons died as a result of her ill-treatment.

* TRANSMITTED BY T he Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. * Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
Particulars of evidence in support

Files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Main National Office in Warsaw. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been obtained from them.

1. Eugenia Lucyna Kluskowna: An inmate of the CC Ravensbruck from 18th August, 1940, until 29th April, 1945. The accused was in charge of block No 29 in 1944. Although a very young person, she distinguished herself with indescribable cruelty. Once, in November, 1944, she kicked three Hungarian Jewish women so long and so cruelly that two of them died right away in the block 29, the third managed to creep as far as the block 303 and died there. In winter Kurzer used to drive all prisoners, old and ill, who did not work, into the yard and there they had to kneel all day long in the snow with their hands up. Several times during the day Kurzer would come out of the block and whip the kneeling women so severely that many of them had to be carried into the block. Many lost consciousness. Her beating caused death of several prisoners. No day passed without several persons having been admitted to hospital because of Kurzer's ill-treatment.

2. Cezara Dikstein: Arrived in CC Ravensbruck in 1943. Being a visitor of the block No 29 Dikstein had the possibility of watching Kurzer's cruelty. Whenever the witness entered the block she saw beating, flogging and kicking of the prisoners. Once, during the summer, 1944, when entering block 29, she saw the following scene. All inmates of the block 29 knelt with their hands up. Kurzer walked among them and flogged them with her whip. Such collective penalties were imposed by the accused whenever she found a wardrobe out of order or if a prisoner dared to answer her. At the beginning of March, 1940, the witness watched a similar incident with the sole difference that this time the women knelt in the yard. It was snowing. Kurzer walked among the prisoners and whipped the women on their faces and heads if they could not keep their hands stiffly up.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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Also ZIMMERMANN and on BREDOW on W.
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 100**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>HEIDLIC, Otto - SS Brigadefuehrer General der Polizei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></td>
<td>1943 - 1944 Bialystok</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Imposition of collective penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Systematic terrorism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a Polizeifuehrer fuer den Bezirk Bialystok, committed several crimes, as setting on fire and burning settlements, putting their inhabitants to death and imposing collective penalties on entire communities.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him:

Waldemar Artur August MACHOLL: "I was transferred to Białyjstok on 10th August, 1941, as a Kriminalkommissar attached to the chief of the "Sicherheitspolizei und des SD Bialystok" Dr. Zimmermann. In 1942/43 a new Chief of the SS and the police was appointed Otto HELLWIG. His official rank was "SS-und-Polizeifuehrer fuer den Bezirk Bialystok". Hellwig remained in office until the retreat of the German forces from Bialystok. Hellwig was at the same time "Brigadefuehrer SS" and "General der Polizei".

I am aware of the fact that several reprisal operations were carried out during the years 1943 - 1944. So e.g. in July, 1943, 1185 persons were executed according to order issued by Hellwig. One settlement was burnt completely and its inhabitants executed. I don't know the exact number of persons executed. In January, 1944, two more settlements were burnt and their inhabitants dealt with similarly. Again I don't know how many persons were executed. The first reprisal action was carried out because of a murder committed on a German in Wózkowysk. I don't remember what was the reason for the second action. After the decision as to reprisal action has been taken, Hellwig gave direct instructions as to its execution to der Kommandeur der Ordnungspolizei Oberst von Sroewow. I further state that the decisions as to the reprisal actions were taken solely and entirely by Hellwig himself who could only inform about it Dr. Zimmermann as no meetings of the chiefs of the departments have ever taken place. In this respect Hellwig did not bear anybody's interference,"
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWGC
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
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2 OCT 1947 | A

Weiss, Otto

Cards Checked List 64

[Redacted]
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1064**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>WEISS, Otto - SS-Scharführer, member of the NSDAP, Blockleiter. Born 24 September, 1907.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></td>
<td>1939 - 1941&lt;br&gt;Lodz, Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></td>
<td>Ill-treatment&lt;br&gt;Pillage&lt;br&gt;Complicity in deportation&lt;br&gt;Illegal arrests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as a Blockleiter and Politischerleiter der NSDAP, during the years of 1939 - 1941, conducted numerous illegal arrests of innocent Polish citizens, beat them cruelly during interrogations and otherwise, robbed them of their belongings and participated in deportation for forced labour to Germany.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Main National Office in Warsaw. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been obtained from them.

1. Roman WIDEMSKI: Inhabitant of Łódź. Met Otto Weiss for the first time when the latter came to the witness's place at Tatrzańska Street and evicted him from his home. As the witness got another flat in close neighbourhood to the accused he was able to watch his criminal activities. Apart from being a member of the NSDAP and the SS the witness found in his home a photo of the accused in SS uniform. He also worked with the "Kripo" /criminal police/. Weiss carried out numerous arrests at night, detaining persons who did not work. Those persons were usually brought by him to the Arbeitsamt from where they were consequently deported to forced labour to Germany. During the arrests he took away from the Poles their clothings and other belongings. If the Poles did not want to give their things voluntarily, he took it away by force.

2. Władysław GRZECZKOWSKI: Knew Weiss Otto from 1941. Weiss worked with the "Kripo" in Łódź. In autumn, 1941, Weiss came to the witness's place and because the witness did not work he beat him murderously with his pistol on the head until Grzęczkowski bled profusely. In a couple of days later, Weiss came again to Grzęczkowski's place and this time beat him with a piece of wood knocking out several teeth.

3. Marian CZMAREK: The accused arrested him. During the interrogation the witness was cruelly beaten up by the accused, knocking out three teeth.

4. Bernard KURCZEWSKI: Was arrested by the accused in 1941. While at Kurczewski's place, the accused took away several of things which constituted property of the witness. During the interrogation the witness was beaten up by the accused on his face and body. Later the witness was deported together with his wife to Germany. The deportation was caused by the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative at the UNWCC
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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Cards checked List 64
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. WAG 1062**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | ULRICH, Otto - Member of the NSDAP  
Manager and owner of a factory |
<table>
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<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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</table>
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940 - 1945  
Bydgoszcz, Poland. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Pillage |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Ulrich Otti, having been appointed first a manager and then an owner of a factory which constituted property of Polish citizen Kazimierz MAZGAJ, dismantled and transported to Germany the greatest part of machinery and equipment of the said factory.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.  
65547/ P/4/1062  
Date of receipt in Secretariat.  
24 SEP 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION)

P0100000000

CASE No. WAG 1062

NO.

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

- ULRICH, Otto - Member of the NSDAP
- Manager and owner of a factory

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

- 1940 - 1945
- Bydgoszcz, Poland

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

- Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law:

- SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
  - Ulrich Otti, having been appointed first a manager and then an owner of a factory which constituted property of Polish citizen Kazimierz MAZGAJ, dismantled and transported to Germany the greatest part of machinery and equipment of the said factory.

TRANSMITTED BY:

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. The following witnesses give evidence in support.

1. Bolesława MAZGAJOWA: The factory of Sweets and Marmalade belonged to the witness's father-in-law, Kazimierz MAZGAJ. Mazgaj owned it from 1907 until 1939, when Leiman Kurl/owner of the firm "Lukullus"/ was appointed manager of the factory by the German authorities. In March, 1940, a new commissar was appointed, who became an owner of it in a few months. The man who took it over was a certain German, named Otto ULRICH. He was a member of the NSDAP, one of the oldest Nazis. This fact helped him to obtain from the German authorities the right over the factory. The old Mazgaj was evicted by Ulrich from his flat. During the transfer of furniture Ulrich stole a piano and the whole library which constituted property of Kazimierz Mazgaj. In 1940, Ulrich dismantled the factory, packed the greatest part of machinery and equipment into huge cases and transported it to Germany. The factory has been switched over from sweets and marmalade to juice production.

2. Florian PIŁAKOWSKI: Worked at the factory of Mazgaj from 1913 as an engineer. In 1939 the factory had been taken over by the Germans and a commissar was appointed. The commissar was the previous owner of the firm "Lukullus". In 1940 a new commissar took over the factory. Having been an old member of the NSDAP, he managed to become an owner of the firm. He then switched over the production from sweets and marmalade to juice and dismantled almost the entire factory. The greatest part of machinery and factory equipment was then transported to Germany.

Kazimierz Mazgaj confirms fully the above statements.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 100

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

KIZOW, Otto, - Leutnant der Schutzpolizei

born 1905

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942
Turbin, Krasnystaw District, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Putting hostages to death
Murder
Ill-treatment
Illegal arrest
Complicity in deportation

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a 2nd Lieutenant of the Schutzpolizei, supervised and participated in killing 20 hostages, /reprisal/ killed two Polish women, Józefa Krajewiczowa and her sister, took part in illegal arrest of about 30 Poles and their further deportation, ill-treated and beat a veterinarian and another Pole Stefan Szczecinski.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Main National Office in Warsaw. Witnesses have been interrogated and the following statements have been obtained from them.

1. **Jan STADNICKI**: An inhabitant of Grudki /district Turobin/. On 2nd August, 1942, 20 Poles, taken as hostages were executed as a reprisal for murder committed on a German by an unknown person. The 20 Poles were previously arrested in Grudki and kept in custody as hostages. The accused, 2nd Lieutenant Kizow, directed and took personal part in execution of the above said persons. The execution was public and Stadnicki together with many other persons watched it.

2. **Jan GARBARA**: An inhabitant of Turobin. Confirms fully the above statement and adds that the execution was supposed to be a warning for other Poles.

3. **Stefan SZCZECINSKI**: Stated that Kizow Otto was officer commanding Schutzpolizei in Turobin. In this capacity Kizow was in charge of round-ups and arrests in result of which many innocent persons were directed to Germany or to concentration camps. There were many instances of beating and the witness himself was beaten by the accused. Kizow beat him with a riding-whip over the face in the presence of the witness's wife.

4. **Stefania KREZCZYKOWA**: Was also a witness of the execution of the hostages and was present at the house of the veterinarian when Kizow suddenly entered the place and without furnishing any explanation started cursing and beating the doctor. When the victim's face was all covered with blood, Kizow said it was because his /Kizow's/ horse was not sufficiently attended to by the veterinarian.

5. **Kazimierz HETMAN**: At the end of August, 1942, the Gestapo carried out arrests of innocent citizens, 30 of whom were deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp where all of them lost their lives. In the arrests took part the accused who personally supervised the action. The man was dreaded among the inhabitants of Turobin as he applied his pistol and his whip whenever he worked himself into rage and that happened very often. At one of such occasions he murdered Józefa Matykiewiczowa and her sister who dared to answer sharply and with dignity when Kizow abused their national pride.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | 1. ASMANN, Willi - Member of Sicherheitspolizei | 2. KRUEGER otherwise KRIEGER - Member of Sicherheitspolizei |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1941 - 1942 Stanisławów - Poland. | |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, under the leadership of the Kriminalobersekretar of the Gestapo, Oskar Brandt /No 353/5409 UNWCC List/ committed numerous murders on members of the Jewish population in Stanisławów, during the years 1941 - 1942.
Particulars of Alleged Crime
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Julian BACZEWICZ: A demobilized officer, inhabitant of Stanisławów, stated that in 1941 Assman, Mauzer and Schott, under the leadership of the notorious Brandt carried out a mass-execution of Jews in the so-called Rudolf’s mill. The Jews were herded there and then shot by the accused. To the best of witness’s belief about 300 hundred persons lost their lives in this execution. The witness who had many personal friends among the Jewish victims followed them, unnoticed by the hangmen to the mill and from the nearby forests watched the procedure. In August, 1942, the same three accused entered the building of a Jewish hospital and personally shot 43 patients. Among the victims was also a child.

2. Stefania HORNATKIEWICZ: Confirms fully the above statements and adds that on 12th October, 1941, the already mentioned Brandt together with another Gestapo-man Krueger or Krieger carried out another anti-Jewish operation in the course of which ten thousand persons lost their lives. On that day cries and moans of the beaten and driven Jews did not cease for a moment. Hundreds of persons were dragged out of their homes by the Gestapo-men and driven to the cemetery. They were then ordered to undress and shot with machine guns. Both Brandt and Krueger were drunk with murder and blood and besides supervising the action they actively participated in murdering the unhappy Jews.

The above facts were confirmed by Fryderyk Nadler, also an inhabitant of Stanisławów.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible both as principals and accessories.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Marian Muszkat

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
HANISH, Ethel Walker

Date Submitted: 2 October 1947

Decision of Committee I

Cards checked Oct 60

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1126
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1906

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

HANISH, Erich Walter - Deputy chief of the Gestapo in Kielce /German/

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1942
Kielce, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Mass-murder
Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused while being a deputy chief of the Gestapo in Kielce, Poland, supervised and took part in eviction of the Jewish population from Kielce, personally carried out selection for extermination and shot himself many Jews.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Juliusz FINKELMAN: "On 10th June, 1947, together with my two friends, Waldlieferant and Bohrstein, we recognised in Neuengamme, the former deputy chief of the Gestapo in Kielce. It was the same man who was responsible for death of approx. 25,000 persons. He carried out the selection of Jews for the Treblinka extermination camp, several hundreds of whom he shot personally at the corner of Zagnanska and Jaana Street in Kielce, and at the assembly place. In 1942 he shot a whole family, having previously robbed them of all valuables they had."

2. Heinz BORNSTEIN: "I confirm and fully support the statement given by Finkelman and add that Hanisch is responsible for liquidation of the Ghetto in Kielce on 20th August, 1942, for deportation of Jews to the Treblinka extermination camp and for shooting of about two thousand Jews in the street as he took direct and active part in all the above-mentioned actions."

3. Józef WALDLIEFERANT: "I, too, confirm fully the above statements and add that I was an eye-witness when Hanisch personally shot the Jews deemed for extermination in the streets of Kielce in 1942."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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Athen, Alfred
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1064

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

ATHEN, Alfred - Kreisleiter der NSDAP

At present - Camp No. 100 082

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Międzychód, Poland.

1941 - 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

Destruction of historical monuments

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused while a Kreisleiter of the NSDAP in Międzychód, ill-treated the Poles, took part in evictions and ordered destruction of Polish historical monuments.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.

TRANSMITTED BY...

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Franciszek ZALEWSKI: An inhabitant of Międzychód. The accused was the party leader in Międzychód. Quite apart from a fierce propaganda directed against the Polish population and all that was Polish, the accused actively persecuted the Poles. First of all he ordered to destroy the few monuments that Międzychód was so proud of and that symbolized Polish culture, then he actively participated in eviction of Polish citizens from their homes and their deportation to other places, mostly to Germany for forced labour.

2. Władysława Wieczorek: Was dreaded among the Poles. Considered himself a super-man and demanded of every Pole to greet him humbly. If a Pole failed to comply with this request, he was beaten by the accused personally. The witness herself was slapped on the face by the accused because he did not like the way she bade him good-morning.

3. Anna FALKOWSKA: Confirms Zalewski’s statements referring to destruction of monuments and adds that she was often a witness to beating of Poles by the accused. Usually it happened when the Poles were queueing for their rations. The accused would approach the queue and would beat persons whom he picked out at random.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. *

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | RADEMACHER, Erna - An inhabitant of Ingeleben. At present at the same place. |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | November, 1939. Ingeleben, Helmstedt District, Germany. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Complicity in murder |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused denounced to the Gestapo in Ingeleben that a Polish forced labourer, Bronislaw Grabowski, was in sexual relation with a German woman, Erna Stomann. Both were arrested and Grabowski publicly executed on 30th March, 1940. Stomann was sentenced to two and half years of imprisonment.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Erna Stomann: At the end of 1939, several Poles arrived at Ingeleben as forced labourers. Among others there was a certain Bronisław Grabowski. Stomann met him several times as her house was situated not far from the farmer's where Grabowski was employed. They fell in love with each other. Although they tried very hard to keep their relations secret Erna Rademacher, who was a staunch supporter of Hitler regime and hated Poles, found out the truth and reported them to the Gestapo. Both Stomann and the Pole were immediately arrested on the charge of committing "Rassenschande". Stomann was sentenced to two and a half years of imprisonment and served the sentence, the Pole was sentenced to death and publicly hanged on 30th March, 1940. Erna Rademacher bears the complete responsibility for both Stomann's imprisonment and execution of the Pole as she was the only person who lodged a complaint to the Gestapo.

2. Alfons Dzierzbinski: Was also a Polish forced labourer at Ingeleben. Knew well Bronisław Grabowski who worked as a land-worker with a German farmer. The witness was aware of the fact that Grabowski had a love affair with a German woman but he never expected that such grave consequences could have been attached to such an insignificant fact. Erna Rademacher hated all that was Polish. Whenever she met a Pole she swore at him and called insulting names. She could not bear the fact that a German woman had a Polish lover. The accused did not try to conceal her deed, on the contrary, she seemed to be very proud of fulfilling her duty towards the Nazi state in denouncing a "Rassenschande". She boasted and told about it everybody who wanted listen to her. The result was that the Pole was publicly hanged and the German woman was sent to prison.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWCO
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

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<tr>
<td>SCHMUDER - A German Captain of 3rd Regiment 545 Inf. Div.</td>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>November, 1944. Jaslo, Poland.</td>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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<th>SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>The accused ordered to execute a Polish couple for their entrance, contrary to his order, into the garden occupied by him. The order was carried out by Schneider's subordinates.</td>
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* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him.

1. Emil Wildfoerster: A member of the German Armed Forces. In November, 1944, the 3rd Regiment of 545 Inf. Div. was stationed in a Polish town Jaszlo. Several houses and flats were requisitioned and German officers were billeted there. The witness occupied a small house in the close neighbourhood of the accused who was given a house with a big garden. The witness knew the accused personally as they both belonged to the same Regiment. Schneider who kept a mistress did not want anybody to enter his garden which had plenty of trees and where Schneider kept his fruits. A poster to this effect was affixed to the entrance gate. Once, it happened in November, Schneider's subordinate private caught a Polish couple, a husband and wife in the garden. The witness does not know the names of the Poles. The Poles were brought before Schneider who ordered an NCO to execute them. The order was carried out although the Poles were not brought before a court.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.C.
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, first as a deputy Gestapo chief and then the chief of the Gestapo in Tomaszów Mazowiecki, ill-treated and tortured the arrested Poles, deported to various concentration camps, was in charge of, and took personal active part in, eviction, murder and selection for gas-chambers of thousands of Jews in Tomaszów.
I

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the accused and the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Ernst Hermann WIESE: Arrived in Radomske /Poland/ together with the invading German army in the rank of an SS Hauptsturmführer. In July, 1940, was transferred to Tomaszów Mazowiecki and appointed first Vertreter des Dienstellenleiters and then Dienstellenleiter. Remained at this post until the approach of the Soviet Armies. During this time Wiese admitted to have taken part in arrest of many Poles. Men were deported to Auschwitz, women to Ravensbruck. Wiese further admitted that no evidence was found on the arrested people which could prove their anti-German activity. In 1942, Wiese took part in eviction of Jews from the Tomaszów Ghetto. The Jews were gathered at an assembly place, divided into groups of 100 men each and loaded onto goods-train. The accused admitted of having taken part in one action only in the course of which ca 5 - 7 thousand persons were deported.

2. Stefan WACHAŁA: Was arrested by the Gestapo in December, 1941, as a political suspect. At the Gestapo headquarters he was interrogated by Wiese Hermann. As the witness did not and could not admit his underground activity /he did not belong to the resistance movement/, he was locked up by Wiese in a cellar. On the next day he was again brought before Wiese. There were five more Gestapo-men present. They ordered Wachala to undress himself and when the witness remained stark naked all of them, Wiese included, beat him with whips /that had iron balls at the end/, rubber truncheons, cables and sticks until Wachala lost consciousness. This procedure was repeated three times during seven days. Wachala's body became black and was all covered with bruises and scars. On the 14th day he was deported to Auschwitz where he stayed in hospital during 6 months. Even after this time his body bore marks of wounds and bruises.

3. Aurelia CHLEBNA: Was arrested by Wiese on 22nd June, 1941, as a political suspect. During the interrogation was beaten up by Wiese who beat her over the head and face. As a result of this beating witness's hearing is still impaired. After the interrogation was sent to Piotrków prison. When four months elapsed, Wiese and his accomplices arrived in Piotrków and the witness was again examined by the accused. This time Wiese beat her with a whip and when she collapsed continued to beat and kick her. Then she was deported to Ravensbrück. The witness is aware of many other Poles having been arrested and similarly ill-treated by the accused during the interrogations.

4. Samuel TALMAN: An inhabitant of the Ghetto in Tomaszów Mazowiecki. Knew Hermann Ernst Wiese as he was first a deputy and then the chief of the Gestapo in Tomaszów. Supervised and participated in liquidation of the Tomaszów Ghetto. The liquidation action was carried out thrice during April and May 1942. 100 persons were then shot on the spot. Wiese carried out the eviction action of the Jews from Tomaszów to the Tremblinka extermination camp where 18000 Jews were executed during 31st Oct and 2nd Nov 1942. Talman saw himself how Wiese carried out the selection of the Jews at the square of the Street Włosznoś. During this action about 1000 Jews were killed on the spot. Talman saw personally Wiese killing scores of Jews who belonged to the educated classes. Besides, Wiese robbed the rich Jews of all the money and valuables they possessed before sending them to Tremblinka.

The above facts were confirmed by: Jan Sekulak, Bolesław Sprzążek, Tulon Stanisław, Sula Szmulowicz and Bermanișki Rechmii.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1043

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

HESSING, Hermann - German farmer

(Not to be translated.)

born 13 October, 1899.

At present War Criminals Holding Centre Fishbeck.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940 - 1944

Lippborg, Kreis Beckum, Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ill-treated Mieczysław Wawel, a Polish slave-labourer, attached to his farm. He beat him, threatened with a rifle and forced to work when the Pole was ill.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Jan WISNIIEWSKI: A Polish slave worker employed together with Mieczysław Wawel at Hessing's farm. He often witnessed Hessing beating Wawel on his head and body with a stick for no reason at all. Once he threatened Wawel that he would shoot him should Wawel disobey his Hessing's orders. There was an instance when Wawel fell ill suffering from acute pains in his leg. The leg was badly swollen and this caused Wawel's disability to walk let alone work. Nevertheless he was severely beaten up by the accused, pushed down the stairs and when Wawel collapsed Hessing continued to beat and kick him. Wawel had to report to work at once. Having been unable to stand the ill-treatment any longer, Wawel escaped to Poland, was caught by the Germans and confined to Muenster prison where he died shortly afterwards.

2. Władysław DEREN: Also a forced labourer in Lippborg. Confirms fully the statement made by Wisniowski and adds that he often saw Wawel whose whole body bore marks of severe beating as it was covered with scars and bruises.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

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The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 OCT 1947</td>
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Cards checked Unit 64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>NEUMANN, Erich, Alfred - SS-Hauptscharführer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At present in custody</td>
<td>W.C.E. Beckau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>Gross-Rosen - Flossenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>February, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment resulting in death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused while being in charge of a prisoners' transport from the CC Gross-Rosen to the CC Flossenburg in February, 1945, was responsible for hundred of persons having died owing to inhuman conditions of transportation and as a result of executions ordered by the accused.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Ludwig BUTZ: A former inmate of the CC Gross-Rosen where he was attached to SS-Hauptsturmführer Neumann as his personal servant. In the course of his duties, the witness was very often and severely beaten up by his master. In February, 1945, when the camp was evacuated to Flossenburg, Neumann was appointed as the officer in charge of the transport. The first execution of the weak prisoners was carried out already within the camp area. Next 14 victims were shot in a farm near Landshut where the transport stayed overnight. When the transport set out for further journey 30 sick inmates were left behind. They were all executed on the spot. The witness did not see the execution but heard the firing. 5 persons who tried to escape were caught and according to Neumann's order executed on the spot. Further 8 persons were shot on the way from the above-mentioned farm to Janowitz. At Janowitz the prisoners were loaded onto railway coaches, at 90 men at a coach. During this procedure 30 women were shot. That was the way, according to witness's statement, in which Neumann discharged his duties. To the best of witness's belief the accused was entirely responsible for all the dead that have lost their lives during the transport as he was the officer in charge of the evacuation.

2. Wilhelm SCHMIDT: An inmate of the Gross-Rosen CC. In February, 1945, Neumann was appointed officer in charge of the evacuation of the CC Gross-Rosen to the CC Flossenburg. There were about 2500 inmates who were due for transport. Hard before the departure from Gross-Rosen the hungry inmates were distributed food which was to last for 14 days. Needless to say that most of them ate up the food at once. This caused an epidemic of diarrhoea which, in its turn, made the inmates completely unfit for the transport. The prisoners were divided into marching blocks at 100 persons at a unit. Already from the start a great number of persons could not walk any more. They were simply shot on the spot. Thirsty people were not allowed to drink. The night was spent in two barns. People lay in layers. Moaning and cries never died out. In the morning the barns were covered with corpses. Those who survived but were too weak to walk were shot by the SS-guard. The trip lasted 5 days. In Janowitz the prisoners were loaded onto wagons. When the reached Flossenburg, heaps of corpses were unloaded from the wagons. A great number of persons died in Flossenburg as a result of the transport. According to witness's statement approximately 500 men died during the transport. The witness stated that responsibility for the dead rested with Neumann as he was in charge of the transport and all orders regarding the conditions and executions were issued by him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
SCHWEIGER, Karl

Date Submitted: 15 Oct 1947
Decision of Committee 1: A

Cards checked: Sheet 64
**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH**  
**CHARGES AGAINST**  
**GERMAN**  
**WAR CRIMINALS**  
**CASE NO. 1945**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>SCHWEIZER, Karl - A railway worker /German/ at present in Georgemund, near Nuremberg, Spalterweg No 130.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>August, 1942. Janów Poleski, Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Mass-murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused took part in liquidation of the ghetto in Janów Poleski and personally killed about 50 Jews.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him.

1. Georg Pfahle: German, engine-driver. Worked in this capacity during the war, first in Baranowicze /Poland/, and then in Janów Poleski, Poland. Stated the following:

"In August, 1942, when I came with a train in the evening from Lunicie to Janów Poleski, I noticed fire and heavy smell in the air. After I finished my daily work, I walked into the town and saw heaps of corpses, men, women and children, lying in the streets. When I returned home, I asked my room-mate, Karl Schweiger, what had happened. He told me that there was an action against the Jews and that he, together with several railway-workers participated in this operation. He admitted, and even boasted of having killed at least 50 Jews, mostly women and children with his police pistol, model 1908. When I expressed my indignation at his deed, he said that he had been ordered to by the Gestapo, which was not true, as I have ascertained that the Gestapo asked the workers to participate, but the majority refused and no action was taken against them by the Gestapo. That means that Schweiger participated voluntarily. During the action, Schweiger took from the murdered Jews plenty of suits, watches and underwear. He stored it in our room. In the course of this action, all patients of the Jewish hospital were shot and the hospital itself set on fire. Further Schweiger told me that the Jews were led to mass-graves, ordered to undress and then shot and pushed in layers into the ready graves. The dead corpses in the streets that I had seen when returning from my work were of those Jews who tried to escape and were shot in town."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

Dr. HANS HUSCHAT
The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
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Cards checked Suit 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 40**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
<th>KRELL, Josef - SS guard at CC Oświęcim-Brzezinki</th>
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<td><em>(Not to be translated.)</em></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></th>
<th>1942 - 1943</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oświęcim – Brzezinki, Poland.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></th>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murder</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></th>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused in his capacity as an SS-guard at the Auschwitz concentration camp ill-treated cruelly the Polish inmates. Responsible for killing prisoners of the said camp.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **Jan KRZYWDZINSKI**: A Polish national, was deported to CC Auschwitz on 10 Oct '42. In 1943 was sentenced to 3 months of penal commando at out-camp Birkenau /Brzezinki/. The accused was there as a member of the SS punishment commando. He remained a supervisor of this commando for three months although usually the supervisors were changed every month. The prisoners had to work in a moor-ditch, standing in water up to the waist. It was March and still very cold. One of the fellow-prisoners, a bricklayer from Częstochowa, was very exhausted and leaned against the wall to have a short while of rest. At seeing this Kreil baited his watch-dog at the prisoner and made him to bite the prisoner at the throat. When the victim collapsed, Kreil ordered the prisoners to leave him in the water until the man died. The corpse was then taken by the prisoners and then taken to the camp. During the work the accused beat the prisoners with a stick or a rifle butt for a moment of rest or for no reason at all. Even among the SS-guard he distinguished himself with particular cruelty.

2. **Karl HABENSCHADEN**: Met the accused during his imprisonment in Bernau, 1945 - 1946. The accused admitted that he worked as a guard at the CC Aischwitz and during a conversation told the witness that he himself killed several Russian prisoners with a rifle butt.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

<table>
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<th>POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS</th>
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**CASE No. 106**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tr>
<td>KORZENICOWSKI, Henryk - Blockaeltester in the CC Mauthausen.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1943 - 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC Mauthausen, Austria.</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>Ill-treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused while being a Blockaeltester at the concentration camp Mauthausen ill-treated the inmates of the said camp. He was also responsible for killing two prisoners.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. **J. Schweitzer**: A Jew from Galicia was deported to the Mauthausen concentration camp on 18th August, 1941, and stayed there until the liberation. As a tailor he was attached to block No 19. This block was supervised by KORZENIOWSKI Ryszard, who was a Blockaeltestera. Almost daily, during the month of April, 1945, the accused dragged the witness to the main yard and beat him there with a stick so long until the whole body was covered with blood. The minimum amount of strokes was 25 at a time. On or about the 15th of April, the accused took Schweitzer to the crematory to be gased because the witness did not prepare Korzeniowski's jacket in time. The witness managed to escape while he jumped out of a window before entering the crematory.

2. **Abraham Bennett**: A Polish Jew, entered the CO Mauthausen on 10th Feb '1945 and was kept there until the liberation. He, too, was attached to block No 19 as he, too, was a tailor. The accused was a Blockaeltester at that block. During April, 1945, the accused beat the witness day in day out. He beat him with a thick wooden club or with a stick. The scars and bruises are still visible on the witness's body. At the end of April, 1945, when the witness was absolutely exhausted and worn out due to constant ill-treatment and undernourishment, he was called by Korzeniowski to the latter's office. Korzeniowski then ordered the witness to lay down on the floor, put one foot on his neck and with the other kicked him so long until he thought Bennett was dead. He then dragged the witness out of the room and felt him over in the yard.

3. **Jakob KOPENHAS**: A Jew from Przytyk, Poland, entered the CO Mauthausen in July, 1944, and stayed there until the liberation. Was attached to block No 19. In December, 1944, he saw Korzeniowski taking an inmate, named Katz. He ordered the victim to lay down and beat him to death. Having killed him, he pulled out the victim's golden teeth. A couple of days later Korzeniowski found out that a certain inmate, named Knobel, did not give him all the money he had. He took the inmate and after having cruelly beaten him he strangled him to death.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

CASE NO. 104

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

Schaefer, Philipp - Member of the SS-Kavallerie Regiment

German, born 16 July 1906.

Interned in Darmstadt

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940

Kielce, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While with his regiment in Kielce, Poland, the accused took part in ill-treatment and mass-murder committed on persons of Jewish nationality.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Ludwig KAIN: Resident of Bickenbach, locksmith, born 31.3.1891. On a certain Sunday, 1941, he was sitting at Peter Mueller’s establishment “Zum Weissen Schwanen” in Bickenbach where he had a glass of beer together with some friends. At the beer-house was also present the accused, Philipp Schaefer who served with the SS-Kavallerie in Poland and who was then on a short leave at home. He told the witness and the present customers what he had seen in Poland and what the SS had done there. He said, for instance, that during one day only they had shot in the forests about 500 Jews. The accused seemed to be exceedingly proud of his and his comrades’ deed.

2. Karl ZOELLER: On a certain/in autumn, 1941, he sat over a glass of beer at Mueller’s establishment “Zum Weissen Schwanen”. Among other usual customers was present also Philipp Schaefer, a bricklayer before the war, and a member of the SS-Kavallerie in the armed forces. Schaefer was on leave then and as he had been stationed in Poland the conversation touched the subject of the SS activities there. Schaefer showed original photos taken in Poland which showed Jews on goats and barrels and SS-men all round. The accused further told the audience that they used to drag hundreds of Jews out of their beds, out of homes and in the cellars where they were assembled and then killed with handgranates thrown at them by the accused and his accomplices. He did not hesitate to admit that among the victims were women and children. The facts were confirmed by Karl PFEIFER.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
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</table>
### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused murdered and ill-treated Polish nationals of Jewish origin.

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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Case No. 074**

**Date of receipt in Secretariat:** 1 Oct 1947

**Registered Number:** 6592/P/6/1077

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>PISCHETSRIEDER, Johann, Gendarmie Oberwachtmeister.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1942-1943, Turka /Galicia/.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder, Ill-treatment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Transmitted by:** The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.

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* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany. The Mission has interrogated the following witnesses and has obtained statements from them:

1/ Paul Oberlaender: Witness was present at Turka /Galicia/ on 17th November 1942 when his brother, Oskar Oberlaender, was shot by the accused, near the post office. After he was shot, accused removed his boots. During the main action against the Jews in Turka, in August 1942, witness and another man were present when the accused broke into the apartment of Bernhard Kunke, shot Kunke and took his wife and child to the barracks in Wojenstroj. Witness also saw the accused repeatedly set his dog on inhabitants of the town.

2/ Moses Kirschner: Witness stated that the accused actively participated in the action against the Jews and saw him shoot 16-year old Gidale Broner. Witness also saw the accused set his dog on a woman whose chest was badly torn. Accused then shot the woman. Later, when Jews were being loaded for transport the accused set his dog on a man whose thigh was torn.

3/ Mendel Seifert: Witness saw the accused shoot a woman and two men, and stated that the actions against the Jews in Turka were directed by accused.

4/ Moses Freiberg: Confirmed the evidence of the witness Kirschner regarding the woman who was attacked by accused's dog then shot by accused. The woman's name was Eliz. Witness also saw accused shoot a man named Leutermann - in 1943. During 1943, witness was hidden in a bunker in Miklinozza with 15 other Jews. The accused found the bunker and shot two of the men, the rest being taken to jail. Witness and another escaped and heard that the others had been shot the following evening.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
b/
c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: Dr. Marian Muszkat.
Polish Representative on the UNWGO.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
<td>1.2: A for systematic terrorism</td>
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<td>3-6: A for mass murder, torture, pill treatment</td>
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Cards checked Unit 29
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1080

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

1. Dr. KIMPE, Alfred - KREISHAUPTMANN
2. Dr. PERNUTZ, Karl - Deputy Kreishauptmann
3. BACH, Walter - HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER
4. GRUNOW, Gerhard - Member of the Gestapo
5. ROHDE-MAN, Willi - Sturmscharfuhrer
6. WUNDER, Hans - Haupsturmmoist

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940 - 1945
Tarnów, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ad 1 & 2 - Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory.

Exaction of illegitimate contributions

Ad 3 - 6 - Mass-murder

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as high ranked administrative and Gestapo officials, denationalised, ill-treated and participated in mass-murders committed on Jewish civilian population.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
8. Jan跃KX: A former housekeeper of the building where the Gestapo had its headquarters in Paris. During the years 1940 - 1942 Bach was the chief of the Gestapo. At the beginning there was not much activity at the Gestapo headquarters but with Bach's arrival and with employing of young people the Gestapo commenced arrests and investigations. There were often instances of prisoners having been badly beaten and tortured during interrogations. While working in the garden the witness often saw persons taken down into the cellar. They were usually covered with blood and bore marks of tortures. The witness was also able to hear cries and sounds from the rooms where prisoners were interrogated. No heard any cries coming from Bach's room and saw persons having been carried out of his rooms. Those persons were often dragged as they could not walk. The witness together with some other people had to clean the rooms every day at 7.30 a.m. Instruments of torture were lying in all rooms in Bach's room as well. There were chains with blood stains, rubber truncheons, broken sticks, ropes and masks that were to muzzle shrieks of the tortured. Sometimes lorries would come and take corpses. During Bach's rule 5000 corpses were collected from the Gestapo. The witness was unable to say how many persons were killed by Bach personally, he was sure however, that some of them were killed by Bach during the interrogations.

9. Leon KX: Was an administrative officer at Tarnów prison during the years 1946 - 1944. The prison was subjected directly to the Gestapo. During the years 1941 - 1942, that is to say, during the period when Bach stood at the head of the Gestapo approx. 86,000 persons were deported from prison to various concentration camps. 3 political prisoners and 40 hostages were put to death in prison in 1941 and 15 prisoners were shot in 1942. Prisoners were very often interrogated in the prison. Bach and other Gestapo officers came to prison and conducted the investigations. The witness was never present at such interrogations, as he saw however, prisoners being carried out or dragged out after interrogations. They were covered with blood and badly injured.

10. Isaac KOZ: As a coachman drove very often members of the Gestapo and Bach himself. Knew Brunow, Cronow and Rommelmann. In April, 1942, Israel brought Cronow to Stift's shop/ at Weisz & Co. where Cronow met some persons from Tarnów. Cronow took those persons out and after having checked their documents shot one of them on the spot and the remaining two set fire. Or now used to shoot at Jews in the streets and Israel saw himself Cronow killing at various places and at various occasions about 150 persons. As a coachman Israel often drove Cronow and thus was able to witness his crimes. The witness states that he could never comprehend the reasons for shooting. Once he shot a Jewish policeman in the ghetto because this policeman admitted a Jewish woman into the hospital. Israel also drove Rommelmann and saw him shooting the Jews. Once he ordered to bring several Jews to the Judenrat, ordered them to kneel down and then shot the kneeling persons with his revolver. There were also shooting Jews in the streets just for fun. Rommelmann was in charge of the ghetto. He organised ghettos 'A', 'B' and 'C'. He, too, was in charge of the fourth eviction, the so-called liquidation of the ghetto. 5,000 persons were taken to Cieplicim and nobody ever returned. Out of the remaining 3000 persons who were taken to Pleszów only 100 survived. During the first eviction 10000 Jews were shot in Tarnów and on the Zyblowice mountain. During the second eviction several hundred were killed. Those people were taken outside Tarnów/the village himself drove many of them. There were ordered to undress, dig graves and were then shot in series. The corpses were burned according to Rommelmann's order. All liquidations were carried out in accordance with orders issued by Rommelmann.
8. Edward Klopholz: Saw at the beginning of 1943, after the third eviction, Grunow and Rommelmann shooting at Jews at the Solnica square. The men were brought, ordered to kneel down and were then shot by Grunow and Rommelmann from behind. The reason for shooting was that they did not report to work during a day. At another occasion Klopholz saw Rommelmann killing a Jew who tried to climb over a fence.


10. Józef Konieczny: Confirms evidence of Izak Israel and adds that Grunow, Rommelmann and Wunder were in charge of liquidation of the Tarnów ghetto. After the liquidation action they would come to the office of the Ghetto leader, Blach. They were always covered with blood which the witness had to wash off. SS-man Wunder used to walk in the ghetto with a dog which he baited at Jews. Sometimes the dog tore out pieces of living flesh.

11. Markus Weiß: Was deemed to be burn alive on 1st September, 1945. There were 1500 persons to be burned alive. The witness managed to escape in the last moment but he saw SS and Gestapo-men shooting at Jews who stood undressed over a ready grave. Among the shooting SS-men was also Wunder.

The above facts were confirmed by: Mianak Nieszewski, Józef Krypki, Tadeusz Schroeder, Irena Mika, Karola Augustynowicz, Franciszek Mazgaj, Józef Sitkowski, Paweł Szreger, Marian Nada, Jan Lin, Stefan Ladaurak, Włodzimier Kubik, Elżbieta Brzyg, Tadeusz Urbanczyk, Jan Urbanowicz, Walterian Brazelski, Michał Belweiss and Maria Fessel.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.R.C.O.

Witnesses in support:

1. Józef MIRSKY: An inhabitant of Tarnów. In December, 1942, he was sent by the Jewish Council to Dr. Kipke to carry out some electrical repairs. The witness was an electrician. Dr. Kipke was a member of the SA, the witness often saw him wearing SA uniform. The witness saw the accused wearing the same SA uniform in the Tarnów ghetto during the liquidation action. The witness saw the accused directing the SS-men who were carrying out the liquidation action. Kipke imposed several times high contributions on the entire Jewish community which were supposed to help the Jews and to cause lessening of the anti-Jewish persecution. Apart from the general contributions which Kipke imposed on the community as a whole he also accepted private presents which were to serve the same purpose. The witness himself took to Kipke's house presents given by the Jewish community, as e.g. valuable pictures, expensive china etc.

2. Jan RASAK: An inhabitant of Tarnów. It started with Dr. Kipke's appointment as a Kreishauptmann in Tarnów that Jews were ordered to be confined to ghettos. During the action Jews were beaten and Rasak was himself a witness to a scene when a German gendarme took two Jewish babies and killed them by trusting them against the wall. In 1943 Dr. Kipke issued an order that a certain amount of persons were to be delivered for forced labour. The recalcitrant were herded in sheds where several persons died due to frost and inadequate food conditions. To make people obey his order Kipke brought well-known sadists who persecuted and ill-treated the civilians. During the so-called action of "Deutschstammmig" Kipke threatened people with prisons and concentration camps should they refuse to enlist as Deutschstammmig. The witness himself was at a meeting where people were beaten and kicked by the SA-men when they tried to leave the meeting or refuse to sign their allegiance to the German nation. The meeting was presided over by Kipke who ordered the SA-men to beat the Poles.

3. Oskar WELKE: In February and March 1943 Welke received four orders from the County Office to report there for the purpose of joining the Volksliste. The witness was there received by Dr. Kipke and his deputy, Dr. Pernutz. They tried to persuade the witness to sign the Volksliste promising him money and other profit that Welke could gain by joining the Germans. When Welke persistently refused, Kipke and Pernutz started threatening Welke with deportation to concentration camp and imprisonment. Eventually Welke was handed over to the Gestapo. The Gestapo-organised beating of recalcitrant Poles. Welke was also present at several meetings, presided by Kipke and Pernutz where Gestapo-men offered the possibility of joining the Volksliste. Those who refused were cordoned off by the SS-men and beaten. The ordered of cordoning off and beating were given by Kipke and Pernutz who led the Germanisation action in Tarnów.

4. Dr. Jan BOCHOŃEK: A catholic priest. Confirms the statement of Welke and adds that he himself was ordered to help the Germans in their efforts to get as many Poles as possible as Volksdeutsche. The priest was asked to deliver a sermon and thus to influence Poles to join the Volksliste. The priest was present at meetings where Pernutz was the chairman and the main speaker. At the meetings were always members of Sicherheitsdienst as well as Gestapo-men in plain civilian clothes. When persuasion failed, Pernutz organised beating of recalcitrant Poles. Bochońek was himself a witness to such beatings.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.

/b/ - - -

/o/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
BARNBECK, Hans

Date Submitted: 9 OCT 1947
Decision of Committee I: A
Cards checked sheet 69
UNIVERSITY NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. [001]

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

BARNHECK, Hans - Ortsgruppenleiter der NSDAP
in Lipia Góra, German, born
12 January, 1912. Member of the SA and SS. At present in Schloss Waldeu, Mohenstrasse, Weiden /Oberpfalz/.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939 - 1942
Lipia Góra, Tczew District, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment
Complicity in deportation

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a member of the Nazi party, the SA and SS, took part in deportation and arrests of Poles. He also together with the SA-men ill-treated Poles, inhabitants of Lipia Góra.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The facts concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.W.W.T.D.

Witnessee in support:

1. Rozalia OSIOWCA: Inhabitant of Osiołki, district Tezow. In October 1939, the witness and her whole family were evicted from their houses. The eviction was carried out by the accused. Osiowca remained homeless during the duration of war. On 10th November, 1939, an action of deportation of Poles to Germany was carried out by Barnbeck with the Gestapo. During the operation, Barnbeck pushed the Poles, beat them and took away from the people who were to be deported their belongings. As an old inhabitant of Lipia Góra, Barnbeck was well acquainted with the local Polish leaders and those Poles who were likely to be dangerous to the German authorities. He supplied the Gestapo with a list of undesirable Poles. As a result of this many Poles were arrested and nothing was heard of them any more. The arrest was conducted under the direct supervision of the accused as the people were arrested in his presence and he followed them to the headquarters of the Gestapo. Radunski, Opuny, Gliniecki, Szwarc and Kowalski were loaded on a truck, which was closely followed by a small car with the accused and the Gestapo.

2. Kazyslaw KRYOLER: An inhabitant of Lipia Góra. Had known the accused before the war. As soon as the Germans invaded Poland Barnbeck put on a brown uniform. One day he brought to his estate a truck full of SA-men. On the next day he brought to his estate the following Poles: Chyle, Ostrowski and Piórotek. They were all ordered to lay down and were then beaten up by the accused and the SA-men. The witness saw it all as at that time he worked at the accused's estate. After the beating the Poles bleeded profusely. In 1941 Barnbeck brought to his estate a Pole Gryza and beat him up. His workers Barnbeck treated very cruelly. He forced them to work hard and beat everyone, an old 65-years old Bobek Josef included. Women were treated as roughly as men. So e.g. pregnant women were forced to work all day long without minutes rest. As a Politischer Leiter der NSDAP Barnbeck took part in deportation and eviction action in his district. The witness himself saw Barnbeck entering Poles' houses and, together with the SA and Gestapo men, throwing Poles out of their homes. They walked from home to house and took Poles out of them. The Poles were deported to Germany or to the General Government for hard labour. The accused, too, ordered to destroy a side way shrine and to put a pump in its place.

3. Szymon WASIK: An inhabitant of Lipia Góra. Worked as a landworker at the accused's estate. Once the accused brought to his estate Chyle, Piórotek and Ostrowski and, together with SA-men, beat them up murderously. The workers were beaten by the accused very cruelly. They were beaten almost daily for no reason at all. Nobody escaped his cruelty, not even the pregnant women who were forced to work and were beaten regardless to their condition. The witness saw it daily as he himself was many times beaten by the accused. Hans Barnbeck, as a Politischer Leiter of the NSDAP took part in the eviction and deportation action of the Poles.

