CHINA VS. GERMANY
CHARGE FILES
UNWCC
REGISTERED NOS.

1
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee 1
---|---
12 JUN 1947 | 

A for illegal
arrest & extortion
of private property

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29th May, 1947.

At the request of the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-commission, I enclose herewith a statement of charges against Egger Fritz and the Transmittal and Report Record submitted by the Chinese National office for War Crimes Investigations.

The Sub-commission has recommended that the above case be referred to the Main Commission in London.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Lord Wright,
Chairman,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Landoyrne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

/enclosures
TRANSMITTAL AND REPORT RECORD

Charge No. 1283

SUBJECT: War Crimes, EGGER, Fritz.


1. Transmitted herewith are completed charges against the above named Japanese military personnel, for consideration and action of the commission.

2. It is recommended and requested that the individuals charged be listed as war criminals upon the commission’s list.

by: Judge
On behalf of the Chinese National Office for War Crimes Investigation

1st Ind.


By direction of the Sub Commission, the attached charges are herewith referred for committee consideration and appropriate recommendation.

by: Secretary General
Far Eastern and Pacific Sub Commission

2nd Ind.


The attached charges are returned herewith. After due consideration, it is the recommendation of the committee that the names of the individuals be adjudged as war criminals and placed upon List No. of the commission’s lists of war criminals.

Facts and Evidence Committee
Far Eastern and Pacific Sub Commission

by: Chairman

3rd Ind.

TO: Secretary-General of the Chungking Sub-Commission.

The above recommendations were approved and adopted by formal action of the Sub-Commission at a regular session on Therefore you are hereby authorised and directed to publish the names of such individuals as adjudged war criminals.

by: Chairman
Chungking Sub-Commission
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. 1263

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Zoger, Fritz. Belonging to the Nazi Staatsgeheimpolizeiamt at Leipzig, Germany.</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>From November 1941 to April 1943. Leipzig, Mannheim, and Berlin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (8) Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy (9) Torture of civilians (3) Confiscation of property (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

From November 1941 to April 1943, the accused led his subordinates to commit the atrocities cited above, resulting in the loss of lives and properties of Chinese civilians residing in Germany.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In November 1941, Miao (7369) Tsai (0483), Fei (7373), a Chinese civilian residing at Petersteinweg 16, Leipzig C.1, who had been forced to work in a German oil factory, was arrested by the accused for a single day's absence and put in a concentration camp, where he died three days later as a result of tortures.

2. Sometime in 1942, some 40 Chinese in Leipzig, who had assembled to settle a quarrel among themselves, were arrested by the same accused upon the unfounded charge of gambling, and were forced to produce whatever money they had with them, amounting to 30,000 Reichsmarks. They had to sign statements testifying to their alleged "crimes" before they were released.

3. In February, 1943, Li (0632) Ching (7230), a Chinese civilian residing at Karlstrasse 25, Leipzig C.1, who had been forced to work in a German oil factory at Leipzig, was arrested for his absence for a few days on account of illness. He was put in a concentration camp in Berlin, where he died soon afterwards as a result of tortures.

4. On 22nd April, 1943, Chang (6774) Ha (6932), Ching (3237), a Chinese merchant residing at Thomasstrasse 3, Mannheim, was arrested by the same accused upon the unfounded charge that he had had sexual relations with a German woman and was deprived of all his properties. On 17th August, 1943, he was deported from Germany.
UNIVERSAL JUDICIAL WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. 1863

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

ZIEGER, Fritz. Belonging to the Nazi Staatssicherheitspolizeiamt at Leipzig, Germany.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From November 1941 to April 1943. Leipzig, Mannheim, and Berlin.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (8) Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy (9) Torture of civilians (3) Confiscation of property (14)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

From November 1941 to April 1943, the accused led his subordinates to commit the atrocities cited above, resulting in the loss of lives and properties of Chinese civilians residing in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY
1. In November 1941 Hsiang(27309) Tse(80468), a Chinese civilian residing at Peterssteinweg 16, Leipzig C.1, who had been forced to work in a German oil factory, was arrested by the accused for a single day's absence and put in a concentration camp, where he died three days later as a result of tortures.

2. Sometime in 1942, some 40 Chinese in Leipzig, who had assembled to settle a quarrel among themselves, were arrested by the same accused upon the unfounded charge of gambling, and were forced to produce whatever money they had with them, amounting to 30,000 Reichsmarks. They had to sign statements testifying to their alleged "crimes" before they were released.

3. In February, 1943, Li(7230) Ching(17230), a Chinese civilian residing at Karlstrasse 25, Leipzig C.1, who had been forced to work in a German oil factory at Leipzig, was arrested for his absence for a few days on account of illness. He was put in a concentration camp in Berlin, where he died soon afterwards as a result of tortures.

4. On 22nd April, 1943, Cheng(6774) Hsi(86932) Ching(32837), a Chinese merchant residing at Thomasistrasse 8, Mannheim, was arrested by the same accused upon the unfounded charge that he had had sexual relations with a German woman and was deprived of all his properties. On 17th August, 1943, he was deported from Germany.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Lsiang Tzu, uncle of the victim, and Cheng Hai Ching, male, aged 34, merchant, now a resident of Tu Lo Chi, Ching Tien, Chekiang province, were eyewitnesses of the above atrocity and have submitted sworn statement affixed with their finger prints testifying to the foregoing fact.

2. Cheng Hai Ching, as stated above, was an eye-witness of this atrocity and has submitted a sworn statement affixed with his finger print testifying to the foregoing fact.

3. Fu Kuei, male, aged 40, merchant, now a resident of Fu, Ching Tien Hsien, Chekiang Province, was an eye-witness of this atrocity and has submitted a signed statement affixed with his finger print testifying to the foregoing fact.

4. Cheng Hai Ching, as stated above was an eye-witness of this atrocity and has submitted a sworn statement testifying to the foregoing fact.

Tao Lun, male, aged 40, Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Ankara, who was instructed to investigate the above cases, has found the above testimonies to be true and correct in every detail. There are also documentary evidence in support of the above testimonies.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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. Since the accused, together with his subordinates, deliberately committed the above atrocities, he should be held fully responsible for the crimes.

b. Faced with the testimonies of eye-witnesses, which are further substantiated by documentary evidence and subsequent official findings, the accused will have no grounds for defence.

c. The case appears to be reasonably complete.