The above facts were confirmed by: Aleks Radunski, Gertruda Gliniecka, Stefania Kowalska, Kazyslaw Radunski, and Paweł Baniecki.
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
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Cards checked Suit 69
Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.C.C.I.

Witnesses in support:

1. Marian PILARSKI: An inhabitant of Gorzyn, Bydgoszcz District. Had known the accused before the war. Radoms did not speak Polish and did not try to learn this language. As soon as the Germans invaded Poland, Radoms commenced his anti-Polish activities. He joined the Selbstschutz and carried out personally numerous arrests of Poles. Before the war Pilarski had some conflict with the accused because the accused always sang German songs. With this in mind the witness hid himself. However, he was given away and arrested by Radoms in October, 1939. When at the witness's house, the accused beat him and his pregnant wife (7th month of pregnancy) with an iron stick and then took him bare-footed and without a jacket to the police-station. There he was again beaten up by the accused. Pilarski was set free after three months of imprisonment by the German court. When Pilarski's brother came from Warsaw he was arrested by the accused and beaten up with an iron stick so hard that he collapsed and could walk no more. He was then thrown into a cellar. The fellow-prisoners managed to push him out through a window and then he was taken home by Pilarski's father. Pilarski's brother's condition was so bad that he died as a result of the beating he received from Radoms. The arrest was a result of a few words that the victim uttered before the war. He had said that he would take revenge on the Germans for beating his brother. Pilarski was once beaten up by the Germans and when he told his brother about it, the brother promised to take revenge. These few words cost him his life as Radoms had never forgotten them.

2. Maria SOBIESZOSZKOWA: An inhabitant of Występ/Roś Bydgoszcz District. Had known the accused before the war but had never any conflicts with him. Immediately after the German forces invaded Poland, the accused joined the Selbstschutz. In this his capacity he carried out numerous arrests of the Polish citizens. Among others he arrested the accused's with husband. When the witness went to the accused and implored him to help her husband, he kicked her and threw her out of his house. In a couple of days later, however, he came to the witness's place and told her that she could have a permission to visit her husband in prison. During the accused's visit, he attempted to rape the witness. Sobieszyszkowa saw her husband and to her question what was he accused of, he answered only that they would never meet again. He was killed shortly afterwards. The witness is aware of the facts that many other Poles were arrested by the accused.

The above facts were confirmed by Józef Betscher.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.O.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

1. Zygmunt Hamer: Worked together with Max Lorentz at the German firm Nestler in Warsaw from 1941 - 1943. At first Lorentz worked as an engineer but later was promoted and became a deputy Obermeister. Lorentz who was a Reichsdeutsche from Berlin treated the Poles very badly. He often beat and kicked them for no reason at all. When three Poles (Goetz, Novak and Jakszynski) were hanged, Lorentz forced the Polish labourers to gather round the gallows and to look at the corpses. The Poles who were organizers of an underground cell were hanged in the factory itself and the execution was to serve as a warning. The witness was himself present when Lorentz beat the workers during the work. He beat them with a stick on the head or body. The witness himself was slapped by the accused over the face. Beating took place almost daily.

2. Zbigniew Czarkowski: Worked with the Nestler firm from 1942. Lorentz's attitude towards Poles was a very brutal one. He often beat the Poles, slapped them on the face, kicked. The witness himself was several times beaten by the accused. He also saw several other Polish workers having been beaten by the accused for such offences as e.g. two minutes late to work, or a moment rest during the work. Once the witness heard Lorentz complaining to the manager that Goetz did not work hard enough that there were always Polish workers 'talking' to Goetz and when the Gestapo arrive, the witness overheard Lorentz talking to them about Goetz. Goetz was later hanged for underground activities.

3. Aleksander Krzyckowski: Also a worker at the same firm. Confirms the statements of Hamer and Czarkowski and adds that he often saw Poles having been beaten by the accused. Krzyckowski himself was several times slapped on the face by Lorentz.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
WAGNER, Johann

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
9 OCT 1947 | A for murder

Cards checked Suit 69
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 104

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wagner, Johann - Oberwachtmeister</th>
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<tr>
<td>Commander of the Stipunkt/police station/, German, born 1898.</td>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

| 1942 - 1943 |
| Zakliczyn, district Brzesko, Poland. |

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

| Murder |
| Complicity in deportation |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a commander of the German police in Zakliczyn, was responsible for arrests and deportation of Polish citizens to forced labour and also for murder of Jews, Polish nationals.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1085**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | 1. STREICHLER - Oberst der Schutzpolizei  
2. DR. THOMAS - SS-Obergruppenführer  
3. OHLESI - Walthar - Polizei Major |
|--------------------------------------------------------|

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1943  
Dabno, Równo and Tomaszów, Poland. |
|------------------------------------------------|

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Wanton devastation & destruction of property |
|---------------------------------------------------|

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |
|---------------------------------------------------|

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as officers in charge of anti-partisans action which was carried out in the neighbourhood of the towns Dubno, Równo and Tomaszów, were responsible of setting on fire several villages. The inhabitants of these villages, who were perfectly innocent, lost their homes. Part of them were killed during the action.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the following accused and obtained statement from him.

1. WalfHER GILSEN: Born 29 October, 1899 in Berlin. The accused, after having given particulars about his career in the German Police forces, stated the following:

"On 20th or 21st of June, 1943, we reached Zamość with an order to search forests and villages where Polish partisans presumably were hidden. My battalion belonged to 26 SS-Polizei-regiment with the Oberst der Schutzpolizei STREHLOW (whose Christian name I don't remember) at the head. I suppose that he held the rank of an SS-Standartenfuehrer. SS-Obergruppenfuehrer, Dr. THOMAS, was my direct superior officer. The Oberst STREHLOW ordered me to set on fire several villages near Dubro, Równo and Tomaszów, as, the order ran, it could have been expected that partisans were hiding in these places. I passed the order down to my companies which was carried out accordingly. Usually, the inhabitants of the villages would escape. We would then catch them and hand over to the SD authorities. I don't remember any facts of shooting the inhabitants, I remember, however, some of them having bruises or scars on the heads. I did not issue any order of beating the civilian population. I don't remember now the names of the villages, I think, however, that there must have been 3 or 2 that we set on fire. At the end of June we received order of searching another village. When we have driven the inhabitants out of their houses we were suddenly fired at from outside the village. The attack has been fought back and when the fire ceased, Dr. Thomas arrived at the village. He ordered me to shoot all the inhabitants of the village that we have previously detained. The order followed my report that, according to my judgement there was a link between the attackers from the forests and the inhabitants of the village. I passed the order of execution to my companies and the order was carried out accordingly. /The companies 9th and 10th reported to me completion of execution in two hours time/."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused /1/ and /2/ are responsible as principals, the accused /3/ as accessory.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

Dr. [Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>8 OCT 1947</td>
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MOSLER, Hans

Cards checked but 64
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>MOSER, Hans - SS Hauptscharführer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
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<td>Lwów, Poland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
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<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as a member of the Gestapo, in the rank of SS-Hauptscharführer, was responsible for killing several persons of Polish nationality.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in Germany. The Mission interrogated the following witness and obtained statement her.

Hildegard WIEDER: A former clerk at the Gestapo headquarters in Wrocław, worked there with the accused. Stated that Mosler had often boasted of his activity when he worked as a SS-Hauptscharführer with the Gestapo in Lwów. He told her many stories of the extermination and liquidation actions that were carried out by the Gestapo during the years of 1941 - 1943. In particular he told her that he himself participated in various reprisal and extermination actions and depicted one instance when he ordered the victims to form a line up and then shot them with a machine gun. Mosler appeared to the witness as a particularly cruel and ruthless man. He was proud of his deeds and he told her that once he had shot himself a woman with a child in her arms. He said that was his duty to do as whatever he did was for his fatherland.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.O.
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Rosser, Amo
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a commissar-major of the town Kleck, denounced to the Gestapo several persons who belonged to the defenders of Kleck. As an owner of a brewery in Wrzesnia, suburb of Kleck, he ill-treated Poles employed with his brewery.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Main Office for War Crimes in Warsaw. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been obtained from them.

1. Antoni Ziolkowski: Has lived in Klock since 1913 and has known the German Arno ROSEK all this time as Rossek was an old inhabitant of Klock. As soon as the German forces invaded Poland, Rossek started his hostile activity against the Poles. First of all he provided the German authorities with evidence against those Poles who took part in the defence of Klock. Being at that time appointed mayor-commissary of the town he had all addresses at his office. Among other defenders of the town, the accused gave away to the Germans also the witness's son, Ludwik, who was consequently deported to Uniesno and thenceforth shot there.

2. Michal Prackowiak: A worker at the accused's brewery. The attitude of the accused towards the Polish workers was anything but good. He used to call them offensive names and very often beat. The witness himself was beaten by Rossek for no reason at all. At another occasion the worker, named Koczor, was also beaten by the accused. There need not have been special reason for ill-treatment. The accused simply hated the Poles and tried to persecute them at every opportunity. A Polish worker Bogaczyk was deported to Germany for forced labour because of Rossek. He simply called the police and lodged a false accusation against Bogaczyk. Bogaczyk was arrested and sent to Germany.

3. Alojzy Kaczor: The accused forced the witness to work at his brewery threatening him with a deportation to Dachau concentration camp should he refuse. The accused treated the Polish workers very badly. He often beat and kicked them, slapped over the face for the smallest offence or for no reason at all. The following Poles were beaten by the accused in front of all other workers: Florian Baramsa, Biniakiewicz Wladyslaw, Bartkowiak Jan, Formanski Henryk and the witness himself. The accused caught the witness at the throat and slapped him over the face holding him all the time. Rossek said to the witness that he (the accused) caused deportation of witness's brother, Czeslaw, to Dachau and that he (the accused) will make him (the witness) also go there.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(a) The accused is responsible as principal.

(b) — — —

(c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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Cards checked Unit 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1068**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Dr. HOETTCHER, Herbert - SS Brigadefuhrer General der Polizei</th>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1942 - 1945 Radom and vicinity</th>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Mass-murder</th>
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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for liquidation of ghettos in Radom District and also for numerous executions.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.

Witnesses in support:

1. Cahim Wolf Zyldenberg: The SS Polizeiführer Boettcher was responsible for extermination of the Glinice Ghetto (Radom District). The witness, himself an inhabitant of Glinice stated that the liquidation action took place on 4th and 5th of August, 1942. The people of Glinice were deported to Treblinka extermination camp. Boettcher who supervised the action personally, ordered to loud on the wagons 150 persons. Even before the train started many persons were killed as some coaches remained empty. Boettcher then ordered two more streets to be cleared of Jews and the inhabitants of Walew and Peretz Streets were also packed in the wagons. There were about 5000 persons. The witness's wife and 12 years old boy were also taken during this action and subsequently killed in Treblinka. At night on 16th and 17th of August the second extermination action was carried out. During this action 20,000 persons were deported to Treblinka. And this time also the action was supervised personally by Boettcher.

2. David Fischerman: Inhabitant of Radom. Stated that Boettcher supervised personally the extermination action of the Jews in Radom. In November, 1943, Boettcher ordered execution of several Poles. The Poles were killed as a reprisal. The victims hang in various places in Radom for a certain time to serve as a warning to other Poles.

3. Szmul Feingold: "I know SS Polizeiführer Boettcher very well. Once in Summer, 1943, I received an order to deliver a certain Jewish woman to "Bata". When I came to the master of the factory in order to report that the woman was late, Boettcher suddenly came in. When he saw me, he ordered his driver to take me to the Ghetto and to kill there. I was accordingly taken to the Ghetto but managed to escape when I saw the firing squad approaching."

4. Zawel Wilshmann: An inhabitant of Tomaszów. At the end of May, 1943, Boettcher came to Tomaszów and supervised liquidation of 15,000 persons. The next extermination action took place on 28 October and 2nd November, 1943. At both instances Boettcher stood together with SS-men and selected those people who were to go to the crematory in Treblinka. When the extermination action in Tomaszów was completed, the inhabitants of Biłżyń were brought for liquidation. Boettcher himself went to Biłżyń and took his victims from there.

The facts were confirmed by: Milchman Chaim, Tauber Jurek, Wronstein Szaja, Karafiol Pinkus, Cypel Władysław, Sierota Mendel, Frydrych Moszek, Rubin Adler, Suchy Mojżesz, Cynamon Jurek, Mania Josef.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A for deportation</td>
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<td>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1940-1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>War on civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his official capacity, is responsible for a number of projects, deportations, and executions.

**TRANSMITTED BY:**

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

No particulars are given.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witnesses

Witnesses stated that the accused was given a copy of certain documents. They were shown copies of these documents and were questioned. The accused denied having received any of these copies. The accused said that he had not seen or heard of these documents. Witnesses saw him copy them after the event. He had been given a copy at that time. Witnesses were shown a copy of the document and were questioned. The accused denied having received any copies of the document. Witnesses were shown a copy of the document and were questioned. The accused denied having received any copies of the document.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carols Checked 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(Not to be translated.)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1944, Yerevan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed a child, ZAK ROZAN DMITRIN. He often beat and ill-treated the child.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Polish representative of the State.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness: EKANNEBA AIGA

Witness states that the accused came in July 1914 to her house to search for illegal documents. She threatened, "I am going to put this money, and stand with her at the time and be agreed with her money, and will knock the furniture, and put the money there will still objects and kicked her several times, then she tried to prevent him from entering. In the end, the accused took all the furniture, pulling and pulling a strong with the consent of the witnesses against the woman. They complained, she started hitting finally on the head. The blow dazed him, and she accused pulled then his gun and shot him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
REGISTERED NOS.

1091 TO 1100
1100 TO 1091

REGISTERED NOS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Cards Checked</th>
<th>Unit 64</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No.**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | Name:  
Kurk Waler  
Rank:  
Private  
Unit:  
Polish army  
Location:  
Czechoslovakia |
| --- | --- |

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

| Date:  
1944  
Place:  
Czechoslovakia |
| --- | --- |

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

| Crime:  
Murder  
Torture |
| --- | --- |

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

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have caused the death of two Poles, P02207167 and 244554. He was particularly brutal and often beat and ill-treated people.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish representative in the U.N.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file /2047/33/47 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Yorkie. The court has investigated the
following witnesses and concluded that, in the opinion of the district judge:

Witness: PATRICK FRANCIS.

Witness stated that the accused strangled him, the political pri-
sons and often beat him severely. Witness himself was so beaten
by him, that he was assisted unconscious back to his cell and later
was transferred to the prison hospital. All of the fellow-prisoners,
WALSH /Warden of Yorkie/ and myself, however, did not survive
the questioning and were also administered by the accused. They both
died soon after, one in the cell, while the other two were later in the hospital.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Oct 1947</td>
<td>1, 2: A for mass murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cards checked Unit 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KLAUS, Karol

end 2
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1. von Eichhorn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>Austrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generalmajor, commander of the SS and SS Leader at Lodz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Lodz, Poland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Massacres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th>1. SHOC 15(c), Article 15 of the Polish Penal Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused are known to have killed or caused the death of about 8,000 Poles and Jews in the camp at Lodz.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish representative of the State.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /w/f/e/03/33/34/ containing these charges are in the possession of the District Court of Flanders. The Court has interrogated the following witness and obtained an oral statement in corroboration of the stated facts:

Witness: Mirek Michal

Witness states that the accused worked as Camp Commandant in Müncheberg. During the death of several thousands in Müncheberg, witness was an inmate of the camp, where living and working conditions were such that many people died of exhaustion, starvation or ill-treatment. The accused kicked and beat the inmates and was particularly cruel towards the weak and old. Often, even when they picked the sick and sent them to the gas chamber, only the fittest were allowed to live, but dying in the inhuman conditions, overcrowding and frequent beatings, epidemics were silent and people died every day by the dozen. Witness is one of the few survivors. He estimated that about 9,000 must have been burnt in the crematorium, or have died otherwise, during his stay at the camp. Witness also states that the accused MIHONY was always with the Commandant, helping him and often burning the victims at the crematorium. Witness saw him on several occasions since he was too weak to work or to aide to leave the sleeping quarters.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused are responsible on principle.

2. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed:

[Signature]

Polish Representative
in the...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cards Checked Suit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 01

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have compiled a nominal roll of thirty Poles to be shot at Sęstyn on 31st October, 1939.

TRANSMITTED BY

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /No. Rev. 47/48 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Hyderabad. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit from them in corroboration of the stated facts:

Witness: Mohammed Than.

Witness states that he was employed at the Cent Hall in Secunderabad, on which the accused was the Deputy. He stated that on the evening a manual roll of thirty sheets, which he was compiling from a notebook. At dawn on the following day, 1st October, 1947, all of people on the list were executed.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Police representative on the [Date].
Koch, Alfred
and 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Oct 1947</td>
<td>1, 2, A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked unit 69
| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | KOWAL Alfred  
Born Oct 6 1911  
Second Lieutenant, travelled for the Wehrmacht. |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1944-1945  
SVECIC |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder  
Illegal arrests |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The two accused are responsible for all illegal arrests, round-ups and murders carried out on orders by the Gestapo and the German Gendarmerie, during the period 1944-1945 in Svecic.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
The Files /to /nearest/ /police/ /station/ /relating/ /to/ /these/ /charges/ /are/ /in/ /the/ /possession/ /of/ /the/ /District/ /Court/ /of/ /Corlicia. /The/ /Court/ /has/ /inter-
igated/ /the/ /following/ /evidence/ /and/ /obtained/ /an/ /affidavit/ /from/ /him/ /in/ /corroboration/ /of/ /the/ /above/ /fact:

Witness: /SAHIB/ /BECKARD.

Witness/ /states/ /that/ /all/ /the/ /round-ups/ /and/ /arrests/ /of/ /the/ /victims/ /in/ /Corlicia/ /during/ /1943/ -1945/ /were/ /carried/ /out/ /by/ /the/ /5th/ /Division/ /of/ /the/ /Army/ /corps/ /under/ /the/ /Command/ /of/ /the/ /Commander/ /D.G.G./ /or/ /the/ /General/ /in/ /Chief/ /as/ /the/ /case/ /may/ /be/ /in./ /The/ /in-
formation/ /of/ /the/ /persons/ /arrested/ /was/ /sent/ /to/ /the/ /Police/ /Headquarters/ /in/ /the/ /Central/ /District/ /and/ /the/ /Court/ /has/ /not/ /been/ /able/ /to/ /find/ /any/ /records/ /of/ /these/ /arrests./

Witness/ /states/ /that/ /all/ /the/ /round-ups/ /and/ /arrests/ /were/ /carried/ /out/ /by/ /the/ /5th/ /Division/ /of/ /the/ /Army/ /corps/ /under/ /the/ /Command/ /of/ /the/ /Commander/ /D.G.G./ /or/ /the/ /General/ /in/ /Chief/ /as/ /the/ /case/ /may/ /be/ /in./ /The/ /in-
formation/ /of/ /the/ /persons/ /arrested/ /was/ /sent/ /to/ /the/ /Police/ /Headquarters/ /in/ /the/ /Central/ /District/ /and/ /the/ /Court/ /has/ /not/ /been/ /able/ /to/ /find/ /any/ /records/ /of/ /these/ /arrests./
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused are responsible as principal.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Name]

Police Representative

of the I.N.C.B.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cards checked suit by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH**

**CHARGES AGAINST... WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. LAK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Wladyslaw Leeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born about 1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resided near Warsaw, 9a, Secierska, Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leiter SDRP in Siedlce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varvarowa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is responsible for a great number of sentences of deportation to concentration camps.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

(4452) W.P.116/757 5th, 2/46, C.8/5, 7/55
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
The files /documents 347/49 concerning this matter are in the possession of the District Court of ... the statement of the said facts:

WITNESS: PATO Mouldi

Witness states that the accused, as Judge of the District Court sentenced people to be sent to concentration camps for the slightest 

offence. Witness was thus sentenced for having closed his shop ten minutes after the official closing time. His brother was sent to a concentration camp for alleged liaison with the underground movement, though nothing could be proved against him. Several others were sentenced by the accused after a mock trial lasting a few minutes during which no evidence for the sentence was advanced. Witness, before he himself was reported, went to several such trials which concerned his friends and relatives.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.
b.
c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

[Officer's name]

[Position]

[Date]
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. W.C.C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War or militar arrest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused is known to have actively participated in executions and arrests of the Polish.

**TRANSMITTED BY...**

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see pages.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file No. /1941/1/41/ concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Cristiana. The court has interrogated the following witness and obtained an affidavit from him in corroboration of the stated facts:

Witness : RHODONI JAC.

Witness states that his son, who acts as a messenger at his home, was accused by the accused at his order for alleged anti-social activities. Many other youths were arrested by the accused on the same siren night, and there were about twenty of them in the lorry on which his son was put. No charges were ever preferred against them and no trials took place. They were all kept in prison for several months and eventually released, though some of them were publicly executed. Witness saw the accused take part in at least two such executions. He would pick out a number of men and shoot them individually, spraying them with bullets from his automatic rifle.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2. 
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]

Polish representative on the [date].
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Commandant of the labor camp at Holmshack.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>October-November 1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have ordered the shooting of six men in the wood near the village.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible or negligent.

b. 

c. The case appears to be reasonable or false.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Judicial Representative
on the [date].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Oct 1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KLANSEN, Hans Jørgen
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | NAZI KONRADS |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | January 1945 |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have killed the blacksmith of galichow, Jan FURMEN.

TRANSMITTED BY...
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of New South Wales. The Court has interrogated the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit for the consideration of the stated facts:

Witness: SIMON Fincisok.

Witness states that in January, 1945 he went to see the local blacksmith, Jack. The accused came in, while they were talking, and accused them both of conspiring against the defendant. Simon, rather short-tempered, answered him angrily and they quarrelled. The accused began a charge, gripping the defence and drawing charges out of the window. Simon tried to prevent him from causing more damage, whereupon the accused pushed him violently and, when Simon fell down, he pulled out his revolver and shot him. He then arrested witness, who spent a week in prison following the incident.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible and principal.

2. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Signed by:

[Signature]
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>9 OCT 1947</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cards checked June 64</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(KRANICH, 616)
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1. - 1

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have taken part in executions and illegal arrests of the Police.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Dutch representative on the Court.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see pag. 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files /Ref. 10/7/78/10 concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court of Musam. The Court has investigated the following witnesses and obtained an affidavit from him in collaboration with the said Court:

Witness: [Name]

Witness states that the accused presented any people, including himself, suspecting him of political activities, although no charges were ever preferred against them. Witness during his stay at the prison was present at the executions of other fellow prisoners. They were usually carried out in front of other prisoners as a form of intimidation. Witness states that the accused always took part in them, and on one or two occasions mentioned the victims one by one through the head.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The accused is responsible as principal.
2. 
3. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Asian Representative
on the Issue.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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Notes: Cards checked 25th 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. *

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Date: 3-7-44

Location

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is said to have taken part in the elimination of the ghetto and to have carried out death sentences in the prison at Lodz.

TRANSMITTED BY...
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The witness / Mr. Ret. 13/45/ concerning this attack and in the possession of the District Court of Muzaffar. The witness was interrogated and was found to be consistent with the allegations. The witness was

WITNESS: "MISHA" as follows:

The witness states that he was present during the incident at the house in question. He was inside the house when the attack took place. The witness saw the armed individuals entering the house. The witness states that he heard gunshots and saw smoke coming from the house. He also saw a fire in the dark. He left the house in the middle of the night and dug at the ground floor window. Several (later) he saw a group of women and children the were trying to escape, and firing at them. Several of the bodies lay just outside witness's home."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a. The accused is responsible as principal.

b. The case appears to be reasonably complete.

[Signature]

[Name of Witness/Agent Representative]
Koehs-Kamper, Friedrich

<table>
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Cards checked Item 64

1293
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 114

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</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have been active in Germany on the sites, which were a part of the war effort, and to have been a participant in the treatment of prisoners.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Belgian representative in the UN.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

For particulars see page 3.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The facts stated were submitted to the following witnesses and their evidence was recorded in an affidavit

WITNESS: [Name]

Without a side note, the accused was interrogated by the police concerning various events. The accused was subjected to physical abuse which continued for several days. Every time the accused fell, his fellow-prisoners were subjected to sexual assault. Each time after the proceeding, the accused was immediately apprehended by the police in the prison yard. He was present on several occasions when the accused was executed with sentence on his friends.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

1. The offence is required to be maintained.

2. The case appears to be thoroughly concluded.

SIGNED BY:

[Signature]

Which represents on the court.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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9 OCT 1947 | A

Cards checked first by

KOSANKE, Johannes
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. __________

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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. |

| References to relevant provisions of national law. |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

* The accused is known by various aliases in shootings of our forces and we have evidence against him.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

(4455) W.4251237 4th. 5th. C. & Co. 7520
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The evidence concerning this issue was presented to the court at the trial. The facts were thoroughly discussed and the relevant documents were examined. Here is the summary of the evidence presented:

[Summary of evidence presented here]
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 110

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References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused bears the burden of explaining any information which would tend to exonerate him. The facts stated above are reliable and correct.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

(WP.212417 fm. 2nd. C. Co. 74/49)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness: THOMAS MCMANUS

We have seen that the prisoners were seized, rounded up in the yard, and taken to the police station. We were asked to state if we had been present at any of the various scenes described. We were present at the place where the prisoners were taken, and we were present at the time of the arrest. We were also present at the place where the prisoners were taken, and we were present at the time of the arrest. We were asked to state if we had been present at any of the various scenes described. We were present at the place where the prisoners were taken, and we were present at the time of the arrest.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
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Cards checked List 64
The accused shot dead a Polish citizen named LYSIK.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The file concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Radomsk (inv. art. 261/46). The Court obtained statement from the following witness:

Stefan WITKO: An inhabitant of Krzeszów Nowy. As soon as the German forces extended the occupation over Krzeszów a police station was established in that village. There were several German gentlemens stationed at Krzeszów, among others also a certain Massof /whose christian name the witness does not know/. The Poles suffered immensely from the Germans as they carried out evictions, deportations and often arrested Poles on pretext of looking for resistance members and beat them cruelly during the so-called interrogations which actually meant only beating and abusing. Witecki's friend, Jan Łysik from the nearby village, Wola Niewiecka, used to come frequenly to Krzeszów which was bigger and where he did his shopping. Massof who suspected underground activity everywhere kept an eye on Łysik and took particular pleasure in persecuting him, abusing him personally and his national pride and did all to provoke an outburst. He succeeded as once, when on one of his regular visits to Krzeszów, Massof stopped Łysik and after having called him "Polish swine and dirty dog" he hit him with his stick over the face. Łysik let himself go and hit the German back. He was then arrested and taken to the police-station. The witness hid himself behind the station and lay there until late at night. He then saw Massof and another German coming out and escorting Łysik. The witness followed the group and eventually they came to the cemetery of Krzeszów. Witecki then saw Massof taking out his revolver and shooting Łysik. Łysik fell dead. His body was laying there until the Poles dug a grave and buried him.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal

/b/ — — —

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. M. H. MUSZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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Cards checked Last 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1105**

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>HUBER - Kommissar of Przedecz</th>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1941 - 1942</th>
<th>Przedecz, Chodocz District, Poland.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ill-treatment</th>
<th>Complicity in deportation</th>
</tr>
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</table>

| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |
|----------------------------------------------------||

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as a kommissar of the village Przedecz, ill-treated the inhabitants of the village and caused deportation of many of them to the forced labour in Germany.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The file concerning this charges are in the possession of the district Court in Chodzsa /Ref. Ers. 50/46/. The Court interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him.

Henryk MALKOWSKI: The village Przedcza is a very small one. Instead of a mayor the Germans appointed there a commissar who actually decided about live and death of each of the inhabitants. During the years 1941 and 1942 a big campaign for recruitment of labour to Germany was carried out by the German authorities throughout the district. In Przedcza the problem was solved by the accused in the following way: on a certain day several houses were cordoned off by the SA-men and the Polish blue police, the inhabitants driven out, beaten with rifle butts and heavy boots of the SA-men, loaded on army-lorries and taken away into unknown direction. In a couple of months news would come that the deported persons were either in Germany or in concentration camps. As a rule such actions were personally supervised by the accused Muellerbach Hubert. The witness himself was once a victim of such an action as his house was within the cordoned off area. He was pushed around and beaten by the SA-men but was let free as his age /about 60/ made the accused to consider him unfit for deportation.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. Marian Mrozkat/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I  
---|---  
23 OCT 1947 | A  

Cards checked but not
| **Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.** | MARTIN PEDDERER, Kurt - Commander of the Selbstschutz, SS-man  
Born about 1907. |
| --- | --- |
| **Date and place of commission of alleged crime.** | 1939  
Tuchola |
| **Number and description of crime in war crimes list.** | Murder |
| **References to relevant provisions of national law.** | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as a commander of the Selbstschutz in Tuchola, directed and participated in executions of Poles and Jews in 1939.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Tuchola (Aktenzeichen 115/46). The Court interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him.

Loon MEACH: Inhabitant of Tuchola. Had known the accused before the war. As soon as the German forces entered Tuchola, the accused joined the SS and was appointed by the Germans as a commander of the Selbstschutz. The accused who was eager to prove his devotion to his fatherland could easily make himself useful as an old inhabitant of Tuchola he knew the Poles and knew who of them might become dangerous as a prospective member of the resistance movement. Obviously the Germans decided not to wait until a resistance organisation would be formed but started arrests and executions at once. And here Kurst Morten commenced his activity. As a commander of the Selbstschutz he worked out lists of Poles who were to be executed, led the arrests and took part in some executions. The witness does not know who did the killing at the Selbstschutz headquarters where many Polish citizens lost their lives but he was present at a public execution when 5 Poles were shot. The five condemned men belonged to the educated class of Tuchola. They were taken from their homes on Morten's order and were brought to the place of execution chained. There was no trial nor even a trace of legal prosecution against the men as the execution took place a day after their arrest. The inhabitants of Tuchola lived in constant fear and terror. Executions were followed by new arrests and arrests led to further executions. Many Poles disappeared during the first months of German occupation to say nothing about Jews who were not confined to ghettos as in bigger towns but were simply taken out to the nearby forests and there shot in groups. The executions were always carried out by the Selbstschutz.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ --

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

/DR. MARIA ROZKIAK/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1107 *

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

HEUSING - Mayor of the village Barcin
German, born about 1902.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 - 1943
Barcin, Labiszyn District, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Confiscation of property
Imposition of collective penalties
Complicity in deportation

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a German sponsored mayor of Barcin, organised and supervised the mass-eviction of Polish citizens, illegally confiscated their property and helped the German authorities in deportation of Poles to Germany to forced labour.

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Jabłonna. The Court interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from her.

Witness KOZŁOWSKA: An inhabitant of Barcin. During the years 1942 - 1943 the accused was appointed mayor of Barcin. At that time the German authorities conducted an action of sending Poles to Germany for the purpose of forced labour. Various speakers came to the village and promised Poles good conditions in Germany if they volunteered to go there. As nobody was willing, the Germans started sending people by force. The first to go were the young men, then whole families were evicted from their homes and deported. The accused who knew the inhabitants of Barcin had the lists at his disposal and led the groups of SA-men who broke into houses, destroyed furniture and household equipment and took away the people. The witness who lived together with her nephew saw her own home raided, her furniture broken and the nephew taken away. Among the raiders was also the accused who was supposed to represent the legal side of the proceeding. An order in German was read out and then the SA-men proceeded to loot and break the house. Whatever they found that they considered valuable they took for themselves. The accused himself took away a wrist-watch that was kept by the witness as her most valuable possession. The nephew was taken away and after a certain time the witness received a letter from him from Germany. There were many other Poles taken away in the same way. In a certain Polish family the son, having been warned that the Germans were going to take him, fled in time. As a reprisal the whole family was taken out to the market-place and there publicly beaten up by the SA-men. The execution was supervised by the mayor in person.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. JANUT HUSZEAT/

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH  CHARGES AGAINST  GERMAN  WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1105

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

(Not to be translated.)

MEISTER, Werner - SS-men

Born about 1916.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939

Rojewo, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, together with several other Germans killed Polish citizens, inhabitants of Rojewo in 1939.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the district Court in Inowroclaw. The Court interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him:

1. Mieczysław LEMBEK: An inhabitant of the village Rojewo, district Inowroclaw. As soon as the Germans invaded Poland, the first SS-man appeared in the neighbourhood. The SS-man, Rotmister Wernel, was one of the first who came to the village. He was particularly interested in the leading persons of the village, as the priest, the sheriff, the teacher. Once, when the inhabitants of Rojewo were gathered at an appointed place to listen to a German speaker, they were told that any action against Germans would be suppressed with sword and fire and he advised the Poles to obey all orders and to forget about Poland. He said that Poland would never rise again, and that they would do best if they stop sending Polish children to learn Polish language. Those were the words that were quickly followed by action. At the end of 1939, a group of SS-men entered the village and started conducting searches at the houses of the priest Skrzypczak, the teacher Piotrzak, sheriff Popek, and other citizens as Zielinski, Borowicz and Groblewski. These persons and several others /whose names the witness does not remember/ were arrested and taken under an escort to the nearby village where the headquarters of the Gestapo had its residence. The witness who was very devoted to the priest Skrzypczak, followed the group of arrested men and their escort. When they passed a forest, the witness hid himself among the trees and watched the scene from there. The arrested Poles were lined up and then shot by the SS-men. The accused was among them. He, moreover, seemed to be one of the most important figures as it was him who gave orders to the prisoners as well as to the SS-men. The corpses were lying on the same place for some days as some other inhabitants of Rojewo saw them laying there during the following week. What happened to the corpses the witness does not know.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MAREK MUSEKAT/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
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### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 104**

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>HUMLER, Heinz - SS-man</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td>German, born 30 March, 1922.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1941</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Sipiori, Kownia District, Poland</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Murder</th>
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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, who was an SS-man in Sipiori during the occupation, ill-treated the population of this village and shot dead a certain Pole, named Piotr Jurczak.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Koźnia [X.X.X]. The Court interrogated the following witness and obtained a statement from him.

1. Jan PIOTRZAK: An inhabitant of Sipiory, near Szubin, district Koźnia. Knew the accused very well as Mueller was born in Sipiory. Mueller had been known as German but he spoke Polish and did not distinguish himself with particular hatred to Poland before the war. As soon, however, as the German forces invaded Poland, Mueller commenced his hostile activities. He joined up the SS and paraded always in the SS-uniform. All of a sudden he started persecuting Poles, abused their national dignity and demanded that special respect should be shown to him. The Poles had to greet him humbly and obey all his orders. The late Jurczak Piotr, also an inhabitant of Sipiory, had a conflict with the accused because the Pole did not want to take his hat off when he met Mueller. Angry words had passed as Jurczak was an ambitious man and did not want to obey a youngster whom he had known and despised all his life. In the course of the quarrel Mueller threatened Jurczak that he would kill him. Jurczak said he was not afraid of Mueller and the whole SS. Mueller then took out a revolver and shot Jurczak on the spot. The whole thing happened in the street at noon and the witness was present during the incident.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. Barias Huszkat/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
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Cards checked Sud. 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. **

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>See attached page 1a</th>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1939 - 1945</th>
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<td>Cracow and Lwów</td>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ad 1 - Illegal arrest</th>
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<td>Ad 2 - 14 - Wanton destruction of educational and historical equipment</td>
<td>Pillage</td>
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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused in their capacity as high-ranked officials of the German occupation authorities, removed to Germany and destroyed educational and historical equipment which belonged both to Polish Universities and private persons. The accused Mueller arrested illegally and deported to concentration camp 183 Polish citizens.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.  

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
1. K. Müller - SS - Obersturmführer
2. Gizella Knoblauch - A German employee of the "Institut für Deutsche Osterbeit" in Cracow
3. H. Knoblauch - maiden name Dück - A German employee of the "Institut für Deutsche Osterbeit" in Cracow
4. Ludwik Juncza - A German employee of the "Institut für Deutsche Osterbeit" in Cracow.
5. Adolf Watzek - President of the Board of Education of the G.G. Government
6. N. Mikolaj - A German citizen, a daughter of a German professor in Munich
7. Dr. Fritz Fischer - Stabsarzt.
8. N. Lehner - SS-Brigadeführer, Beauftragte für die Erfassung und Sicherung der Kunst und Kulturschatze in G.G.
9. Dr. Muehlmann - Assistant of the Undersecretary of State Dr. Muehlmann
10. Dr. Gustav Muehlmann - Assistant of the Undersecretary of State Dr. Muehlmann
11. Dr. Erich Muehlmann - Assistant of Dr. Muehlmann
12. Franz Kostner - Building Engineer in the service of G.G. Dr. Frank.
13. Edgar Horsmann - Building Engineer in the service of G.G. Dr. Frank.
14. N. Waclawić - The wife of the governor of the Cracow District
Witnessee in support:

1. Dr. Tadeusz Tadeusz Zoll: A professor of the Jagiellon University in Cracow. In accordance with the announcement of the German authorities that everything should continue to work normally, the University Senate decided to commence the school-year on 10th October, 1939. The German authorities concerned were approached in this matter and all of them declared that they could see no objections to re-opening of the University. Thus, the official opening was fixed for the 4th October. On 3rd October the lecture was interrupted by the SS-Obersturmführer Kästner, that the latter intended to deliver a speech to the university professors on the subject of national-socialism and its relation to science and art. During the exceedingly polite conversation Kästner requested 4th October as a proper date for his lecture. On the 4th, just before noon, Mueller arrived with an escort of armed SS-men. He got on the platform and said the following: "Ladies and Gentlemen. Because you have tried to start lectures without our permission and because your attempt of commencing the examinations was an act of mischief /unwillig/ you have proved that you failed to understand the new spirit and the policy of the Third Reich. Besides, the University of Cracow has always been an oasis of anti-German propaganda. Consider yourselves arrested. You will be transferred to Oberschlesien where you real situation will be made clear to you. The transportation will start at once." With the end of his speech, the SS-men got to work. They cordoned off the University and whoever happened to be there was arrested. No discrimination was made and many students, relatives of the University staff and just visitors were detained and deported. Altogether 183 persons were arrested and deported to Sachsenhausen concentration camp. SS-men treated the Poles rudely. Many were beaten up, as e.g. the rector Zoll, Dr. Netzelhor and Dr. Supiarski. The witness was among the present professors and was consequently deported to Sachsenhausen. The arrest of 183 persons, the witness went on, proved beyond doubt, that the reason for arrest as stated by Mueller was only a pretext, as only the University Senate could be blamed for the re-opening of the University /although this was done with the permission of the German authorities/ and neither students nor visitors could be held responsible.

2. Dr. Tadeusz EMAN GRAWINSKI: A professor of the U.J. in Cracow. Confirms fully the evidence of Prof. Cwiarczynski and adds that he was also present during the lecture given by Mueller and was also arrested together with the other professors.

3. Prof. Dr. Feliks KOPCZYNSKI: The Director of the National Museum in Cracow. Tried hard during the occupation to preserve treasure of Polish culture. Witnessed the following facts: The wife of the governor for the Cracow District, Maciejów, took away from the National Museum valuable pictures and pieces of antique furniture which she took to decorate her and her husband's residence "Pod Polem". She removed such pieces of art as "Valka Karmowca z Portem", "Tetzes", "Zaloty Rybikow", "Widok Krakowa" and others which were never returned and some which have been recaptured after the liberation in a damaged condition. The following persons plundered the branch of the National Museum in Skansen Ossów, Museum Gutorupa and Helena Jasten-skaja, when they removed the most valuable pieces of art for the purpose of decorating the residence of Frank in Kraszewice. Franz Koppch and Edgar Koppch. Both were in the service of Mr. Frank and both carried out their task without any consideration for museums they thus ruined. Neither of them was too scrupulous, how-
over, and they did not hesitate to take several pictures for themselves. The witness in his capacity, as a director of the National Museum in Cracow, used to visit these museums to see as much as possible of the Polish art, and was thus able to see by himself the two items selecting and taking away the above mentioned things from the museums. Dr. Fritz FISCHER, a staff doctor holding the rank of a major, used to organise parties with much alcohol and women. While drunk he shot at books and took particular pleasure in destroying them. He removed from the witness's library books of XVIII century, as e.g. works of Konarski and Nably and all German books. He paid his women with masterpieces of Polish literature. Altogether over 50 books were taken by him or destroyed. The witness further stated that Adolf WATZKE was in charge of houses which previously belonged to the professors of U.J. and the Academy of Art. In this capacity he was responsible for destruction and removal of movable property of many professors. (E.g. Prof. Chrzanowski, Prof. Folkierski, Prof. Regalski, the witness himself, his son-in-law, Mr. Heizman). A part of Konopzyński's furniture was taken by Miss NIKORAY, a daughter of a German professor in Munich. The witness holds Watzke fully responsible for this robbery as even Miss Nikoray approached him in this matter and was advised to take whatever she wanted of witness's books, pictures or furniture. Miss Nikoray told the witness that she was authorised by Watzke to this act.

5. Maciej Konopzyński: Professor of the Jagiellö University in Cracow, and a member of the Polish Academy of Art. The witness was evicted from his flat by Dr. Fritz FISCHER, a staff doctor holding the rank of a major. Fischeder used to organise parties with much alcohol and women. He removed from the witness's library books of XVIII century, as e.g. works of Konarski and Nably and all German books. He paid his women with masterpieces of Polish literature. Altogether over 50 books were taken by him or destroyed. The witness further stated that Adolf WATZKE was in charge of houses which previously belonged to the professors of U.J. and the Academy of Art. In this capacity he was responsible for destruction and removal of movable property of many professors. (E.g. Prof. Chrzanowski, Prof. Folkierski, Prof. Regalski, the witness himself, his son-in-law, Mr. Heizman). A part of Konopzyński's furniture was taken by Miss NIKORAY, a daughter of a German professor in Munich. The witness holds Watzke fully responsible for this robbery as even Miss Nikoray approached him in this matter and was advised to take whatever she wanted of witness's books, pictures or furniture. Miss Nikoray told the witness that she was authorised by Watzke to this act.

6. Wilhelm Moh: Before the war head of the secretariat of the Department of Education in Cracow. During the war worked as a secretary to the Department of Trade Schools (professional training) in Cracow. Adolf WATZKE, a teacher from Wien, stood at the head of the Department of Education of the G.O. from 1940 to June, 1943. Watzke hated the Poles and persecuted those Poles who tried to educate their children in Polish. He ordered to close down several Polish schools (there were orders to that effect signed by Watzke seen by the witness personally) and sacked many Polish teachers. Watzke and his secretary were prosecuted even by the German authorities for taking for their private use several valuable pictures and a chandelier from the Polish Academy of Art.
7. Dr. Roman DAWIDOWSKI: A professor of a College of Mining in Cracow. During a certain period was in Lwów and paid a visit to the Lwów College of Mining, (July, 1941). On this occasion the witness, together with his student Eugeniusz Perchorowicz was present at the secretariat of the College when Watzke came in and ordered the rector of the College to submit a list of all professors. The rector complied with this request and on the very same night all professors, the rector included, were arrested and the greatest part of them shot.

8. Aniela SOWUNA: During the war inspector of technical schools. In this her capacity met Watzke several times. Watzke who was in charge of the Department of Education of the G.G. ordered closing down of several Polish schools and in those still open replaced Polish teachers by Ukrainian teachers of a low professional standard. He also ordered to take out of print Polish school-books in such subjects as geography and history. When the witness tried to obtain a permission from Watzke for re-opening of two technical schools in Wawyan she was warned by him that unless she stopped her activity in setting up Polish schools she would be sent to a concentration camp.

9. Andrzej LORENTSKII: A scientifical worker at the Geographical Institute in Cracow. During the war worked with the Institut fur Deutsche Ueberarbeit. At the head of the Institut stood Coblitz. Lorentski knew personally Coblitz's assistants Gizela HILDEBRANDT, Dr. NONNEMACHER and Hans Graul. Gizela Hildebrandt was particularly active in destroying and removal to Germany of scientific equipment. So e.g. they despatched to Germany several coaches loaded with library of the Institute (former Geographical Institute), scientific instruments, apparatus, equipment of physical laboratory, of chemical laboratory, microscopes etc. When the witness tried to prevent removal of the above listed equipment he was threatened by Hildebrandt with deportation to a concentration camp. Thus many valuable books and collections were burned and destroyed. The witness who was sent by the resistance movement to take care of Polish books and to prevent destruction of as many instruments and books as possible, witnessed personally this wanton destruction.

10. Mieczysław MAŁECKI: Professor of the U.J. (University of Cracow - Uniwersytet Jagiellonski). Took on employment with the Institut fur Deutsche Ueberarbeit as ordered by the Underground Movement. Stated that in 1944 books and scientific equipment were loaded on a train and transported to the private residence of Coblitz (castle Sandt in Bavaria). The witness took great trouble to get this address as it was kept secret by the Germans. He found it out however through certain Poles who were taken into confidence by the Germans. Particularly busy with this work were Graul, Nonnemacher and Hildebrandt. They supervised personally selection of books and instruments that were to be taken to Germany. Many books dealing with ethnography, law, history of law, Jewish problem were removed to Germany. WATKE (married name NONNEMACHER) and N. JUERGENS escorted the consignment to Germany.

The above facts were confirmed by: Tadeusz Kowalski, Fryderyk Wall, Stanisław Chordyk, and Mieczysław Semkowicz.
For evidence see pages 1b, 2 & 3.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(a) The accused are responsible both as principals and accessories.

(b) — — —

(c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

(Dr. MARIAN MUSZKAT)

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.U.
ALTENLOOH, FRI WILHELM

and 2

Date Submitted: 30 OCT 1947
Decision of Committee I: 1-2: A
(See Minute 119)

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1111**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | 1. DR. ALTENDORF, Wilhelm - Regierungsrat  
/German, born 26.6.1900/  
Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei and Gestapo |
|---|---|
| 2. KÖNIG, Alfred - SS-Obersturmführer  
Criminalkommissar /Gestapo/  
/German, born 27.9.1897/ | |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1942 - 1944  
Bialystok /Poland/ |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | AD. 1 - Complicity in murder  
AD. 2 - Murder |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused DR. ALTENDORF and KÖNIG as chairman and member of the so-called Stadtergericht respectively, during the period 1942 - 1944, passed several death sentences on Polish citizens and Koenig participated in executions.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish representative on the U.N. E.C.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the
United States District Court for the District of Kansas. The
motions have interrogated the accused and obtained statements from
them.

1. Alfred Hein KOEHL, German citizen, stated the following:
"I was transferred to Majestock in 1942
/lst Sentence/ as a criminal evidence of the Gestapo. In the
course of my duties I took several times part in arrests. The
investigations concerning the arrested people were conducted by
the department concerned and the material was passed to the chief
of the Gestapo in Majestock, Dr. Altmann, who was later replaced
by Dr. Zimmermann. They decided whether the case should have
come before the Standericht or the culprit was to be deported to a
concentration camp, to be set free. The Standericht in
Majestock was set up according to an instruction given by Dr.
Koech, the chief of Eastern Prussia. The Standericht consisted of:
1. the chairman - the chief of the Gestapo for Majestock;
2. the head of the 4th Department of the Gestapo and
3. an official of the department concerned. During my stay in Majestock, the
cases of the chairman were carried out by Altmann. The case
which came before the Standericht was actually settled in advance
and it was known that the sentence would be death sentence only.
It happened sometimes that the case would be sent back to the
Gestapo which decided to deport the culprit if the death sentence
appeared to be too inadequate. Personally, I took part in the session of the
Standericht approximately 20 times. Usually several
cases were considered during a session. Of 100 cases 60 per cent
were death sentences, 4 to 5 per cent were set free and the remaining
cases were passed back to the Gestapo which decided on deportation.
The death sentences were, as a rule, confirmed. The executions
were carried out by police units, usually somewhere out of town.
The victims were brought in lorries, usually somewhere out of town.
I took part in some 6 or 7 of such executions when I was
the officer in charge of it. Among the victims were also several
women."

2. Dr. Wilhelm ALTENHOF, German citizen, member of the SS-DAP since
1933, member of the SS since 1938, stated the following:
"Since October, 1942, I was Kommandeur der
Sicherheitspolizei, I was in charge of both the Sicherheitspolizei
and the Gestapo. I held the rank of an Obersturmbannführer and the SS-
Sturmbannführer. During my stay in office the Standericht were
set up in Majestock, and I was a chairman of this court. The Standericht
consisted further of some members whom I remember to have
been Moschel and Reischach. There were also other members of the
court whose names I don't remember. The Standericht considered
both common and political offenses. As far as I can recollect
there were several death sentences passed the exact number of
which I don't remember. The executions of condemned people were
carried out by the police units."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.

/b/ - - -

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. Marian Kazemat/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.S.
**UNIVERSAL WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1112**

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>ANDRAS - Landrat und Kreisleiter of the District Tczew, Germany.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1939 - 1940 District Tczew, Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Conduct: <em>Compliance in murder</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, as a Landrat and Kreisleiter of the District Tczew during the autumn 1939 and first months of 1940 was responsible for wide deportations and executions of civilians and Catholic priests.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish
Main National Office for War Crimes in Warsaw. The Office interrogated
the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Maria STANKOWA. An inhabitant of Tezow. On 1st November, 1939,
wide-spread arrests took place in Tezow. The
witness was arrested together with many other Poles. They were not
permitted to take any food. The SS-men and the Selbstschutz members
took them in lorries to Chiew. There they were kept in custody by
the SS. There were several hundred of Poles from Tezow and vicinity.
The conditions prevailing in the castle /where the internees were
kept/ were beyond human endurance. The so-called "politisch Internierte"
were denied food, nor were they given any beds. They slept on the
floor. The room was filthy, there was neither soup nor water and
they were soon covered with lice. After a certain time the inhabi-
tants of Chiew sent food for the detainees. On 24th November, 1939,
the Gestapo-men who arrived from Tezow took out 34 men who were
presumably killed as nothing was heard of them ever since. Among
the 34 Poles was also the witness's husband Alojzy Synak. The
witness together with other internees was deported to Germany for
forced labour on 6th December, 1939. Already during her stay in
custody she heard from the SS-guard that the arrests were ordered
by the Landrat himself /Andres/. The SS further stated that they
received their orders from the Landrat and accordingly he was
also responsible for executions which took place in Chiew.

2. Franciszek SOLICKI. A catholic priest in Popolin - Tezow District.
On 20th October, 1939, the witness together
with many other priests from the neighbouring villages were summoned
by the SA and arrested. The witness together with some other priests
remained in custody, the other priests /15 persons/ were taken out
by the SA-men and executed. Their bodies were found in 1946. The
witness was later released and he was the only priest of all arrested
that could practice in Popolin and vicinity. After his release the
witness found out that their arrest was made in accordance with the
instructions received from the Landrat.

The above facts were confirmed by WJ. Szeminski /Szeninski died
in 1947/.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. JAROSLAW HUSZKOW/  
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
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CARDs CHECKED LIST 65
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Main National Office in Warsaw. The Office interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Leon POLOK. A former was evicted from his farm and directed by the German authorities to the factory "Arkon" in Iczew. Poteka's duties at the factory were those of cleaning the cars and providing fuel for the garage. On 24th January, 1940, at night, a small fire broke out in the garage and 6 cars were completely burned. It was perfectly clear that fire broke out because cars were often placed very near stoves. This explanation was accepted by the German authorities when I furnished it in the morning of 26th January. However, on the same day 14 Poles were arrested at random and publicly executed for causing fire in "Arkon". I myself overheard a talk of German drivers who mentioned a certain German who put his car too close to a burning stove thus causing fire.

2. Maria OKROIWICZKA: On 26th January, 1940, a certain Schupo-man came to witness's place and ordered her husband, Jan Chontowski, to come with him. "Our place was not searched, nor were we asked any further questions" - said the witness. Her husband was then taken along and when he did not return during several hours the witness went to the Gestapo and was told that her husband was shot together with 13 other Poles at Swinski Rynek because, they said "he was an enemy of Germany and had to be liquidated". Jan Okroiwiczki did not work at the garage and was not there during that night.

3. Maria POHAD: On 26th January, 1940, her son was taken away by the Schutzpolizei and was publicly shot at the Swinski Rynek in Iczew. The boy did not work at the garage and was perfectly innocent of the fire that broke out there on the night in question. When the witness inquired at the Gestapo what was the reason for her son's execution, she was told that he was an enemy of the Third Reich and had to be liquidated.

On 26th January, 1940, the following posters, signed by the Landrat ISMLIENK were posted all over Iczew:

"To the inhabitants of Iczew. Beginning with the constantly growing use of Polish language and the Polish elements did not shrink from setting on fire the factory "Arkon" in Iczew. The German state cannot tolerate such deeds. All saboteurs will be liquidated. For the outrage committed in "Arkon" several Poles were executed during this night. All of them were well known as treacherous persons and all of them possessed firearms" - 26th January, 1940, Landrat ISMLIENK.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal

b/ 

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

/DR. MARIAH HUCZKAT/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.O.
GROSSMANN, Enich

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
30 OCT 1947 | A for mass-muder

CARDS CHECKED LIST 05
For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6687/P/6/1114

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 23 Oct 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

CASE NO. 1114

WAR CRIMINALS

OF MAN

POLISH

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

Dr. GROSSENFELS, Erich - Gauntelleiter in Danzig and district Pomerania, also raector of the Medical Academy in Danzig. [German].

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939 - 1944

Danzig and Pomerania District

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Mass-murder

Use of inhuman appliances

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a Gauntelleiter and rector of the Medical Academy in Danzig took over management of lunatic asylum in Starogard. There he ordered execution of about 2400 persons; the number included 100 children and several grown-up persons who were killed by injections of poison.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N. W.C.C.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The file concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Main National Office in Warsaw. The police interrogated the following witnesses and obtained a statement from him.

Dr. Paterz, MILKEWITZ, member of the Medical Academy in Domnin.

"When the war broke out I was in Kocławów, Starków District and was an acting doctor at the Maniac Asylum. Starów was taken by Germans without resistance. As soon as the town was captured, three SS-officers appeared at the asylum and took over the management thereof. At the head of the officers stood Dr. Arich Grossmann. In a couple of days about 20 more SS-men appeared at the Asylum. Grossmann called a meeting and said that although we were enemies we had for the time being to work together and that any attempt of disobeying German orders would be severely punished. The SS-men soon started their criminal activities. They took out the nervous and ill persons and murdered them in the nearby forests. At the beginning we were told that the patients were simply transferred to another asylum /"verlegt nach einer anderen Anstalt"/, but later we got suspicions that no doctors ever accompanied the ill, and that the SS-men used to return covered with blood and with sticks also stained with blood. Soon we found out from the Polish workers who were summoned to dig the graves that they witnessed mass-executions of the ill. The victims were brought to a grave and then the SS with heavy sticks hit them on the heads. The sticks were used instead of arms firstly because they wanted to spare bullets and secondly because they were cautious to avoid scaring others with shots. Not only the lunatics but also people unfit to work were thus executed. The whole action was directly supervised by Dr. Grossmann who was in charge of the asylum. The ill persons were brought in bunches and whenever Dr. Grossmann visited the Asylum we knew that a new execution would soon take place. Our tragic expectation came always true and new mass-graves were filled with victims.

Already in autumn 1939 experiments on ill persons were commenced. The victims were taken to the prosectorium and there poison was injected. Death followed almost immediately. The human guinea-pigs were chosen mostly among the children and the death-roll of children amounted to 120. And here again the experiments were carried out under the direct supervision of the accused who very often participated in these executions. A great number of persons were killed while ordered to work hard without sufficient food. They were deliberately starved to death as the Germans could not employ them on any other work. I could not give the exact number of persons thus killed but I think that it could not be much smaller than of those executed in forests."

1364

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1115

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

BÜCHER, Herbert - Landrat of the Kartus District

German, born about 1903 in Zoppot.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1939

Kartus District

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Murder

Illegal arrests

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused as a Landrat of Kartus District, ordered arrests of non-Jewish Polish educated and well-to-do classes, deportations and executions of innocent civilians.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The facts concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Main National Office in Warsaw. The Office interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them.

1. Jadwiga FARKASZ: On 13th September, 1939, her husband, Robert Farkaszi, was arrested by the Germanized police and then executed on 14th September, 1939, at 6 o'clock in the morning. On the very same day the witness was present at a big meeting in Kartuz where the Landrat Ruchert announced publicly that he ordered execution of six Poles who were shot in order to make it clear that all German orders should be obeyed without opposition.

2. Maria MŁODA: An inhabitant of Kartuz. Stated that her husband, Leon Młoda, was arrested on 13th September, 1939, and although nothing was found he was executed on 14th September. On the same day the Landrat Ruchert announced publicly that he ordered execution of six Poles. He further stated that the execution was carried out to bring home to every Pole that German orders had to be obeyed blindly.

3. Maria Machul: An inhabitant of Kartuz. Her husband, Paweł Machul, was arrested on 13th September, 1939, widespread arrests took place in Kartuz. Pawel Machul was executed on 14th September, 1939. Pawel Machul was perfectly innocent and the search which was carried out in his house revealed nothing. At the meeting which took place on 14th September, the Landrat of Kartuz, Ruchert, made it clear that he ordered execution of several Poles and that further actions would be taken should any disobedience of German orders be disclosed.

4. Józef JANKOWSKI: An inhabitant of Kartuz. Was arrested on 6th October, 1939, and put in prison. There he met several Poles, representatives of Polish intelligentsia and wealthy merchants. There were also persons who were members of public organisations, On the next day they were transported to Borow and kept there in custody in a camp. There again were detained many Poles from neighbouring villages who represented the Polish educated and wealthy groups. After a week several Poles were taken away and executed. The prisoners were neither interrogated nor served indictment. A part of them were executed and the remaining were sent to concentration camps.

These facts were confirmed by Feliks LENIWSKI.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. Marian Muskat/

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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UNIFIED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. WIb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1. KODROW - Landrat und Kreisleiter of the district Kościerniki, Germany</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. KRAFT, Bruno - German /Przełęczka Nata/</td>
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<td>3. EHR, Ernst - German /Wisznia/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. EISTR - Bürgermeister /Wisznia/</td>
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<td>5. Koch - German /Sambitz/</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>1939 - 1940</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Nowy Wislo, district Kościerniki</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Ad. 1. - Putting hostages to death</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Ad. 2 - 5 - Murder</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused Kodrow, in his capacity as a Landrat and Kreisleiter in district Kościerniki, persecuted Polish nationals, forbade them to use their mother tongue and murdered several executions of hostages. The accused 2 - 5 took part in executions of hostages.

For the Use of the Secretariat:

Registered Number: 6689/P/G/116

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 28 OCT 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

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<td>WAR CRIMINALS</td>
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| CASE NO. WIb |

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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused Kodrow, in his capacity as a Landrat and Kreisleiter in district Kościerniki, persecuted Polish nationals, forbade them to use their mother tongue and murdered several executions of hostages. The accused 2 - 5 took part in executions of hostages.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The police, considering this charge, went in the possession of the Polish local officials in houses. The police interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them. The police also took possession of posters signed by the accused Mekrow.

Letter No. 1: 

"I would be happy to use the Polish language. Those guilty of breach of this order will be severely punished." Signed: Mekrow - Kreisrat 1st January, 1940.

Letter No. 2: 

"Because a school has been burned in recent I have seized 56 hostages at parent. I will execute all the 38 before the next few months." Signed: Mekrow - Kreisrat and Landrat. 12th January, 1940.

1. Antoni JESZANKI: Worked at fag Wizo. Saw there several transports of Poles from neighbouring villages brought over as hostages. The first transport consisted of 13 men of Stanislaw and Sobko. On the next day two priests were brought over. One of them was Atman, the second priest came from Polszcz. There was also a priest from Skarszew - Kazinski Waleity. At night the witness heard shots and the priests disappeared. Next day another group of men were brought again and after hearing shots during the night, the witness could not find the men. Once the witness was present at the execution and saw the following Germans taking part in it: Bruno Klein of Krzanowska Lake, Ernst Iau and CAST /Gaergenmeister/ or Wyzon and KOSH of Danzig. Among other Poles the following were executed: - Rozgowski, Kazinski, Skarnyski and two brothers Zarzynski of Kobyla.

2. Teodor JANUSZENSKIT: An inhabitant of Lipusz, Kedzierzki District. On 15th October, 1939, the whole village was cordoned off by the Gestapo who arrived in lorries. The German police and the SA-men went from house to house, and took along men whose names they read out from a list. Among others who the witness was taken by the SA. They were brought to a village nearby and ordered there to dig a grave. An SA-officer read then out the following names: - Franciszek KOCZANSKI, Waldemar OCHA, Franciszek KREUTZ, Wincenty KOCZANSKI, Wladyslaw kasinski, Paweł KOCZANSKI, Michał KOCZANSKI, Jan KOCZANSKI, Franciszek KOCZANSKI, Piotr KOCZANSKI, Józef KOCZANSKI, Wiktore PIOTROWSKI, Robert KOCZANSKI, Józef KOCZANSKI, Michael KOCZANSKI and Józef JAKUSZ. The remaining 32 persons, the witness included, were taken 600 yards away and then they heard shots. The shooting lasted for about 10 minutes. Then they were brought back to the grave and saw the above-mentioned Poles laying dead. The officer of the Gestapo who was present told the 32 Poles that the killed Poles were executed although they were innocent. They were hostages and were shot because such was the line of action of the Third Reich. The remaining 32 persons were also to be shot should anything happen in the vicinity. He then sent at the bodies and ordered the Poles to dig the grave. He said that the Poles were executed according to the order of the Landrat Mekrow. During the following months several other Poles were shot in the same way.

3. Pawel STRELLA: An inhabitant of Fag Wizo, Kedzierzki District. Stated that on 15th February, 1940, 14 persons were shot as hostages. On 17th February, 1940, a priest and a civilian were shot as a reprisal. The executions took place according to orders issued by Mekrow that for every act of sabotage innocent persons would be shot.

The above facts were confirmed by Jan Klindsay, Norvala Dalhov.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible both as principal and accessories
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

/Dr. JARIAS KUSZKAS/

The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
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Date Submitted: 30 OCT 1947
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Hofer, Joseph
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1117

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | HOFER, Josef (alias Josef Dzierzon) - Oberscharführer (German) |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1942-1944. Oswiecim-Monowice Camp. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Ill-treatment. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused beat and otherwise beat Polish prisoners in the camp.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

The Polish representative on the UNWCC.
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany have interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Hugo Lay: "I was in the work-camp Monowitz and Oścha. Hofer worked there in the political department. As far as I remember, he was the head of the department. He and his comrades were the terror of the camp. In May or June, 1943, two prisoners escaped, but they did not succeed in getting away. They were arrested in the I.3. Duna works and brought back to the camp by Hofer and other 33 men. On the way one of the 33 men (I am not sure if it was Hofer) opened fire on the helpless prisoners. We saw this happen and heard the bullets whistling over into the camp. A short time later the two dead bodies of the prisoners were brought along and we prisoners had to parade on the roll-call square and look on the poor victims. We were told that this would happen to everyone who tried to escape. Hofer used to torture people to get "confessions". He pulled the arms of prisoners backwards and up on to a wooden support while the prisoner stood on a stool which was then pulled away when the arms were securely tied. The man was left hanging in the air, suffering the most terrible pain. Hofer also used to beat prisoners, for no reason, just because he felt like doing it. As far as I remember, Hofer was transferred from the camp in the spring of 1944 because the I.4. works management complained that he ill-treated the prisoners so that they could not work..."

2/ Kurt Pogener: "I was in the camp known as Monowice, which was a work-camp. I was there from 1943 until the beginning of 1944. Oścha, Hofer was one of the chiefs of the political department and he ill-treated many of the prisoners especially myself and my comrades, as we are Jews. He used to say that all the Jews in the camp had money and valuables hidden away and that it was necessary to get them to tell where this can be found. One day in the winter of 1943/1944 he came to the barracks where I was and took some of us out. We were surrounded by his fellow 33 men and Hofer took each of us and ill-treated us terribly. He tied my hands behind my back and made me stand up on a wooden stool then chained me by the hands to a hook on the wall. The pain was very bad and I was kept hanging there for about half an hour while he asked where I had hidden my belongings. Although I told him I had none, he struck me in the face several times as I was hanging there. Then I became unconscious and knew nothing for some time, then I was lying on the ground. He did the same thing to my comrades..."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) ...
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]
(Dr Marian Muskat.)
Polish Representative
on the UNVICC.
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WIEZOREK, Josef
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. WW

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

WIECZOREK, Josef - SS Oberscharführer. (German)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944-1946.

Oswiecim (sub-camp Buna-Monowice).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, who worked in the political department of the Buna-Monowice sub-camp of Oswiecim, ill-treated the prisoners there.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany has received from the American authorities sworn statements taken from the following witnesses at Dachau in January, 1947:

1/ Michael Zachmann: "During the year 1944 I was in the camp known as Auschwitz III - Buna - where Wieszorek worked in the political department. I have seen him frequently beating prisoners of every nationality, but particularly Polish. On many occasions I have seen him striking prisoners with a heavy stick until they fell unconscious on the ground, and then they had to be taken to the hospital."

2/ Leon Gresda: "I was in the camp Buna-Monowice from February 1944 until 1st January 1945. During this time Wieszorek was there, an SS Oberscharführer, a political department chief. I saw with my own eyes how he ill-treated prisoners by beating them with a stick or a whip."

3/ Kazimierz Smolen: "I was a prisoner in Oświęcim camp from 6th July 1944 until 18th January 1945. From 1st July 1944 I was working in the political department. In this function I had dealings with Oberscharführer Jozef Wieszorek, who worked at this section in Monowice, a camp which was known as Auschwitz III. Wieszorek was deputy to SS Sturmbannführer Taute, who was chief of the political department. Wieszorek was about 55-60 years old, about 160 cm. tall, bow-legged, wrinkled face, he came from Silesia and talked with a Silesian dialect. He often inspected the belongings of prisoners and made reports which were sent to the department in which I worked, so that I saw them. He reported that he found in the prisoners belongings things which had not been allowed - I knew this to be untrue, because of the way the reports were prepared. He then reported that the prisoners had to be beaten and he did this himself or ordered others to do so."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) ....
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: (Dr Marian Muszkat.)

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

<table>
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<th>Case No.</th>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

(Not to be translated.)

- **LINDNER, Friedrich** - Commandant of the labour-camp Biezanow.

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

- **1942-1943.**
  - **Biezanow, near Cracow.**

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

- **Murder.**
- **Ill-treatment.**

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused murdered and ill-treated Polish citizens of Jewish nationality.

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**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the following witnesses at Landsberg in July 1947:

1/ Samuel Bielawlos: "I was in the labour camp Biezanow near Cracow, Poland, from October 1942 until November 1943. Lindner was commander of the detachment "Ostbahn." He constantly ill-treated the Jewish labourers by beating them with a stick. One day a Dr Purman from the neighbouring camp "Frokoelm" came to our camp, not wearing his Jewish badge. Lindner met him and ordered him to be shot immediately. I saw this being done. I have seen Lindner beating the worker Ritterman with a whip because Lindner asked him for money and Ritterman had none left."

2/ Jelik Ritterman: "I was in the labour camp Biezanow near Cracow from August 1942 to November 1943. Lindner was commander of the detachment "Ostbahn" in this camp. I have often seen him ill-treat prisoners. For instance, he forced them to hang by their hands from wooden bars for a long time and to do other exercises for punishment. Once he wounded a prisoner by shooting him in the leg and the man was taken to hospital. In April 1943, Dr Furman, who worked in the hospital of the nearby camp Frokoelm, came to our camp and was not wearing his Jewish badge. Lindner threatened him with a pistol and Furman tried to knock it away. Then Lindner ordered a "Werkshuts" man to shoot Dr Furman, but this man refused, so Lindner gave the same command to Leister. I saw this happen myself. In the nearby camp Frokoelm many Jews were shot, for instance Landau, Gumplowicz with his son, and at least ten other Jews, all of whom worked in the hospital. Lindner ordered the executions. Lindner said that he could get me a job in the post office and I paid him 500 zloty. Some days later he asked again for money but I had no more. Lindner beat me severely with a whip. Lindner made a habit of taking money and belongings from prisoners."

3/ Chaim Unger: "I was in the labour camp Biezanow in 1942. Lindner came to Biezanow as a railway engineer and became our camp leader. He brought concentration camp methods with him - he became chief of the Ukrainian "Werkshuts" who guarded our camp and marched us to work, he issued orders to them to beat the Jews, and from them on the "Werkshuts" behaved in a dreadful way to us, always ill-treating us on Lindner's orders. One night about 11 o'clock I heard dreadful cries of a woman... I immediately ran to the window and, together with other prisoners, watched the following: About a metre from my window we saw Lindner with a pistol in his hand, surrounded with his comrade and a certain Dr Turman. Lindner ordered 20 Jews to be shot because Dr Turman had tried to knock away Lindner's gun and had broken his glasses in the attempt. Often Lindner forced the Jews in the camp to come out of their barracks at night, completely nude, and made them do strenuous exercises in the open air for hours. Lindner robbed from us Jews money, valuables, etc. and sent them home to Germany."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.

b) ...

c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

[Dr Marian Muszkat.]

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1120

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

BELLIE, Johann - Farmer.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944-1945.
Utting, Ammersee.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment resulting in death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused had a young Pole, named Jozef Gruszecki, working as a forced labourer on his farm. Over a long period he ill-treated him, and finally beat him to death.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the under-mentioned witnesses in Utting on 3rd and 4th July, 1947. The witnesses gave sworn statements from which the following are extracts:

1/ Jozef Nokosak: "I was in Utting, Ammersee in 1943 and onwards and there met Jozef who was working as a forced labourer with the farmer Belle. Jozef was 25 years old... his father was a school teacher... In the year 1944 I was with Jozef all the time... Belle beat him terribly, especially on the 20th March 1944, the day after his name day, because Jozef had come home late the day before. Several times in the evening, when Jozef came home, Belle together with a policeman, beat him. (Before the Americans occupied Utting this policeman committed suicide by hanging himself.) Belle beat Jozef without any for Jozef was not lazy - he liked work and in all ways was a good man. The German population liked him.... Often he was beaten by Belle with a stick and could not move. The wounds were open for over a month, and he found it difficult to walk. I was away from Utting for some time and returned on 5th April 1945, from the American PW camp. I found that Jozef was dead and Maria Schaible from Utting told me that Jozef had been beaten so severely that he had left Belle but had been caught by the German police and put in the prison in Utting. Then it was said that he had committed suicide there, but it was sure that Belle had beaten him to death."

2/ Josef Schaible: "I have known Belle for 18 years. He is an unsociable and quarrelsome person, and he beat me and several other inhabitants of Utting. Now I will tell you how Belle treated forced workers. He employed one, a young Pole, Jozef, 25-26 years old, tall and strong, very decent and industrious and enjoying life. After being with Belle, Jozef looked a different person. Although he worked very hard loading timber and other work on the farm, Belle was always ill-treating him and threatening to beat him to death. He soon became changed so that we could hardly recognise him. Three times we gave him underwear and shoes and, for Sunday, I gave him an almost new pair of my trousers. After this the police sergeant warned me not to give anything to this 'dirty Pole' otherwise he would inform the Sturmführer. This police sergeant was a friend of Belle, who for this reason, treated Jozef as he liked. On one occasion Sepp (as we called Jozef) came and showed us his back, covered with bruises. He had been beaten by the police sergeant, ordered by Belle, for no reason. About another 6 or 7 times he showed us his body - always new bruises and marks. Another time he told me that Belle had threatened to beat and stab him to death, and he showed me a bleeding wound below his ribs where Belle had stuck a hay fork into him. ...Josef escaped from Belle and hid in a hayshed. At nights he came to us and other people who gave him food, but it was a terrible existence, for Belle and the police sergeant were hunting for him as they wanted to hang him. He was found and terribly beaten up, then taken to Utting prison where he died. We were told that he had committed suicide by hanging himself in the prison, but when the coffin was brought out of the prison, I asked Josef's Polish friends to open it and we found no traces of hanging, only his head and body covered with bruises and marks of beating."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) ...
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:  

(Dr Marian Luszkat)

Polish Representative on the UNwCC.
REGISTERED NOS.

1121 TO 1130
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH	CHARGES AGAINST	GERMAN	WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1121

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
SCHMATZ, Josef - Rapportfuehrer and SS Osoha.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1939-1942.
Flossenberg Concentration Camp.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Mass murder.
Ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused took part in mass-shootings of inmates of the camp (including Polish nationals). He also ill-treated them, in particular one who was in hospital at the time.

TRANSMITTED BY
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The following witnesses were interrogated during June and July, 1947, by the U.S. investigating authorities in Dachau. The witnesses gave the following sworn statements:

1/ Leo Loeffler: An inmate of the camp, stated that in late autumn, 1941, the detail-company could not go to their work-site because of fog and were, therefore, compelled to stay in their block. Accused came round the block and beat up everyone there, with a half-inch thick board taken from a bed. On another day, accused entered block 5, A-wing and upset all the beds there, which had just been made. Then he went into the day-room and beat many inmates on the head, with the result that they had severe head-wounds. In the year 1941, witness saw accused going often to the crematorium, where executions took place and was told by accused's orderly that every day he went there, he had to clean blood off accused's boots.

2/ Jan Krajewski: Also an inmate of the camp. Stated that accused was a roll-call leader during 1941-42. In the summer of 1941, two Poles tried to escape and as a result 45 Poles were shot. Accused participated in this shooting. A further 620 Poles, including witness, were ordered by accused to stay standing for over 48 hours without food or sleep, then were beaten and ill-treated for about 10 hours. As a result of this treatment, 12 of the prisoners were killed. In February 1942, after a Sunday roll-call, accused with another 33 man were very drunk and entered block 4 of the camp where there were about 260 prisoners, including witness. Accused and the other went round all the prisoners, giving each 5 strokes with a whip on the buttocks. There was absolutely no reason for this.

3/ Karl Lehner: In September 1941, witness was ill and lying in the dispensary of the camp. Also there was a prisoner named Paul Faust who, driven to despair, had tried to commit suicide by throwing himself from the rocks at a stone quarry near the camp and broke one of his legs and several other bones. The broken leg was amputated. One day accused came along with the camp-leader Aumeier. Aumeier said to Faust "Do you think that you can remain lying in the dispensary and eat yourself fat because of your self-maimed leg?" As he said this, accused produced a cow-hide whip and ordered the other people in the dispensary to cover their heads with their blankets (witness did not). Two male nurses put Faust on a table and accused beat him with the whip - at least 20 strokes. Witness was lying next to Faust and heard him moaning terribly. Some weeks later Faust was killed by an injection. Witness stated that he had seen accused often going to the crematorium - always on days when executions were taking place (the inmates knew of the executions because a red flag was put on the gate of the camp, and the bodies were seen being removed afterwards).

The accused made a statement in which he stated that during the year 1941 he participated in four executions of prisoners, during which Polish nations were always shot. However, he stated that he was present merely as a witness and did not carry a rifle. He also stated that he had often slapped prisoners, though not beaten them with a xxx cow-whip.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.

b)

c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

(Dr Marian Muszkat)

Polish Representative
on the UNWCC.
<table>
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<tr>
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<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMANS

CASE NO. 112

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

MILCH /or von der Milch/, Arnold - Oberkapo.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943-1944.
Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder.
Ill-treatment resulting in death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is known to have hanged several people in the camp, others he killed by beating them to death.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the following witnesses in Eichsfeld during June, 1947, and obtained sworn statements from them:

1/ Emil Konrad: Witness was in Grossrosen Concentration Camp and met the accused there, who was nicknamed "Tippel". Witness saw accused hang people on several occasions, although accused had no authority. In particular, witness mentioned a hanging carried out by accused on 22nd July 1943, in which the following four people died: Bruno Koez (from Berlin), Heinrich Hinz (a Pole), Eugen Kaufhold (Lithuanian) and Emil Jande (from Berlin).

2/ Zbigniew Marecki: Witness was also in Grossrosen. He saw accused frequently beating and otherwise ill-treating the inmates, several of whom died a short time after being beaten by accused. Witness saw accused hang a 14-year old Russian boy.

3/ Ludwig Brunner: Witness also in Grossrosen. Stated that accused was not a political prisoner, but wore green stripes and had been put in the camp as a common criminal. He boasted in the evenings of the embezzlements and burglaries which he had carried out. Witness had seen him on many occasions beating prisoners, and some of his best friends had died as a result of this ill-treatment.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.

b)

c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

(Dr Marian Muszkat,)

Polish Representative on the UNWOO.
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<tr>
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</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1123

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

(Not to be translated.)

SCHALL, Augusta /female/ - Blockälteste

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942-1945.

Oswięcim-Birkenau Concentration Camp.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment resulting in death.

Complicity in mass murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ill-treated the women in the camp by beating them and setting a dog on them. She also made selections for the gas chambers and so was responsible for the deaths of many inmates.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNTOO.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The following witness made statements on 2nd May, 1947, in the Juridical Department, Central Committee of Liberated Jews, Munich. The documents were handed over to the Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany.

1/ Henka Lessen: This witness was responsible for the arrest of accused, whom she saw at the railway station at Munich and pointed out to the police. Witness stated that from 16th December, 1942, she was an inmate of the Oswiecim-Budy camp and knew personally the accused, who was a block-chief. When witnesses and others arrived at the camp they saw two corpses lying near the gate. Accused pointed to these and said "Within a short time you will look like them." Accused beat the women with sticks and hit witness in the face, knocking out several teeth. Witness saw accused beat many women until they lay on the ground unconscious, and died a short time afterwards. The block under accused's command contained about 350 people and every week new transports of women arrived from the main camp Oswiecim to replace those who had died from ill-treatment inflicted by the accused.

2/ Rozia Kroumman: Both witness and her sister were in the camp. Her sister fell ill and asked accused if she might do lighter work. Accused replied by beating her so violently that she was unable to work. Then accused sent her to a gas chamber.

3/ Rachel Reinholt: Witness saw her sister violently beaten by accused, so that she was left lying unconscious on the ground after morning roll-call. Then another SS woman came on duty and seeing witness's sister on the ground, set a dog on her. Witness's sister was then sent to the gas-chamber.

4/ Sara Lebwohl: Witness along with her two cousins Blume Remerfeld and Cecille Remek were selected by accused to be sent to the gas chamber, although they were in excellent health. However, they were examined by an SS doctor and put back to work. Witness saw many women ill-treated by accused who beat them violently with sticks.

5/ Franziska Starobubski: Witness was in the camp with her mother, Esther Kirstein, and sister, Pella Kirstein. The accused sent both her mother and sister to the gas chamber, although they were in excellent health.

6/ Elisebeth Ariel: Witness stated that accused was never seen in the camp without a stick and she was constantly beating the prisoners. Many were left lying on the ground unconscious and then sent to the gas chamber. Witness's sister was severely beaten by accused who said, after the beating, that she (witness's sister) did not look well and sent her to the gas chamber.

7/ Lole Spieler: Witness gives the following illustration of accused's conduct - once, during roll-call, the accused beat two women Zelda Edelman and Estera Mayer. She then put them into the so-called "neutral zone" between two barbed-wire fences and told the SS guards to set a dog on the women, who were torn to pieces.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

b/

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

/Dr Marian Muszkat./

Polish Representative on the UMWGO.
KUBILOWICZ

Date Submitted: 30 OCT 1947
Decision of Committee I:
9: A
1-8, 10, 11 adjourned

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
Dr. Litwarski,

Reference Polish charge 66/77. It seems certain that the "3rd Skiitzaar Division" referred to in line 2 of page 1 (German) is the 14th SS Division, which was formed in Poland in 1943 from Polish and Ukrainian volunteers, and was stationed in Silesia.

According to the U.S. "order of battle", it was commanded by General Fritz Freitag (Brigadeführer).

I have consulted the war office also. Confirmation above. They have nothing about General Kasparski.

Yours,

[Signature]

21-10
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**GERMAN (OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN) WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1124**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.</th>
<th>All members of the 2nd Coy of the Ukrainian Army and 4th Coy of the 3rd Schuetsen-Division &quot;Halyczyna&quot;, in particular against the following persons:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. KUBIJOWICZ - SS Schuetsen Div &quot;Halyczyna&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. BELNYK - Col.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3. FYNDUS, eng.</td>
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<td>4. MARTYN -</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. BARANOWSKI Jaroslaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. FREYTAG - Gen.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>7. ZAPOROZEC, Michal</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8. SUSSKA, Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. KIRILCZUK, Patia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10. BARWINSKI, Colonel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. ZAPUSCIANSKI, Gen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: September, 1942 - February, 1944

District Samos in Poland, in particular villages Borek, Hamernia, Socha, Falikrowa, Huta Pieninska, Pawlow near Radziechow and Pawlow near Rejowiec.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

- Wanton devastation and destruction of property
- Complicity in deportation
- Systematic terrorism
- Putting hostages to death
- Complicity in mass-murder

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The above listed persons took part in organising — according to the instructions issued by the Hitlerite authorities — of U.P.A. (Ukrainska Powstanca Armia - Ukrainian Insurgent Army) and SS-Schuetsen - Galizien, later called "Halyczyna". Both were used for deportation of civilian Polish population, for destruction of whole villages and for murdering their inhabitants.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.
On 26/27th February, 1944, 4th Coy of a certain battalion of the SS-Schuetzen Division Galizien cordoned off a Polish village "Huta Piennioka", Srodeski District. The inhabitants of this village were herded in a church and then led to sheds where they were burned alive. Those who tried to take refuge at home were killed with knives regardless of sex and age (many women and children were thus killed). Approximately 500 persons were killed in this action and their homes set on fire.

On 10th March, 1944, both 2nd Coy of UPA and 4th Coy of the SS-Galizien cordoned off the villages Podkamien and Polikrowy and slaughtered their inhabitants (approx. 800 persons). Scores of persons were killed in the villages Pawlow near Jadzieszow and Pawlow near Rejowieo by the same companies for the sole reason that their inhabitants were Poles of catholic creed. The same happened in the following villages: - Socha, Borek, Hamernia and several other places in Zamosc District.

Murders of Polish civilians became so frequent that Himmler found it necessary to issue a special instruction which forbade murdering of civilian population unless specially ordered to.

As it transpires from the documents in the possession of both the Polish Institute of National Memory (Polski Instytut Pamięci Narodowej) and the Polish Main National Office for War Crimes, as well as from other documents, reports and evidence, the accused Kubijowicz, Melnik, Fyndus, Martyn, Suska and Baranowski were for both political education aiming at arousing of racial and national hatred towards Poles and for direct supervision of murdering of innocent people, putting hostages to death and setting whole villages on fire.
The Director of the "Instytut Pamięci Narodowej" Dr. Stanisław 11.11.2 in his report on the activities of both the UPA and the SS-Division-Galizien otherwise "Hanscom" stated that Kaspiański, Kabijowis, Col. Jesterny, Col. Susza, Lyndus, Martyn and Baranowski not only did nothing to prevent the crimes committed by their subordinates but took part in organising their units and in training the men for the purpose of annihilation and destruction of Polish villages and their inhabitants.

The Gefreiter Grzegorz Melnik during the interrogation conducted by the interrogating officer, JESSE, and in presence of Andusikiwicz, stated the following:

Grzegorz Melnik: - A Ukrainian from Poland. During the war was in the USSR and immediately after the German invasion volunteered for the German Army. He was attached to the SS-Galizien. He stated that during his service with the a/m Division he was constantly imbued with hatred towards Poles and was purposely urged to commit several atrocities on the Polish civilian population. Melnik himself as well as 19 other members of his unit were (4th Coy) awarded special orders for carrying out their duties which consisted of murdering civilians, setting their villages on fire and shooting at flying victims. Melnik further stated that his officer commanding, Capt. KIRYLCZUK Patia gave orders to murder civilians, burn the villages and fire at civilians who tried to escape from the burning sheds. The whole unit carried out those orders.

This statement was confirmed by ZAPROZEC Michalak.

The following persons gave evidence about murdering of Apolonia Bozek, the family of Usszej, about burning alive Buczakowa with her daughter, the family of Bełzow and Bełow in Suchowola, Anna Snyk, Marcela Pyrzak, Agnieszka Szałacka and hundreds of others Poles during burning and deportation to Germany for forced labour by 2nd Coy of UPA and 4th Coy of SS-Galizien:

A. Tkaczyk - Nowa Wieś
KR. Guza - Rosłop
J. Budzynski - Płock District
A. Więcek - Niellisz
M. Słękuc - Krasnobrod
Bogdan Krosinski - Szamoc District
Jan Gebala
J. Leszynkiewicz
M. Krol

and several other persons who were interrogated by the Polish Main National Office for War Crimes in Warsaw. The relevant detailed reports are being printed now in the 11th Part of Biuletyn No 2 of the Polish Main National Office for War Crimes.

In the possession of the Polish Main National Office for War Crimes are also original reports made by the chief of the security police in the District of Szamoc which describes the criminal activity of the accused units.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(a) The accused are responsible both as principals and accessories.
(b) — — —
(c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

(Dr. Magian Muszkat)

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
<table>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>3 Oct 1947</td>
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CARD'S CHECKED - LIST 65
# UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

## CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CASE No.</th>
<th>WAR CRIMINALS</th>
<th>CHARGES</th>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>POLICEMAN - POLIZEIOFFIZIER</td>
<td>Illegal arrests, murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as the chief of the Ordnungspolizei in General Government, was responsible for innumerable illegal arrests, round-ups, and mass-executions carried out by the Ordnungspolizei in Poland during the German occupation.

*Transmitted by The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The mission has interrogated the accused and obtained the following statements from him.

Moll Noting, member of the NSDAP since 1937, SS-Gruppenführer, stated the following:

"I have been in Poland twice. First 2.10.1939 until 16.12.1939, as an Oberst der Gendarmerie in Krakau, and then since 24th March, 1944, as a Befehlsleiter der Ordnungspolizei of the whole Generalgouvernement. The Ordnungspolizei consisted of both the Gendarmerie and the Schutzpolizei. I held the rank of a Generalleutnant and was in charge of production and organisation of the Ordnungspolizei. I know that round-ups in the street and mass-arrests, as well as executions were carried out by the Ordnungspolizei but I myself was not concerned with it."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. J. N. H. R. G. C./

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.
WESTPHAL, Otto
and 2

Date Submitted: 30 OCT 1947
Decision of Committee I: 1-2: A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 127 - 127 - 116

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

1. WESTPHAL Otto - Kriminalinspektor - German
2. LOTZ, Georg - Kriminal-Polizei-Beister - German

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

1941 - 1944 Chrszcow (Poland)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.


LOTZ: 1. illtreatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused Westphal was the head of the criminal Police at Chrszcow as such he ordered 7 Jews to be hanged publicly. Jews were forced to assist the execution. He was the terror of the town-illtreated Poles and especially Jews on every occasion without any reason. He is responsible for the deportation to the concentration camp Auschwitz of many Poles including 6 children aged 1 - 6. His accessory was Lotz, who took active part in illtreatment, is suspected of having caused the death of a Jewish girl for refusing his sexual intercourse. He received by fraud jewelry and valuables and was known for extorting statements under duress.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UWCC
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The following witnesses made statements on oath before the Criminal Police at Posen.

1. Salomon Rath
Westphal carried out searches that were not ordered by the Gestapo with a view of finding a pretext for arrests. In Feb. 1940 he ordered the following Jews to be hanged publicly for a simulated reason: Israel Fisch, Teisel Waldmann and one unknown Jew from Olkusch. All Jews were forced to assist the execution.

2. ROYAL Kühreich
Witness got several blows on the face from the accused. His wife was beaten by Westphal in his presence. She has been deported with her 6 weeks old child to the concentration camp Auschwitz wherefrom she never returned. Witness goes on illustrating a method of illtreatment adopted by him at Chrzanow the suspects having had knowledge of it. Out on the floor of the school in Chrzanow glassplinters were strewn on which Jews had to sit down. This way Eisig Zimmer and Gspel Singer hurt themselves so that they had to have their hands and legs bandaged. On a photo shown to the witness, same recognises without doubt Westphal as being the criminal.

3. Bernhard Kluger
Witness’s brother-in-law was struck by both Westphal and Lotz. Lotz tried to force Minna Kühreich, a beautiful Jewish girl to sexual intercourse with him. Upon her refusal he came to arrest her next day. She however managed to escape. Witness saw Lotz beating up a ten-year old boy, Krischa, on the street for unknown reason. Lotz and Westphal assisted the execution of 7 Jews. Lotz said: that first makes Jews “fairly lights” i.e. he has taken away all their jewelry. In return for vague promises he extorted valuables from Jews, who were later sent to Auschwitz.

4. Markus Holländer
Witness enumerates cases in which both suspects, especially Lotz, received bribes from Jews. Lotz was payed 2000 RM by Cilia Reich and for this Baruch Holländer was released from custody. The Jew Felscher was beaten by lotz to unconsciousness and was later sent by same to Auschwitz.

Further witnesses namely: Moritz Zimmer, Jakob Kippermann, Joseph Holländer, they all confirm the above charges against the accused.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused are responsible as principale
b) --
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. M. Musskat )

The Polish Representative on the UNYG
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish  CHARGES AGAINST  German  WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 427

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

SCHWARZ Karl - Lagerkommandant - German

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939 - 1945
camp for Polish slave workers at Hannover,
Davenstedtstr. 97

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Complicity in Deportation

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused as commandant of a camp of Polish slave workers illtreated cruelly workers, deprived them of their food rations, caused deportations into concentration camps and is responsible for the death of the Pole Bukowski Henryk and Przytula Jan, who on his initiative were sent to a penal camp, where in consequence of illtreatment and tortures they died.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

1. **GRZEGORZCH Renard**

   The witness was a slave worker in Hannover (Germany). He often came to see his friends in the camp at Davenstedtstr. 97, where Schwartz was commandant. He states, that Schwartz was known for his way of treating Poles. The witness while being in company of friends in the camp says that Schwartz reported them to the Gestapo, upon which the witness was put into the penal camp at Liebenstein. In said camp atrocities were committed on inmates. The Pole Bukowski was several times sent there on Schwartz's order and he finally died there tortured to death. The witness also states, that inmates of the camp where Schwartz was commandant got no sugar, white bread and the least of fat. It is obvious, that Schwartz stole their commodities.

2. **DKUGOCZ Ignacy**

   Witness was an inmate of the camp at Hannover, where Schwartz was the commandant. He states that on Schwartz's initiative the Gestapo was often called upon, whereupon people, whom Schwartz selected, were taken to a penal camp in which many of them died. Schwartz personally beat prisoners. The witness himself was beaten by him.

3. **NOZIBLICKI Josef**

   Also this witness states that Schwartz used to call the Gestapo, which on his instructions or hints illtreated Polish workers and often took them away to the penal camp, from where many of them did not return. Bukowski and Przytulak are also according to the allegations of this witness said to have been tortured there to death.

   Further witnesses: Zislonka Maria, Przywara Michał, Milecki Edward, Kowalski Antoni.

   All witnesses confirm the above charges.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal.
b) ---
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

( Dr. M. Muszkat )
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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**CARDs CHECKED: LIST 65**
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>MEYER Engelbert - manager of &quot;Maschinen Pappefabrik section East Carl Otto Wagner 158 Rinteln&quot; - Germany</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</td>
<td>1943 till April 1945 Rinteln - East Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>Illtreatment Complicity in imprisonment Illegal arrest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused as manager of Paper Manufacture Factory to which 45 Polish forced workers were allocated illtreated them, made them work 12 - 16 hours/day, refused them medical treatment, forced ill workers to work and caused the arrest by the Gestapo of some Poles who were put into prison.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the UNWCC

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file concerning the charge are in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

1. Lewandowski Franciszek
   Witness was a slave worker under the command of the accused. His 14-year-old son was recklessly illtreated by the accused. Upon the witness's intervention he was beaten and kicked in the chest and belly. Another time Lewandowski junior and a certain Jasnowski Stephan, aged 16 were again victims of the accused, whereby they received injuries in the hands, face and body. They were prevented however to see the doctor for treatment. In 1944 Meyer beat and kicked the 20 year old daughter of the witness to such an degree that same fell down on her face. Polish workers were not given any Sunday rest but made to work in the garden. The accused withheld their wages paying them 15.—RM often only 2.—RM instead of 60.—70.— RM

2. Dembiowski Stanislaw although not a worker of the same firm, he lived at the same camp - states:
   He used to beat Poles regardless of their age. As I drew his attention that he should treat Poles more leniently he passed me on to the Gestapo and consequently I was transferred from one prison to the other till I was liberated by the Americans. Although I was not subjected to him he imposed overwork upon me.

3. Frakowski says accused imposed punishments such as overwork for 14 hrs daily, withholding food rations. Then witness admonished him that he is letting them starve he had the Gestapo come to get him and so he was kept in gaol for 3½ month.

The continuance of the evidence laid down by a series of further witnesses reveals many more incidents of above quoted charges and confirmed fully those already made.

Further witnesses: Lewandowski Franciszek
                  Florczak Jan
                  Bartodziej Pawel
                  Gieb Jozef
                  Piotrowski Tadeusz
                  Kwiecinski Josef
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) 

(c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

( Dr. W. Muszkat)

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
SMOLENSKA, Stefania

Date Submitted: 3 Oct 1947
Decision of Committee I: A

CARDS CHECKED: LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 119

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
SMOLENSKA Stefania (maidenname Bering)
clerk of Labour Office (Arbeitsamt)
- German -

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1939 - 1944 Leczyca (Poland)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
1. Complicity in Deportation of civilians
2. Illtreatment

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.
The accused, as clerk of the Arbeitsamt at Leczyca took personally active part in apprehending Poles and contributed to their deportation to Germany for forced labour.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNECO
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

Witnesses in this case were interrogated by the Investigation Officer of the Regional Public Safety at Zeczyca.

1. MARCINIAK Jadwiga, living at Zeczyca stated: During the occupation the accused worked with the labour official Zeczyca. Together with members of the Gendarmerie she carried out round-up and caused the deportation to Germany of young Poles; also beat people on the street. In July 1943 she came to the dwelling of the witness and took away her daughter.

2. JEDRZEJCZAK Cecylia. The witness was a mother of 5 children. All of them were working. Despite this, she herself was summoned to the labour office by the accused and directed to work with a German woman. Owing to her ill-condition the German woman freed her from work. Consequently she was called upon again by the accused, who struck her with a ruler in the face when the witness told her about the facts. Henceforth the accused particularly applied pressure on the witness, sending an ill child of hers to Germany for forced labour.

The witness besides it states, that she saw the accused searching houses at night and taking young people along with her with a view to deporting them to Germany.

The witness STOLinski Joseph states similarly.

Note: Behring Stefanie became the wife of the Polish Sgt. Smolenski.
For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6703/P/6/1130

23 OCT 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish

CHARGES AGAINST

German

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1130

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

(Penke Adolf

born 17.2.92

burgomaster at Przesznica (Poland)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1944 in Przesznica (Poland)

and neighbourhood

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Mass-murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused as burgomaster at Przesznica from 1941 - 44 has shot about 200 Jews in the neighbourhood of their working-place without any reason. So he has shot e.g. Bemojan Griberk, Chil Cherezent and Hersch Rosental.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
But I still remember one day when he shot Chil Cherezentom, it was in summer 1941 likewise at the pond. Ch. tried to fetch Swedish turnips from a cant with a horse which passed the building-ground on the road. Adolf Frenske shot him with 3 shots at a distance of at first 20 metres, then 10 and then 5 metres, when doing that he was about 400 metres away from the road. Before that I myself have had the intention to fetch Swedish turnips from the waggon, but I saw however that Frenske was coming and I went back to my working-place. Ch. lived perhaps 20 more minutes and was then carried away from the spot where he was shot. I do not remember more details and I cannot give the names of the persons which were shot besides this.

I believe it to be absolutely possible that Frenske had murdered Hersch Rosenthal, the more because of the fact that Rosenthal was met on the road with a hen under his arm, from that may be taken for sure that he was shot by Frenske.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. This Mission is in possession of the statements of the following witnesses, interrogated by the Detective Office of the country at Stuttgart (Landesfahndungsamt):

1. Kaja Rosenthal: The unmarried tailor Rosenthal, Kaja, 35 years old and living at Stuttgart, Reinsburgerstr. 203 stated on 6.12.45:

20 days when being on a journey with the railway from Frankfurt to Stuttgart I have recognized the Adolf Frenske of Wulka/Poland to be the former burgomaster of Preuczno (Poland). I have learned from Jews which live in this village that Adolf Frenske has killed my father Hersch Rosenthal by 7 shots. As I have been told by inhabitants of that place my father on 9.6.1942, towards 10.00h. was met by Frenske on the road when carrying a hen under his arm. F. asked him where he had come from and what he was about doing. After this question my father fell down on his knees before Frenske and asked for mercy. Frenske answered only with cold and heartless words such as: "You dirty Jew, you may perish". Thereupon Frenske shot my father with 7 shots, I myself at that time have been a forced labourer in a saw-mill and have not observed all this.

2. Abraham Friedmann born on 26.3.25 at Kozienice, Poland, living at Stuttgart, Reinsburger Str. 203 was interrogated by the detective- Deptm. on 4.2.1946, he states:

In the summer of 1941 together with about 600 Jews I had to work at ponds in the vicinity of Wulka. The supervision of the works had the Polish-German (not German-national) Gauleiter. The house of Adolf Frenske, who was burgomaster at Wulka was just in the vicinity of our working-place, and Adolf Frenske several times a day came to the working-place. Mostly 2 or 3 gendarmes (policemen) who had uniform accompanied him whilst Adolf Frenske mostly wore a black dyed Polish military uniform with log-boots and a pistol which was in a light-brown leather bag buckled on.

I myself frequently have been a witness when Frenske shot Jews. In summer 1941, I cannot give the exact date, about 500 metres away from our working-place at the pond on Pawelice's plot of ground the Polish Jew Benjanin Gribnerk was shot by Adolf Frenske, G. had fetched a sack with 8-9 kg of potatoes and was met by F. when doing that. I stood about 50 metres away from both persons and heard that F. asked to G. with words like: "You must perish, dirty Jew". Before that F. had come from the rear and had asked what G. had in that sack and where he had got the potatoes from. G. still tried to offer money in order to save his life, but Frenske took his pistol with about the a.m. words and gave 2 shots from very nearness, and it is possible that he had pressed the pistol to G.'s right temple. The firearm had a long barrel, the pistol to G.'s right temple. The firearm had a long barrel, perhaps it has been a German army-pistol (08). The dead person was to bury by us near that scene. He still had 200.- to 300.-RI. in his possession.

Adolf Frenske shot the persons in the nearness always himself, I have never observed that one of the policemen or civilians (which accompanied him) took part with a firearm in the shootings. It was not allowed to bring the dead Poles to the cemeteries, commonly they were to bury forthwith at the spot. Valuing cautiously I believe that Frenske during his time as a burgomaster of Wulka in the time between 1941 until 1944 has shot about 200 Jews. Even if one was not a witness of the shootings almost daily one could hear from fellow-labourers that Frenske again had shot one or two of the Jews, which were working there. The "crime" of the murdered persons were that they got or tried to get bread, potatoes and other foodstuffs from people (also German-Poles) who lived in the nearness of the working-place. The street was about 400-500 metres away from the working-place where the houses of the place were.

In the autumn 1942 together with my father and my brother due to the instigation of Adolf Frenske I was brought to Auschwitz, and I believe that because of this occurrence I still live to-day. I do not know the other persons which were shot as I do not originate from Auschwitz, and as we were fetched together from various places. I only repeat that Adolf Frenske shot members of our building-department and I believe that if this got published dozens of German-Poles, Poles and Jews would announce themselves.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.

b) --

c) The case appears to be complete

Submitted by

( Dr. M. Nuczkat)

The Polish Representative on the UNROC
11/4
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Nos.
Registered
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1/3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>DICHERN Karl - Commandant of the SS Braunschweiger Blechwarenfabrik - German</th>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1941 - 1944 Braunschweig - Labourcamp</th>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Illtreatment  Deportation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused was commandant at the Labour camp of the Braunschweiger Blechwarenfabrik from 1941 - 44. In this capacity he beat and kicked Polish women that lived in the camp near the factory. Under the pretext that they were too long sitting on the water closet he beat and turned them out of there. He forced ill women to work and behaved improperly in the bath room while women were bathing there. Moreover he caused the deportation to a penal camp of Tomaszewska Leokadia and Danuta Oleniak.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused lived in Poland prior to 1939. Upon the entry of German troops into Poland they volunteered for the SS. As SS-men they waged at Kiszkowo, distr. Gniezno (Poland) as a result of which 40 Poles were killed either by shooting or hanging. About 20 Poles were sent to SS. They organised raids during nights on villages and beat and tortured Poles to unconsciousness. PFISTER Ernst even shot a Pole on the field at Budzewek.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused are responsible as principals

b) --

c) the case appears to be complete

Submitted by

( Dr. W. Muskat )
The Polish Representative on the UNJCC
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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**CARDS CHECKED LIST 65**
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused was a German gendarme in 1941 - 45 at Makow (Poland) and during the whole time he cruelly illtreated Polish population. He personally murdered several Poles, took part in all executions that took place. He moreover took active part in the liquidation of the Ghetto at Makow as well as in the extermination of cripples and seriously ill persons from the district Makow.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file concerning the charge is in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

The following witnesses made statements on oath to the investigating officer at Makow:

1. Fraczkowski Wladyslaw states that suspect was a policeman at Makow since 1941 till the occupation ended and as such he treated in a most contemptible way the local Polish population, beating and illtreating in an inhuman manner Poles. The witness himself was beaten by him in 1943 so that he shed blood. After the liquidation of the Ghetto some Jews still hid themselves inside the Ghetto, he saw personally that the suspect picked up 4 of them and killed them.

2. Fordobinski Josef knows the accused as a German gendarme at Makow since 1941. The accused distinguished himself from all other policemen by illtreating the local Polish population. After the liquidation of the Ghetto he searched for hidden Jews and if he succeeded to pick them up he conducted them on to the street and shot them. This way were killed by him the son of Fordobinski Lucjan and 5 others. The witness above this states that accused took part in all executions on Poles. In almost every family at Makow at least one member has been beaten by suspect.

3. Fraczykowski Stanislaw. In Sept. 1944 the following Polish citizens have been killed by accused: Jan Fordobinski, Marian Rabicki, Zygmunt Zareba, Kluczok, Boleslaw Stemkowski and another one. Witness goes on to illustrate suspect's participation in the liquidation of the Ghetto and confirms charges made above.

Further witnesses:

Rabicki Stephan
Michalska Czewsawa
Kurowski Franciszek
Wilczewska Helena
Kowalski Adam
RawXowski Boleslaw
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) 

(continued)

c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. M. Mazukat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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</table>

KRAUSE, Fred

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As member of the Selbstschutz at Nieszawa the accused arrested on 17.10.1939 the Pole Jan Sokolowski, who did not return since and it must therefore be assumed that same was shot.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file concerning the charge is in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

Translation in full of the statement made by:

SokoXowska Helena

On 17th Oct. 1939 two local Germans, namely Fritz Krause and Bruno Dobelaf came to my dwelling at Wielka Nieezawa, distr. Torun. They were armed with carabines, wore civilian clothes with a white band on the arm. I do not remember today if there was anything written on it. They took along with them my husband Jan Sokowalski. Both of them Ger-

mans were members of the local Selbstschutz. Where they led my husband this I do not know. I have no news what happened to my husband, at any rate he did not return home till now and was probably shot dead. I heard from the German bourgermaster Jan Heins and from one German woman, whose name I do not recall, that my husband was arrested because during the German - Polish campaign in 1939 he (greatly) made threatening remarks to German Air-Planes and cursed Hitler. The bourger-

master Heins Jan told me that my husband lives no more which gives me reason to suggest that he was shot. Since my husband was arrested I had no news from him and did not hear from anybody that he was put in to a concentration camp. From Katarzyna Sobezak, who escaped together with the Germans in Jun. 1945 before the Russian offensive and who re-
turned now I learned that Fritz Krause stays at present in the British Zone of occup. in Germany at Blender, distr. Verden (Province Hanno-

ver).

Katarzyna Sobezak resides at our village and can indicate details about the residence of Krause Fritz. The German Dobelaf Bruno was called to the Wehrmacht, what happened to him I do not know as he did not return from the Wehrmacht till now. The bourgermaster Heins Jan took no part in the arrest of my husband.

Additional statement:

The German Fritz Krause was during the German occupation a member of the organisation SA, which I say because he wore a yellow uniform of this organisation. In respect of Bruno Dobelaf I have no infor-
mation if he adhered to a hitlerite organisation because he was drafted to the Wehrmacht in 1940 or 1941. I do not nearer know the terms on which the German Krause stood with the Polish population. (Now follows particulars about the person's outward appearance)

signed Helena SokoXowska
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) --
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

( Dr. J. Muszkat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 113

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | BÖHLE Richard - director of sugar-factory - German  
SCHREIBER Karl - master of sugar factory - German  
WEBER Rudolf - master of sugar factory - German |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</td>
<td>1944 - 45 Solingen (Hegenstedt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Deportation, Illtreatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1944/45 about 60 Polish men and women were allocated for work to the sugar factory at Solingen where Böhke was functioning as director and the remaining two as masters. The way Poles and Russians were treated by the a/n resembled white slavery and was inhuman. Some regulations issued by Böhke such as "illness exists but above 39 ° of fever" or anybody not working on ground of illness will be withheld the food-ration throw a light on the offence. For slight contraventions Poles were locked up in a bunker where suspects flogged them. The accused illtreated Poles and sent many of them to the penal camp 22 Hallendorf.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCO
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file concerning the charge is in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

The following witnesses were interrogated by investigation officer of this Mission.

1. Goossens Thelma.
Since autumn 1944 employed at the sugar-factory Solingen/Holzmastet, where Bohlke was director and Schreiber and Weber masters.
About 100 Polish workers were engaged there and they lived in barracks inside the factory. Bohlke beat Poles for any "contravention" for example not greeting him or not standing up upon his entry — for this he beat in the face no matter if it affected women or children, whereas men were kicked. Work lasted 12 hrs but for not falling in with the schedule work of 20 hrs, was imposed. While checking on the barracks Bohlke beat up if anything did not suit him. A similar attitude put up the a/an masters in beating Poles for not standing up at their entry. There was a bunker (cell without windows) at the factory, where workers were looked up for 12 hrs if they did not meet the norm and were nothing given to eat. The delinquent was put into a basin trough and beaten till his skin turned bluish. In 1944 a lieutenant from the Warsaw Rising was tortured in the bunker so that he could not stand up on his own but he had to go to work. The feeding was very insufficient.

2. Sawmanowski Wacław — during the war since Oct. 1944 I worked at the sugar-factory at Solingen, where Bohlke was director. About 120 foreign workers among them 60 Polish workers were employed there. Bohlke treated workers inhumanly. A certain night my wife fainted at work. Bohlke was just holding his inspection when he saw her he kicked her several times. I know this from the narrative of my wife. Once a young Polish worker got ill. I personally called on the interpreter with a view of causing her to send for the doctor. I several times discussed it with the interpreter girl, who however declared to me that the director does not approve of any medical assistance. The Pole died several days afterwards in the barracks.

Further witnesses: Hauptmann Ida
Gniatowski Jerzy
Paniutowski Stefan
Lewicka Janina
Lewicki Wacław a.o.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal

b) ---

c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

(Dr. M. Muszkat)

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
PoBurek, Irig

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee 1
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30 Oct 1947 | A

CARES CHECKED LIST 65

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 436

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

PITRZEGK PRITZ - BLOCKALTESTER - GERMAN

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Dec. 1942 - 1944 concentration camp Stutthof.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder.
Illtreatment resulting in death.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused as Blockaltester at the concentration camp Stutthof in the time from Dec. 1942 till 1944 is guilty of murder of many Polish inmates of that camp. For beating prisoners with hard instruments as chairs, desks etc. he is charged also with severe illtreatment resulting in death.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file concerning the charge are in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

One witness stated on oath.

Micolayzen Rosa - statement in full.

I was put into a concentration camp because I was a Jew. In summer 1944 I came from a CC in Lithuania to Stutthof near Danzig where a concentration camp existed. I stayed at the CC Stutthof till Apr. 1945. At the CC Stutthof I made the acquaintance of Fritz Poburski, who at that time was "Block-leader" at that camp. In this block were only placed men and it was block 14 where people of different Nationalities were located — also many Jews. I was in the camp for female at block 30, which was only separated from the block for males by a wire-fence. I have often seen Poburski Fritz, the blockleader beating different prisoners from his block with footstools, chairs and leather-whips till the prisoners were dead. Personally I saw Poburski beating a Jew from block 15 to death. Poburski always moved about in the camp with a leather whip and on every occasion he beat prisoners. At the camp he had a lover called "Lena" who was Room Senior at the female camp Stutthof and who treated prisoners the same way as Poburski did i.e. she beat them. Poburski has many lives on his conscience, especially that of Jews.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.

b) — — —

c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. J. Muszkat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
von BRAUNSCHWEIG

30 OCT 1947

1-10: A for mass-murder.

11: A for pillage

CARDS CHECKED. LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST Germans WAR CRIMINALS

Case No. 15

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Hermann - Officer of Gestapo Tarnopol</td>
<td>3. Hermann - Officer of Gestapo Tarnopol</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Leks -</td>
<td>4. Leks -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reinech -</td>
<td>5. Reinech -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Riemann -</td>
<td>6. Riemann -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Emsyka - member</td>
<td>7. Emsyka - member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Liedke -</td>
<td>9. Liedke -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Palfinger -</td>
<td>11. Palfinger -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1943 Zbaraz (Poland)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Mass-murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The a/n formed a gang of first rank war criminals. In Aug. 1942 approx. 650 persons were deported from the Ghetto at Zbaraz to the extermination camp at Belzec. On 21.10.42 1200 persons were deported with same destination. On 7.4.43 the Jew Marian Frauenglas witnessed the deportation of 1200 persons. Braunschweig personally was in charge of this action. Participants in this extermination were the Gendarmes Grundwald and Liedke. In later executions distinguished himself Hudyja as Commandant of the Ukrainian Police. In the Tarnopol Region the principal in all executions committed there was Müller assisted by Hermann, Leks, Reinech, Riemann and Emsyka - all members of the Gestapo. Palfinger was in charge of the confiscation of property of Jews.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are partly in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

The following witness interrogated by Prosecutor of special Penal Court at Krakow made statement.

Dr. Marian Brunenschweig - statement in full.

In this case I refer to the written report made by me on 10/2/46 which I give the character of a statement designed for the court. Besides it I elucidate that in the Tarnopol Area in charge of the systematic liquidation of Jewish population was the chief of the Gestapo Tarnopol Miller and Gestapo officers under his command Hermann, Moeller, Radem, and beyond that a certain Ukrainian Knyst, nephew of a Russian count, who worked with the Gestapo and whose sort of work I do not nearer know.

Graf von Brunenschweig was since Sept. 1941 till May 1943 Landkommissar at Zbaraz and later in same capacity at Skaza. He had a Polish driver, coming from Zbaraz by the name of Nadeusz Zabrecki who carried him to all actions and who left with him for Berlin. Same could say much about these things. The assistant of Brunenschweig was Rieger, who took no direct part in the murder of the population. At first SS-men and later German gendarmes took part in the murders. I remember two such murderers the Wachtmeister of the German Gendarmerie Grundwald a tall, strong, blond man coming from Zos, and Miedke a very tall, broad-shouldered man with greish hair coming from the Polish portion of Pommerania. In later liquidations of Jewish population which were not mass executions but consisted in killing several or above ten persons took part Ukrai-"nian police-men. The commandant of the Ukrainian Police in the district Zbaraz was Hudyj and he is responsible for murders committed by the Ukrainian Police. I had a group photo which showed also two German gendarmes who took part in murdering Jews, I handed over this photo to the secretary Wulf of the Jewish Historical Commission at Krakow.

At Zbaraz the following actions took place during the German occupation:

1. In Aug. 1942 about 660 persons were transferred from the Ghetto Zbaraz to Bieko.

2. On 21/10/42 about 1000 persons were sent to Bieko.

3. On 7/4/43 I was an eye-witness, looking through a window of a house in which I hid myself when under the personal charge of Brunenschweig about 1000 persons were led out of the Ghetto and shot at about 17.00 hrs on the so called "wygon" 2 km behind Zbaraz. Brunenschweig afterwards organised a night-orgy for SS-men and Ukrainian policemen (a total of 20 persons). The costs had to be covered by the Zbaraz Jewish Council.

4. On 9/6/43 the remaining Jews were led out of the Ghetto and murdered on the same place about 600 persons.

Later sporadic rounds-up were held and several Jews who were strolling about different hiding places were apprehended. The Gendarmerie and the Ukrainian Police murdered them and buried near the castle Wisniowskich.

After the liberation of Zbaraz by the Red Army I was a member of the Russian War Crimes Mission and I took part in excavations. In such graves always some (kilkanascie) corpses were found.

After the action of the 7/4/43 the returning SS-men and Ukrainian Policemen came to know that under a bridge lies a little girl who during the escape fell from the wall and broke her leg. They towed her from under the bridge and killed her.

At that time I could perfectly well watch the action, as from the window where I lived I could well be seen whether and where to Brunenschweig went. He lived in the villa of the notary Sobci. Halfinger who was on duty at the Kreishauptmannschaft at Tarnopol was in charge of the collection of stolen goods from the murdered Jewish population from the whole area.

signed Marian Brunenschweig
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused are responsible as principals.
b) — —
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

(Dr. W. Muskat)

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>1156</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>1. Bock - SS-Standartenführer - German</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Klausing Karl - Hauptmann d.Schupo - German</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>1939 - 1940 - Kielce (Poland)</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Massmurder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illtreatment</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Major Bock was in 1939 and 1940 the head of III Police Batallion stationed at Kielce. He participated in illtreatment and tortures of Poles and ordered mass shootings at Kielce and vicinity. He was known at Kielce for his atrocities as "the tiger from Kielce". His aid - de-camp was Klausing who in the same period took part in illtreatment and tortures of Poles and took active part in mass shootings of Poles.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone. Statements from the following witnesses have been taken by Capt. Brown (CC 273 P.I.B.):

1. Erwin Schurary - witness lives at Hannover. He served during the war under Klausing and describes him as having been notorious for ill-treatment. He witnessed Poles being taken into a drill hall and flogged in some cases to death. This is said to have been commonly discussed in the town.
Witness states that just before Christmas 1939 25 people were led away from the camp to be shot. Orders came from Major Rock. Klausing knew about it.

2. Helmut Schreiber states that he was detailed by Klausing to take photos of executions of Poles. This he did on 5 - 6 occasions. K. always kept for himself the film from the camera and boasted that they have come out quite well. Once witness had to photograph the accused while he was posing like a hunter over the corpses of victims with a gun in his hand.

3. Grotha - Polizismiter - referring to the execution at Kielce explains that there were never more than 7 shot at a time, this was generally for illegal possession of firearms.

A further note on same page shows that Klausing is mentioned in the US Army list of Security Suspects.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused are both responsible as principals.

b) ---

c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. W. Muszkat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 159

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>ZANTZEN Robert - Wirtschaftsleiter - German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>During the occupation till 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Illtreatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Deportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The suspect was during the war till 1945 the economic manager in the district Turek, where he lived with his wife. He was very hostile towards the Polish population - he beat and ill-treated Poles on every occasion. Zantzen took active part in arrests and deportations of Polish population for forced labour to Germany. In this respect he was merciless.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file concerning the charge is in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

Witnesses were interrogated in Poland.

1. Przeor Josef states:
The accused lived in the district Turek since 1940. He took active part in the deportation of Poles, illtreating them on every occasion. In 1943 the witness himself who possessed an estate, was made by the accused a regular farm-hand and his daughter had to work in the kitchen. In 1944 he was beaten by the accused with a stick to unconsciousness because he was late for work. The same way was beaten his daughter. The accused belonged to the Partei and SS.

2. Sawanski Mieczyslaw states that accused was economic commissary for the district Turek. Accused was reckless towards Polish population and exploited it. On an estate which he took over from Poles he beat Przeor Josef, Pirogau MacZaw and a series of further Poles till they were bleeding. On every occasion the accused and his wife confiscated property of Poles for their own benefit.

Further witnesses confirm the a/h charges supporting them with more examples for his cruelty.

Firgau MacZaw
Karvick Jan
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) — — —
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. M. Muszkat )
The Polish Representative on the UNWGO
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Polish CHARGES AGAINST</strong></th>
<th><strong>German WAR CRIMINALS</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CASE No. 1140</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

(Not to be translated.)

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940 - 1945 "Eisenwerk Wülfel" Hannover |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Illtreatment |

References to relevant provisions of national law.  

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused was in the time from 1940 till 1945 in charge of the store of the iron works "Eisenwerk Wülfel" at Hannover. As such he ill-treated Polish slave workers working under his supervision, beating them during the work and ordering each time two workers to carry iron pillars weighing 200 kg.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

The Mission interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Jasiello Kazimierz - for 5 years till the end of the war he worked at the "Eisenwerk Wulfel" at Hannover. Where the accused was a foreman. The witness personally watched the accused beating, kicking and forcing prisoners to excessive work. Towards the Pole Ziukorski he behaved especially badly illtreating him in a cruel manner and literally beat and kicked him everyday.

2. Sikorski Jerzy states: The accused was a notorious enemy of Poles distinguishing himself by special cruelty and illtreatment. The accused forced us to such work that was beyond our strength e.g. iron pillars weighting 200 kg. had to be carried by 2 men. As I was engineer I was specially persecuted. He made me carry the iron pillar as described as on one and alone whereas on the other end two men were allowed. He pushed and shook me on every occasion saying that the Polish Intelligence has to be rooted out. Other Poles working under him were also beaten, kicked and illtreated in another way by the accused for instance Jesiowowski and specially Jaskiewicz. I know that Jesiowowski a boy of 20 overstrained himself from the work and nevertheless he had to go on working. I saw this.

Further witnesses who confirm above facts:

Rybicki Bronislaw
Przybylski Tomasz.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal
b) ---
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. M. Miszkat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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CARDs CHECKED LIST 05
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST Polish WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 141

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

PYSANCZYN Alojzy
born 10.6.1899
slave worker at the garage Schlüter & Söhne
Hamburg, Renselstr. 44 - 46

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

January 1942 at Hamburg

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Complicity in arrest

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Subject in 1942 denounced three of his comrades Szalanski, Plesinski and Gynza to the Gestapo, that they had criticised the German Government. The 3 comrades were sentenced to death by the German People’s Court at Berlin and executed owing to his denunciation and his statement as witness.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the UNWCC

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. This Mission obtained the own statement of the perpetrator.


I was from France in 1941 together with 3 Poles Jan Szalanski, Jan Plesinski and Antoni Gymza directed for forced labour to Germany. Plesinski got leave to France in 1941 - 42. When he returned, all four of us were arrested and transferred to the Gestapo at Hamburg. There we were beaten and suspected of spreading communist propaganda. I stated that I never was concerned in politics neither in France nor in Germany. Under pressure of beating I admitted, what also corresponded to the truth, that Szalanski, Plesinski and Gymza had communist ideas and particularly talked about it round the table that that criticised the German Gouvernment and military information which were transmitted by the wireless. I warned them, that Germany is not France. My statement made at the Gestapo were signed up by me and later I learned that Plesinski and Gymza were found to be in the possession of communist pamphlets which was the reason for our arrest.

On 11. March 1942 I was called as witness to the People's Court session in Berlin. There I confirmed my statement made to the Gestapo. The Court consisted of 5 Members. I do not know their names. The trial ended with the death sentence on Plesinski, Szalanski and Gymza.

I was heard as witness as I was released from custody after being interrogated by the Gestapo in January 1942 because there was no evidence against me.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) ---
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

( Dr. K. Muszkat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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</table>

CARDS CHECKED  LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1142

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | WILL Fritz - Camp Senior - German |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1940 - 1945 Labour Camp Ronnenberg near Hannover |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Attempt to murder, illtreatment, deportation, torture - illtreatment resulting in death |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused was in charge of the labour camp at Ronnenberg in the time from 1940 - 45. As such he illtreated Polish labourers in an inhuman way: beat them, put the dog on to them, shot from a revolver at them and deported to the Penal Camp at Lisbenau, where in consequence of bad condition 60 Poles died. He besides it tortured to death on the street a 14 years old Polish boy.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

Sworn statements of following witnesses:

1. Waclolewski Ryssard - forced labourer at Rottenberg where Will was camp commandant. Witness states that Will illtreated and tortured inhumanly Polish workers. Beating them with sticks and rubber truncheon, put a dog on to them and shot at them from a revolver. He several times fired at the witness but failed to hurt him. Will used to send Poles for no reason to the Penal Camp Lichtenau in which some of them died. Porzezynski died in that camp.

An incident is mentioned in which Will tortured on the street a 14 years old boy causing his death.

2. Barrocki Jan. Inmate of labour Camp at Rottenberg - says that Will illtreated and tortured Poles, who worked with German farmers and were not subjected to him. He deported many Poles to the labour camp Lichtenau where 60 of them died.

3. Seymantski Zygmunt - member of a/n camp - states that he saw personally as a Polish boy aged 14 was tortured to death by Will on the street. Witness states that without any reason the accused sent Poles to the Penal Camp Lichtenau where many of them died. Among others Porzezynski Henryk.

The following witnesses made similar statements all supporting charges of a serious nature such as torture, illtreatment e.t.c.

Glocklewicz Zygmunt
Kaliszkin - Frankiszek
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) ----
c) the case appears to be complete

Submitted by

(Dr. M. Husek)
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Polish WAR CRIMINALS**

**Case No. 113**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KLATT Fritz - Regierungsrat and SS Obersturmführer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(Not to be translated.)</em></td>
<td><em>German</em></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Jul. 1944 – Jan. 1945 Ciechocinek (Poland)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Pillage Deportation of civilians.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

In the time from Jul. 44 till 17, Jan. 45 the accused as temporary director of the resort Ciechocinek (Poland) member of the SS and Gestapo he committed robberies of various installations shifting it to Germany or destroying what remained taking out parts of machines. In same capacity he caused the deportation for forced labour to Germany of many Poles from his area. 38 great boxes containing parts of machines were shifted by him to Germany. Later at a meeting of the NSDAP of Poznan he issued instruction for reckless treatment of Poles. Also there he illegally confiscated Polish property and disappropriated Poles.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the UNWCC

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning these charges are in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

Witnesses were interrogated in Poland and made following statements.

1. Sagitteriusz Anna. According to this witness the accused came already in 1939 to the resort Ciecholesnek carrying out controls. He stayed there till 1945 being in the meantime appointed Director. As SS officer in the rank of a colonel he was seen there in company with Gauleiter Greiser and was on friendly terms with high ranking representatives of the NSDAP. He prohibited all Poles to use their language. He ordered to keep an eye on Poles, exploit them and if possible deport them for labour to Germany. On the accused order and initiative machines or their most demanded parts were stolen and removed to Germany.

2. Haiduk Jan. The witness was arrested by the Gestapo following instructions from the accused. Referring to the stealing of installations and machines, which constituted a calculated pillage. The witness states that Klatt packed 30 huge boxes containing valuables and parts of machines and shifted them to Germany. Further the witness points out that Klatt was a personal friend of Gauleiter Greiser. Klatt organised meetings of fanatic members of the NSDAP in which he issued instructions for an unconditional and rudish treatment of Poles.

Further witnesses confirm the above points.

Josef Budzinski
Edward Skoneczny
D. Koscielecki
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) - - -
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

(Dr. M. Muskat)

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1144

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
BUCHTHALL Max - Kreisrichter - German

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1940 - 44 Sopot (Zoppot) near Gdansk

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
1. complicity in murder
2. complicity in deportation of civilians

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.
The a/h was during the war "Kreisrichter" and "Stadtrat" at Zoppot. As such he embodied the highest executive authority. He is responsible for the death of Pawlik Piotr, Mrs. Frankowska and other who were on his order put into a concentration camp where they died. He issued orders to arrest and deport Poles. He persecuted Poles, gave them no work proving that he was in the highest degree hostile to Poles.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

A series of witnesses were interrogated by the investigator in Poland.

1. Kaminska Augustyna.
   Mr. Frankowski told me that he was together with his wife put in a concentration camp on Buchthal's order, who had the greatest say during the occupation. His wife died in the camp presumably at Potočine.

2. Beber Kasawary.
   The a/n was the highest authority in the area. He functioned also as Stadttrat in the municipality. The witness knows about the death of Pawlik Piotr caused by the a/n.

3. Pawlik Staniszowa.
   In 1941 my husband was summoned to the Gestapo at Gdańsk where he was kept 6 weeks and later shifted to the concentration camp Stutthof. I do not exactly know if the deportation took place on Buchthal's order. Same was hostile towards Poles. Whenever one came to him to get help in matters as release of relatives he called him "Polish pig" and chased him out of the office.

4. Trojanowski Franciszek.
   Buchthal acted to the detriment of the Polish population removing them from their homes and working places.

Further witnesses confirm the above:
Glonka Leon
Draheim Jadysław
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative; or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal

b) --

c) the case appears to be complete

Submitted by

( Dr. M. Musskat )
The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 175**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Bernhard SCHULZE- Kyoling (farmer) - German</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1940 - 1944 Hessen - Distr. Hamm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Illtreatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Deliberate Starvation</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused employed on his farm at Hessen distr. Hamm in the time from 1940 - 44 two Polish forced labourers Dzieciałowski, Antoni and Kwiatkowski Zpofesław. The latter accuses the suspect of cruel illtreatment on many occasions and deliberate starvation of Dzieciałowski which together resulted in the psychic come down of same and in considerable loss of his senses and health.

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the UMONC

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning these charge are in possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

Witnesses interrogated by us made following statements:

1. Dzieciałowski Antoni - states under oath that while working at the farm of the accused he was the object of illtreatment and bad feeding from the part of the accused. In 1941 he was taken ill at the stomach, but the accused impeded him to see the doctor. When finally he gave way he ignored the medical certificate which released him from work for a few days and directed him to work in the woods. Upon the Pole's pointing out that he should not work the accused started to beat him on the whole body so that marks left all over the body and he was bleeding from the nose. Thus the Pole visited the police which on its part beat him again with a rubber truncheon on the back, because his farmer informed the police beforehand. On that day he got nothing to eat. Apart from this the farmer beat him systematically in the whole period of his stay there, beating him like an animal and insulting him.

2. Kwiatkowski Bolesław - worked together with Dzieciałowski and witnessed all cases of illtreatment. The witness confirm the above quoted incident of sadistic illtreatment from the part of the farm on his friend. He furtheron describes the consequences of such illtreatment as having caused in connection with a deliberate starvation the mental and physic ruin of the Pole, who lost partly his memory and looks like an ill man.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) --
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. \( \gamma \) Musskat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) ---
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. Y. Munsat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Cards Checked</th>
<th>List 65</th>
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<tr>
<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Polish CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 114**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>WALTER Anton - Master of the factory - German</td>
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**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

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<tr>
<td>1939 - 1942 Miłocz (Poland)</td>
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**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

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<tr>
<td>Murder, illtreatment</td>
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**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The a/n as master of the Polish Air-Plane-Works at Miłocz (Poland) in 1939 - 42 took part in committing murder of Polish Jews and illtreated Polish citizens.

In 1943 at Gavensberg he took part in the hanging of the Polish POW WALERA, giving at same time orders to members of the execution-platoon.

---

**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the UNWCC

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*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The file concerning the charge is in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany.

The following witnesses were interrogated in Poland and statements taken from them:

1. Trapis Josef - was employed by the Air-Plane-works at Mielsc, where the suspect was master. He knew same for brutalities towards Polish workers, beating, kicking and calling them "Polish pigs". Witness himself got once a blow in the face from the suspect for standing with his bike on the footwalk. The suspect was fond of pushing people about and kicking or beating them.

2. Dudek Stanislaw - Witness worked under the suspect. He saw the suspect beating and kicking the Pole Sobudski Jan. Within the area of the factory a labour camp for Jews was set up. There the suspect brutally tortured Jews and on 8-3-42 witness saw him shooting on Jews at the street. The suspect later boasted that on that occasion he shot more than 30 Jews. He was till the very end of 1944 as master entangled in every kind of atrocious illtreatment of Poles and especially Jews.

3. Kowalski Edward - also refers to the pacification-through-terror of Jews which took part on 8-3-42 at Mielsc when the suspect was seen by him running about the streets and shooting at Jews. Thereby he showed no mercy in respect of children or women. On the factory he delivered Jews for trifles to the Gestapo on account of alleged sabotage which terminated in the death of the affected Jews.

4. Gabler Julia - gives evidence as to the deliberate murder of her husband by the suspect. Although adjudged by a doctor as incapable of working due to eye-failure the suspect made him work hardly. The testimony which the suspect issued for him qualified him as saboteur which was the reason for his shooting by the Gestapo.

Further witnesses fully support and confirm above statements:

Stanislaw Wrasene
Jan Sobudski
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) the accused is responsible as principal
b) — —
c) the case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

( Dr. Muszkat )

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 Nov 1947</td>
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R. W.    CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1147**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ermolajew, Arno - Präsident des Sondergerichtes in Danzig</td>
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<tr>
<td>/Sorau, at present Sorau, Kreis Prenzlau/.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1936 - 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gdańsk /Danzig/</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused as chairman of the so-called Sondergericht passed death sentences on three Poles, two of them prisoners of war, for deeds committed in Poland 1936 - 1939 which did not justify a death sentence.
The accused caused death of two prisoners of war, Tadeusz Szolgowski and Antoni Kaziatian and another Pole,树叶 Smelko under the pretence of a court sentence. The sentence was illegal which is proved by the following facts: the Poles were tried for deeds committed on the territory of the Union Republic (Ukraine) and in the years of Polish independence (not under the occupation/1939-1939. The deeds - causing bodily harm - did not justify a death sentence. The accused/two of them/ were prisoners of war and could not be tried by a Gericht not any other court.
The following documents are in the possession of the Polish Main National Police for war crimes in Warsaw:

1. The indictment served by the prosecutor at the Sondergericht in Danzig on 18th December, 1941, against Wacław Szeligowski, Jerzy Smalko and Antoni Kasztelen, which states the following:
   a/ At the time when the indictment was served Wacław Szeligowski was a prisoner of war
   b/ The above-mentioned police were accused of acts committed in 1939 - 1940 in Poland (Silesia)
   c/ The above-mentioned accused beat up severely four German detectives during interrogation (the Polish were members of the Polish police force)

2. A letter of the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht dated 20th July, 1940, which states that Antoni Kasztelen was a prisoner of war No 6276 and was "released from custody" and placed at the disposal of the State in Danzig.

3. The verdict of the Sondergericht dated 13th January, 1942, which states the following:
   a/ T. Szeligowski, A. Smalco and A. Kasztelen were sentenced to death
   b/ The investigation proved that the accused caused bodily harm "wider geschiehlichen Sondergerichts" with the intention of getting information and not of killing
   c/ The chairman of the Sondergericht who passed the sentence was Dr. BAUEHDL.

The Landgerichtsrat, Dr. Preuss, member of the Sondergericht stated the following:

"I appeal for amnesty in the case of the accused Kasztelen. During the interrogation the accused only hit the interrogated person but that was all. The witnesses interrogated so far stated that the accused was far the best in the Polish police. Finally I have to add that the accused was in a forced situation as he had to obey orders of his superior officer, Major Mintel''.

Signed: Dr. Preuss
Landgerichtsrat
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. Halim Husseini/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.O.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>6 NOV 1947</td>
<td>A (See Minutes)</td>
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R24, CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
DELEGACJA POLSKA
Do
Konf. Narodów Zjednoczonych
dla Spraw Zbrodni Wojennych

POLISH DELEGATION to the
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Ref. No. 3111/47.


DELEGACJA POLSKA
Do
Konf. Narodów Zjednoczonych
dla Spraw Zbrodni Wojennych

POLISH DELEGATION to the
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Ref. No. 3111/47.

Dear Miss Sirey,

The following is approximately Dr Piotrowski’s statement to Committee I, regarding Polish charge No. 6764/P/G/1148, JAECKEL, Gerhard - Oberleutnant der Schutzpolizei:

"The accused himself admitted having been in charge of a unit fighting against the partisans and that those partisans were shot in accordance with Himmler’s order, which the accused knew. He further admitted knowledge of tortures inflicted upon the partisans and said that, although he participated in actions directed against partisans, he denied having been personally responsible for shooting anybody."

Yours sincerely,

/Marian Muszkat, LL.D./
Polish Delegate to the UNWCC.

Miss E. Sirey,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

(Not to be translated.)

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.

1943

Mlinów, Piotrówka and Palankowice, Lublin District

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 114B

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST.

Complicity in illegal arrest

Complicity in mass-murder

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as an Oberleutnant der Schutzpolizei and adjutant of the officer commanding battalion, Vogel Georg, participated in numerous penal expeditions as a result of which many Poles were shot or passed to the Gestapo.
The sadistic ritual was largely used by the Gestapo for their purposes of intimidating the masses, carrying out round-ups and fighting the so-called "conquests". Such operations, as described in this case, were primarily directed against the partisans, but actually innocent citizens were arrested, executed and tortured. The accused himself admits that he knew about the orders issued by Hitler which ordered arrests, rude treatment and executions of partisans. He further admits that he knew that people were tortured during the interrogation by the Gestapo. Nevertheless he stayed on in his unit and carried out all orders passed to him by his superior officers.
The files containing this charge are in the possession of the Polish War Crimes Mission in the British Zone of Germany. The Mission interrogated the accused and obtained the following statement from him:

**Parpard JAKOBNY** stated the following: Arrived in Poland on 16th April, 1943, Zablin, and was attached to 1st Battalion, 32nd Police Regiment /Sonderpolizei/ as an adjutant to the officer commanding battalion, Jacob Vitellini. In this capacity remained until July, 1943. The chief occupation of the battalion was to fight the "sendits". The combined forces of the Gestapo, the SSF and the said battalion of the Sonderpolizei carried out about 20-30 operations against the "sendits" in the Lublin area. During the operations about 70 persons were shot and many more handed over to the Gestapo. The accused admits of having participated in these operations but denies shooting anyone.

The Mission has files No 260/47 which contain a detailed list of dates, places and results of actions carried out by the battalion in question /according to the evidence given by the accused/ during the period 15 April, 1943, to 15 July, 1943. As it transpires from the list the number of the dead persons amounts to 169 and of the persons handed over to the Gestapo to 1560.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as accessory.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/DR. MARIA HUSSEIN/

The Polish Representative on the U.N. C.C.
UNIFIED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST UKRAINIAN, WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 1149

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

KOHOL, Anton - SS Untersturmfuehrer.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941.

Buczacz, Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Mass murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused organized and carried out extermination actions against Polish Jews. During these actions many thousands of people were killed.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The following witnesses were interrogated by the American authorities at Stuttgart, in July, 1947, and statements were obtained as follows:

1/ Fabian Strauber: "I lived in Buczacz before the war and Korol also lived there. Even before the war he belonged to the Ukrainian terror organization which fought against the Poles. When the Russians occupied East Galicia he collaborated with them, but when they learned about his activities they were going to arrest him. However he escaped to the German authorities. This was in the year 1940, and his wife and child stayed on in Buczacz. In 1940, a German car with high-ranking officers, German but wearing Russian uniforms, came to his house and took his wife and child to Germany for safety. When the Germans occupied East Galicia after the German-Russian war broke out, Korol appeared in Buczacz wearing SS uniform. I believe he was an Untergauleiter, but I was not sure. But I know certainly that Korol organized the Ukrainian police and state administration - this was generally known in Buczacz. In July 1941, Korol had police supervision over Buczacz and the neighbourhood, and he issued all orders. During this time murdered Jews were brought from the surrounding countryside into Buczacz and I saw one woman whose breasts had been cut off by Korol's order - she died a few hours later. At the beginning of August, Korol carried out an action against the Jews. All Jews between 12 and 50 had to appear at the market square where the most beautiful and healthiest ones were selected to be shot. A unit of the German army passed at the time and the officer in charge ordered Korol to release the Jews but he refused and later obtained permission from the occupation authorities to carry out the action against the Jews. Korol pretended that the Jews were allied to the Soviet. The action was carried out at the end of August 1941, directed by Korol and assisted by SS. 4,500 Jews and 30 Poles were shot. I escaped by crawling out through a fence. In 1942, a Jewish physician, Dr Bienewald, was anxious to escape and Korol offered to help him if well paid. Dr Bienewald paid him and was to help him to escape through the Gajowka forest. That night the doctor, his wife and grandchild who accompanied him, were all found shot in the forest..."

2/ Mrs Fani Strauber, nee Ginsberg: "I lived in Buczacz until the place was liquidated, i.e. the beginning of 1943. The Ukrainian Anton Korol belonged to the SS and was usually wearing SS uniform. Korol and other Ukrainians participated in every action, only a few Germans were present. There were altogether six actions against Jews - all carried out by Korol and the Ukrainians. My sister Gizela Ginsberg was wounded and arrested in the street during an action. She was in prison Korol came there and gave orders to shoot all the wounded. However, she escaped with the help of a friendly guard. This was at the end of 1942. All the other wounded died in prison. At the beginning of 1943 I personally saw Korol taking people to the place of execution. He had a pistol and an axe in his hands..."

3/ Mrs Sabina Goldstein, nee Sassner: "I lived in Buczacz until we were liberated, i.e. in 1945. I was present at all evacuations which took place there. I have seen Anton Korol, a Ukrainian, at the first action. He was accompanied by several high-ranking German officers. He directed and took a personal part in the evacuation to the extermination camp Belzec of 3,500-4,000 Jews. I was one of the people who were driven from their hiding-places, collected on a large square, then packed into a railroad car. I heard other Jews whisper "Korol is here." I managed to escape by breaking the window of the car and jumping out with my sister..."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.

b) 

c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: (Dr Marian Muszkat.)

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
KOPF, Wilhelm

1543

Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1947

A for ill-treatment and pillage

48 Reconsideration: adjourned

Suspended from list (see Minute No. 131)

48 Reconsideration adjourned for three weeks (see Minute No. 135)

1948

KOPF removed from list of war criminals (see Minute No. 140)

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

PFS CHECKED LIST 80
LOWER SAXONY CABINET RESIGNS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BERLIN, MARCH II

Dr. Kopf, the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, and his Cabinet resigned this afternoon. The parties in the coalition Government had failed to agree on a Bill for land reform and resettlement within the framework of the British Military Government ordinance for the zone. After consultations with the President of the Landtag and the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, the largest party in the Landtag, the Regional Commissioner, Brigadier Lingham, this evening asked Dr. Kopf to form a new Government.

Dr. Kopf recently came into the news as a result of the demand of the Polish military mission here for his extradition as a war criminal. Although the Polish charges were regarded as having been already refuted, they were investigated by a judicial committee, and Brigadier Lingham announced yesterday that there was no case for Dr. Kopf to answer. He added that he was allowing the Polish representatives another four weeks to produce further evidence which they claim to have.
Draft of a statement which might be issued either in whole or in part by the United Nations War Crimes Commission should there be any adverse publicity in regard to the recent decision to remove Wilhelm Kopf's name from the list of war criminals. (If there is no adverse comment then the ultimate announcement of this decision could be put very much more briefly).

In November, 1947, the competent Committee of the United Nations War Crimes Commission received an application from the Polish Authorities that the name of Wilhelm Kopf should be placed on the Commission's list of war criminals. As the summarised evidence of three Polish witnesses appeared to establish a prima facie case of ill-treatment and confiscation of property, Wilhelm Kopf's name was duly listed.

In January 1948 the British Authorities in Germany expressed the hope that this decision might be reviewed. They pointed out that, before Wilhelm Kopf became Minister-President of Lower Saxony, his political antecedents as well as his record during the war had been thoroughly investigated by the Authorities of the British Zone and had been found satisfactory.

On the principle audiatur et altera pars it has always been the practice of the Commission to review cases when substantial evidence for the defence is forthcoming in rebuttal of the evidence on which an accused person was originally listed. Moreover the competent Committee were not aware when the case first came before them that Kopf's conduct during the war had already been fully investigated by the British Authorities in Germany. The case was therefore carefully reviewed in the light of all the evidence submitted both from the Polish and the German side and on March 25th the Committee decided, by majority vote, to remove Wilhelm Kopf's name from its list of persons accused of war crimes.
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29th May, 1943.

I am very much obliged to you for the further papers that you have sent me in connection with the case of Wilhelm Kopf. I understand that the decision of the Extradition Tribunal has not yet been published but we are hoping to see a copy of the decision when it is eventually issued. The Commission now, I need hardly say, no longer exists, and it would not help anyone if I were to express any view which could only be my own personal opinion if I gave one.

It has always been a pleasure to work with you and I shall be glad at any time to hear how you are doing.

WRIGHT

Colonel M. Muskat,
Polish Embassy,
47, Portland Place,
W. 1.
Further to the statement which I made regarding the case of Kopf /No 68/399/ at the meeting of Committee I on 31st March /minutes No 141/ in which I strongly protested against the decision to remove Kopf's name from the list of war criminals, I enclose herewith further evidence which provides ample justification for the stand which I then made.

The Polish charge No 6766 against Heinrich Wilhelm Kopf, accepted by the Commission in November, 1947, as a result of the fact that a prima facie case of the perpetration of war crimes had been established and which was followed by the appearance of Kopf's name in the Commission's list of alleged war criminals, was based on the following facts:

1. The commission of the following crimes against humanity /art. 11, par. 1/c and 2/a of Law no 10/:

   a/ in Sadora, Poland, between 1940 and 1945, the accused ill-treated his slave workers Edward Miare, Karol Nyhel, Jan Miare and Karol Karwe.

   b/ in Łękce, Poland, in 1941 and 1943, the accused ill-treated Franciszek Biernacki, Bolesław Kucharski, Ignacy Mielecki, Leon Zylikowski and other unidentified Poles, in that he assaulted and beat them.

   c/ in Łękce, Poland, in 1941 and 1942, the accused took part in the expropriation of property and eviction of Bolesław Kucharski, Ignacy Mielecki, Adam Staniszewski, Józef Suchanski, Antoni Lorecki, Samuel Gendel, Bronisława Rogaczewska, Karol Rudnicki, Adam Kulakowa and other unidentified Polish citizens, both gentiles and Jews.

   d/ in Łękce, Poland, in 1941 and 1942, the accused participated in the deportation of the Jew Szlomek, the gentiles Bolesław Kucharski, Wacław Królik, Ignacy Mielecki and other Polish citizens, both gentiles and Jews.
2. The commission of the following conventional war crimes
/Art. II, par 1/b and 2/a of Law No 10/: in Sadowa, Poland, between 1941 and 1944 the accused took part in the pillage and plunder of public and private property and as chief of the HTO in Lubliniec
/which carried out confiscation of property/ was responsible for the planning and organization of the German economic policy towards the civilian population, a policy which was contrary to international law and the usages and customs of war.

The above-mentioned facts have been confirmed by the statements of 12 witnesses, by a picture showing Kopf in command of a deportation transport and by 3 letters from German banks which showed that Kopf, in his associate, Behne, had had extensive experience in the trusteeship and taking over of confiscated foreign and, particularly "aryanised" property long before 1939.

In the meantime the British Extradition Tribunal in Hamburg, whose decision has not yet been published, during the hearing of Kopf's case on 7th April, was satisfied to state that the present prime minister of Lower Saxony, Heinrich Wilhelm Kopf, is the same man who is accused of the alleged criminal activities in Krzepice and Sadowa and who is, undoubtedly, responsible for, at least, the commission of minor offences and who was a member of the criminal organization HTO.

Enclosed you will find copies of the following documents which have been recently received in this office and which provide further proofs of Kopf's guilt:

a/ As the chief of the Treuhandstelle Ost in Chorzów, in the years September 1939-1940, Kopf illegally confiscated the shop of a Polish citizen, Słabota Szól, and other flats and shops belonging to Polish citizens.

b/ In his capacity as the chief of the Treuhandstelle Ost in Lubliniec, during the period 1941-1944, Kopf illegally confiscated the property of Polish citizens/ residents of Lubliniec area/ and ordered their evacuation and/or deportation.

c/ In his capacity as an officer of the Treuhandstelle in Katowice, on 28th October, 1942, he ordered the confiscation of a grocery, property belonging to Nikołaj Zoch of Panki who refused to join the Volksdeutsche.

d/ In his capacity as the chief of the Treuhandstelle in Chorzów, Kopf plundered antique furniture belonging to the director Kicinski and pillaged valuable pictures which he found in the deserted flats of other Polish citizens.
The counts of this indictment are based on the following documents:

a/ A copy of the confiscation order, signed by Kopf, and bearing the date of 28th October, 1942.


c/ A copy of a letter from the Grunstueckgesellschaft fuer die Provinz Ober-Schlesien, dated 9th February, 1944.

d/ A copy of a letter from the barrister, Dr. Pawelek, dated 6th March, 1944.

e/ A copy of a letter, written by Kopf, dated 16th May, 1944.

f/ A copy of a Verichtsbeschlus, dated 19th May, 1944.

To leave unpunished the criminal deeds committed by Kopf in Poland during the occupation and to accede to his holding the position of the prime minister of Lower Saxony, the chairman of the joint German Landererrat and the German delegate to the recent conference on Marshall’s plan in Paris, can only be considered as contrary to justice and dangerous to collective security and the maintenance of peace.

In view of these facts as well as in consideration of all other facts as stated in the enclosed documents, the listing of Kopf as a war criminal and his being brought to justice seems perfectly right and justified.

(Signed)

(Dr. Marian Huszkat)
The Polish Commissioner on the U.N.W.C.C.

On 29th April, 1947, in Katowice, the deputy prosecutor S.A.J., 
Honér, acting on behalf of the Provincial Commission for the 
Investigation of German War Crimes in Poland, assisted by the 
recording clerk, Wódyaszów Cieśna, interrogated the under-mentioned 
Witness. The witness, after having been reminded of the penal 
responsibility for the submission of false evidence, stated the 
following:

Name and Surname: Miłosz, Zó slow
Age: 42
Name of the parents: Józef and Florentyna Nowo
Place of residence: 29, Hauücki St., Chorzów
Occupation: Housewife
Religion: Roman Catholic
Nationality: Polish

"In anticipation of the possible repression on behalf of the 
Germans /my husband was a Polish insurgent/ I left Chorzów for 
Kuzimierz Wielki, Nalcz District, shortly before the outbreak of 
the Polish-German war.

Then the greater part of the Polish territories had already 
been occupied by the German, I returned on 13th September, 1939, 
to the flat and shop I had left behind in Chorzów, 50, Wilności 
Street. Here I found my flat and shop closed down and marked: 
"Trouhandstello". At the head of the Trouhandstello stood Wilhem 
Kopf. I was admitted to my flat, the shop however, was taken over 
by the Trouhandstello. The officials of the Trouhandstello ordered 
me to help them in drawing up the estimate of my shop. Notwith- 
sanding the fact that the Commission, which consisted of two members 
of the Trouhandstello, had estimated my shop and goods at 35,000 RM, 
Kopf ordered to reduce the sum to 4,600 RM. This sum was deposited 
by the German authorities at the Chorzów Court. Whenever I went 
to Kopf to complain about the low rate of the estimate as well as 
about my shop, I was usually greeted with the following words: 
"Sie vergessen, wir werden nicht lernen die deutsche Obrigkeit zu 
hassen". During my last visit to him, Kopf was markedly irritated and 
after having insulted me, he lifted the receiver and called the 
Gestapo. Immediately a Gestapo officer came to the Trouhandstello, 
arrested me and took to the Gestapo headquarters. Here, after having 
been interrogated, I was released on condition that I would leave 
the Upper Silesia within 8 days.

I further state that in his capacity as the chief of the 
Trouhandstello in Chorzów, Kopf deliberately closed down all Polish 
shops in Chorzów and illegally confiscated all stores and goods 
which were found therein."

Signature:
/- Miłosz, Zoslow
/- Tonnor
/- Cieśna
Translation of a Statement

On 2nd April, 1947, in Chorzów, at 14.00 hrs, the officer of the 
Investigation Section of the M.O. in Chorzów, Ratajczak, acting on 
behalf of the deputy prosecutor, Miklus, Prosecutor of the District 
Court in Chorzów, in accordance with the art. 235 - 240, 258 and 
259 of the KIX and the art. 104 of the KIX concerning the penal 
responsibility for the submission of false evidence, interrogated 
the under-mentioned witness:

Name and Surname: Jan Dinges
Names of the parents: Józef and Maria, née Jelgański
Date and place of birth: 22.10.1901 in Żywiec
Religion: Roman Catholic
Occupation: Merchant
Place of residence: 9, Wolności St., Chorzów
Nationality: Polish

"According to the instruction of the former president of 
the town Chorzów, my tobacco-shop at 9, Wolności St. in Chorzów, 
was taken away from me and handed over to a German, Paul Wernor, 
the owner of a restaurant at 96, Wolności St., Chorzów. All the 
goods which were found in my shop were taken away by Köpf together 
with the above-mentioned German, Paul Wernor. I know also that 
Köpf was specialised in settling Germans in shops and stores which 
had been previously owned by Poles. That is all that I know."

Signatures:
/-/ Dinges
/-/ Ratajczak
Chorzów, 3rd April, 1947, 20.00 hrs.
The officer of the investigation section M.C. in Chorzów, acting on behalf of the Deputy Prosecutor Nikis, Prosecutor of the District Court in Chorzów, Ratajezok, in accordance with the art. 238-240, 259 and 268 of the KPI and the art. 104 KPI, interrogated the under-mentioned witness:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Surname</th>
<th>Jan BOLECHOWSKI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Names of the parents</td>
<td>Tadek and Anna, née Trochowska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of birth</td>
<td>10.8.1903 in Bierzowy, Świdnicki Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of residence</td>
<td>80, Górowskiego St., Chorzów</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"I know that in 1939 Heinrich Kopf came to Chorzów from Germany and become the chief of the Tropodoustello /trusteeship office/.

His assistants were: Bartosz and Rockstein of Wielkie Hajduki.

Kopf lived in Chorzów, Piatowska St 16, and the Tropodoustello offices were situated in Pilsudski St. As the chief of the trusteeship office Kopf carried out scrupulously all orders and instructions laid down by the Nazis.

Kopf had a son and it was for him that Kopf established a shop of 'uniformed prices' which had taken from the firm Slowik. Two were also other various firms and houses that Kopf confiscated from inhabitants of Chorzów and which he gave to German settlers who had arrived from Germany. He was assisted by the already mentioned Bartosz /who as an inhabitant of Chorzów provided all information regarding police of Chorzów/ and Rockstein /who as an inhabitant of Wielkie Hajduki knew Poles of that village/. Kopf was ruthless towards the police and whatever the orders of his superiors might have been, he carried them out without hesitation and with the utmost recklessness. As for us I know Kopf married in 1940 a woman /allegedly a Polish woman/ who had owned an estate.

Some time later Kopf was transferred to the place where the estate was situated, however I am unable to state who owned the estate and where Kopf's wife is at present. I am also unable to state whether Kopf belonged to the Nazi party as I have never heard anything about it nor have I seen any Party badges on his clothes. That is all I know about Kopf as he remained in Chorzów only for half a year and most of that time spent in Lubliniec Dist.

I should like to add that once, during an interview, Kopf said that all deeds and acts of 3 persons should be remembered as later every one will have to account for them. He also mentioned that after the first world war he was a member of the Allied Commission. That is all that I know.

The record having been read out to him, the witness found it correct and signed.

Signatures:
Bolesław Jan
Ratajezok."
On 18th March, 1948, in Lublinice, the office of the Polish Military War Crimes Mission in Germany, Capt. Krąkowski, acting on behalf of the High National Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes in Poland, interrogated the under-mentioned witness.

After having been fully sworn and warned of the penal responsibility for submitting false evidence, the witness stated the following:

Name and surname: Edward M.I.R.
Date and place of birth: 23.6.1922, Bartowice-Zakęto
Names of the parents: Antoni and Maria
Place of residence: Cofew, Lublinice district
Nationality: Polish
Occupation: Farmer
Religion: Roman Catholic

"I should like to refer to my statement made on 17th October, 1947, before the District Court in Lublinice, which I declare to be true and which I wish to include in this my statement. I have known Hopf very well as I used to see him often."

Here two pictures, No 1 and No 2, both provided with the official stamp of the High National Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes in Poland, were shown to the witness. Without any hesitation or influence being brought upon him, the witness pointed out to a man standing between two other men in the picture No 2 and said that the man is Wilhelm Hopf.

"As for us beating was concerned, Hopf did it frequently and for the slightest offence. My impressions are that he did it because we were Polish. As to my brother, unfortunately, he is now away and unable to state when he is going to come back, however, I can state quite definitely that he had been beaten by Hopf with a stick because he had left some for a while. Hopf usually beat with a whip of a stick. That is all that I remember."

The record having been read out, the witness found it correct and signed.

/\ Edward M.I.R.
/\ Krąkowski Capt.
Am 26 Februar 1943, einem Sonnabend, hatte ich in Ihrer Angelegenheit eine Aussprache mit Herrn Rechtsanwalt Herbst, Rechtsanwalt, der mir erklärte folgendes:


2/ Entscheidung fuer Dienstreisen aussenhalb des Betriebes. Hier behauptete Rechtsanwalt Herbst, dass sie ja meistens nicht nur zur Grundstücksbesitzschaft, sondern auch zur HTG, getreten waren und bei der HTG, liquidiert hätten. Eine doppelte Liquidation stauden Ihnen also nicht zu.


4/ Eine Entscheidung fuer den Urlaub konnten Sie nicht nachverlangen, denn Ihr Dienst hatte mit dem 17 Juli 1942 geendet und Sie hätten bis 16 September 1942 Bezahlung erhalten. Sie hätten also die Rechte des Juli, des ganzen August, und den ganzen September 1942 ja keine Tatkraft ausgeübt, also mussten diese Monate zu mindernsteuern auf Ihren Urlaub angerechnet werden.

Als ich das Sie sogenannten anzeige an die Staatsanwaltschaft zu sprechen kam, ermahnte ich, Ihnen müssen zumindestens bei Ihrer Forderung der gute Glaube zugebilligt werden, auch wenn Ihnen die Forderung nicht zustanden. Deshalb bei vielen Rechtsstreitigkeiten, dass die Parteien förmlichlich zur Einsprache eintreten, und zwar aus gutes Glauben, die Ihnen dann das Gericht nicht zubilligt.

Ich ermahnte Ihnen, dass Ihre Forderung doch berechtigt war, wo auch noch einige Monate, da er, Rechtsanwalt Herbst, ja durch den Abschluss des Vergleiches die Entscheidung der Forderung unerkannt hatte.


Mit besten Grüssen und
dem Bittet!
Ihr

[Unterschrift]
Grundstücksgesellschaft
Zur die Provinz Oberschlesien m.b.H.

Kattowitz, den 9. Februar 1944

Herrn
Rechtsanwalt Dr. Pawelko
Königshütte 4/2
Neoli-Hitlerstr. 44.

Betr.: Rechtsstreit Grundstücksgesellschaft / Kopf

In obiger Angelegenheit hat der Beklagte uns erreicht, eine weitere Verzögerung des Rechtsstreites dadurch herbeizuführen, dass der Rechtsstreit nach dem zumutbaren Landgericht Berlin verwiesen wurde.

Unserer Geduld gegenüber dem Beklagten ist damit an Ende angelangt.


Wir haben heute unsere Rechtsabteilung beauftragt, uns einen Entwurf einer Strafeszige gegen den Beklagten vorzulegen und zwar wegen Untreue, die wir in der Kriegführung der Anzahlung der 5.000,- RM ohne jede Rechtsgrundlage erblieken und wegen Betrugsvorwuchs, weil der Beklagte Forderungen geltend macht, die absolut unbegründet sind. Den Beklagten als früheren leitenden Angestellten der Grundstücksgesellschaft muss bekannt sein, dass seine Gegenforderung zu a/ nur zu einem vorschwindenden Bruchteil begründet ist, dass seine Forderung zu b/ um das Zehnfache übersetzt ist, dass seine Forderung zu c/ scheinbar und rechtslich unbegründet ist, da er von Berlin nach Juben über umgezogen ist nach sein Umzug aus dienstlichen Gründen begründet war, und dass eine Berenschadigungsverordnung vorverlegte Beweis unstatthaft ist. Unwahrscheinlich für den Beklagten, er habe für seine Gegenforderung irgendwelche Unterlagen in seinem Baule in Berlin durch Bomben schäden verloren.


Hil Hitler!

/264/
Sehr geehrter Rechtsanwalt

Dr. Pawelke
Königshutte 68.
Adolf Hitler Str. 44.

Sodow, den 16 Mai 1944


Heil Hitler!

// Signed
On 19th March, 1946, in Katowice, the deputy prosecutor of the provincial court, Marel Jarzybinski, acting on behalf of the provincial commission for the investigation of German War Crimes in Poland, assisted by the recorder, Wodziszewski Roman, interrogated the under-mentioned witness.

The witness, after having been sworn of the penal responsibility for the submission of false evidence, stated the following:

Name and Surname: Jan Boryszew
Age: 40
Hence of the parents: Tadeusz and Anna, née Trzechowska
Place of residence: 39 Dąbrowskiego, Chorzów
Occupation: Director of an income tax office
Nationality: Polish

"I have been employed with the Municipal Council in Chorzów since 1923. I returned to Chorzów on 23rd September, 1939, and, according to an order, reported to the German Town Administration Office. On 26th January, 1940, I was transferred from the Housing Office to the Trusteeship Office. At the head of this office stood Wilhelm Kopf who held the title of an Informant. I worked with the Trusteeship office until 31st March, 1941, when I was discharged and given a discharge certificate, signed by Kopf. I had the witness produce a discharge certificate, written in German and bearing the date of 17th March, 1941. My duties in the Trusteeship consisted of the book-keeping and making up receipts for furniture.

Kopf was in charge of taking over movable and immovable property which was left by deported and other Polish citizens. In close collaboration with the Stadt and the Gestapo Kopf ordered the registration of all furniture belonging to Jews. It was presumed that those Jews were to be deported. I was often ordered by Kopf to act as an interpreter, in connection with various claims lodged by Polish citizens in respect of their furniture. Kopf was of an impulsive and aggressive nature and stood no contradictions.

I definitely recognized in the photo shown to me / the picture of Kopf was presented to the witness/Konrad Wilmol Kopf, the chief of the Trusteeship in Chorzów who resided at 15, Hilbrichtstrasse, Chorzów (/Hilbricht now Plastowska Street/). I also know that Kopf's family which consisted of two sons and one daughter / a young girl/ lived in Chorzów. As I followed the case of Kopf in the newspapers with considerable interest, I recognized in the reproduced picture of the Chief of the Trusteeship, Heinrich Kopf. As to Kopf's activities in the Chorzów area, I can say that he took away the antique furniture from the villa of Director Wisniski and some hunting trophies belonging to Director Jilbor. He also took some valuable paintings which he found in the deserted flats of deported families. These things were packed and allegedly sent to the art academy in Tychów/Breslau/.

Kopf seldom appeared in public in his official capacity, sending his subordinates instead. That, in my opinion, helped him in keeping his person in the background.

This record having been read out to him, the witness found it correct and signed.

/ / Jan Bolaski / / Jarzybinski / / Gicza
On 2nd April, 1947, at 15 p.m., the officer of the Investigation Section of the I.O. in Chorzów, acting on behalf of the deputy prosecutor, Niklow, the prosecutor of the Provincial Court in Chorzów, in accordance with art. 257 of the K.U. and art. 235-240, 258 and 259 of the K.U. concerning the penal responsibility for the submission of false evidence, interrogated the following witness:

Name and Surname: Bartłomiej Z. Dora
Names of the parents: Jan and Anna, née Kródelczyk
Date and place of birth: 23/6/1882, in Zgierow, Wadowice dis
Religion: Roman Catholic
Occupation: Baker
Place of residence: 55, Powstaniecówn al., Chorzów
Nationality: Polish

"In March, 1940, I was ordered to report to Kopf in the Treuhandstelle office. Kopf announced that my bakery was to be taken from me. After a few days I reported again to Kopf and asked him for a postponement of the execution of the order for a few days. Kopf said that my case could not be reconsidered. Then I said that I would not give my shop, he answered that I would be evicted and that all could take with me was 18 kgs of my belongings. He also added that should I resist I would be sent to a place of which I had not the slightest idea. On 13th April, 1940, I was informed that my name was on the list of people to be arrested. I escaped and thus avoided the arrest which had actually taken place and which was followed by hundreds of people having been sent to the concentration camp no Bolchow. On Kopf's instruction and order my wife was evicted from our flat and bakery on 15th May, 1940, and a German, Joseph Gotzmann of Chorzów, was introduced by the Gestapo and settled in our house. As a result of the eviction and other persecution my wife went mad and committed suicide in that she hanged herself. Kopf also ordered confiscation of my villa and hotel Chorzowski in Tysiąc No 930 which was plundered and then handed over to the German bailiff Kirchhof. Kirchhof is in Germany at present. During the period of the occupation I stayed in Bielsko district where I remained until the liberation by the Red Army. That is all I know."

Signatures:

/- Zofia Bartłomiej
/- Ratojezuk
After having been duly sworn and warned of the usual responsibility for submitting false evidence, the following witness was interrogated by the officer of the Polish Military War Crimes Mission in Germany acting on behalf of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes in Poland, Capt. Zrąkowski.

**Name and Surname:** Jan KOPF

**Date and Place of Birth:** 14.6.1899 in Ełkow, district Czestochowa

**Names of parents:** Józef and Konstanja

**Place of residence:** Sedów, Lubliniec district

**Nationality:** Polish

**Religion:** Roman-Catholic

**Occupation:** Blacksmith

"I should like to refer to my statement submitted to the Lubliniec Court on 27th October, 1947, which I declare hereon to be true and which I wish could be included in this statement. In addition I should like to state the following: for many years, during and even before the war, I had been living in Krzepice, Czestochowa district, where I worked as a blacksmith. I had my own flat and own forge. As far as I can remember it was April, 1941, when members of the Polish population in Krzepice were forcibly evicted from their homes. At night the German military police cordoned off Krzepice, units of German police took up positions in various parts of the village and the Deportation Commission proceeded from house to house and evicted Poles. On a certain day in April, 1941, a German Commission came to my forge in the early hours when I was there, and ordered me to leave the place. I was not allowed to take anything with me and as I was forced to leave with nothing. The forge was first closed down and then handed over to a German. The Commission consisted then of several persons dressed in plain civilian clothes. As far as I know about 4 or 5 evictions were carried out in Krzepice. As I remained homeless and with no means to live I approached the labour exchange who directed me to the estate Sedów to work as a blacksmith. There in the estate Sedów I recognized, to my great surprise, one of the members of the Deportation Commission who evicted me in the manager of the estate. This manager was Wilhelm Kopf whom I introduced myself saying that I was the blacksmith who he had evicted from Krzepice. Kopf admitted that this was true and said that he recollected my person.

Here two pictures, No 1 and No 2, both provided with the official stamps of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, were shown to the witness. The witness, without any influence having been exercised upon him, declared the following:

"I could not say whether Kopf is in the picture No 1, although the man who is sitting in the front row seems to resemble Kopf, in the picture No 2, however, I am quite sure and have no doubts about it whatsoever. I recognize the man standing between two other men, the man whom I know to be Wilhelm Kopf and who was the member of the Deportation Commission and the manager of the estate Sedów. As to the furniture, some 15 transports of it arrived in trucks, I myself was unloading them. Once I asked the driver of the truck where the furniture had come from. He answered that they had come from the German Government and from Czestochowa. The things most certainly had belonged to Poles as I saw myself a cap and a military belt of a Polish officer. Kopf treated his workers rudely and beat for the slightest offense. E.g., my children, boys of 10 and 11 years, were beaten up by him because they could not keep pace with the adult workers. Kopf marked them on their faces which..."
the children themselves told me immediately after the beating. I saw myself Kopf beating other Polish workers. I should like to add that when carrying out the eviction Kopf wore a long black overcoat with a round badge which strongly resembled the Nazi NSDAP badge. As I was in a hurry I could not see it properly.

That is all that I know. The record has been read out to me and, after having found it to be correct, I sign it on my own free will.

Signatures:

/\  Jan Kac
/\  Krzakowski
Krakowski Upt.
Przysięganie o stwierdzeniu

Lubliniec,
16th March, 1948.

After having been duly sworn and warned of the penal responsibility for submitting falsified evidence, the following witness was interrogated by the officer of the Polish Military War Crimes Mission in Germany, Capt Krękowski, acting on behalf of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes in Poland.

Name and Surname: Piuszynski Anawrzej
Date and Place of Birth: 27.10.1889, in Brody, district Novy Tomasz
Names of parents: Jan and Klara
Place of residence: 56, Kierkowska St., Lubliniec
Nationality: Polish
Occupation: Clerk
Religion: Roman-Catholic

I stayed in Lubliniec during the whole period of war and German occupation. At the beginning I worked as a painter but later I was arrested and on release I was forbidden to carry on with my profession. Instead I was directed by the labour exchange to the Grundstuecksgeellschaft in Lubliniec. The so-called Treuhandstelle G/D formed a part of the Grundstuecksgeellschaft and headed by Wilhelm Kopf who, by the fact, became a sort of my superior. That is why how I came to know him well as during the whole period of the war I used to see him every day and sometimes several times a day.

Here two pictures, No 1 and No 2, both provided with official stamps of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, were shown to the witness. Without showing any hesitation and with no influence exercised upon him by anybody, the witness pointed out to a man in the picture who is shown standing between two other men, and said:

The man standing in the middle between two other men in the picture No 2 is Wilhelm Kopf. He is the same man whom I have previously referred to. I was working such a long time in the above-mentioned organisations which were directed by Kopf, that I know that the organisation of which Kopf was the director was in charge of the eviction of Poles and confiscation of their property. Both evictions and confiscations were indeed carried out by this organisation. Kopf was the man who was issuing orders and who was in charge of the whole action. The organisation which was headed by Kopf was created by all members of the Polish population. This organisation expelled the Poles from their homes and brought in German settlers.

That is all that I remember.
This record has been read out to me and, after finding it correct, I sign it on my free will.

Signatures:
/ / A. Piuszynski
/ / Krękowski Capt.
The officer of the Polish military war crimes mission in Germany, Capt. Krakowski, acting on behalf of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of Crimes in Poland, interrogated the following witness.

The witness was warned of the penal responsibility for submitting false evidence.

Name and surname: Jan Borecki
Date and place of birth: 26.12.1919 in Germany
Name of parents: Franciszek and Antonina née Semka
Place of residence: Sokolow, Lubliniec district
Nationality: Polish
Occupation: Militia-man
Religion: Roman-Catholic

"At present I am serving with the Militia in Lusatia. During the occupation, between 1939 and 1945, I worked as a land worker in the estate Sadowa, where I met a certain Wilhelm Kopf who was the chief of the Truhandstelle /trusteeship office/ in Lubliniec. I had the opportunity of seeing Kopf constantly and that is the reason why I can recognize him.'

Here two pictures, provided with stamps of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, were shown to the witness /photo No 1 and No 2/. The witness, without any help from outside and on his free will, pointed out to a man, standing between two other men in the picture No 2, and declared that the picture represented Wilhelm Kopf.

"I see him as if he were here alive before me," declared the witness, "and I have no doubts whatsoever that the picture represents Wilhelm Kopf."

The witness went on to say: "I considered Kopf being a high official and thought that he had a decisive voice in the matters of deportation. Personally I spent all the time in Sadowa and had nothing to do with deportation as no deportation had ever taken place there. However, I saw many times a huge truck arriving in the estate loaded with furniture. This furniture I together with other workers unloaded and took to the store where the furniture was sorted and either were taken to Kopf's flat or were distributed among the local Volksdeutsche. There is no doubt whatsoever that these furniture was taken from Poles, as it was generally said, and I personally saw in one of the cupboards a uniform of a Polish officer and a Polish military hat. I also saw a picture of the Marshal Pilsudski. Kopf lived in Sadowa where he stayed together with Miss Kubow, a German woman, owner of the Sadowa estate.

I know from my own experience that Kopf treated the Poles badly, his attitude was hostile. He threatened with punishment for the slightest offence and I heard him threatening with deportation to a concentration camp. I know that once a workman was sent to a forced labour camp where he died. I don't remember the name of the worker now but I know that he was sent to the camp because Kopf ordered it.

This record has been read to me and I state that it corresponds with what I have said. I sign it on my free will.

/Signature/ Jan Borecki
Capt. Krakowski
Translation of a Statement

Date: 16th March, 1948.

On behalf of the District Commission for the Investigation of
German War Crimes in Czestochowa, the Judge of the Court of Appeal,
Jerzy Majewski, assisted by the clerk Eugenia Stasiak, interrogated
the following witness:

Name and Surname: Mikołaj Sych
Date and place of birth: 6.12.1923 in Karwice
Name of parents: Józef and Antonina née Kościanki
Place of residence: Czestochowa, ul. Kościanki 178
Flat 10
Occupation: Clerk
Nationality: Polish

The witness was duly sworn.

In November or December 1943 I started running my own grocery
in the village Punki, Częstochowa district. By degrees I enlarged
my shop and finally I received an allocation of rationed food which
I distributed according to ration-cards system. About 1000 customers
were registered with my shop. On behalf of the German administrative
authorities the so-called "Amtskommissar" was acting in Punki.
In summer 1944 I was ordered to report to the Office of the Kominssar
on official business. As, however, a female clerk who worked at
the Kommissar's office had told me that the German authorities were
forcing the Poles to join the Volkliste I faked illness and sent
my wife to appear before the Kommissar. My wife was received by
a German female clerk who ordered my wife to bring birth certificates
of all members of our family and to sign the Volkliste. My wife
answered that she could not sign the Volkliste as we were Poles
and all our forefathers had been Poles. She further categorically
refused to sign the list.

The refusal to sign the Volkliste resulted in confiscation
of my store and in handing it over to a German, named Zank, who
had come to Poland from Roumania. The confiscation order concerning
my property was signed by the Director of the German civil office
in Katowice, Wilhelm Zenki. My wife, my three children and I myself
were deported to Lińsk, near Rybnik in Upper Silesia, to a camp for
deported Poles. Together with me were deported several other Polish
families. Only those Poles who joined the Volkliste were allowed
to stay.

Besides the shop I also owned a house, a farm of 3 hectares,
3 cows, 1 calf, 1 horse, 2 pigs and some agricultural instruments.
Zank took over not only the shop but also the farm and the house.
He offered me work of a field labourer and a shop assistant. As
I turned down this offer and was deported together with my whole
family. The German military police who carried out the deportation
allowed me to take only the most necessary things. The same at
5 a.m. and gave us only half an hour's time to pack. I complied.
Then we were loaded onto a cart and taken to the railway-station
Punki. There, together with other deported Poles we were transfrered
in freight wagons to the camp in Lińsk. The camp which was
surrounded by barbed wire was situated in the building of the former
monastery. The camp held some several hundred Poles, men, women and
children. I was separated from my family by the camp authorities.
I was sent to a coke factory in Chorzów, Rybnik district, my 14-years
old son Jerzy, was taken to a camp for deported Poles in Tarno/
/Upper Silesia - Korsa/ and my wife with the two remaining children,
12 years old Jolanta and 7-years old Józef, were left in the camp
in Lińsk. The condition which prevailed in the camp in Lińsk were
terrible. Food was bad and so were the housing conditions. Some
rooms were overcrowded. Beds were piled up one over another.
Translation - copy

Der Oberpräsident

der Provinz Ober Schlesi

Chief of the Treuhandstelle

Ref. B III 33 §1 Ro/Fu

ORDER OF CONFISCATION

By virtue of the regulation concerning the disposal of property belonging to the citizens of the former Polish State, dated 17.9.1940 - OKH I 9 1970

the whole property of

Nikolaus, S Y C H, Panki, Dorfstr. 47

in particular the grocery

is hereby confiscated on behalf of the German Reich.

Any disposal of this confiscated property other than specified by this order will render the offender liable to be punished.

/Seal/
By Order

/Sgd/ Konf.
Translation of Record

Date: 20th March, 1946,
In Sadowa, district - Sublinie.
Interrogated by Capt. Kragowski, Investigating Officer of the
Polish War Crimes Mission and a member of the Main National
Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes in Poland.

After having been duly sworn and warned of the penal
responsibility for submitting false evidence, the under-mentioned
witness stated the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Maria Brezinka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of birth:</td>
<td>Elst February, 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Wieliszewice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of residence</td>
<td>Glinojeck, District Sublinie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Worker / Female/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Roman-Catholic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I was working in the estate Sadowa during the occupation and
am still working there. I remember a certain Wilhelm Kopf whom I
know quite well as he was the manager of the estate during the
occupation.

Here two photos, size 6x8, provided with a stamp of the Main
National Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes
were shown to the witness. After seeing the photo No. 2 where 2 men
are shown, the witness declared the following:

The man standing in the middle between the other men is Kopf
Wilhelm. I recognize him clearly and have no doubt whatsoever
about it.

Two more photos, size 6x9, were shown to the witness. The two
photos/described in detail in the report of 20th March, 1948.
The witness, after having seen the pictures, declared the following:

The photo which shows 3 girls with cans, shows the witness
in the centre, and the man in question, that is to say, Wilhelm
Kopf facing the girls.

This photo was taken by Kopf's wife in the yard of the estate
during the German occupation. On the second photo which was also
described in the report of 20th March, 1948, there are 4 girls
lined up and 4 boys wearing trousers, braces and a white shirt. A man
wearing trousers and a white shirt stand in the background.
This man was referred to by the witness as Wilhelm Kopf. Both
pictures were taken by Kopf's wife in the estate Sadowa during the
occupation.

The witness further stated that she recognized Wilhelm Kopf in
three pictures which had been shown to her. She stated that all
the pictures presented the same man - Wilhelm Kopf.

I have lived and am still living in Sadowa, next to Kopf's
store where he kept many of his things. To enter the store one
could pass through the flat, as the store was actually a part of
my flat. I saw often Kopf's workers carrying various things, which
I can't remember now. Besides, I often saw transports of other
things arriving in Sadowa. There was furniture, household and
kitchen utensils and other things. These things, after having
been sorted in Sadowa, went partly to Kopf's private flat and
partly were kept in the store. It was generally thought and said
that these things were confiscated and had belonged to the
deported Poles. I am convinced it was true as I saw household
belongings which arrived in a well used state. Once I saw an
old boiler which arrested my attention. I don't suppose Kopf
would have bought such an old thing and I am sure it must have
been taken from deported Poles. Because of the high position
held by Kopf in the commission for deportation, it was generally
said that he used things which he got from deported Poles. I
worked all the time in the stable and had little to do with Kopf.
I have been told, however, that he did not treat the workers well
and beat the boys on the face.

The record has been read out to the witness who declared
that it was correct and corresponded with what she had said.
The witness further stated that she was illiterate and could not
sign her name. In the presence of the Investigating Office she
put down three crosses.

/Three crosses/

The Investigating Officer, Opt. Krakowski, stated that three
crosses were put down by the witness Maria Wreczyk.
On 16th March, 1946, in Lubliniec, the Office of the Polish Military War Crimes Division, with Krakowski, acting on behalf of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes in Poland, interrogated the following witness, the witness, after having been duly sworn and warned of the penalty for submitting false evidence, stated the following:

Name and Surname: Jan MULA
Date and Place of Birth: 22.6.1895 in Uniszków, Świędice District
Names of Parents: Jan and Maria, née Fuda
Place of Residence: 3, Janus St., Lubliniec
Nationality: Polish
Occupation: Farmer
Religion: Roman-Catholic

"During the German occupation I stayed in Lubliniec where I worked with a transport firm. At the same time I belonged to the assistance organisation, that is to say, I was a member of a partisans unit, and in this my capacity I watched all Germans. For purely national political reasons I watched particularly those Germans who held responsible positions. Wilhelm Kopf was one of them, as he was a high official in the Reichskommissariat and in the Auslandkommission in Lubliniec. Lubliniec is a small village and all Poles, not only myself, knew Kopf. I state most emphatically that Kopf was treated by both Poles and Jews because of the position he held in the Auslandkommission. I know that in a place Krobucko, situated not far from Lubliniec, a deportation action against Jews had been carried out. A Jew who told me that the deportation action had been carried out in a most brutal and inhuman way, typical for the methods employed by the Nazis, in charge of the action was Wilhelm Kopf. He told me about it in 1942 or 1943 and I as a member of the underground movement memorised his story well.

Here two pictures, no 1 and 2, with provided with the official stamps of the Main National Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, were shown to the witness. The witness, without any hesitation and on his own free will, pointed out to a man standing between two other men in the picture no 2 and declared:

"This is Wilhelm Kopf. I am perfectly certain about it and no mistake is possible.

The witness further stated that in 1941, when the deportation action of Jews took place in Krobucko, a huge truck, loaded with furniture arrived in Lubliniec.

"The furniture must have certainly belonged to Jews as I myself saw slips of papers with the word Krobucko written on them. I had an impression that those things had been first sorted by the Germans in Krobucko, and only later taken by Kopf. That is all that I remember.

"This record having been read out to me, I find it correct and sign on my own free will.

Signatures:
/-/ Jan Mulas
/-/ Krakowski Sgt.
25th April, 1948.

SIR:

Kopp, Wilhelm

TO: C.R.O.W.C.A.S.S.
    Allied Control Authority
    A/O 742, U.S. Army

1. Reference your communication dated 17 April 1946, (Your Ref: CM. 28/AB) with regard to the final decision taken by the Commission on the case of Wilhelm Kopp.

2. The name of Wilhelm Kopp was removed from the Commission's list of War Criminals at a meeting of Committee I of the Commission held on 25th March, 1948. A copy of the relevant minutes is enclosed.

Colonel
Secretary General
Sir Robert CRAIGIE said that a German witness, Markoffe, definitely stated that extra hours were worked at the harvest. Another witness, Rudolf Schipke, said that all overtime was fully paid.

Dr. ZEEMAN pointed out that one had also to take into consideration the general policy of the "herrenvolk". The Polish slave labourers would be made to work in most inhumane conditions. There was no hard and fast rule as to the degree of beating necessary to constitute the crime of ill-treatment. Hitherto the Committee had listed many owners of estates for much less, and he could not imagine Kopf being an exception to the usual type of German owner. He did not consider the instances of ill-treatment as slight offences at all, and thought there was ample evidence to constitute a prima facie case.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE referred to the evidence of the German witnesses concerning the charge of ill-treatment. Allowing for the fact that they might have been anxious to see the stigma removed from Kopf's name, their statements nevertheless were a good deal clearer and were more specific than those of the Polish witnesses.

Sir Robert referred to the testimony of Martha Stephan, an old inhabitant of the village of Sadowa, who knew all the workers on the estate. From her description of the Polish witnesses it was evident that many of them were at the time quite young boys who were known to be lazy and troublesome. In all cases where troublesome workers are punished they naturally bear a grudge against their employer. Their evidence as a result is less convincing. It appeared that Kopf had been a man who demanded efficient service from his employees and insisted on his estate being well run, therefore it was quite understandable that he might box a young boy's ears if he was lazy or impertinent. In one case it was recorded that a boy's mother actually asked that he should be treated firmly since he was difficult to control.

Dr. ZEEMAN said that the idea that Kopf was a man of integrity and had no concern whatsoever in evicting Poles or confiscating their property, was inconsistent with the fact that he received such excellent recommendations from the banks by people who were obviously good Nazis since they ended their letters with "Heil Hitler!" Whether Kopf actually participated in the evictions or confiscations was a matter for the competent court to decide, but there was ample evidence that he was an accomplice to those activities, and he therefore proposed that Kopf's name should remain on the Commission's list for complicity in those two crimes, as well as for ill-treatment.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE asked whether Dr. Zeman's proposal was based on the fact that Kopf was actually present at the time of the deportations, or on the fact that he appropriated the property belonging to the deportees.
Sir Robert CRADIE read to the Committee a verbal, detailed statement made by Kopf to a British interrogator in regard to the purchases he had made — largely on behalf of his employees — of the furniture left behind by Polish citizens, and furniture which remained unclaimed. If the Committee accepted that statement — and he himself was prepared to accept it — there was nothing there which could possibly constitute a war crime.

Colonel MUSKAT stated that six months ago Kopf had been listed as a war criminal on evidence which was not nearly so complete as that which they now had before them. The members of the Committee had been quite satisfied with the material when they had listed Kopf. Now Sir Robert Craigie, Mr. Kistner and Mr. Aars Rynning had changed their minds, in spite of fuller evidence from two witnesses. Why? Presumably because Kopf was now identified as an official — holding a high position in the British Zone of Germany. Nevertheless Sir Robert Craigie had agreed that criminal activities had occurred, but refused to believe that Kopf was the man responsible. It was even suggested that it might be a case of mistaken identity. The Committee was not a judicial body deciding between the evidence submitted by two sides. Its duty was simply to say whether or not there was a prima facie case, and apparently somebody must have been responsible for the cases of ill-treatment, for the deportation of civilians from Czestochowa, and for the confiscation of their property. Kopf, being the head of a branch of the Treuhandstelle-Ost, must be presumed to have been responsible at least in participating in the confiscation of property taken from Polish civilians.

Sir Robert CRADIE said that assumption was not necessarily correct. According to the evidence before them, the main function of the Treuhandstelle-Ost was to take over the custody of property confiscated or abandoned and to maintain property values.

Colonel MUSKAT said the Committee had dealt with many previous charges implicating the Treuhandstelle, and from the findings of the International Military Tribunal they knew what kind of an organization it was. It was responsible not merely for recording the confiscated property but for administering the sale of it, the proceeds of which went towards the financing of the Nazi army. There was no doubt that it was a criminal institution. Kopf was a very able man, well qualified to be in charge of such activities, and that was why he was so intent on receiving the position as head of the Lublinets Branch of the Treuhandstelle.

Colonel Muskat could not see that the Committee had any grounds for removing Kopf's name from the list of war criminals. It may be that when Kopf's case was considered by the extradition tribunal it would be discovered that Kopf was not the man responsible for those criminal activities, but as far as the Committee were concerned it was surely their duty to accept the testimony of the victims themselves.
extracts on which the Committee had based their original decision. It seemed apparent therefore that if the Committee were to be consistent with their general practice they could not possibly consider that there was a sufficient prima facie case for leaving Kopf's name on the list of war criminals, or even reclassifying him as a suspect because in his opinion the evidence submitted by the Polish authorities had been outweighed by the evidence produced on behalf of Kopf.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE suggested that they should vote on Mr. Kintner's proposal to remove Kopf's name from the Commission's List of war criminals.

Colonel JUSEKAT asked whether the Committee would first of all vote on the question of reclassifying Kopf from war criminal to suspect.

The Committee decided to vote on the proposal to reclassify Kopf from war criminal to suspect, pending submission of further evidence.

Dr. ZEWIN voted for the proposal; Sir Robert CRAIGIE, Mr. KINTNER and Dr. AARS RYNING voted against the proposal. The proposal was therefore lost.

The Committee then voted on the proposal to remove Kopf's name from the Commission's List of war criminals.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE, Mr. KINTNER and Dr. AARS RYNING were in favour of the proposal; Dr. ZEWIN voted against the proposal. The proposal was therefore carried.

Dr. ZEWIN then suggested that Kopf be listed as a Witness, since he would be needed as such in any event.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said the Committee had accepted the principle that no individual should be listed as a witness unless a war crime had first of all been established. The Polish authorities having requested Kopf's extradition as a war criminal, it was illogical to suggest that he should be listed as a witness. Sir Robert was not in favour of listing Kopf as a witness merely as a matter of expediency.

The Committee voted on the proposal to list Kopf as a witness. Dr. ZEWIN voted for the proposal; Sir Robert CRAIGIE, Mr. KINTNER and Dr. AARS RYNING voted against the proposal. The proposal was therefore defeated.

Colonel JUSEKAT said he could not help thinking that the change in the Committee's original decision was unjustified and he could not conceal his impression that this decision was dictated by political motives, having regard to the position which Kopf now held in Germany.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said he felt obliged, on behalf of his colleagues, to protest against the implication...
of Colonel Husketh's observations. He and his colleagues had been at pains to consider the case quite independently of the official position which Kopf now held.

Mr. KININER and Dr. JAMES REYNOLDS associated themselves with Sir Robert Guelph's remarks.

The decision of the Committee regarding this case was that the name of Wilhelm Kopf should be removed from the Commission's list of war criminals, and that competent authorities should be informed of this decision.
Translation

IV. 'y +s/47

Record of the examination of witness

On the 27th October, 1947, in Lubliniec.
The Court of the Town Lubliniec, Department IV
represented by the judge Court, Ass. J. WILKOWICZ
in the presence of the recorder and office-employee
Miss Bronderówna has examined the u/m as a witness.

After the witness has been reminded as to the responsibility
before the Law in case of false statements and as to the
consequence of oath, the judge has accepted his swearing under
par. k.p.k. and the witness has stated as follows:

Christian Name and Surname: BORKOWSKI Jan
Age: 29
Christian names of the parents: Franciszek, Antonina
Address: Kokotek, Dist. Lubliniec
Profession: Employee of the Militia
Previous punishments: MIL
Relation to issues concerned: None

I have been employed on the farm at Sadow already before the
war. As far as I remember, in 1940 the farm was administered by
KOPF Wilhelm, who was married to the owner of the farm. As regards
the attitude towards Poles, KOPF was sufficiently unfriendly and
often made use of physical violence without any reason and as far
as I am personally concerned I have been sentenced to 6 months
imprisonment for 1 sack of corn which I have taken away from the
store; I have done this for the reason of my low salary, which I
received as a Pole and which was reduced by taxes amounting to 15%
as in the case of other Poles. I have heard that in 1942 or as far
as I remember in 1943 the farm watchman BAUMGARD has captured a run-
away Soviet POW who escaped from the German imprisonment and he
returned him into KOPF's hands. What has happened to the POW I
don't know. It was generally known in this district that KOPF
was acting as a commissioner of the Reich for the District Lubliniec
and was in charge of the property left by the expelled Poles; this
property has been partly accumulated in his farm, partly distributed
among the local Germans.

Read and signed: BORKOWSKI Jan

Completed: WILKOWICZ Bronderówna
The above translation has been made as to the best of my ability

/Sgd/ Cichocki Marian

For the correctness of the translation:

/Sgd/ Cichocki, Polska Misja Wojskowa
Bad-Salzuflen, 24th February, 1948.
Record of the examination of a witness

On the 22nd December, 1947, in Krzepice member of the District Commission of War Crimes Investigation at Częstochowa

Under-prosecutor - Z. Mareszewski

in the presence of the recorder - Z. Słomski

has examined the witness without taking his oath and the witness stated the following:

Christian Name and Surname: Adele KROLA KOWA
Age: 37
Christian names of the parents: Antoni and Bronisława
Place of residence: Krzepice, ul. 1-go Maja 11
Occupation: Merchant
Religion: Roman-Catholic

On 29th January, 1942, there arrived at Krzepice the German commission for expulsion. I cannot state who was the chairman of the commission. But to the commission belonged Wilhelm Kopf and Witosław. But as Kopf's name is one that I remember I can conclude that he must have been the head of the commission. About 14 Germans in uniforms of gendarmes and civilian clothes have entered my flat. Among those Germans was Wilhelm Kopf what I know from Winiacki Wincenty, resident of Krzepice, Częstochowska Street and from other persons whose names I cannot recollect now. One of the participants who came to me ordered me to leave my flat within 15 minutes and leave all the property. Taking advantage from a slight stir which arose I succeeded to take with me some trifles from my shop as I was helped by one of my employees. After the expulsion my flat and the shop were taken over by a German family of the name Najder settled down from Romania, while I and my family were put in other quarters which were quite empty and I was living there until April, 1942. I have already arranged my new quarters when in April, 1942, the same commission arrived, in which Wilhelm Kopf took part again and I have been expelled for the second time without being allowed to take anything with me from my flat while my husband was ordered to leave Krzepice within 24 hours and report to work at Silesia under arrangements with the German Arbeitsamt. The furniture of my flat has been destroyed, more valuable things were taken away and finally I was allowed to stay in that devastated flat. In autumn of the same year I was expelled from that devastated lodging and was placed in other part of the town in an ex-Jewish house. If Kopf Wilhelm has taken part in the last expulsion I don't know. My husband never returned, he was killed by war activities in 1945, but I don't know in which circumstances.

/Śgę/ Krolakowa Adele

Closed:

Under-prosecutor Z. Mareszewski
Recorder Z. Słomski

For the correctness of the translation:

/Śgę/ Gichoński, Polska Minja Wojskowa

Bad Sanktien, 24th February, 1948.
On the 22nd December, 1947, in Krzepice member of the District Commission for War Crimes Investigation Unser-prosecutor Mr. Z. Korowski in the presence of the recorder Mr. Z. Kmecki has examined the witness without taking his oath and the witness has stated as follows:

Christian name and surname: Kucharski Bolesław
Age: 41
Christian names of the parents: Aleksander, Maria
Address: Krzepice, Sienkiewicza Str 3
Religion: Roman-Catholic
Previous punishments: Nil
Profession: Butcher
Relation to sides concerned: None

In the middle of 1941, I don't remember the date exactly, slaughter was carried out in the town slaughter-house. When I arrived at home with meat I have noticed that my wife was put on a wagon together with our kitchen furniture and in my flat and my shop there was the commission for deportation affairs, comprised of Walaszczyk, Szajder and a tall, dark man who, as other people told me, was Wilhelm Kopf from Blachownia. Wilhelm Kopf did not allow me to enter my flat and my butcher's shop and told me to leave the meat I have brought from the slaughter-house and then instructed me to go to a place called Kuznieczak, located at a distance of 2 kilometres from Krzepice. In Kuznieczak there was expelled the butcher Matuszewski Orzeszek, now resident in the recovered territories, and his flat has been allocated to me. Half a year later to my new residence, of which I was not an owner, arrived Szajder, Walaszczyk and Kopf Wilhelm and without saying a word looked me up in the butcher's shop and flat together with a German settler in Krzepice, who had to watch me, and then they left and started to expel the shoemakers. Half an hour later they returned and told me and my wife to leave the shop and flat without taking anything. They have put my wife on the wagon, and when I requested Kopf Wilhelm to allow me to take with me my new suit, he slapped me on the face and kicked me and, consequently, I fell over. When I got up, he took away from me about 200 RM and issued orders to conduct me together with my wife to Arbeitsamt from where I have been deported to Germany. My wife was left in Krzepice.

Bolesław Kucharski
Z. Korowski
Z. Kmecki

For correctness certified
Chief Clerk Irena Skonieczna

For the correctness of the translation:
/Sgd/ Choczoki Polska Misja Wojskowa

Bad Salzutfen, 24th February, 1948.
On 17th December 1947 in Sublinie,
the Court of the Town Sublinie, department IV,
represented by the Judge Court Ass. J. WIECZOREK
in the presence of the recorder and office-employee
Miss Brandtówna has examined the woman as a witness.

After the witness has been reminded of the responsibility before
the law in case of false statements and as to the consequence of oath,
the judge has accepted his swearing under para 7 N.K. and the witness
has stated as follows:

| Christian name and surname: | MLA R Bernad |
| Age: | 36 |
| Christian names of parents: | Antoni and Maria |
| Address: | Sadow near Sublinie |
| Profession: | Worker |
| Previous punishments: | None |
| Relations to other convicted: | None |

I was employed on the farm in Sadow since 1942, where I have
been directed to work by the Arbeitesamt. At that time Wilhelm Kopf
was already there and was married to the owner of the farm Sadow.
As a husband of the owner of the farm he was giving directions to the
administration personnel as to the management of the farm. Until
1943 Kopf was scarcely staying in Sadow, because he was acting in his
capacity of the commissioner of the Reich for requisition affairs relating
to Polish territories incorporated to the Reich. For that reason
he was usually staying in Berlin, where he had his office. In view
of Kopf's position as the commissioner for requisition, numerous trans-
ports of furniture left by expelled Poles were arriving and part of
them was left by Kopf on the farm in Sadow, the other part was taken
into Germany, I don't know to which place exactly. In connection with
the air-raids over Berlin at the end of 1943 or at the beginning of
1944 Kopf has transferred his offices from Berlin to Sublinie and
his office was located at the town-square in the same building
which is occupied now by the district Germany of the ritzlinie.

As far as the management and handling of the farm at Sadow
is concerned, the administration of the farm was handled properly
as to the farming itself. Kopf's attitude towards Polish employees
was unfriendly and Kopf was treating Poles scornfully, not seldom used
with his employer and often without any reason, for instance he used physical violence on Karol Kychel, Jan Kac, Jan Kac in and
my brother Karol Kac in.

In the harvest season Kopf used to employ more workers and
after that period the same five personnel was directed by the Arbeites-
amt to other work in various branches. In the same way Krzysztof
was directed to work in Ozimek - Wiktor Opolski, and as I have
heard he was sentenced to death by hanging as he was accused of sabotage in the factory which he was working in. Particularly in this
case may be given by Miecz Kard, resident now at Mieze, district
Sublinie, as he was employed in the same factory.

In summer 1944 when I went to Kopf with a request to be
continually employed on his farm - I was informed I had to be trans-
ferred - Kopf told me that my papers would be submitted to Arbeites-
amt and on the next day he said that he could not employ me any
longer and instructed me to report to Arbeitesamt. So I have done.
When I returned from there I have been informed that the papers were taken back and that I had to report to the NS of the gendarmes
at Sublinie. After I reported to there I have been accused of neglecting my duties, of being stubborn and of beating a German Forestermeister whose name, however,
I don't remember. After the investigation I was detained in prison from where I was transferred to a labour camp, Arbeitsurlaubslager at Blachownia Małek - Małek Opolski, where I was working for 4 months and transferred again to Kędzierzyn, and finally be the Arbeitsamt at Kędzierzyn I was directed to Neindorf near Kędzierzyn, from where I escaped on 26th December, 1944. I should like to stress that I suspected Kopf that it was due to him I was put in a labour camp, because his informed was Baumgart Adolf resident at Sadow who was the overseer of the farm and with whom I have had many quarrels about the work. Baumgart used to give additional instructions to the farm-workers and execution of his orders took from one to two hours of work, the time of work was thus extended, however, there was no additional payment for over-hours. As Kopf was the man who decided about the dismissal and engagement for work I think that in consequence of Baumgart's references about me Kopf has handled it the way that I have been transferred to a penal labour camp.

I can recollect that Baumgart Adolf while he was acting as a watchman on the farm /it was in autumn 1944/ caused capture of a Soviet PoW whom he brought to Kopf while the latter gave over the PoW to the gendarmes.

The u/m witnesses may give evidence about Kopf's activities in the area of the farm Sadow during the period of the occupation.

1. Jan Kuć 2. Cyprian Andrzej, both from Sadow and 3. Borecki Jan, now a member of the Militia, formerly Kokotek, at present time in Falety.

/Sgd/ Miara Edward

/Sgd/ Wilkowicz

/Sgd/ Bronderówna

For the correctness of the translation

/Sgd/ Giochoski, Polska Misja Wojskowa

Bad-Salzuflen, 24th February, 1948.
Translation of copy

No. akt. IV Kps. 318/47

Record of the examination of the witness

On the 27th October, 1947, in Lubliniec
The Court of the Town of Lubliniec, Department IV
represented by the Judge Court Ass. J. WILKOWICZ
and in the presence of the recorder and office employee Miss Bronderówna in the presence of the sides concerned
has examined the u/m as a witness

After the witness has been reminded as to the responsibility before
the law in case of false statements and as to the consequence of
taking an oath, the judge has accepted his swearing under para K.P.K.
and the witness has stated as follows:

Christian name and surname: KUC Jan
Age: 1 lat 47
Christian names of parents: Józef and Konstanja
Place of residence: Sadow, district Lubliniec
Occupation: Smith
Previous punishments: Nil
Relation to sides concerned: None

I know Kopf since 1941 and namely since the time when Kopf
caused the expulsion of the population from Krzepice, district
Ożębłoczowa. I have been employed by him on the farm at Sadow as
a black-smith. It was generally known that Kopf was acting as the
head of expulsion affairs for several districts. I remember that
in 1941 14 wagons loaded with furniture left by the expelled Polish
population have passed through Sadow, and 7 wagons Kopf has left
on the farm and the rest was taken to Berlin. That the furniture
and other items were left by expelled Poles is proved by the fact
that while this was unloaded I have noticed while I was working at
it a military cap of a Polish officer of the rank of Lt-Colonel
and an officer's belt. Kopf's attitude towards Poles was hostile
and scornful and cases have occurred that he was beating Poles
without any reason.

As far as I remember in 1942 in the area of the farm a Soviet
PoW was captured by Baumgard and handed over to Kopf. As I heard
Kopf had given the PoW to the German gendarmes. I never hear that
Kopf has caused imprisonment or deportation to a concentration camp
of any Poles on political grounds.

Read before and signed:

KUC Jan

WILKOWICZ Bronderówna

For the correctness of the translation

/Sgd/ Ciechocki, Polska Minja Wojskowa

Bad - Salzurgen, 24th February, 1948.
Herrn Rechtsanwalt und Notar Dr. Walter Schmidt

Betreff: Fa. Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf & Bohne

Sehr geehrter Herr Rechtsanwalt!

folgendes mit:

Wir stehen seit Jahren mit der Firma Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf & Bohne in angenehmer Geschäftsvor-
bindung. Wir halten die Firma für absolut vertrauenswürdig. Uns ist auch bekannt, dass sich die Firma in den letzten Jahren in erheblichem Umfange mit der treusondischen Wahrnehmung fremder wirtschaftlicher Interessen befassst. Ohne unser Obligo.

Mit deutschem Gruss

Deutsche Bank

/Vsgd/ 

Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrats: Oscar Schlitter, Franz Urbig
Vorstandsmitglieder: Hermann P. Abs, Karl Kimmich, Eduard Kosler,
Georg Kosler, Hans Kummel, Karl Ernst Sippel, Fritz Winter-
mantel
E. (1 set) 12 English translations of Polish depositions.

F. (2 sets) Transcript of shorthand notes of application for extradition 27th February 1948.

C. (2 sets) Interim report by Chief Judge dated 1st March 1948.

D. (2 sets) Affidavits in English as follows:

- Heinrich Wilhelm KOPP
- Käthe KOPP
- Justus DANCKERTS
- Gerda MARKUSKA
- George BOOKSTEIN
- Heinrich WARTMANN
- Kurt BECKER

X. (2 sets) Affidavits in German as follows:

1. Otto ROLOFF
2. Rudolf SCHIEKE
3. Alois HEIN (2)
4. Hans-Stephan BOHMANN
5. Friedrich GRAPEK
6. Bruno Preissig
7. Anton ORTENBURG
8. Martha STEPHAN
9. Elsa ISLER

F. (1 set) Statements in German as follows:

1. Herbert STEPHAN
2. Johann STEPHAN
3. Pater Cornelius INGMANN
4. Dieter AGELINGK
5. August EGERS
6. Pater Heinrich ROLLER
7. Karl-Heinz SCHETERS
8. Ewald GÜTHER
9. Dr. Heinrich FRÖS
10. Stefan MADEKA and others
11. Erhard GUNTZEL
12. Freiherr Ferdinand von REITZENSTEIN
13. Friedrich KIRAN
14. Hans-Juergen SERTZ
15. Frau Aenne KOFF
16. Max PYTTEL
17. Landgerichtsdirektor Paul KRÜGER (and enclosure)
18. Magda AUGUSTOWSKA
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

COMMITTEE I

The following correspondence concerning Wilhelm KOPF, Polish case No. 6766, has been received from Legal Division, B.A.O.R., and is circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next meeting.

PART A

12 English translations of Polish depositions

Translation of copy EXHIBIT A E.

Nr. akt. IV. Kps 318/47

Record of the examination of the witness.

On the 27 Oct 1947 in Lubliniec, the Court of the Town of Lubliniec, Department IV represented by the Judge Court Ass.J. WILKOWICZ and in the presence of the redorder and office employee Miss Bronderowna and in the presence of the sides concerned has examined the w/m as a witness.

After the witness has been reminded as to the responsibility before the Law in case of false statements and as to the consequence of taking an oath, the judge has accepted his swearing under para k.p.k. and the witness has stated as follows:

Christian Name and Surname SIREK Edward
Age 23
Christian Names of parents Piotr and Waleria
Place of residence Wierzbie pow. Lubliniec
Occupation farmer
Previous punishments NIL
Relation to sides concerned none

I have been working on the farm at Sadow for one year. The farm was administered by KOPF, husband of the owner. He was brutal and scornful in his behaviour towards Poles. The salary of all Polish employees was reduced by 15% for special taxes. He was unjust in his judgments, which was proved by an incident I have had with him, namely after a whole-day-work with horses I was leaving the field and by mere chance one horse got wounded in collision with the harrow and consequently I was beaten on my face by KOPF, however, I never deserved it, as the horse got wounded, though slightly, quite accidentally, because the cart has been turned over. Shortly after this incident I was directed by the Arreibamt to a factory at Maapanew. I heard that KOPF was acting as a commissar for deportation affairs, and that he was collecting furniture left by the expelled population. I have heard about the captured Soviet POW in the area of the farm. But I don't know nothing about it that KOPF caused arrest or deportation to concentration camps of any Poles on political grounds. As far the administration of the farm was concerned, this was managed properly, but the employees were punished most severely for very light offences and consequently nearly all their wages were detained to cover excessively severe punishments, which received the employees on any opportunity.

Read over and signed: SIREK Edward

Closed:

Wilkowics Bronderowna

For the correctness of the translation:

(agl) Bad Salzuflen 24, Feb. 1948

Polish Military Mission

for the investigation War Crimes in Europe.
Translation of

Copy

Record of the examination of the witness

on the 27 Oct 1947 in Lubliniec
the Court of the Town of Lubliniec, Department IV
represented by the Judge Court Ass. J. WILKOWICZ
and in the presence of the recorder and office employee Miss Bronderowna
in the presence of the sides concerned
has examined the w/m as a witness

After the witness has been reminded as to the responsibility before
the Law in case of false statements and as to the consequence of
taking an oath, the judge has accepted his swearing under para k.p.k.
and the witness has stated as follows:-

Christian Name and Surname 	 KUC Jan
Age 	 lat 47
Christian Names of parents 	 Jozef and Konstanza
Place of residence 	 Sadow, district Lubliniec
Occupation 	 Smith
Previous punishments 	 Nil
Relation to sides concerned 	 none

I know Kopf since 1941 and namely since the time when Kopf caused
the expulsion of the population from Krzepice, district Czestochowa.
I have been employed by him on the farm at Sadow as a blacksmith. It
was generally known that Kopf was acting as the Head for expulsion affairs
for one or for several districts. I remember that in 1941 14 waggons
loaded with furniture left by the expelled Polish population have passed
through Sadow, and 7 waggon Kopf has left on the farm and the rest were
taken to Berlin. I have noticed while I was working at it, a military cap of a Polish officer of the
rank of Lt-Colonel and a officer's belt. Kopf's attitude towards Poles was
hostile and scornful and cases have occurred that he was beating
Poles without any reason.

As far I remember in 1942 in the area of the farm a Soviet POW was
captured by Baumgard and handed over to Kopf. As I heard Kopf had
given the POW to the German Gendarmes. I never heard that Kopf has
caused imprisonment or deportation to a concentration camp of any Poles on
political grounds.

Read before and signed:
KUC Jan

Closed:
WILKOWICZ BROND2,ROGNA

For the correctness of the translation:
sgd.
Bad Salzuflen 24th Feb. 1948.

Polska Misja Wojskowa
Badania Niemieckich Zbrodni Wejennych
Polish Military Mission
for the investigation War Crimes in Europe
Record of the examination of witness

On the 27 Oct 1947 in Lubliniec
the Court of the Town Lubliniec, Department IV
represented by the judge Court Ass. J. WILKOWICZ
in the presence of the recorder and of the employee
Miss Brondorowna has examined the w/m as a witness.

After the witness has been reminded as to the responsibility
before the law in case of false statements and as to the
consequence of oath, the judge has accepted his swearing under
para k.p.k. and the witness has stated as follows:

Christian name and surname: BORECKI Jan
Age: 29
Christian names of the parents: Franciszek, Antonina
Address: Kokotek, distr. Lubliniec
Profession: employee of the Militia
Previous punishments: NIL
Relation to sides concerned: none

I have been employed on the farm at Sadow already before the
war. As far I remember, in 1940 the farm was administered by KOPF
Wilhelm, who was married to the owner of the farm. As regards the
attitude towards Poles, Kopf was sufficiently unfriendly and often
made use of physical violence without any reason and as far I am
personally concerned I have been sentenced for 6 months imprisonment
for I sack of corn which I have taken away from the store; I have done
this for the reason of my low salary, which I received as a Pole and
which was reduced by taxes accounting to 15% as in the case of other
Poles. I have heard that in 1942 or as far I remember in 1943 the
farm watchman RAUBERG has captured a runaway Soviet POW, who escaped
from the German imprisonment and he returned him into Kopf's hands.
What has happened to the POW I don't know. It was generally known
in this district that Kopf was acting as a commissar of the Reich for
the district Lubliniec and was in charge of the property left by the
expelled Poles; this property has been partly accumulated in his farm,
partly distributed among the local Germans.

read and signed

/s/ BORECKI Jan

completed:

WILKOWICZ Bronderowna

the above translation has been made as to the best of my ability

/s/ Cichocki Warien

For the correctness of the translation:

sgd.

Bad Salzuflen. 24th Feb. 1948.

Polska Maja Melikowa
Badania Niemieckich Zbrodni Wojennych
Polish Military Mission

for the investigation War Crimes in Europe
On the 17 Dec. 1947 in Lubliniec
the Court of the Town Lubliniec, Department IV
represented by the judge Court Ass. J. WIKOWICZ
in the presence of the recorder and of the employee
Miss Bronderowka has examined the witness as a witness

After the witness has been reminded as to the responsibility before
the Law in case of false statements and as to the consequence of oath,
the Judge has accepted his swearing under para K.p.k. and the witness
has stated as follows:

Christian name and surname  MIARA Eduard
Age 25
Christian names of parents  Antoni and Maria
Address Sadow near Lubliniec
Profession  worker
Previous punishments  Nil
Relations to sides concerned  none

I am employed on the farm at Sadow since 1942, where I have been
directed for work by the Arbeitsamt. At that time Wilhelm KOPF was
already there an has married the owner of the farm Kubowa. As a husband
of the owner of the farm he was giving directions to the administration
personnel as to the management of the farm. Until 1943 Kopf was scarcely
staying at Sadow, because he was acting in his capacity of the commissar
of the Reich for requisition affairs relating to Polish territories
incorporated to the Reich. For that reason he was usually staying in
Berlin, where he had his office. In view of Kopf's position as the
commissar for requisition, numerous transports of furniture left by
expelled Poles were arriving, and part of them was left by Kopf on the
farm at Sadow, the other part was taken into Germany, I don't know to
which place exactly. In connection with the air-raids over Berlin at
the end of 1943 or at the beginning of 1944, KOPF has transferred his
offices from Berlin to Lubliniec and his office has been located at the
town-square in the same building which is occupied now by the District
Command of the Militia.

As far the management and handling of the farm at Sadow is concerned,
the administration of the farm was handled properly as to the farming
itself. Kopf's attitude towards Polish employees was unfriendly and Kopf
was treating Poles unhospitably, not seldom used his whip on his employees
and often without any reason, for instance he used physical violence on
arol Rychel, Jan Kuc, Jan Miara and my brother Karol Murde.

In the harvest season Kopf used to employ core workers and after that
period the excessive personnel was directed by the Arbeitsamt to other
work in various branches. In the same way Wladyslaw HDAS was directed
to work in Ozimek - Slask Opolaki, and as I have heard he was sentenced to
death by hanging as he was accused for sabotage in the factory which he
was working in. Particulars in this case may be given by Marek Edward,
resident now at Wierzbie, district Lubliniec, as he was employed in the
same factory.

In Summer 1944, when I went to Kopf with a request to be continually
employed on his farm - I was informed I had to be transferred - Kopf
told me that my papers would be submitted to Arbeitsamt and on the next
day he said that he could not employ me any longer and instructed me to
report to Arbeitsamt. So I have done. When I returned from there I

/have
Translation of Copy

Record of the examination of witness

On the 22 December 1947 in Krzepice
member of the District Commission for War Crimes Investigation
at Czestochowa

Under - prosecutor - Z. Morawski
in the presence of the recorder - Z. Szamocki
has examined the witness without taking oath and the witness has stated as follows:

Christian name and surname: Ignacy Bielecki
Age: 37
Christian names of the parents: Ignacy and Agnieszka
Place of residence: Krzepice, ul. Sienkiewicza 23
Occupation: farmer

As far I remember it was in 1941 when I was expelled with my family from the farm at Krzepice. At 1100 hrs in the morning there arrived at my flat the chairman of the commission for expulsion, whose name I don't know, while my house has been surrounded by German Gendarmes. The chairman of the commission in civilian clothes, a tall man, ordered me to leave my flat together with my family and I was not allowed to take anything with me. After I have left my flat I requested him to allow me to take some clothing with me, and I was struck by him on my arm with a wooden stick which he carried with him. I have been transported with my family to the railway station, from where we have been deported to a camp and then transferred for the district of Wroclaw for work on the farm. Tens of families were expelled on the same day, among others were Staniszewski Adam with his family, Suchański Józef with family, Borecki Antoni with family, Gawlik Tomasz with family, the Furgalski family and many others. I knew from hearsay that the action of expulsion was directed by Wilhelm Kopf, but I cannot prove it because I did not know him. If Wilhelm Kopf would be confronted with me I would be able to state whether he is the same man, who carried out the expulsion of farmers from Krzepice.

Signed: Ignacy Bielecki

Closed:

Under - prosecutor Z. Morawski
recorder Z. Szamocki

For the correctness of the translation:

sgd.


Polska iśnya Wojskowa
Badania Niemieckich Zbrodni Wojennych
Polish Military Mission
for the investigations War Crimes in Europe
Translation of copy of record of examination of a witness

On the 22 December 1947 in Krzepice
member of the District Commission for War Crimes
Investigation at Czestochowa
Under prosecutor = Z. Korawski
in the presence of the recorder = Z. Szamocki
has examined the w as a witness without taking his oath
and the witness has stated as follows:

Christian Name and Surname: Bronisława ROGACZENSKA
Age: 64
Christian names of parents: Marcin and Jadwiga
Address: Krzepice, 1st May street 11
Profession: owner of a masoner's workshop
Religion: Roman Catholic

On the 29 January 1942, at 9 o'clock in the evening, 14 German Gestapo-men have arrived at my flat, among them the chairman of the commission for deportation affairs Walaszczuk, and his deputy Wilhelm Kopf. The most active was Wilhelm Kopf, who at the same time was giving orders and the other members of the above commission were placed under him. Wilhelm Kopf has ordered to leave my flat and the shop in 15 minutes, and did not allow me to take anything with me. I was requesting Kopf Wilhelm to allow me to take some meat and fat from the shop and he refused and was threatening that in case I won't leave the flat I would be placed in Oswiecim (Auschwitz). After the expulsion I was placed with my family in other quarters, quite unsuitable to live in. While being expelled I have approached my employee Franciszek Biernacki, resident in the area of Tarnowskie Gory, where he ran his brick-layer's business, to take away my little chest and at this moment Wilhelm Kopf rushed on Biernacki and slapped his face for several times and consequently Biernacki was disabled. My evacuated house was occupied by Germans of the name of Rajnert settled down from Romania. In April I have been expelled again and there were taking part in it the same Germans who have expelled me in January 1942. Wilhelm Kopf was among them. At the second expulsion I was not allowed to take anything with me and even they have taken away money from my son-in-law Władysław Krolak, who was ordered to clear out from Krzepice immediately.

The whole action of expulsion was directed by Wilhelm Kopf, he was the man who ordered to get out of Krzepice. All the time Wilhelm Kopf was brutal and provocative. Since that time I have never seen Wilhelm Kopf again. I have found out Wilhelm Kopf's name after the expulsion, for however I knew him before, but not his name, which has been divulged to me by some Germans with whom I was acquainted.

/s/ Rogaczewska Bron. /s/ Under prosecutor Z. Korawski
/s/ Recorder = Z. Szamocki.

For the correctness of the translation

sgd.

Bad Salzulflen 24 Feb. 1948
Polska Linia Wojskowa
Badania Mieleskich Zbrodni Wojennych
Polish Military Mission
for the investigations War Crimes in Europe
Translation

of copy

record of the examination of witness

On the 22 December 1947 in Krzepice
member of the District Commission for War Crimes Investigation
at Czestochowa
Under - prosecutor - Z. Korawski,
in the presence of the recorder - Z. Szamcołki
has examined the witness without taking his oath and the
witness has stated as follows:

Christian name and surname: Konrad RUDLICKI
Age 37
Christian name of the parents Roman and Helena
Place of residence Krzepice, ul. Krakowska 17
Occupation Joiner
Religion Rom Kath.

On the 29 January 1942 the German commission for expulsion at
Blachownia arrived at Krzepice at 5 o'clock p.m. At this time I
was returning home from the railway station and at home I have met
my wife who was crying and packing the clothing. Shortly after that
my employee Tylikowski Leon rushed in and said aloud "they are
coming already". At this moment the chairman of the commission for
expulsion Walaszczuk came after him and slapped his face. I asked
Walaszczuk why he has struck my employee and then he slapped me.
After the stroke Kopf Wilhelm approached me, laid his hands on my
coat and demanded to give up to him money and further asked for my
purse and also for explanation where I have been before. I have
given him 29 zł, which he took with him. Then he insisted to show
him my safe and threatened with ill-treatment. He asked my wife
the same question and she gave him 40 zł. Then Kopf Wilhelm carried
out a search, but he did not find any money as I actually had none.
He demanded to give him the books of the firm and declared that if
they won't be ready for the next day I would be arrested. Kopf
Wilhelm allowed me to take with me only underwear clothing and bad
outfit and I was ordered to leave my house, after that I have been
accommodated with my family in an ex-Jewish house, which was quite
devastated. Afterwards Kopf Wilhelm told me to report to the
German, who took over my workshop and was in charge of the joiner's
shop.

sgd. RUDLICKI

Closed:
Z. Korawski Z. Szamcołki
Under Prosecutor Recorder

For the correctness of the translation:

sgd.

Bad Salzuflen. 24 Feb. 1948

Polska Misja Wojskowa
Badania Niesamodich Zbrodni Wojennych
Polish Military Mission
for the investigations War Crimes in Europe
Translation of Copy

Record of the examination of witness

On the 22 December 1947 in Krzepeice
member of the District Commission of War Crimes Investigation in Czestochowa

Under - prosecutor - Z. Morawski
in the presence of the recorder - Z. Szascoldi
has examined w/o as a witness without taking his oath and the
witness has stated as follows:

Christian names and surname
Adela Krolakowa

Age
37

Christian name of the parents
Antoni and Bronisława

Place of residence
Krzepeice, ul. 1-go Maja 11

Occupation
female merchant

Religion
Rom. Cath.

On the 29 January 1942 there arrived at Krzepeice the German commission
for expulsion. I cannot state who was the chairman of the commission.
But to the commission belonged Wilhelm Kopf and Walaszczyk. But an
Kopf's name is one that I remember I can conclude that he must have been
the head of the commission. About 14 Germans in uniforms of Gendarmes
and civilian clothes have entered my flat. Among those Germans was Wilhelm
Kopf, what I know from Włodzimierz Wincenst, resident at Krzepeice,
Czestochowska-street and from other persons, whose name I cannot now
recollect. One of the participants, who came to me, ordered me to leave
my flat within 15 minutes and leave all the property. Taking advantage
from a slight stir which has arisen I succeeded to take with me some
trifles from my shop as I was helped by one of my employees. After the
expulsion my flat and the shop was taken over by a German family of
the name Rajner, settled down from Roumania, while I and my family were put
in other quarters, which were quite empty and I was living there until
April 1942. I have already arranged my new quarters when in April 1942
the same commission arrived, in which Wilhelm Kopf took part again and I
have been expelled for the second time without being allowed to take
anything with me from my flat while my husband was ordered to leave
Krzepeice within 24 hours and report for work at Silesia under arrange-
ments with the German Arbeitsamt. The furniture of my flat has been
destroyed, more valuable things were taken away and finally I was allowed
to stay in that devastated flat. In autumn the same year I was expelled
from that devastated lodging and I was placed in other part of the town,
in an ex-Jewish house. If Kopf Wilhelm has taken part in the last
expulsion I don't know. My husband never returned, he was killed by
war activities in 1945, but I don't know in which circumstances.

sgd. Krolakowa Adela

Closed:

Under-prosecutor Z. Morawski
recorder Z. Szascoldi

For the correctness of the translation:

sgd.

Bad Salzuflen 24 Feb. 1948.

Polska Maja Wojskowa
Badania Hmieleckich Zbrodni Wojennych
Polish Military Mission
for the investigations War Crimes in Europe
10. Herr KOFF never wore a party badge. He was definitely not a party member. From conversations with him one could sense his negative attitude towards National Socialism. He made absolutely no secret of his attitude. About the autumn of 1940 two furniture vans came from Berlin bringing Herr KOFF's furnishings from his former Berlin home to Sadowa. With this furniture Herr KOFF completed the furnishing of his Sadowa house.

11. About the same time Herr KOFF bought several pieces of furniture in Koenigsuette and had them brought to Sadowa. These things he donated to the workers for the furnishing of their homes.

12. I consider it to be completely impossible that Herr KOFF was a member of a deportation commission and that he took part in the plundering of Polish or Jewish property. He was very often in Berlin to look after the interests of his firm there. I would have been bound to have noticed it in my position in Herr KOFF's household (I lived entirely with the family) if Herr KOFF had gone to attend deportations and similar things in Krsice or other places. He had no contact with members of the SS. From the Tachenstochau district neither furniture nor other articles came to Sadowa.

(Signed) GERDA MARKOPKA

SWORN at Herford in Westphalia, the same first been ready over to the deponent in her own language and acknowledged by her as correct this 19th March, 1948.

Before me

(signature)
Solicitor
Clerk of the Control Commission
Supreme Court,
British Zone of Germany

Certified truly translated to deponent before swearing

(signature)
229 HQ. O.C.G. (BE)
I, Heinrich VANKIAN, of Hildesheim, Steinbergstrasse 115, Clerk make oath and say as follows:

1. I was born on 21 January 1905 in Berlin.

2. I was Landrat in Kreis Guttentag/Oberschlesien from 1937 which was re-incorporated 1941 in the original Kreis Lublinits later on called Loben. Until then I administered both Kreise simultaneously.

3. The competent authorities in this area their organization and fields of activity were exactly known to me. The Haupttreuhandstelle Ost was concerned merely with non-agricultural property. Their subsidiary company, the real Estate company of the HFO(GFO) was restricted to the administration of requisitioned Polish property i.e. only to non-agricultural property. The expulsion and resettlement of persons under no circumstances came under their jurisdiction. Though such measures were not carried out in my Kreis it is, however, known to me from neighbouring Kreise that these measures were in the hands of the SS-Bodenamter. I therefore deem it impossible that Heinrich Wilhelm KOPF whom I know and who is now Prime Minister of Lower Saxony belonged to any Evakuierungs Kommission which was active in these Land or municipal Kreise.

4. It never came to my knowledge either officially or unofficially that the farm workers at the estate Sadowa had to work up to 16 hours a day or were even ill-treated. I may mention that the estate Sadowa was only four kilometres from Lublinits and that I was constantly kept informed concerning all events of importance within the immediate neighbourhood of my headquarters. There was in fact an incident namely a representative of the SS Bodenamt ill-treated peasants from the village of Sadowa. This incident was reported to me through the official channels of the Gendarmerie on the following day and afterwards also personally by Herr Kopf. If the farm workers in Sadowa were really definitely ill-treated or exploited the Deutsche Arbeitsfront or the Kreisbauernschaft would under these circumstances have willingly taken up this case more so as it concerned a non-party member. The attitude of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront in similar cases - for instance in the case of v. Thaer/Pawonkau - is clear proof of this.

SPORN at Herford in Westphalia, the same having first been read over to the deponent in his own language and acknowledged by him as correct this 19th March, 1948.

(signed) Heinrich VANKIAN

Before me

(signature)
Solicitor
Clerk of the Control Commission
Supreme Court
British Zone of Germany

Certified truly translated to deponent before swearing.

(signature)
229 H. G., C.O.G.
1. I, Kurt BECKER, of Stammusle 22 b, Kreis Paderborn, Clerk, make oath and say as follows: From the year 1930 I was a member of the NSDAP. By a decision of the Kreis Denazification Panel in Paderborn I was placed in Category IV without blocking of my property. During the years 1940 to 1945 I was Landrat of the former Kreis Blachowidzio to which the town of Krzepice belonged.

2. It is known to me that the property of Sadowa belonged to the former wife of Hinrich Wilhelm KOFF whom I know and who is now Prime Minister of Lower Saxony. She inherited the property from her deceased first husband, in whose family the property had been for several generations.

3. By reason of my knowledge of the competence of the various German official departments, I can state with certainty that deportations did not come under the jurisdiction of Prime Minister KOFF in his former capacity as leader of the Lublinitz Branch of the Haupttreuhandstelle-Ost and of the Real Estate section of the Haupttreuhandstelle-Ost. Neither in this nor in a personal capacity did Prime Minister KOFF take part in any deportation operations, in Kreis Blachowidzio or in the town of Krzepice. If this had been the case it would have been bound to come to my notice. With the same certainty I can affirm that Prime Minister KOFF never was a member of a Commission for the deportation of the Polish population in Tachmaschow.

SWORN at Herford in Westphalia, the same having first been read over to the deponent in his own language and acknowledged by him as correct this 19th March 1948

(signed) KURT BECKER

Before me

(signature)
Solicitor,
Clerk of the Control Commission Supreme Court,
British Zone of Germany.

Certified truly translated to deponent before swearing

(signature)

229 H.Q., C.O.G.
Before the Chief Judge in Chambers.

In the matter of an application by the Polish Nation for the extradition of Wilhelm Kopf, Minister-President of Land Wiedenbacher, for trial in Poland for crimes under Control Council Law 10, alleged to have been committed by him in Poland -

at Harford, 27th February, 1946.

Forbes, Barrister, of the Prosecution Section, in support of the application.

Dr. Seher, Counsel for Wilhelm Kopf, to oppose.

Dr. Karl Schmidt, Counsel for Wilhelm Kopf, present in person.

Interpreters (English and Polish) and Shorthand writer present and sworn.

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Chief Judge. (To Prosecutor). I will explain to Counsel the course the proceedings will take; that is, you will present the charges on which the Poles ask for extradition, and present evidence in support of those charges, and, after that, on behalf of Herr Kopf, evidence may be called.

Prosecutor. The charges, Your Honour, are under Control Council Law No. 10 Wilhelm Kopf is alleged to be a war criminal. I have here copies available.

Chief Judge. Have Counsel for Herr Kopf had copies of these charges?

Prosecutor. Not these particular ones.

Chief Judge. (Reads charges).

Prosecutor. Your Honour, the evidence on those charges is all of it contained in 12 statements in Polish which have been received from Poland. Translations of those into English have been made in Red Salusien.

Chief Judge. Is there any translation into German?

Prosecutor. None into German at present. The only witnesses I have available are, first the Deputy Chief of the Polish War Crimes Mission, who can give certain evidence relating to the proceedings, and who happens to be a Judge in Poland and might be of assistance to Your Honour on Polish procedure, and the other witness is the interpreter who made the translation of these various statements from Polish into English.

Chief Judge. I think probably first of all I had better have the statements put in and the translations verified by the Interpreter you call de, because before I deal with that evidence, I shall want to examine the authentication of the statements.

Prosecutor. I was proposing to produce them through Capt. Krakowski.

Chief Judge. (To Counsel). You understand what I am doing now. I am now having the Polish evidence put in before me and the English translations of it sworn to by the interpreter. That does not mean that I am accepting it at the present time as receivable evidence. A Polish officer will subsequently be called, I understand, to authenticate the statements.
Prosecutor: Your full name please.


Prosecutor. Do you know any languages other than Polish?

Mr. Chichocki. I know English and German and a little Spanish.

Prosecutor. I believe you have recently made some translations of certain documents from Polish into English.

Mr. Chichocki. Yes.

Prosecutor. Are those the documents?

Mr. Chichocki. Yes.

Chief Judge. What we want is the Polish original and the English translation of it, or a Polish authenticated copy - I do not mind which. While I am looking at the English translation will you please read the original in German.

Translation taken over by another interpreter.

Chief Judge. If, having heard this evidence for the first time, Counsel want some opportunity to consider it, and you have not got a full note of it, I will afford them an opportunity of having a German transcript made.

Counsel. We would be most grateful if that could be done.

Statements read as follows:-

Edward SIREK. Ex. AE (English) Age 23.

Jan KOC. Ex. BE (English) Age 28.

Ja BOREcki. Ex. CE (English) Age 23.

Stanslaw KIJZUTII. Ex. DE (English) Age 29.

Edward MIARA. Ex. FE (English) Age 24.

Boleslaw KUCHARSKI. Ex. PE (English) Age 41.

Chief Judge. As a matter of interest, how many years ago did Herr Kopf's hair turn gray?

Counsel. When he was 27 or 28.

Statements continued:-

Ignacy MIKOHI. Ex. G. (Polish) Ex. GE (English) Age 37.

Chief Judge. What is the mark on the statement?

Interpreter. It is certified by the Chief of Commission for the investigation of War Crimes in Warsaw.

Statements continued:-

Bronisława ROJACZUKA. Ex. H. (Polish) Ex. HE (English) Age 54.

Leon TYLKOŃSKI. Ex. J. (Polish) Ex. JE (English) Age 60.
Chief Judge. Is the photograph referred to in that statement put in? The last sentence in the statement says "the enclosed photograph".

Prosecutor. I am hoping that Capt. Krakowski will be able to produce it.

Chief Judge. How is he going to link it up with this statement? Is it marked?

Prosecutor. I cannot say off-hand.

Statements continued:-

Konrad RIDLICKI  Ex. K (Polish). Ex. K5 (English) age not stated.

Wincenty WISNIEWSKI  " L " " Lk " " " "

Adela KROL-KOWA  " M " " ME " " "

Prosecutor. That is the last statement, Your Honour.

Capt. KRAKOWSKI called.

Chief Judge. How many witnesses do you propose to call?

Prosecutor. This is the last one. (To Capt. Krakowski). Your full name and position?

Capt. Krakowski. Felix KRAKOWSKI. Military rank - Captain in Polish Army.

Deputy Chief of Polish War Crimes Commission. I am a lawyer in Poland. I was a Judge before the war, but during the war and until the liberation I worked as a lawyer.

Prosecutor. I believe your Mission has recently received a number of statements relating to one - Winela KOPP.

Chief Judge. Do you want to authenticate these?

Prosecutor. Yes.

Chief Judge. Exh. A. This purports to be taken before a Polish official. Is the signature at the bottom the signature of the Polish official described above as having taken the Protocol?

Capt. Krakowski. Yes.

Chief Judge. Exh. B. Is that the signature of the official before whom the statement was made?

Capt. Krakowski. Yes.

Chief Judge. These statements have been taken before judicial or war crimes officials in Poland. Now, what I require is this, that if the deposition or statement purports to be signed under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the Foreign State where the same were taken to be the original deposition or statement, and those statements are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by being sealed with the official seal of some Minister of Justice or other Minister of State, or, as in this case, signed by the judicial official who purports to have taken them, I will accept them as being duly authenticated. There is at the present time an ordinance in course of preparation in the British Zone, providing for the hearing of applications for extradition by a special Tribunal or Magistrate, and it is possible that a higher degree of authentication will be required, but it is obvious to me that these particular statements have been taken by Polish officials in Poland, and I accept what they say for what it is worth.
Pros. I have two further matters to put to this witness. The one is the photograph mentioned in Exhs. J and JG. You will remember Capt. Krakowski that in his statement Leon Cylkowski refers to a photograph attached. Was that received at your mission and can you now produce it?

Capt. Krakowski. There is a photograph contained in the file, but as far as I know it is not the photograph mentioned, as we did not receive it until we had to write to London for it.

Pros. You have applied to London for this photograph?

Capt. Krakowski. Yes.

Chief Jud. Do you know whether it is likely to assist in the identification of Kopf?

Capt. Krakowski. I do not think so.

Chief Jud. Then it will not be necessary to produce it, I take it?

Capt. Krakowski. In my view, no.

Pros. One other matter. Was any application made to the United Nations War Crimes Commission for a list of War Criminals?

Capt. Krakowski. Yes.

Pros. What was the result of that application?

Capt. Krakowski. He was mentioned in the list.

Chief Jud. Do you know where and what part or No. of the list?

Capt. Krakowski. The 65th list.

Pros. I believe we have a copy available for Your Honour's inspection.

Chief Jud. I should like to see it. Will you have a copy made of entry 339. This is the 65th United Nations War Crimes List of War Criminals, and under serial No. 339 listed by Poland appears the name of Wilhelm Kopf. Have you any evidence that this is the same man?

Capt. Krakowski. He is the same man.

Chief Jud. How do you know?

Capt. Krakowski. The details as to locality mentioned in these statements coincide with the locality mentioned in the list.

Chief Jud. That conveys nothing to me. That list says a man named Wilhelm Kopf (a German) is listed as having committed certain crimes in 1941 and 1942 in places in Poland. You will have to satisfy me that the Wilhelm Kopf under No. 339 in the list is the Wilhelm Kopf who is sitting there. I do not know how many people there are in Germany named Wilhelm Kopf.

Capt. Krakowski. As a result of investigations carried out in Poland, we found out that this man is the Wilhelm Kopf mentioned.

Chief Jud. Have you evidence that he is the Wilhelm Kopf mentioned?

Capt. Krakowski. We have firstly the statements of the witnesses, which have been read out, and secondly it was later discovered that no other man by name of Wilhelm Kopf was in that village at that time.
Chief Judge. You know what I require, Mr. Forbes. I must have him identified.

Capt. Krakowski. That could be done perhaps when the witnesses are heard in Poland.

Chief Judge. No. I have first of all to decide, if it is a question of extraditing a man, that it is the same Wilhelm Kopf. You cannot have him in Poland until I am satisfied about that.

Capt. Krakowski. I must say, first, that investigations have shown that no other man by name of Wilhelm Kopf was in that locality during the time shown, secondly that the proceedings of the United Nations War Crimes Commission do not require any photograph.

Chief Judge. I am not concerned with the proceedings of the United Nations War Crimes Commission. I am concerned with determining myself, upon the evidence, first whether this man named Wilhelm Kopf, who is alleged to have committed crimes in Poland, is the same Wilhelm Kopf who is sitting here; and secondly, I must, before making any order for extradition, or recommending that an order for extradition be made, be satisfied by the evidence produced before me here, that there is a presumption of guilt. I am not here to decide whether or not he is finally guilty - that is a matter, if he is extradited, for a court in Poland - but I must have here the express crimes alleged against him, and evidence produced before me which would establish prima facie guilt in each case, and clear evidence that it is the same Wilhelm Kopf that we are talking about. Without that you cannot get any further.

Capt. Krakowski. May I look at my files, Sir?

Chief Judge. I think, possibly, it would be as well to take an adjournment at the present time. I feel that I cannot take the course which I would take if there had been clear rules and practice laid down for these extradition applications, and known both to the authorities who apply for extradition and to the persons who are the subject of these applications, because neither party has had an opportunity to learn just what one would require. In future when the rules are known, a case presented even up to the same point as this one could not succeed; but I feel that it would be rather unfair to dismiss it out of hand at this stage. Without making any comment on whether I consider the statements you have put in to be sufficient to substantiate any crimes at all, I do not know, until you put them before me what crimes I have to consider. You must draw up charges relating to the exact crimes that you propose to allege against Kopf, and those will be crimes I take it under Art. II, Sec. 1 of Control Council Law No. 10, either under sub-Sec. (b) or sub-Sec. (c) or both; but I must know precisely what offences are charged against him; and he must know, so that he may, if he can, rebut any presumption of guilt which is established. When do you say that you can have the charges drawn in proper form, and the proof of evidence of identity which is necessary to support it?

Capt. Krakowski. I should imagine three weeks.

Chief Judge. Then comes the next trouble, which is that it may be that we are asked for more time by the other side, in order that they may procure, perhaps from Poland, evidence in rebuttal. What do you think is a reasonable time? It strikes me that both sides will require an adjournment; but I shall not give more than one week for the charges to be formulated and served on Kopf or his legal representatives, and you will have to be prepared to substantiate these charges. Now the Director of Prosecutions knows what a Control Commission Court requires by way of a charge, and this you will no doubt prepare in consultation with him.
I do not see how I can get any further with this application, except to say that I am not satisfied with it, but that would be taking all parties by surprise and could not be fair. Are you sure three weeks will do? You have got to get evidence of identification.

Capt. Krakowski.
I am travelling to Poland to obtain further evidence myself, which will certainly take three weeks.

Chief Judge.
It might take more.

Capt. Krakowski.
I do not think so.

Chief Judge.
Is there any other evidence as to the facts outside those statements that are now put in?

Capt. Krakowski.
There is a further enquiry in process now in Poland. I received those news two days ago.

Chief Judge.
I should say we should be very likely to be faced with more trouble. I want to give all the time that is reasonable. I do not want to give an adjournment to some date, and then have you come back and say 'I have not got the evidence yet'. It looks to me as if it will probably be six weeks.

Capt. Krakowski.
It would be better for us.

Chief Judge.
If you have some fresh evidence to put in it would avoid a subsequent adjournment if, as soon as you get it, you serve copies in writing on Dr. Scherf. Would the 7th April be a satisfactory day?

Capt. Krakowski.
Yes.

Chief Judge.
These proceedings in chambers will be adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th April. Herr Kopf will sign before he leaves an undertaking to appear on that date here, and in the meantime, within 7 days from today, the charges must be formulated in detail, with the same particularity as would be required if Kopf were charged before a Control Commission Court, and copies served through the Registrar of the Supreme Court. If you have further evidence as to identification or as to the commission of the crimes you charge, will you please file copies of it with the Registrar of the Supreme Court here at Herford for service on Dr. Scherf as Counsel for Kopf, to enable us to hear the whole matter and determine it finally at the next hearing.
Dean Col Ledington,

I enclose the originals of translations of the apocryphal documents in the care of Minister President Kopij.

Yours sincerely,

K. Neulor.
Translation.

DECLARATION ON OATH.

I declare on oath the following:

My name is Otto KOLOPP, born on August 14, 1889, at Klein-Gischaun, Kreis Salmsen, now residing at Brome, Kreis Gifhorn, Police Station. I am there employed as Police Superintendent.

From April 20, 1940, to January 15, 1945, I was employed as Price-Control Officer for the Lublinitz district on behalf of the Landrat. I resided at Koschentin, which is 8 kilometres distant from Sadow. In my occupation I was continually moving around the whole district. In so doing I learnt to know Herr Kopf, then retired Landrat. Herr Kopf resided in Sadow on his wife's property. The property was managed by an overseer with whom at times I had to do officially.

Herr Kopf was generally known as a Landrat who had been dismissed by the Nazis. As often as I saw him he never wore the party badge or a uniform. I have never heard that Herr Kopf was active in any way politically. On the contrary, it was known that Herr Kopf kept remarkably aloof from political matters. I should have certainly known if Herr Kopf had had connexions with the party or with the Gestapo.

I maintain that it is completely out of the question that Herr Kopf had participated at any time in the evacuations at Kraplice or any other places. The evacuations were done exclusively by the S.S. removal staff. So far as I am aware the Polish and Jewish population were transferred by this removal staff from the localities evacuated and persons removed from the Baltic, Sukowina, Black-Sea Germans, etc., were substituted there. In these evacuation measures, the S.S. Police declared who would have to move from the locality during the evacuation. Civilians did not participate in these evacuation measures.

I have never heard anything to the effect that Herr Kopf had ill-treated workers on the estate. In my occupation and with my acquaintance with the people there, such information would certainly have reached my ears.

(signed) Kolopp
Police Superintendent.
Hanover, March 18, 1948.
Translation

DECLARATION ON OATH

Hanover, February 25, 1948.

I hereby declare on oath the following:

My name is Rudolf SELITKE, born on 9.3.1904 at Peterswalde, Kreis Reichenbach, Silesia, and now resident at Holtau Ober Jörk, Kreis Soen, Westphalia. I have never belonged to the NSDAP.

I was from 1.11.1943 until 7.12.1944 overseer of the Gabowa estate, Kreis Lublinitz, which belonged to the then wife of Herr Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf, the present Minister President. I administered this estate from the commercial and technical working aspect quite independently. On my engagement Herr Kopf asked me whether I was a member of the NSDAP. I answered in the negative, on which Herr Kopf replied that he could only employ a man who could devote himself entirely to the undertaking and was not busy with other duties. From that I perceived at once that I did not have to deal with a party member.

Herr Kopf was mostly away from the property as his business in Berlin and Lublinitz claimed him and we consequently frequently only met once every month.

I can say the following in regard to the accusations brought against Herr Kopf by the Polish Government:

I do not know of any ill-treatment of work-people by Herr Kopf. Only Stanislaus Klucznik for repeated thefts of wood and Eduard Miara for refusing to work were handed over to the Police. They were sentenced by the police court at Lublinitz and served a short term of imprisonment at Lublinitz. No dispatch to a camp ever took place.

Karl Kychel was called on to answer for repeated gross ill-treatment of draught-animals which were entrusted to him in working.

Payment of the workers was made according to the land workers rates then in force. These rates were from time to time checked by the Labour Office and found correct. The overtime which now and then became necessary at harvest was likewise paid for. The hours were always fixed in agreement with the staff. Klucznik often worked 13 - 14 hours as the leader in ploughing and preparing ground for sowing. But he was fully paid for it.

The bad housing conditions of the workers at that time were considerably improved by Herr Kopf so as to assure a better position for the workers in that respect. No distinction was made in the treatment of German and Polish workers belonging to the estate.

Jan Miara once received a few months imprisonment for the theft of smokers cards and tobacco goods at the neighbouring Iowa inn. He was not brought to account by the estate although he frequently was caught in small thefts.

Karl Karda was at that time driver of the milk produced and he conveyed the milk of the estate to the dairy at Lublinitz. I am not aware of any ill-treatment accorded to him.

Jan Kuc was the Smith of the estate. He had to see to the maintenance of all implements. To my knowledge he never encountered any ill-treatment.

I am not aware that Herr Kopf turned out Kuc from his homestead at Krzywice. It is well-known that he was on bad terms with his fellow work-people.

Swearing...
During the time that I was at Sadowa Herr Kopf certainly did not belong to an evacuation committee and did not take part in evacuations at Krzeszowice. It became known to me that the evacuation measures were then carried out by the R.S. Land Office. Just as little do I know anything about Herr Kopf plundering the dwellings of the persons evacuated and carrying the goods to Sadowa.

Then I came to Sadowa there stood in a loft various old pieces of furniture, beds, cupboards, tables etc. which Herr Kopf had bought for the workers. In my time furniture from this stock was still placed free of charge at the disposal of some newly-established workers' families for the fitting up of their home, whence this furniture originated I do not know.

In evidence of the fact that no distinction was made in the treatment of German and Polish workers at Sadowa, I would state the following:

In agricultural operations cultivation prizes were awarded in sweet oil, sugar and linen. These were always distributed to all workers alike, whether they were Poles or Germans. Families of both nationalities having numerous children received in the allotment of allowances more gifts than they were entitled to.

As regards forbidding the Polish workers to share in the liquor provided for the harvest home, this liquor was of course distributed uniformly among all workers. At first we had made the attempt to obtain a liquor allotment for the Polish workers also. But this was not sanctioned. Thereupon the lists were falsified by us in order not to disadvantage the Polish workers.

As regards the Rychel case I would remark that his mother from time to time personally approached me and Herr Kopf and asked that we would treat the youth as strictly as possible as she herself could no longer master him.

Edward Miara had the intention of marrying one of the Polish women workers employed on the Sadowa estate. At that time marriages between Polish nationalities in the incorporated Eastern territories were generally forbidden. In order to facilitate the marriage Miara and his bride went for some time to Ichenatockau with the consent of Herr Kopf. After the marriage had taken place there he and his wife returned to the estate.

I am in no way acquainted with the case of Wladislaus Idea.

(signed) Rudolf Schipke.

I hereby certify that Herr Rudolf Schipke established his identity and made the adjacent signature.

(signed) Häkcke. Regierungsrat
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

Summary Minutes of the Meeting of Committee I held on 19th February, 1948, at 10.30 am.

In the Chair Sir Robert Craigie (United Kingdom)

There were also present:

Members of Committee I, and their Deputies:

Mr. Kintner United States of America
Dr. Zeman Czechoslovakia
Dr. Aars Rynning Norway

Members of the Commission, not Members of Committee I, and Representatives of the National Offices:

M. Dimitas Greece
Colonel Muskat Poland
Dr. Milenković Yugoslavia

Secretary to the Committee: Dr. J. Litawski (Legal Officer)

I. Proceedings in Individual Cases.

The Committee considered 61 cases against 173 persons submitted by Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland, and decided as follows:

1) Greek Cases.

7562 On 'A' for murder
7563 On 'A' for looting and deportation
7564 On 'A' for murder
7565 1-2 on 'A' for torture and looting
7638 On 'A' for torture and ill-treatment resulting in bodily harm
7639 On 'A' for torture
7640 On 'S' for looting and wanton destruction of property
7641 On 'S' for murder and confiscation of property
7642 On 'A' for ill-treatment resulting in death, and extortion.

2) Yugoslav Cases.

7567 On 'A'
7568 On 'A'
(YUGOSLAV Cases continued)

7559 On 'A'

7570 1-39 on 'S'  40-48 on 'H' On all counts except XI and XXVIII

7571 On 'S' pending evidence as to his participation in the crimes

7572 On 'A' for complicity in internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

7573 On 'A'

7574 On 'A'

7575 On 'A' for torture and ill-treatment

7576 On 'S' pending evidence as to his personal responsibility

7577 On 'A' for forced labour. (There is no evidence which could establish the accused's responsibility for ill-treatment carried out in the camp.)

7578 On 'A'

7579 1-2 on 'A'

7580 Adjourned. Except for the fact that they were members of the Gestapo, the accused are in no way linked with the particular crimes. It will be observed that for almost all crimes described in the evidence other persons were in fact responsible

7581 Adjourned. There is no evidence whatsoever implicating the accused.

7582 1 on 'A'

2-3 adjourned as there is no evidence against these accused.

7583 1 on 'S'

2 adjourned for evidence

7584 On 'A'

7585 On 'A'

7586 On 'S' pending further evidence as to his personal responsibility

7587 On 'A'

7588 On 'A' for complicity in mass deportation

7589 On 'S'

7590 On 'A'

7591 1-2 on 'A'
Sir Robert CRAIGIE observed that after reading the Memo prepared by Dr. Zivković, he personally felt the whole case involved very difficult technical questions which he doubted whether the Committee or the Commission were sufficiently well equipped to deal with. It was essentially a matter for financial experts to decide whether the measures taken by the Germans in Poland went beyond the provisions of international law regulating the actions of an occupying power. As Dr. Zivković had pointed out, many of the measures were similar to those which independent states had found it necessary to take in their own interests at some time or another, and in the deplorable situation in Poland resulting from the Nazi aggression, it was evident that even if the Germans had been animated by good-will, very drastic financial measures would have had to be undertaken in order to keep the country on a sound footing.

Referring to Dr. Zivković's suggestion in the concluding part of his Memo to ask the Polish National Office for additional information, Sir Robert doubted whether, even if such information were provided, the Commission would be in a position to give their authoritative opinion on this particular subject. He, personally, would prefer the Polish representative to withdraw the case in view of the technical difficulties involved, and also for the further reason that the Commission was nearing the end of its activities, and it would be difficult in so short a time to lay down what in effect would be an entirely new war crime.

Colonel MUSZKAT said he was in sympathy with Sir Robert Craigie's point of view, and he therefore proposed to ask the Committee to list as Witnesses only the four named individuals - Paersch, Heine, Prause and Gottschak. Two of these were already in the British Zone and one in the United States Zone, and by listing them as Witnesses the Polish investigating mission would thereby be enabled to interrogate these persons in order to obtain further information.

Dr. ZIVKOVIC pointed out that to list individuals as witnesses was acting on the assumption that a specific war crime had been committed, and since it was this latter question which was the very point at issue, he did not think the Committee were justified in acting upon Colonel Muszkat's proposal. He believed, nevertheless, that the Polish authorities would have an opportunity to take other steps in order to clarify the issue, and eventually to decide whether they could prosecute the individuals before a penal court or present the case to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.
Mr. KENNER said he agreed with Sir Robert Craigie that it would be extremely difficult for the Committee or the Commission to take a decision on the case, and would necessitate going into the matter very thoroughly, which would take a great deal of time. Since the Commission was now on the later stages of its activities he thought the case could more effectively be handled by the extradition authorities in Germany, who would in any event, regardless of any action the Commission might take, have to decide whether the individuals were guilty. The authorities concerned would, he felt certain, co-operate to the fullest extent with the Polish National Office in deciding whether this particular charge constituted a war crime. Undoubtedly great financial harm had been done through the various manipulations described in the charge, but whether or not such measures constituted a war crime was another matter. He personally would not be prepared to vote on the question without instructions from his Government.

Dr. AARS RYNNING thought the case should be considered in relation to the background of the German policy of exploitation in all the occupied countries. As to some of the charges, no doubt they formed part of the whole scheme for the ruthless exploitation of the Polish nation, and on the highest level these regulations would be regarded as criminal. But whether or not the persons charged in this case occupied such a high position that they could be held responsible, was another matter. He felt that as regards some of the charges a war crime was established, and he personally would be prepared to list the four individuals as witnesses.

Dr. ZDEN supported Dr. Aars Rynning in view of the well-known German policy of the enslavement of peoples in occupied countries. It was true that certain independent states had, in their own interests, taken such measures as those described, but there was little doubt that the measures referred to in this particular case were not in the interest of the Polish nation. Even though it may be a border-line case there was a good deal of information to justify the opinion that a war crime had been committed.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said it would be necessary for him to obtain the authority of his Government before taking any action which would imply that these charges constituted a war crime. As Dr. Zivković had pointed out, it was necessary first of all to establish that a war crime had been committed before listing persons as witnesses. The Committee were anxious to help the Polish authorities as much
as they could in this matter because undoubtedly deliberate exploitation had been carried on throughout the occupation. The Committee, however, had up till now only considered as war crimes acts which they really could be sure did, in fact, under international law, constitute such crimes. There was little time now in which to make very full investigations, but since some of the members of the Committee thought certain individuals should be listed as Witnesses, Sir Robert said he was quite prepared to try to obtain the opinion of his Government on the matter.

Mr. KINTNER said he also was willing to attempt to secure the views of his Government in view of the ruthless exploitation carried on by the Nazis.

The case was accordingly adjourned until the British and United States representatives had obtained further instructions.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE asked the Committee whether they considered that this particular case constituted a war crime within the definition of Committee III's decision as contained in Doc. III/78.

Mr. KINTNER said that the question of the interpretation of Article 25 of the Hague Convention was a difficult one, and he believed there were many questions yet undecided and unsolved with respect to aerial bombardment, and whether it constituted a war crime under certain conditions. In view of the uncertainty in this branch of international law he would have to have instructions from his Government before voting on the case. He was perfectly willing to abstain from voting however if other members felt there was a case made out in this particular instance.

Dr. ZIVKOVIC said that generally speaking there was uncertainty with regard to the question raised by Mr. Kintner, but this was a specific case involving certain acts which were contrary to the provisions of international law, and which were committed in the course of aggression against Poland. It was these very acts which resulted in the aggression of Polish territory, which aggression had been declared criminal by the Nuremberg Tribunal. Here there was a specific issue, so he believed that the uncertainty could be removed in this particular case in view of the judgment of the Nuremberg Tribunal.

Mr. KINTNER pointed out that evidence had not been adduced in this case to show that the Generals were concerned with the charge of indiscriminate bombardment. No doubt it
Colonel MUSZKAT said the charge, he thought, had been prepared by the Polish National Office in order to support some of the charges brought before the United States Tribunal in Nuremberg, since all these Generals had either been tried already or would be tried in the future, and so there was no possibility of their ever being tried in Poland.

Mr. KINTNER said he was not aware that the Generals concerned were to be tried at Nuremberg.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said that in none of the cases concerning the Generals already tried had indiscriminate bombing of undefended places been mentioned as one of the charges. He thought it would be very difficult for the Committee to agree, in view of all the previous history of the matter, that this constituted a war crime. There was only the question whether perhaps the Governments concerned would be prepared to regard this particular instance as a war crime since it occurred on the first day of the German aggression. That did make a difference.

Mr. KINTNER concurred.

Dr. AARS RYNNING asked whether this case could not be altered to the effect that the Generals are charged with complicity in the criminal act of aggression against Poland, since it would then be in line with the American charges.

Colonel MUSZKAT agreed, and pointed out that the bombardment of undefended places during the first day of the war was at least complicity in, if not responsibility for, criminal aggression.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said that particular charge was not substantiated in the case as it had been submitted.

Colonel MUSZKAT replied that the case gave a picture of indiscriminate bombardment during the first day of war which was the result of criminal aggression.

Dr. AARS RYNNING observed that it showed their complicity in the aggression itself.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE pointed out that the charge was not one of complicity in aggression, it would be necessary to show clearly that these Generals were actual accomplices, and that
they did not oppose the policy - and many of the Generals did oppose it. He suggested that the case be adjourned until the United Kingdom and United States members had obtained instructions from their respective Governments. The Committee agreed.

7594 On 'A'
7595 On 'A'
7596 On 'A'
7597 On 'A'
7598 1-4 on 'A'
7599 On 'A'
7600 On 'A'
7601 On 'A'
7602 On 'A'
7603 On 'A'
7604 On 'A'
7605 On 'A'
7606 On 'A'
7607 On 'A'
7608 1-2 on 'A'
7609 On 'A'
7610 On 'A'
7611 On 'A'
7612 On 'A'
7613 On 'A'
7614 1-3 on 'A'
7615 1, 4-5 on 'A' for ill-treatment
   2 on 'A' for pillage
   3 on 'A' for complicity in deportation
7616 On 'A'
7617 3-6
   On 'S': 7-22
   On 'W': 24-26, 29-34, 37-41, 43-45.
   Adjourned: 2, 23, 27, 28, 35, 36, 42 for submission of data for identification purposes and evidence showing their individual responsibility for the alleged crimes
   Rejected: 1.
II. Case of Wilhelm KOPF - Polish Charge 6766.

The Committee considered the following letter from Colonel Muszkat to Sir Robert Craige received on 19th February, 1948:

"Referring to the case of Wilhelm KOPF, Polish Charge 6766, raised in my absence at the meeting of Committee I on February 5th, 1948, I would like to add the following information:

1) When the charge against KOPF was submitted to the Commission, the accused had not yet been located and his present high official position was not known to the Polish Main National Office. However, even had we been aware of KOPF's actual position, the knowledge of this fact could not have prevented the submission of the relevant charges as it was substantially enough supported to prove the accused's guilt, to establish a prima facie case against him for the War Crimes Commission, and to list him by Committee I. On the contrary, the fact that the accused succeeded to conceal his criminal past, to deceive the Occupation authorities, and to become a leader in Germany - must be considered as aggravating circumstance.

2) KOPF was identified by chance when one of his Polish victims recognised in one of his photos published in a German paper the man who had illtreated him in the times of the Nazi occupation of Poland. Had this incident not occurred, KOPF would have been in a position to continue his political activities, he would not be punished for crimes committed in the past, and thus be able to start in future anew on the path of criminality. The late identification of KOPF is the reason why the extradition request was presented three months after the actual listing.

3) The fact that KOPF's past record had already been carefully investigated does not constitute sufficient reason to remove or to suspend his name from the Commission's Lists, as he obviously has been able to deceive the Investigation authorities. Any removal or suspension of KOPF's name from the Commission's List can be justified only if the listing was entered by mistake or on the basis of untrue affidavits.

4) The charge against KOPF with all relevant supporting matter - consisting of affidavits, evidence, photographs, etc. - was presented to the British authorities in Germany, and a decision for extradition of the accused by the British Extradition Board is expected as soon as the presented request, and the evidence to substantiate this request, have been considered. Copies of the entire evidence in support of the charge against KOPF can be obtained from the Polish Investigation Mission in Germany, which is in charge of the prosecution of the accused before the relevant British authorities, and the evidence can be presented as additional information to Committee I. The material handed by the Polish authorities to the British Extradition Board is much more complete than that which was enclosed to the charge brought before Committee I, and is absolutely sufficient both to establish a prima facie case against KOPF, for the War Crimes Commission as well as to prove his guilt.
Commission's List because of his present high office and position, and not substantiated by proofs that he is not guilty, must be considered as in flagrant contravention to rules and procedure of the Commission. Moreover, such decision would mean a premium for Kopf's ability to deceive the Occupation authorities who examined and screened his past record.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE assured Colonel Muszkat that the facts which were given in his letter would be very carefully examined at once by the British authorities.

As things stood at present, he was somewhat mystified by the whole case. It appeared that Kopf, whose past record had been very carefully investigated before being given an official post in Lower Saxony, was not only a very able man but a man of broad views, whose personality differed in every respect from the type of individual described in the Polish charges. Moreover, Kopf had denied, in toto, the charges against him, and in due course he, (Sir Robert), would be submitting to the Committee a detailed rebuttal of those charges, together with such evidence for the defense as was available.

There was, however, one aspect of the case which he could not help thinking was a little unfortunate. As Colonel Muszkat had stated in his letter, the Committee did not know, at the time he was listed, that Kopf occupied the position which he did. He understood the Polish authorities themselves were unaware of the fact. But while, as Colonel Muszkat said, the fact that Kopf occupied an official position was in itself immaterial, the fact that he could only have occupied that position after the most careful investigation by the British authorities, was very material indeed. In such circumstances Sir Robert himself would never have agreed to the listing, but would have proposed - and he believed the Committee would have supported him - that the matter be referred to the British authorities in Germany in order that they might have an opportunity to re-examine the charges. It was quite clear therefore that the Committee's original decision had been taken under a misapprehension.

There was another matter which he had found difficult to understand. From an official report he had received it appeared that on 30th January one of the Polish representatives in Berlin had summoned a press conference, and in the most dramatic way possible had announced that Kopf had been charged as a war criminal. That seemed to him to represent a definite attempt to exploit the matter from the point of view of publicity - an action, he felt Colonel Muszkat would agree, was most undesirable, since the Committee had always been opposed to publicity in regard to its decisions, particularly when a case was sub judice.

Sir Robert Craigie concluded by saying that he personally felt, after reading Colonel Muszkat's letter, that the Committee's decision to suspend Kopf's name from the Commission's List, and the effects of listing, ending further investigation into the whole matter, was a correct one, and he suggested that no further action should be taken by the Committee on that point until the charges had been further investigated, and evidence was available for the defense. He understood from Colonel Muszkat that these charges were already in the possession of the British Extradition authorities in Germany.

Mr. KINTNER said he agreed with all that Sir Robert
had said, and supported his proposal for further investigation of the matter.

Dr. ARS RYNNING said he was quite sure that had he known Kopf's record had already been the subject of careful scrutiny before being given a responsible position by the British authorities, he would definitely have voted for the adjournment of the case. In consequence, he felt it was right to abide by the decision to suspend his name from the List until the Polish charges had been fully examined by the British authorities in Germany, and until Kopf had had an opportunity to state his defence. It seemed to him, however, that the facts contained in Colonel Muszkat's letter suggested very strong evidence against Kopf.

Dr. ZELEN said he still maintained his original decision in the matter. He did not think the Committee were proceeding correctly, since the facts originally submitted by the Polish National Office together with the additional facts referred to in Colonel Muszkat's letter, were quite sufficient to establish a prima facie case. The Committee had taken its decision to suspend Kopf's name from the List merely on a general statement that the British authorities had scrutinised Kopf's past. But there were many cases where former Nazis had managed to deceive the occupying authorities, and he felt the Committee were not justified in changing their decision so long as they had no concrete rebuttal of the original charges.

Colonel MUSZKAT said he would like to emphasise that there were two separate aspects of the matter - the Committee's procedure with regard to the case; and the procedure of the extradition authorities. As far as the Committee was concerned, the charge against Kopf had been accepted and was now supported by further evidence sufficient to establish a prima facie case. There was no reason to alter the Committee's original decision to list him, as they were not in possession of any evidence which proved the original charge to be incorrect. The mere fact that Kopf's past record had been scrutinised was not enough to cause the Committee to alter its decision. Many former Nazis had managed to conceal their past criminal activities and had consequently been given high positions in every zone in Germany, but on several occasions the true facts had come to light and those former war criminals had been dismissed. The question whether or not Kopf was in fact guilty was a matter to be decided by the extradition authorities. It was outside the jurisdiction of the Committee, which should maintain its original decision until it was in possession of definite evidence showing that the charges were false.

Sir Robert CRUGGE said he was sorry there should be a divergence of opinion on the question of procedure. The opinion of the majority of the members of the Committee was that, had they known Kopf's case must have formed the subject of very careful investigation by the British authorities before allowing him to hold the position as Minister President in Lower Saxony, they would have voted for the adjournment of the case in order to receive further information. Such a decision would have been entirely in accordance with the normal procedure of Committee I, and it was that point he ventured to suggest, which gave peculiar significance to this particular case. He felt sure therefore that their present procedure of suspending a name which would never have been placed on the List, had the Committee been in possession of all the facts, was entirely regular.
Mr. KINTNER and Dr. AARS RYNNING said that was also their view.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said in that case the Committee maintained their decision agreed upon at the meeting on 5th February, on the understanding that the charges which the Polish representative had said were in the possession of the British authorities in Germany would be investigated at the earliest possible moment. As soon as he had received a reply on the matter, he would submit the information to the Committee.

Mr. KINTNER and Dr. AARS RYNNING concurred, and Dr. Aars Rynning expressed the desire that no publicity should be given to the Committee's decision.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said that as far as the British authorities were concerned, they had been opposed to publicity of any kind, except in response to the publicity which had already been given by the Polish authorities in Berlin.

Mr. KINTNER said that the Commission had from its inception been engaged in a strictly professional task of examining evidence against alleged war criminals, and as far as possible keeping itself above partisan and political matters. It was for that reason that the Commission had always eschewed the idea of publicity being given to its decisions, and Mr. Kintner felt sure that his Polish colleague would agree that publicity in a matter of this nature was most undesirable. The Commission's duty was primarily to see that war criminals were given the justice they deserved, and they had endeavoured to do this fairly and justly. For that reason he was in full agreement with everything Sir Robert had said, on the understanding that the Committee received the fullest information on the whole matter.

Colonel MUSZKAT said he agreed with what Mr. Kintner had just said, but the decision which the Committee proposed to take would create a precedent in the Commission's work and procedure. The Committee, whose function was similar to that of a juridical body, had listed an individual on the basis of certain evidence which had been fully investigated in Poland by lawyers of the Polish War Crimes Commission and by courts. There were no grounds for assuming that evidence to be incorrect, yet the Committee was proposing to revoke its decision merely on the information that the accused had been screened by an administrative body. The value of the Committee's work would be diminished if it were to suspend the name of a war criminal already listed merely because he held an official position in one of the zones of Germany.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE pointed out that it was not a question of Kopf holding an official position, but that at the time the decision to list him was taken the Committee was unaware that the case must have already formed the subject of careful examination by the British authorities concerned, and that if these facts had been known to the Committee, their normal procedure would have been to adjourn the case in order to obtain all the relevant information.

Colonel MUSZKAT said he quite understood, but Kopf's extradition was surely a matter for the British extradition authorities, not for the Committee. The decision to suspend his name would be an injustice to the good faith of the Polish National Office, because when presenting the case they themselves had not been aware of the circumstances, and, in fact,
they would not have been material. The request for extradition had not been presented until some months later because Kopf's whereabouts was unknown, and he had only been identified by chance by one of the victims when his photograph had appeared in the German press.

Colonel Muszkat referred to the similar case of General Marinov which was under consideration of the Committee some time ago. Marinov had occupied a very high position as Minister of the Bulgarian Government in Paris, yet when the Greek Government had presented a request for his extradition, the Committee did not take any action to suspend his name from the List while further investigations were in progress. The case of Kopf was similar in all respects, and he felt the Committee would be doing a great injustice not only to the Polish National Office but to itself, if it decided to suspend his name from the List. Colonel Muszkat pointed out that at a later date it might even be possible to remove Kopf's name from the List altogether if the circumstances warranted it, but he would appeal to the Committee not to take any action meanwhile.

Sir Robert Craigie said he quite saw Colonel Muszkat's point of view, but he felt Colonel Muszkat was inclined to attach too much importance to the technical point of suspending Kopf's name from the List. Referring to the case of Marinov, Sir Robert pointed out that although the term 'suspension' was not used in his case, since a request had not been made to the Committee, the effects of listing were in fact suspended while the Committee were investigating the case. As soon as the French authorities were informed that the matter was being investigated further by the Committee, they decided, with the assent of the Committee, that no further steps should be taken in the matter of extradition until the whole question had been reconsidered. Exactly the same procedure had been followed in the present case.

Sir Robert Craigie added that it seemed to him elementary that in any case where there was reason to believe important additional evidence existed which was not in the possession of the Committee at the time the case was considered, it should be adjourned in order that the additional evidence might be made available. In the great majority of cases, of course, they did not know whether additional evidence existed, but where it was known to exist the Committee had, as far as he was aware, always insisted on obtaining the information, and had adjourned the case until such time as it was available.

That was what the Committee would undoubtedly have done in the present case had it known all the circumstances.

Sir Robert Craigie said he was sorry Colonel Muszkat should take so tragic a view of the Committee's decision, but he was satisfied such a decision did not, in effect, differ from the Committee's normal procedure; moreover, he did not see that it could affect the further procedure, which would be to re-examine the case at the earliest possible moment.

Colonel Muszkat said he honestly believed the British authorities would investigate the case carefully, and he was convinced that extradition would be granted because the Polish authorities had ample evidence to show Kopf's guilt. But he would like to ask the Committee to refrain from taking any action, and to adjourn the case until a date agreed upon, when they would have before them both the additional Polish evidence and the findings of the extradition authorities.

To him it was quite a normal case where a former
Nazi had succeeded in deceiving the occupation authorities. They had had similar cases in Poland, where they had often to dismiss a man from a responsible post when his collaboration with the Germans during the war had been discovered.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said he agreed with Colonel Muszkat that when the case was eventually reconsidered, the Committee must have all available information both from the British and from the Polish authorities.

The Committee decided that the case should be adjourned for three weeks, when it would be reconsidered in the light of further evidence to be submitted by the Polish and British authorities respectively.

III. Case of H. Ratzmann, Polish Charge 850.

Further consideration of this matter was adjourned until the next meeting in order that the Polish representative might have an opportunity of examining the evidence submitted on behalf of the accused.
Dear Sir Robert,

Referring to the case of Wilhelm KOPF, Polish Charge 6786, raised in my absence at the meeting of Committee I on February 5th, 1948, I would like to add the following information:

1/ When the charge against Kopf was submitted to the Commission, the accused had not yet been located and his present high official position was not known to the Polish Main National Office. However, even if we had been aware of Kopf's actual position, the knowledge of this fact could not have prevented the submission of the relevant charge as it was substantially enough supported to prove the accused's guilt, to establish a prima facie case against him for the War Crimes Commission, and to list him by Committee I. On the contrary, the fact that the accused succeeded to conceal his criminal past, to deceive the Occupation authorities, and to become a leader in Germany - must be considered as aggravating circumstance.

2/ Kopf was identified by chance when one of his Polish victims recognised in one of his photos published in a German paper the man who had illtreated him in the times of the Nazi occupation of Poland. Had this incident not occurred, Kopf would have been in a position to continue his political activities, he would not be punished for crimes committed in the past, and thus be able to start in future anew on the path of criminality. The late identification of Kopf is the reason why the extradition request was presented three months after the actual listing.

3/ The fact that Kopf's past record had already been carefully investigated does not constitute sufficient reason to remove or to suspend his name from the Commission's lists, as

Sir Robert Craigie,
Chairman, Committee I,
U.N.W.C.C.
It can be derived from several affidavits and, moreover, it has been established beyond doubt, that Kopf was the man of confidence and closest collaboration to the Nazi Commissar, Oberbürgermeister Killing of Krakowska Huta whom Kopf has appointed as one of his present assistants, and to the Brigadeführer der SA, Schoert. Thanks to their assistance, Kopf became a Treuhänder/Trustee/ for confiscated Polish and Jewish property in Poland and succeeded to secure for himself a responsible post in the criminal organisation H.T.O., where he was put in charge of administration of confiscated property. Later, he was appointed Commissar for Confiscation of Polish property in the district of Lubliniec.

According to testimonies of several witnesses taken under oath, Kopf's own home was furnished with furniture looted from Poles who had been deported to camps.

Various acts of illtreatment by Kopf of his Polish personnel as well as deportations to camps without any important reason but solely on suspicion of dissatisfaction with his command, are proved by affidavits of several witnesses, and have been enclosed to the request for extradition.

8. Taking the above mentioned particulars into consideration, it is obvious that there can be no reason for the removal or suspension of Kopf's name from the Commission's list. The whole matter is a question to be dealt with by the two Governments - the British and the Polish Government.

Any decision of the Commission taken on the ground that Kopf's name should be removed from the Commission's list because of his present high office and position, and not substantiated by proofs that he is not guilty, must be considered as in flagrant contravention to rules and procedure of the Commission. Moreover, such decision would mean a premium for Kopf's ability to deceive the Occupation Authorities who examined and screened his past record.

Yours sincerely,

/Dr. Marian Muszkat/
Polish Commissioner.
10th February, 1946.

In accordance with the decision of Committee I of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, I enclose herewith for your information a copy of the Minutes of the meeting held on 5th February, 1946, and have pleasure in drawing your attention to Item IV, page 5 - Case of Wilhelm KOEP.

Colonel
Secretary-General

M. O'DONNELL

Major S.H. GOWING,
G.H.Q.G.A.S.,
APO 742,
U.S. ARMY.
10th February, 1948.

Further to my letter of 6th February, 1948, concerning the case of Wilhelm KOPF, I have pleasure in enclosing herewith for your information a copy of the relevant extract of the Minutes of the meeting of Committee I at which this matter was discussed.

G. A. Ledingham
Colonel
Secretary-General

M. O'Grady Esq.,
Foreign Office,
S. W. 1.
With reference to Lord Wright's conversation with you on the 4th instant concerning the case of Wilhelm Kopf, I have to inform you that the matter was brought to the attention of the competent Committee of the Commission at its meeting on 9th February, 1948, and I am instructed by Sir Robert Craigie, its Chairman, to draw your attention to the following.

Wilhelm Kopf was listed by this Commission as a war criminal for ill-treatment and pillage on the basis of a charge submitted by the Polish Government on 6th November, 1947, in virtue of his function as a Member of a Commission for the Deportation of Poles.

In view of the new circumstances which have been brought to the Committee's attention, it has been decided to suspend Kopf's name from the Commission's List of war criminals until further investigations are made, and until the Polish Representative on the Commission has had an opportunity of expressing his views on the case.

In this connection the Committee would be grateful if the British authorities could forward to the Commission at their earliest convenience any evidence which they may possess rebutting the charges against Wilhelm Kopf. I enclose for your information a copy of the relevant Polish case.

An extract of the Minutes of the meeting of Committee I containing a full account of the Committee's discussion on the subject will be forwarded to you on Monday.

C. A. LESTER
Colonel, Secretary-General.

M. O'Grady, Esq.,
Foreign Office,
S.W.I.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

Summary Minutes of the Meeting of Committee I held on 5th February 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

In the Chair Sir Robert Craigie (United Kingdom)

There were also present:

Members of Committee I. and their Deputies:

Mr. Kintner United States of America
Dr. Zeman Czechoslovakia
Dr. Aars Rynning Norway

Members of the Commission, not Members of Committee I. and Representatives of the National Offices:

M. Dimitras Greece
Dr. Milenkovic Yugoslavia

Secretary to the Committee: Dr. J. Litawski (Legal Officer)

I. Minutes No. 131.

Minutes of the Meeting held on 29th January, 1948, were approved.

II. Proceedings in Individual Cases.

The Committee considered 66 cases against 97 persons submitted by Yugoslavia, Poland and Greece, and decided as follows:

1) YUGOSLAV Cases,

4574 (Add. 2) The case was adjourned for further investigation by the National Office.

7393 On 'A' for murder

7394 On 'S' for complicity in deportation

7395 On 'S' for murder

7396 1-2 on 'S' pending further evidence as to whether the accused were actually responsible for the particular crime.

7397 On 'S' pending further evidence as to whether the accused were actually responsible for the particular crime.
### YUGOSLAV Cases continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Charges</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7448</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7449</td>
<td><strong>Adjourned</strong> for specific charges inculminating the accused personally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7450</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7451</td>
<td>1 on 'A', 2-5 on 'S'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7452</td>
<td>On 'S' for attempts to denationalise the occupied territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7453</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7454</td>
<td><strong>Adjourned</strong> for further evidence as to personal guilt of the accused.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7455</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7456</td>
<td>1 on 'A' on counts VII and XII, 2 on 'A' on counts III, VII and XII</td>
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### POLISH Cases

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<th>Case</th>
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<tr>
<td>7413</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7414</td>
<td>1-2 on 'S'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7415</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7416</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A'</td>
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<td>7417</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
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<td>7418</td>
<td>1-3 on 'A'</td>
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<td>7419</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
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<td>7421</td>
<td>On 'S'</td>
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<td>7429</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A'</td>
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### (POLISH Cases continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Details</th>
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| 7430 | 1, 2, 4, 5 on 'A' for murder and ill-treatment  
3 on 'A' for ill-treatment  
6 adjourned for more evidence as to his guilt |
| 7431 | On 'A' |
| 7432 | On 'A' for ill-treatment |

### 2) GREEK Cases.

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<tr>
<td>6904</td>
<td>1-6 on 'A' for ill-treatment and pillage</td>
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<tr>
<td>7433</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A' for torture and murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7434</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A' for murder</td>
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<td>7435</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A' for ill-treatment and pillage</td>
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<tr>
<td>7436</td>
<td>On 'A' for murder</td>
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<td>7437</td>
<td>On 'A'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7438</td>
<td>On 'A' for mass murder</td>
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<tr>
<td>7439</td>
<td>Adjourned for more detailed information and evidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>7440</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A' for rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7441</td>
<td>Adjourned for more detailed information and evidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>7442</td>
<td>1-2 on 'A' for ill-treatment and pillage</td>
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### III. Case of General KREIPPE - Greek case 3792.

Monsieur DIMITRAS requested that the name of General Kreippe should be removed from the Commission's List of War Criminals, since supplementary investigation had proved that he was innocent of the crimes with which he had been charged.

The Committee agreed to remove Kreippe's name from the List.
IV. Case of Wilhelm Kopf - Polish Charge 6766.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE drew the Committee's attention to an urgent matter which had been brought to his notice concerning the case of Wilhelm Kopf.

Wilhelm Kopf had been listed by the Commission as a war criminal for ill-treatment and pillage on the basis of a charge submitted by the Polish National Office on 6 November, 1947, in virtue of Kopf's function as a Member of a Commission for the Deportation of Poles. Sir Robert was now informed, however, that Kopf held a very high official position in the British zone of Germany, as Minister President of Lower Saxony, and was already occupying that position at the time he was listed last November as a war criminal. The Committee, at the time the case was presented, had not been informed of this fact, nor was the Committee made aware that before appointing him to that position the British authorities had already carefully investigated Kopf's past record during the Nazi régime and had completely satisfied themselves as to Kopf's integrity.

Sir Robert Craigie said that in view of this very material circumstance, he was of the opinion that the case of Kopf should be urgently re-considered by the Committee with a view to removing his name from the Commission's List. It would of course, always be open to the Committee to re-examine the question if at some future date the Polish Government were able to bring forward further evidence regarding Kopf's guilt.

Mr. KINTNER said he considered the matter to be a very serious one. At the time he was listed by the Commission Kopf occupied, unknown to the members of the Committee, one of the highest positions in Germany. Before occupying such a position it was essential that he should obtain the authorisation of the British authorities, and before that authorisation could have been given it was all too apparent that Kopf's past record and activities during the Nazi régime must have been the subject of the closest scrutiny by the British authorities. Therefore the fact that he occupied such a position was a point which was extremely material when it became a question of whether or not Kopf should be listed as a suspected war criminal. Mr. Kintner felt sure that had the Committee known that Kopf occupied an official position in Germany, and that the British authorities had already made extensive investigations, they would never have accepted the evidence which they did as a basis for listing him.

Mr. Kintner said that the Committee had listed about 40,000 suspected war criminals and witnesses, with only rare instances where a case had ever been questioned. This had been possible only because the National Offices when submitting cases had exercised the utmost good faith, and had consistently furnished the Committee with all available information. That procedure must inevitably be so because the Committee has only the information provided by the National Offices upon which to base its decisions. Mr. Kintner felt certain that the Polish representative had presented the case in good faith, and did not at the time know that Kopf occupied the position he did under British jurisdiction.

However, since it had now become apparent that Kopf
did occupy an official position at the time he was listed, and since from the press statements by Lord Pakenham, Minister responsible for German Affairs in the British Zone, it was clear that the British authorities were convinced that Kopf was a person of the highest integrity and was not a war criminal, Mr. Kintner suggested that the Committee should forthwith and immediately remove Kopf's name from the Commission's List.

Dr. AARS RYNNING said he was in full agreement with all Mr. Kintner had said, and felt sure that the Polish representative did not, at the time the case was presented, know the position which Kopf occupied.

Dr. ZEMAN said he strongly disagreed with Mr. Kintner's statement, especially as it was difficult to pronounce judgment upon findings which had not been admitted to the Committee. The position which Kopf held was immaterial. The Committee was concerned with what he had done in Poland, and he did not think that without the co-operation of the Polish authorities in Germany or the examination of Committee I, the findings of the British authorities in Saxony could be considered complete.

Dr. Zeman agreed that the National Offices were expected to exercise good faith when submitting charges; but there had already been other instances where high positions had been given to alleged war criminals who succeeded in escaping to occupied territory where evidence was not so easily gathered. Dr. Zeman was strongly against removing Kopf's name from the Commission's List until they had had an opportunity of studying the findings of the British authorities, and until the Polish representative had had an opportunity of expressing his views on the case, and of substantiating the evidence more fully.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE wondered whether it might not perhaps be a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. KINNERT observed that according to the press reports Kopf had been identified as the individual whose name appeared in the Commission's List.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said he agreed with Dr. Zeman that in ordinary circumstances the position occupied by an accused person should not affect the decision of the Committee, other things being equal. But this was a special case. It was not merely a question of Kopf's holding an official position in Germany, but of the fact that the British authorities had based their decision upon a full examination of Kopf's past record which had completely satisfied them. That was an important material fact which had not been brought to the attention of the Committee when it took its decision. Whenever there was evidence available both for the defence and for the prosecution the Committee's function was to consider both in order to get to the bottom of the case.

Sir Robert favoured Mr. Kintner's proposal, but modified to the extent that Kopf's name should only be suspended from the List until further investigations had been made, and
until the Polish representative on the Commission had had an opportunity of expressing his views.

Dr. ZEUMAN objected to the suspension of Kopf's name from the List. Since they had no details whatsoever of the findings of the British commission he did not consider the Committee could, in fairness to the Polish authorities, accept those findings. They had no concrete evidence to disprove that Kopf had been in Poland or that he had committed war crimes.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE agreed that it would have been more desirable to discuss the matter in the presence of the Polish representative, but as no representative was present and the case was urgent on account of the publicity it had received, the Committee might be placed in a false position unless it took some action. He had suggested suspending Kopf's name from the List in preference to removing it in order to give the Polish representative an opportunity of expressing his views, and in order that the British authorities might have an opportunity of stating their reasons as to why they considered the Polish charges ill-founded.

The Committee voted on the proposal to suspend Kopf's name from the Commission's List of war criminals pending further investigations. Sir Robert CRAIGIE, Mr. KINTNER and Dr. AARS RENNING voted in favour of the proposal; Dr. MINA voted against the proposal. The proposal was therefore adopted.

It was decided to inform the United Kingdom Foreign Office of the Committee's discussion on the subject and of its decision, and to request the British authorities to forward to the Commission any evidence which they may possess rebutting the charges against Wilhelm Kopf. It was decided also to transmit a copy of the relevant case for their information.

Mr. KINTNER suggested, and the Committee agreed, that CROWCASS should also be notified of the Committee's decision to suspend Kopf's name from the Commission's List.
POLAND DEMANDS: EXTRADITE PREMIER

BRITISH ZONE MINISTER ON WAR CRIMES LIST

Evening News

POLAND has demanded the extradition from the British zone in Germany of Herr Wilhelm Kopf, Minister-President of Lower Saxony, on the grounds that he is a war criminal.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the Polish Chargé d'Affaires in London, Herr Kopf's name appears as No. 389 on the list of war criminals in Germany. He has been in charge of a zone in Germany of Herr Wilhelm Kopf, Minister-President of Lower Saxony, on the grounds that he is a war criminal.

The Polish charge is based on the belief that Herr Kopf's name has been registered with the British authorities long ago and they are quite satisfied about his integrity.

Another War Guilt Charge

Polish efforts to bring to trial Herr Kopf, Minister-President of Lower Saxony, on allegations that he is a war criminal, are regarded here as one more step in the struggle for justice.

The Polish Government has recently demanded the extradition of Herr Kopf, who has been a Social Democrat since 1919, ejected from the Nazi Government in 1933, when he was dismissed by the Nazi regime. He was appointed Prime Minister of Lower Saxony immediately after the first World War.

Denials

Herr Kopf says he was never a member of such a commission. During the war he was directed to manage Polish estates, but he indignantly denies cruelty charges.

He joined the Social Democratic Party when a student in Göttingen, at the end of the first war, and, as a Socialist, was dismissed by Hitler from the Civil Service in 1933.

He has since the war been a leading Socialist in Hanover, and has done good service reorganizing the Lower Saxony administration.

POLAND'S CHARGES

FANTASTIC

LORD PAKENHAM, Minister in Charge of Occupied Territories, last night said that British charges against Herr Heinrich Kopf, Premier of Lower Saxony, in the British Zone of Germany, were fantastic.

"Herr Kopf, he added, is one of the outstanding men in Germany. The Polish charge of belatedly made, has been proved through the War Crimes Commission, for having ill-treated Polish workers during the war when he was manager of an estate at Redow in Poland.

According to British official circles in London, the British Government knows Herr Kopf's record, and that he never collaborated with the Nazis or committed war crimes.

He joined the Social Democratic Party immediately after the first World War.

Anti-British Move

He was a civil servant until 1933, when he was dismissed by the Nazi regime. He was appointed Prime Minister of Lower Saxony by the British Military Government.

The Polish Government's attempt to have him extradited is regarded here as an anti-Social Democratic and anti-British manoeuvre by Polish Communists, working with German Communists.

The Polish extradition demand has not yet been received in London.

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Lord Pakenham's statement re Kopf was not made in the House of Lords but to Peter Kopf, who is working with the R.S.O. and thought to be the son of Kopf the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony; the remarks were made to Peter Kopf as personal and unofficial but he was told he could use them as he thought fit.
MEMORANDUM

To
SIR ROBERT CRAIGIE.

4th February 1948.

WILHELM KOEPF

I. Mr. O'Grady, Foreign Office, telephoned to Secretary General on 29th January asking if a case for listing was brought against KOEPF, that the matter should be referred in the first place to the Foreign Office as the case is believed to have a "political flavour".

II. Mr. O'Grady was informed that POLAND had submitted a charge against KOEPF to Committee I on 6th November 1947 and he was "listed" as Category "A" in list No. 65.

III. In view of statements in the press by Lord Pakenham and the fact that the British authorities are satisfied regarding KOEPF's integrity in that he is MINISTER PRESIDENT of LOWER SAXONY in the British Zone, Lord Wright considers that his case should be reviewed by Committee I and, in view of the above information which was not made available at the time the charge was presented, that his name be removed from the UNRCD list and that the Polish Authorities be so informed. Foreign Office (Mr. O'Grady) concurs.

IV. Committee I to advise on the desirability of bringing the facts of this case to the notice of the Commission and thus afford the Chairman the opportunity to draw the attention of members to the necessity for placing the fullest information at their disposal before Committee I when bringing charges against alleged war criminals.

[Signature]
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

POLAND CHARGES AGAINST COMMUNAL WAR CRIMINALS CASE No. 1150

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

KOPP, Wilhelm - Manager of an estate

Member of a Commission for the Evacuation of Poles

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940 - 1942

Siedowa, Lubliniec district /Poland/

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

Confiscation of property

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a manager of the estate Siedowa ill-treated Polish workers, forced them to work 12 hours daily and beat those who were too weak to work. As a member of a Commission for Evacuation Poles in the Częstochowa district, he participated in evictions and carried out numerous confiscations.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.R.C.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 NOV 1947</td>
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GERTH, et al.

CARDS CHECKED LIST .5

[Signature]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kommer, Marshal, Manager of the estate Michorzewo, Germany, born 18th October, 1902.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941 - 1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michorzewo, District Rady Topyal, Poland</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment resulting in death</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused as a manager of the estate Michorzewo during the occupation persecuted Polish citizens on national and political grounds, ill-treated them and next to death a Polish citizen Józef Hornan.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

/Dr. JANUSZ KUSMAU/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.G.O.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The facts concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Poznań. The Court interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. HENRYK HŁAP: A baker, inhabitant of Danino. Before the war he was a lease-holder of a mill. During the war he became an anti-communist and, in this capacity, carried out evictions of Poles. The witness was arrested on 6th September, 1940, by the accused and some of his friends and was released after several years. The witness could think no reason for his arrest as he did not belong to any particular party. From Danino the witness was deported to a labor concentration camp.

2. Anna BŁĘDOWSKA: An inhabitant of Danino, a farmer. Her son, Bozek, and his family for years was his father was a lease-holder of a mill. Bozek's family were neighbours to Błędoski. As witness's farm was situated close to that of Bozek, the accused decided to get hold of it. To achieve his end, the accused arrested in 1940 the witness's grandson, Henryk Hłap. When the witness asked the accused for the reason of arrest, she was told that it was none of her business and that the accused had a grudge against Henryk Hłap. Shortly after the arrest of her grandson, the accused appeared again at the witness's farm and this time only to evict her. She was told that the witness was evicted to G. and that she suffered a miserable existence. During this time she fell ill and is still suffering from the consequences of the hard time she had during the war.

3. Stanisław BŁĘDOWSKI: A land-worker in Danino. His two sons volunteer in 1939 for the Polish Army. When the Germans invaded Poland and Bozek became an anti-communist, he arrested the sons. The boys, however, managed to escape. Bozek then came to witness's place together with several SA-men and ordered the witness to give away the hiding place of his sons. As the old man did not know it, he ordered the автомаto beat him. The beating the old man received was very severe and he suffers pain until this day.

4. Edmund BEŻECHIŃSKI: A clock at the village office of Danino. In his capacity could watch Bozek's work. Bozek worked out lists of people to be evicted. If the form of those people happened to be situated close to Bozek he simply took them over and considered as his own. Bozek belonged to the NSDAP and held the rank of a Politsicher Ortsgruppenführer. He often used to say that "all Poles must perish in concentration camps".

The above facts were confirmed by: Genowefa Borkowska, Władysława Pietraszkowksa, Stanisław Bieńkowiak, and Genowefa Bogiecha.
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P. 2

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(Handwritten notes: 6772 P G 1156)
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

CASE No. 1156

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

(NOT TO BE TRANSLATED)

W. M. HG. III

Deputy commander of the German Military Police Station in Trzebinia, Cracow District, Poland, born 11.11.1896.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940 - 1942

Trzebinia, Cracow District, Poland

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

Illegal arrest

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a Deputy Commander of the German Military Police Station and Meter for Schutzpolizei, took part in illegal arrest of Poles during round-ups and ill-treated the Polish nationals.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N. U.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the District Court in Cracow. The Court interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1. Władysław Pawlak: An inhabitant of Trzebinia, building engineer. How many times he saw the accused, having been in charge of food rations, beat and kicked women who were queuing up for their rations. The witness does not know the names of the women, he is certain, however, that he witnessed such instances frequently.

2. Florian Piasek: A citizen of the City Council in Trzebinia. In this capacity came across the German police. The accused was in charge of controlling prices at various food and clothing shops. The witness saw him often beating people who were trying to get their rations. Also saw the accused participating in round-ups at the railway-station and arresting people. People at the railway-station were arrested at random.

3. Jerzy Baniecki: During the occupation worked as an interpreter at the German police-station. He there saw the accused and watched him performing his duties. It often happened that the accused treated Poles roughly, abused their dignity and frequently beat and kicked them, particularly women when they tried to get their ration-cards.

The above facts were confirmed by: - Stanisław Holot, Władysław Petrusz, Maria Korczan and Gustaw Gryceń.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to
(a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence
committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying
out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence;
(c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.
/b/ - - -
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

/Dr. MARIAN KUBIAK/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.O.O.D.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>6 NOV 1947</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE No. 1157

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

SCHINDLER, Bruno - Politischer Ortsgruppenleiter der NSDAP and Anthimissar

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacities as a Politischer Ortsgruppenleiter der NSDAP and an Antimissar of the District Ostyn, took part in deportations and ill-treatment of Polish nationals.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above facts were confirmed by: Szwata Łonicka, Antoni Mieśkishiwier, Jan Żeliński, Stanisław Biadżynski, Stefan Koba, Józef Pilarski, Jakub Poddębski and Jan Steckiowski.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

\[ \text{(a) The accused is responsible or principal} \]

\[ \text{(b)} \]

\[ \text{(c) The case appears to be complete.} \]

Submitted by

/Dr. Marian Muszkat/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.E.S.C.O.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>6 Nov 1947</td>
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<td>CARDS CHECKED LIST 65</td>
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</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CASE NO. 115**

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a manager-director of the brewery in Gocwin, dismantled and transported to Germany the main part of machinery, store and equipment of the said brewery.

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**TRANSMITTED BY** The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

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*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*

**UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCHRODER, Karl - Director of the brewery in Gocwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(German, born about 1890)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1944-1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gocwin, Brzesko District /Poland/</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pillage</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Registered Number: 6774/P/1158

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 3 Oct 1947
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Representative on the . . . . . . .

Witnesses in support:

1. Włodzimierz KLECIUK: A former director of the brewery in Okocim. During the occupation the accused was the appointed manager of the brewery. The accused was fully responsible for dismantling of and transportation to Germany greatest part of machinery, technical equipment and stores. Even raw materials, barrels with stock and Motors were dispatched by him to Germany. The accused took also valuable pictures, part of the furniture, poultry, horses, harrows etc. and sent it to Germany to his private residence.

2. Maria ROGAWSKA: A clerk of the brewery. Witnessed process of dismantling and destruction of brewery carried out by the accused. Not only machinery and technical equipment but also stock and cattle was taken by the accused and dispatched to Germany to his private residence.

3. Stanisław MICHNIENSKII: An engineer, employed with the brewery in Okocim. During the occupation the accused was appointed manager of the brewery. According to the witness's belief the accused could be considered fully responsible for dismantling and destruction of the brewery. The witness as an engineer could fully state that dismantling and village of the brewery rendered it entirely valueless for the future. Not only machinery and technical equipment were removed to Germany but even stock of raw materials, tools and instruments were transported by the accused to his private residence in Germany.

The above facts were confirmed by: - Bernard w Niedź, Eugeniusz Plichtowski, Marian Kurzczak, Stefan Zawadło, and Jan Horbat.
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1159**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>UNIHER Pietr - Head of the Food Office of the District Office in Cracow /German/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cracow District /Poland/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confiscation of property</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, in his capacity as the head of the Food Office for the Cracow District, confiscated cattle and rural equipment, ill-treated the Polish farmers and killed a Pole in June, 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N. H.C.O.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MAKHTUS HUSSEIN/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.C.C.
<table>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1160

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | \(\text{GROBE}, \text{Horibert} - \text{The technical director of}
\text{"Panstwowa Fabryka Związków Aceiowych w Hoćicach".} \)
\(\text{/German, now at 13a, Engel} \)
\(\text{Kris Bożan, Reg Malt - US Zone.} \) |
| --- | --- |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | \(1940 - 1944 \)
\(\text{Hoćic /Palma} /\) |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | \(\text{Pillage} \)
\(\text{Ill-treatment} \) |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in his capacity as a technical director of the chemical factory /\text{Hoćic} in Hoćic, was responsible for and was in charge of, dismantling and transportation to Germany of the factory equipment, the factory library and 50 kgs of platinum. During the dismantling he ill-treated the Polish workers, beat and threatened them with a revolver.

TRANSMITTED BY The Polish Representative on the U.N.M.C.O.

}* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
I age 3

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above facts were confirmed by: - Stanisław Łęcki, Jan Stolarz, Stefan Zawisza, Franciszek Bronisław, Franciszek Dąb, Jan Sobolewski. Jan Łec, Bronisław Gabiś, Leon Rynorzyk, Jan Jasiukowski and Jerzy Pelton.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal
/b/ 
/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

[Signature]

[Dr. Hansen Kuszkat]

The Polish Representative on the U.N. C.C.
REGISTERED

NO.

1161 TO 1170
Date Submitted    Decision of Committee I.

The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the following witnesses at Darmstadt on 31st July, 1946, and obtained statements from them:

1/ Aron Windner: "I well remember how the wife of the Gestapo chief Leideritz participated in the shooting of Jews. I personally saw her with a pistol in her hand, shooting at Jews, many of whom died. On 6th October 1942, the ghetto in Kolomea, into which all the Jews of the city had been forced by Leideritz, was set on fire by the Gestapo. I managed to hide in a cellar and from there was able to observe what went on in the streets. I saw Mrs Leideritz shooting at Jews and many of them fell. As I had to stay in the cellar the whole day I saw that the Jews whom she had shot did not move again - they were dead. Also I saw her on horseback following behind transports of Jews who were being taken to the woods of Scheparowce to be shot. She beat them with her riding-whip and also shot at some with a pistol."

2/ Toni Herrschkowitz: "I can swear to the fact that I saw the wife of the Gestapo chief Leideritz shooting at Jews, both at the murders in the woods "Scheparowce" and in the ghetto itself. I saw her riding on horseback behind the transports of Jews going to the woods. ...On 6th October 1942, the ghetto was set on fire by the Gestapo and the Jews still remaining there hid in cellars or underground bunkers. I saw through a small window in my cellar what happened in the street. I plainly saw Mrs Leideritz shoot and kill many Jews."

3/ Leon Wolfberg: "Until the entry of the German army into Kolomea, I owned a store in the city, which had a population of 31,000 people, of whom 25,000 were Jews. The local Gestapo chief Leideritz was in charge of the destruction of those 25,000 people and received energetic support in this work from his wife. After several actions had been carried out it became clear to the population that a complete destruction of Jews was planned and many people hid in the cellars and attics of their homes. I was caught in my attic during one of these actions but was set aside by Leideritz, with the words: 'Your turn will come later. You still have to work.' During a later action when the ghetto was set on fire with fire-bombs, I personally saw Mrs Leideritz shooting at fleeing people with a revolver. It made no difference to her whether she shot at women and children I saw many people fall to the ground after she had shot them, and they did not move again. *Anneleise Leideritz acted during this street action as a supervisor and shot every person whom she saw trying to escape... Later, when Jews were being taken away to be shot, she followed on horseback and beat them with her whip. Any who fell behind or collapsed from weakness she shot immediately.... During the last action on 2nd February 1943, in which my 38-year old wife, my son and daughter perished, Mrs Leideritz took an active part. She never entered the ghetto without a revolver or riding whip and she used these without provocation..."
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**POLISH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 162**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>TSCHAMMLER, Bruno Oskar - Driver to SS officer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1942-1944.  
Sosnowice and Strzemieszyc, Poland. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder.  
Ill-treatment. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused murdered many people during evacuation actions against Jews. Also, he ill-treated prisoners in a labour camp.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the following witnesses at Karburg on 25th September, 1947, and obtained statements from them:

1/ Simon Seiitner: "I know Tschammler since the day the Jews were evacuated from Strzemieszcz during the year 1943. I was working with my father one night when the SS appeared all of a sudden. My father looked out to see what was going on. I went after him and as he went out of the door he was shot by Tschammler. I ran away but was caught and taken to a camp. I saw Tschammler shoot many other people, without any reason."

2/ Judke Wiener: "I know Tschammler, from the office of the Sonderbeauftragten des Reichsführers SS, as he was the driver of Obersturmbannführer Lindner. During the first action in the ghetto of Jasnowice I saw Tschammler beat a woman over the head. The woman was carrying in her arms a child of about 4 months. Tschammler took it from her and threw it against a tree, killing it. The woman went mad and was shot later."

3/ Abraham Seiitner: "I saw Tschammler on the day Strzemieszcz was cleared of Jews, during the year 1943. I was to be sent away and my 7 year old brother wanted to bring me another bag to take with me. Tschammler saw this, and beat him over the head with a cudgel. My brother staggered, but tried again to give me the bag. Tschammler thereupon shot him before my eyes."

4/ Benedet Seiitner: "I remember Tschammler since the evacuation of Strzemieszcz. We were standing on a square where we had been gathered, opposite a house. Policeman were searching the house for hidden people and a woman and a man were found. The police asked Tschammler what they were to do with the two people and he told them to shoot them. This was done."

5/ Jakob Perlmutter: "I knew Tschammler in 1942-1944. He was the driver of the Obersturmbannführer and Sonderbeauftragten des SS Reichsführers and Chief of the German police for foreign labour-service in Upper Silesia. He was particularly active in a most brutal way in evacuating Jews who lived there. During these actions he killed hundreds of people. Later I was taken to Camp Annsberg and there saw him beat a Jew belonging to a labour commando. The Jew was so badly injured by the beating that he died in the next day."

6/ Hilary Perlmutter: "I knew Tschammler in 1942-1944 when he was working in Upper Silesia. I myself saw the following - during the year 1942, I think it was in August, all Jews had to gather on a sports ground during an evacuation action. They were to be separated into those who were to stay and those who would be sent to Auschwitz. Tschammler walked around amongst them and I saw him shoot a family of five persons. Later, in 1943, I worked in Annsberg camp for five months. Tschammler was there too and was the terror of all. He beat me, like all the other workers, nearly every morning."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) ...
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: Marian Muszkat.

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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<td>Cards checked List 65</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEINRICH Heinrich - Mayor of Sniglo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>/German, Born 8.6.1888/</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
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<td>Sniglo /Poland/</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complicity in murder</td>
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</table>

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a former resident of Sniglo, and then Mayor of the same town, during the German occupation, caused arrest and execution of several Poles by completing a list of Poles to be shot. The accused ill-treated Poles for no reason at all.

**The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.**
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The witness continues this charge, the in the execution of the Polish authorities of justice in Warsaw. Statements have been obtained from the following witnesses.

1. **Samoil Skwarczyński**: An inhabitant of Săcieu [born there in 1900]. As soon as the Germans occupied Poland, the accused, who was also an inhabitant of Săcieu, claimed that Poles should be severely punished for their conduct. The first place during the first days of war. As a mayor of Săcieu, he invited the local and the Military Court to Săcieu. Together with his advisors, Schwart, Kolos, Stummer, Holzer, Hickmann, Sonneker, Boczner, wing and Błachner, [all of them Volksdeutsche, he worked out a list of Poles who were to be shot. Eight Poles on this list were shot on 9th September, 1939. During the interrogations in the county council in Săcieu, Montschel was present and provided particulars about Poles who were interrogated in an attempt to get him to agree. The first execution was carried out on a roof for murder or a night before the second. There was no act of revenge for the Poles who were missing since the post of their internment by the Polish authorities. The witness himself was interned at the beginning of the war but stated that none of the executed persons guarded, escorted or otherwise helped to intern the Germans. As a Volksdeutscher, the witness was published to be present in the conferences when lists of victims were made as well as during the interrogations. He further stated that the Gestapo arrested and executed in accordance with the lists provided by the accused.

2. **Samoil Skwarczyński**: At the beginning of September, on the day when the night guard was killed and Lungen's barn was set on fire, the Ziro-brigade was summoned from Montschel. While still working, the brigade was ordered to line up and a serious officer picked up those persons who were pointed out to him by Montschel. The persons who were pointed at by the accuser (Samoil Skwarczyński, Hausmann Winkler and others) were shot on the next day publicly in Săcieu. Witnesses son, Iosif Boczkowski, who happened to escort Germans, was arrested by Montschel and shot a few days later.

3. **Pawel Staszewski**: An inhabitant of Săcieu stated the following: "I was arrested on 9th of September, 1939, and imprisoned in Săcieu. Together we were about 60 persons. On 9th of September we were brought before a court /10 of us/ which consisted of three German officers and Montschel Heinrich. We were asked our names and occupation. During the interrogation Montschel asked something by the accused. The whole "trial" of 16 persons lasted about half an hour. After the "trial" accused Montschel and declared that 3 of us were sentenced to death but he did not say who. We were then brought to the marked place, separated from the 3 accused and forced to witness the execution. We had then to bury the corpses. The second execution took place on 9th October, 1939. And once again the same 5 persons had to witness and to bury the bodies."

4. **Karol Wrzuczyński**: When after his return home he had to report to the Town Council, he was met by the accused who said: "You Polish swine, you murdered Germans". When the witness replied that he left Săcieu after the outbreak of war and could not be guilty of murdering Germans, he was first struck by the accused and then severely beaten and kicked.

5. **Józef Wrutoniwa**: In autumn 1939 was forced to work for Montschel. Witnesses Montschel beating mercilessly his driver, a Pole Konurt. He then proceeded to beat the witness, striking him with something heavy on his arm which resulted in the witness's not being able to do any work. At another occasion, during the winter 1939, the witness was again beaten by the accused when he, the witness, was busy cleaning the accused beat the witness with a heavy stick and when the stick was broken, he continued to beat him with a piece of the stick and kicked him.

The above facts were confirmed by: **Staszewski Paweł Włodzimierz**.
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CAPS CHECKED LIST 65
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>April 1941 - June 1943.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Concentration camp Gusen I.</td>
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| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Murder.  
<table>
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<td></td>
<td>Ill-treatment.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused killed many Polish citizens by various means, and tortured others.

The Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the following witnesses at Auschwitz and obtained statements from them:

1/ Jan Kamiński: "From 24th March 1940, to 27th April 1945, I was a political prisoner in German concentration camps. From 6th June 1940 to 9th February 1943 I was in O. Gusen I, and during that time I became acquainted with Karl Schroegler who was the senior of block 20 then later block 32. The men who were in these blocks were unfit for work - the invalids of the camp, and Schroegler murdered and tortured them in a horrible manner. I saw myself how Schroegler put naked invalids outside in front of block 32 in November 1942 and poured cold water on them. Most of them were of Polish nationality, and as a result of this treatment many died. In various ways he has killed some thousands of Polish citizens. It was a habit of his to take a man into a bath or toilet and push his head under water until he drowned. I have seen this happen myself, several times."

2/ Jan Nadolny: "From 16th October 1939 to 6th May 1945, I was a political prisoner in German concentration camps. I was in Gusen I. from 8th March 1940 to 8th April 1944 and part of that time Schroegler was there - senior of blocks 20 and 32... I have seen him drive prisoners to a lime pit and throw them into the burning lime. Most of them were Poles. Once while this was happening a Pole named Karasinski, a teacher from Bielak, appeared. He had two sons in block 20 and had heard what Schroegler was doing. He saw Schroegler throw his sons into the burning lime - they were too weak to resist - and Karasinski shouted and screamed and ran towards Schroegler. There was some construction work going on nearby and Schroegler picked up an axe which was there. He rushed up to Karasinski, and, with one stroke, split his head into two parts... I have seen Schroegler often ill-treating very sick Poles - sometimes he burned out their eyes with a cigarette, although they were still alive. I have also seen him put very sick people outside in the winter, with no clothes, and pour cold water on them. Others he dragged on to the floor and jumped on their stomachs until they were dead..."

3/ Macyszlaus Jeroszewics: "As a political prisoner, I was in the concentration camp Gusen I. from 28th May 1940 to 5th May 1945. During this time Karl Schroegler was there. Although he was also a prisoner, he was appointed senior of block 22, 32 and 5. One evening in spring, 1943, at 6 p.m. I saw the following: In block 5 a container of water was placed for bathing purposes. Schroegler ordered this to be filled with cold water and ordered two Yugoslav prisoners to take a bath in it. He made them stay there for an hour and they were half frozen and quite stiff. Then Schroegler mixed chloride of lime with the water and drowned the two Yugoslavs in this solution. He put them, one after the other, into the bath, held them firmly then threw them on the cement floor. After doing this he beat a Pole, then drowned him in the same way..."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) ....
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

(Dr Marian Jaszkat.)

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.)
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**POLISH** 
**CHARGES AGAINST** 
**GERMAN** 
**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1164**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>SCHEIFELE, Konrad - Labour command leader (GERMAN)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1943. Sosnowiec, Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>Deportation.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused selected a large number of Polish Jews to be sent to Oswiecim where they were exterminated. He also ill-treated others and looted a considerable amount of valuable property.
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the following witnesses in Munich in August 1947, and obtained statements from them:

1/ Felicia Bornstein: "I arrived in September 1943 at the Jewish camp in Sonnowice. I was assigned to the labour command and had to put in order the empty homes of Jews who had been there - I had to collect the linen and deliver it to the collecting-place. Every morning before work, we had to line up before Scheiffele's office. He inspected us and sent every person he did not like to the custody room. We all knew that these people were taken to Auschwitz for extermination. When Scheiffele visited us while we were working, many of the older people hid, fearing that they would be selected by him for deportation to Auschwitz. My brother Abraham had hidden with his wife and two children in a shelter which he had built in his house. Scheiffele was always searching for such places. Then he found people he looted their jewellery, silver, money, etc., and had them sent to Auschwitz. One day I was approaching my brother's hiding place to take him some food when I saw Scheiffele with some civilians. I hid at once, and saw my brother and his family dragged out. They were sent to Auschwitz. I often saw people being taken from the custody room. They were forced into a big closed van - 50 or 60 people in the one van, or even more. Scheiffele supervised every loading and ordered the people to be beaten if they did not get in quickly enough. Scheiffele is responsible for the deaths of all these people - about 100 to 150 people every week. At 6 in the morning we had to line up for work and were given a piece of bread. We had no midday break and no more food until after 6 o'clock at night when we had some soup and bread. This was due to Scheiffele's orders. Our column leaders, who were Germans, told us if we wanted to be in favour we should keep all particularly valuable finds and take them personally to Scheiffele..."

2/ Maria Gruen: "In 1943 I was forced to work as a secretary in the town-administration of Sonnowice. I worked in the same building as Scheiffele had his office and so could see him at work. He used to pick out people from the parade of workers in the morning and deported them to Auschwitz where they were gassed. Sometime in November 1943 Frau Gartner whom I knew and who was employed to work for Scheiffele, had not straightened up his room to his liking. He got very excited and called the German police and Gestapo and told one of the police that the woman had to disappear. She was taken into custody and sent to Auschwitz next day for extermination. Scheiffele used to search for Jews who were in hiding. Those whom he found were sent to Auschwitz and he took their property, keeping the most valuable things for himself. I have seen in his office many watches and rings. He used to send trunks and baskets packed with things like furs, rugs, pictures, silver and antiques to his wife every week. He once told me that his wife owned an antique shop and needed such things. Although I knew that the mayor had ordered that every working Jew should get a midday meal in the public kitchen, we had this for a few weeks only, then Scheiffele abolished it. All Jews working and sleeping in the camp were searched in the evening and if any food was found, the person was beaten with a riding whip. Scheiffele ordered a policeman to do this, and stood by watching...."

3/ Jakob Spiegelmann: (Witness confirmed the facts about selections for extermination in Auschwitz)..."Scheiffele every day searched for Jews in hiding. If often happened that he shot those he found on the spot. Once I saw a woman looking out of a window, and immediately Scheiffele ordered one of the men to shoot her. Anyway Scheiffele got rich. Every Saturday I saw silver, gold and jewellery on his desk. This was sent to his wife..."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) ... c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: (Dr. Marian Muszkat.)
Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>FAULHABER, Eugen - SS Oberscharführer. (GERMAN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1943-1944.  
Wilno, Poland. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Mass murder. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused directed and took a personal part in a large-scale action against Polish Jews, during which some 5,000 were killed.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The Polish Military Mission in the American Zone of Germany interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from them:

1/ Naum Stenitaki: "I know the former SS Oberscharführer Faulhaber. He worked with the SD in Wilno and Kowno during 1943-1944, and participated in all actions against the Jews in the Ghettos of these cities. Especially he directed the evacuation of the Jews from the surroundings of Wilno on May 4th and 5th 1943. During these days over 4,000 Jews were evacuated. Before the action the Jews were told that they would be taken to Kowno in order to work there, but in reality they were taken to Ponari (about 10 km. from Wilno) where they were killed. Immediately after his return from this general massacre Faulhaber told his Jewish servant "To-day I am absolutely crazy, don't ask questions" and handed over his blood-spotted boots for cleaning. The next action took place on July 4th, 1944 on which occasion I and my wife and child were evacuated. This action was extended to all Jewish prisoners in the Gestapo jail of Wilno, altogether about 82 persons. It was pretended that we would be taken for labour on a peasant's farm, however we were taken to the Gestapo office in Kowno and 82 persons (including myself) were chosen as special workers and sent to Riga concentration camp, while the remaining people, including my wife and child, were murdered. Faulhaber was also feared by his fellow workers and after his arrival in Wilno the attitude of the SD guard towards Jewish prisoners became much worse."

2/ Danziger Hirsch: "I know Faulhaber. He had a job at the Ghetto of Wilno during 1943-1944 and was from May 1944 on at Sachau. In Wilno Faulhaber directed all actions against the Jews. At the time I worked with the Gestapo workshops and besides had to clean the boots of the Gestapo men every Tuesday. I frequently noticed that Faulhaber's boots were spotted with blood in consequence of murders of Jews. As a leader of the actions against Jews, Faulhaber ill-treated his victims in the most cruel manner and together with two more Gestapo men caused the deaths of innumerable men. On July 4th, 1944, Faulhaber participated in the action against Jews from Kowno. A group of 84 Jews - I was among them - was evacuated to the Gestapo at Kowno three days before the capture of Wilno by the Russians. "We were told that we should have to work at a peasant's farm but instead of this we were taken to the fortress, where we stayed 5 days. Then on the fifth day, Faulhaber came with Untersturmführer Arold and picked out 82 special workers. The remaining persons were shot at the same place by Faulhaber and Arold with their machine-pistols. Those of us who had been picked out saw this happen. Before the execution the victims were forced to half-undress themselves, then the corpses were burned."

3/ Chaim Harokho: "I know SS Oberscharführer Faulhaber personally. He was with the SD in Wilno during 1943 and 1944. In May 1943 there took place the Jewish action in the surroundings of Wilno, involving about 8,000 Jews. They were taken to Ponary (10 km. from Wilno) and shot by night in the woods there. At the time I was a stoker at the offices of the SD. During the night in question - it was the night from Sunday to Monday - I was locked into the bunker of the same house, so that I was unable to watch the preparations for the above mentioned massacre. On Monday morning I learned that Faulhaber, "siiss and Blankenburg of the SD as well as a hundred Lituanianas participated in this execution. Towards 6 o'clock in the morning, after having been liberated for about an hour, I watched the arrival of several trucks loaded with the blood-spotted clothes of the murdered persons and those transports lasted all day long. I saw Faulhaber spotted with blood himself, especially his boots."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused is responsible as principal.
b) ...... 
c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: 

(Dr Marian *Mazskat.*

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.)
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\( \text{R} \cdot \text{Rev.} \)  CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

### POLISH

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1160**

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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>NEUMANN Maria - Volksdeutsch</th>
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<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<th>1939 Rydgoszcz /Poland/</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Complicity in illegal arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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</table>

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, an inhabitant of Rydgoszcz, was responsible for denouncing a Pole, Józef Szczygiel, to the German authorities as a result of which Szczygiel was arrested, tortured and then killed.

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TRANSMITTED BY

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Ministry of Justice in Warsaw. The following witnesses were interrogated and statements were obtained from them.

1. *Agnieszka Kurskowska*: An inhabitant of *Jędrzejów*, *Jedrzejów* street. At the beginning of September, 1939, the Germans commanded round-ups. Ten were arrested and then beaten or executed. In the home of the witness lived a certain Józef Szczygieł. Szczygieł remained at home as he had already received a certificate of employment from the German authorities. However, the accused, who had lived in *Jędrzejów* before the war - a Volksdeutsche - could not stand the fact that Szczygieł was not taken away. She approached the Germans and told them that “this bandit” remained at home. The Germans then took Szczygieł and tortured him mercilessly in the very presence of the accused. When asked, Kurskowska replied “that is the man I am looking for”. After having tortured him, the Germans took Szczygieł out in the field and there murdered him.

2. *Wersza Łąco*: As soon as the Germans entered *Jędrzejów*, they arrested all men that they could get hold of and after having tortured them, killed them in the fields. "Shortly after these events came to me Maria Niedźwiedzka and told me that she denounced Józef Szczygieł to the Germans saying that he was the man who carried out a search at her place at the beginning of the war. She added that she would take her revenge until the last member of Szczygieł's family would be killed".

3. *Helena Stokoniewska*: The witness was present when, at the beginning of September, 1939, the Germans took Józef Szczygieł and beat him. The witness saw Maria Niedźwiedzka standing nearby and answering a question put to her by the Germans "Das ist der Kerl". Szczygieł was mercilessly beaten and then shot in the field.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as accessory

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. Hayat Mushtaq/

The Polish Representative on the UNWG
<table>
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R. 2/4v.  CARDS CHECKED  LIST 45
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1167

Nilde Roland - Leading official of the Kreisumseilung Stab /Staatsrat der Reichsverwaltung der SS fuer Festigung des Deutschen Volksstums/ - Member of the SS.

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

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940-1941

Zawiercie /Poland/

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Ill-treatment

Confiscation of property

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as a member of the German Commission of Eviction /Kreisumseilung Stab/, took part in forced eviction of Polish and Jewish population from their homes and ill-treated both Poles and Jews.

The Polish Representative on the U.N. W.C.C.

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish Ministry of Justice in Warsaw. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been obtained from them.

1. **Józef Cichon**: An inhabitant of Zawiarek. At the first time when Niiko arrived together with a SS-unit at witness's place and ordered the latter to vacate the house straight away, 16th June, 1941. The witness and his family were given only half an hour time to collect the most indispensable things and leave the place, before leaving the witness was stopped by the accused and ordered to give all the money he had. When the witness refused to do so, he was first beaten and then threatened by the accused with deportation to Oświęcim concentration camp. Niiko together, with Schultze beat the witness 6 hours until he collapsed. The witness often saw Niiko wearing the SS-uniform. Niiko was a member of the so-called Kreis Lindenbong Stab whose task consisted of evicting both Jews and Poles.

2. **Joel SHIMON**: An inhabitant of Zawiarek. The accused arrived from Lublin and was appointed commissioner of several Polish and Jewish shops. In the course of a couple of months Niiko got rid of the owners of the shops by either deporting them for forced labour to Germany or compelling them to work for him free of charge. The witness himself was thus deprived of his shop and his lodging. Niiko also took part in mass eviction of Jews and Poles from their homes in Zawiarek and treated them cruelly while discharging his duties.

3. **Szlomo IMMONER**: An inhabitant of Zawiarek. Had a shop there. Was evicted by the accused. During the eviction the witness was severely beaten up by the accused and ordered to work for him. During the work the witness was frequently beaten and kicked by Niiko. However, Niiko did not satisfy himself with depriving the witness of his home but he deported him to Oświęcim.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/.

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MARIAN HUSZKAR/

The Polish Representative on the U.N.W.E.C.
### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above mentioned accused in their capacities as chief, deputy chief and Gestapo official respectively, carried out illegal arrests, tortured the arrested persons and executed hostages.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
The facts concerning this charge are in the possession of the Polish
Judicial National Court for War Crimes in Warsaw. The Court has
interrogated the following witnesses and obtained statements from
them.

1. Wojciech Jaworski, an inhabitant of Kamiernica, district,

 

unted University graduate, stated

 

the following. He was arrests at night 15/16th October, 1943, by

 

the Cpt. of the Gestapo HERBST, BÍNK and KORNEK. A search

 

which was carried out at witness's place revealed nothing. The

 

witness then was taken to the guerard Station in Kamiernica.

 

On the way several other Poles were arrested, among others also

 

Bohdan Janowski, Jerzy Wótkowski and Jerzy Wótkowski with his son. To

 

the station was also brought Trojanowski. On the next day they were

 

taken to the Gestapo headquarters in Nowic. Wótkowski was set free

 

and the remaining detainees were gathered in one room and told by

 

Herbst and Bínk that those who oppose German policy would be

 

shot. An arrest warrant was sent in Kamiernica and the Poles

 

the witness included, were to be shot as a reprisal. The Poles

 

were asked to reveal the name of the man who shot the clerk stating

 

that that was the only way to avoid death. As nobody knew anything

 

about the assassination, they were to be shot. No interrogation

 

was conducted against the imprisoned Poles nor was there any proof

 

against them. Due to a bribe given by the deputy mayor of the Gestapo

 

Bíndy, the witness and his brothers, were set free. The other

 

Poles, although there was no proof of their anti-German activity

 

were executed in Górowno because a German police-men was shot there.

 

The arrested Poles couldn't be held responsible for this act as they

 

were imprisoned.

2. Janina Bieszczewska, an inhabitant of Kamiernica. On 19th October,

 

1943, Herbst, Bínk and Bíndy, and four more Gestapo-men, entered

 

Górowno's flat and after having searched the house /the search revealed nothing/, they took away her son. Until

 

a 26th October, 1943, the witness's son remained together with Janowski,

 

Trojanowski, Jerzy Wótkowski, Jerzy and Jan Wótkowski and Wo-

 

dkowski Wótkowski at the Gestapo headquarters in Nowic. On 25th

 

October, 1943, witness's son, Andrzej Bieszczewski, together with other

 

Poles /except Wótkowski and Jerzy Jerzy Wótkowski, who were released/ were taken

 

to Górowno and Górowno. They were shot at the cemetery in Górowno

 

together with some inhabitants of Górowno who were also arrested and

 

taken as hostages. The witness herself was not present at the execu-

 

tion but was told by the inhabitants of Górowno that all three

 

accused took part in the execution.

3. Maria Bieszczewska, an inhabitant of Kamiernica. After her husband

 

arrest, she approached a known Gestapo informer,

 

Dagmara Genelko, who admitted having been told by Herbst and Bínk that

 

he ordered execution of Poles as a reprisal for shooting a German

 

police-man and that the execution would be carried out in Górowno.

 

The witness then proceeded to Górowno and hid herself at the cemetery

 

when the execution took place. She witnessed Herbst, Bíndy and Bínk supervising the execution. Bínk and Herbst took even part

 

in it.

The above facts were confirmed by Jan Trojanowski and Janina Janowski.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused are responsible as principals.

/b/ - - -

/c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. MAWLAN KUSEMAT/

The Polish Representative on the UWWCC.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>6 Nov 1947</td>
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R: 2
CARDS CHECKED
LIST 15
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

### POLISH

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 1169**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | 1/ WIND, Rolf - Camp Guard  
2/ KUNZE, Wilhelm - Camp Guard |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime.           | October 1944 - April 1945.  
Funfdeichon concentration camp. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list.     | Ill-treatment. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law.      | - |

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The two accused were camp guards and in this capacity frequently beat the inmates severely.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Polish War Crimes Mission in the American Zone of Germany received from the American authorities the following statement which was subscribed and sworn to before them on 27th January, 1947:

Zygmunt Litwok: "I was born in Deedsice, Poland, on 25th September, 1922. I was put in a concentration camp because I was a Jew. First I was sent to Gogolin, a forced labour camp. In April 1941 I arrived in the Funfdeichen concentration camp until April 1945. Then to Grossroes, Buchenwald, Rosenburg and Sachau. While I was in Funfdeichen I knew Wind and Kunze who were guards there. I remember that in October 1944 Wind was particularly active in beating people in the camp. He used to pick out especially sick and weak persons or those whom he thought were not working hard enough and made them bend over a table. Then he struck them many times with a blackjack. He beat Poles, Jews, Russians or any other nationality. I was beaten by him myself several times. As regards Kunze, I have seen him beat two inmates so badly that they fell unconscious on the ground and the SS men came and shot them. Kunze beat me several times. He used a club or a shovel and used to come to the place where we were working as a number of civilians were also there and they gave us pieces of bread sometimes. When Kunze saw us eating this food he came and beat us several times."
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

a) The accused are responsible as principals.

b) ...

c) The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by: [Signature]

(Dr Marian Maszkat.)

Polish Representative on the UNWCC.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
6 Nov 1947 | A (Priority 690) RDN CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

RIBBE, Friedrich Wilhelm
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

CASE NO. 170

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>MASS-MURDER</td>
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<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused was deputy Ghetto Leiter in Łódź during the period 1940 - 1946. He is responsible for murder of approximately 250,000 Jews.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

The Polish Representative on the U.N.O.
The following letter shows the personal part played by the accused in management of the extermination camp in Chełmno /Sonderkommando Kielce/.

A letter, signed by Ribbe, addressed to the senior Jew in the ghetto in Łódź, Kamionki, dated 16th July, 1942, stating that the Sonderkommando of Kamionki was interested in a mill for human bones. The mill might be either hand-operated or automatic.

The following documents show Ribbe's part in closing of Jewish property:

1. A circular, signed by Ribbe, dated 26th July, 1942, which envisages setting up of a special department for selling various items confiscated by the Jews of the ghetto in Łódź.

2. A letter, signed by the accuses, dated 8th October, 1942, addressed to certain Galitz who was required to pass on to the senior Jew an order of submitting 1,000 suits of first-class quality which became available due to "evacuation" of a certain number of Jews.

A letter, signed by the accuses, dated 23rd May, 1943, directed the Gestapo to set up a labour camp in Łódź for able-bodied Jews. The letter was urgent as it related to Reichsermache and was confidential.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this annex are in the possession of the Polish Main National Archive in Warsaw.

The following documents prove criminal activity of the Germans:

1. A letter, signed by Hans Bölow, the chief of the Chestate, to the Jewish police, dated 29th August, 1942, addressed to Dr. Röhr, the Mayor of Czestochowa, in which Bölow presents his case as his family.

2. A list of the people selected personally, dated 6th November, 1942, No. 30, Czestochowa, for the Czestochowa, convened, where the selective list is listed as second-in-person to Bölow - first authorities, Bernstein-Leibler.

3. A letter, addressed to Bölow to the Police-president of Czestochowa, dated 5th January, 1943, in which Bölow is described as "Stollw. Anteilnehmer".

In connection with the operation of liquidation of sets in the Wartime area and deportations of the Jewish inhabitants to the extermination camp in Czestochowa, a special team was created. The team consisted of 60 people who were given extra-pay for the services they rendered during the Sonderaktion /evictions/. Apart from extra-pay those men were given extra-rations of cigarettes, alcohol and soap. The Sonderaktion consisted of liquidation of the sets, deportations of Jews to the extermination camp, sorting of property which Jews left behind etc.

The following letters, signed by Bölow prove his direct supervision of extermination action in 1942:

1. A letter, dated 6th October, 1942, addressed to the Department of Personnel of the Czestochowa, subject - extra-pay for chiefs and workers of the Czestochowa, for Sonderaktionen.

2. A letter, addressed to the Jewish police, dated 13th October, 1942, on the subject of Sonderaktionen.

3. A letter, written by the chief of the Jewish Camp in Pobianice, addressed to Bölow on the same subject.

4. A letter, written by Bölow to the Health Department of Czestochowa, dated 31st September, 1942.

5. A letter, written by Bölow to the Food Office in Poznan, dated 15th July, 1942, asking for an extra-ration of alcohol for the Sonderaktionen.

The following letters prove that Bölow took personal part in setting up forced labour camps for Jews, and in "actions" and "evictions" of Jews to the extermination camps.

1. A letter, signed by Bölow, dated 13th May, 1942, to the subject of a general evacuation relating to a Jewish camp in Pobianice.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

/a/ The accused is responsible as principal.

/b/ - - -

c/ The case appears to be complete.

Submitted by

/Dr. [Signature]/

[Signature]

The Polish Representative on the U.N.I.A.
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**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Charge Files and Related Material submitted by Member Governments**

**PAC-3/94-98**

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**Poland vs. Germans**

Registered Nos. 841 - 1170

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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.

Date: 17 June 1986

Signature of Camera Operator: [Signature]

[Stamp: Made at (11-43)]
END