

YUGOSLAVIA vs GERMANY

YUGOSLAVIA vs GERMANS

**REGISTERED
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**REGISTERED
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1

TO

10

305/Y/G/1

Submitted Decision of Committee I

16. X. 44	Baker A	B
20. 9. 44	Baker B	C B

BADER Paul
and others

0223

305/Y/G/1

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0224

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

305/Y/G/1

1 SEP 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/1 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Paul
-BADER, General der Artillerie, K.D.R., General und Befehlshaber in Serbien.
-perpetrators of the crime described below, names as yet unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-5, December, 1942 in the districts of Krusevac and Leskovac.
-6, December, 1942 in Krugujevac.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

II -killing hostages to death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Article 46 and 50, Hague Regulations 1907.
-Article 167 Para. II No. 1. Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the authority of General Bader, G.O.C. Wehrmacht in Serbia the following hostages were shot.

-In the district of Krusevac and Leskovac on 5, December, 1942, 10 hostages because one German soldier was missing; in Krugujevac on 6, December, 1942, five hostages because one section of the railway line between Jagovo and Krugujevac was destroyed by unknown patriots.

TRANSMITTED BY *The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission - R. Zimic*

* 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. On 19, November, 1942, a German soldier was missing from the village of Kupac near Brus. Since he did not return, on 5 December, 1942, the ten hostages named below were shot on the same day by the German authorities:

Živadin ŽIVANOVIĆ, born 5.5. 1916 in Bosnjura.
 Milutin STAMENKOVIĆ, born 2.8. 1920 in Korman.
 Ugrin MILOSEVIĆ, born 1905 in Saraorci.
 Miloš JARUZOVIĆ, born 1899 in Dvor.
 Bogosav MILANOVIĆ, born 7.10. 1904 in Djurdjevo.
 Strahinja CBRADOVIĆ, born 1923 in Bosnjane.
 Miroslav SAVKOVIĆ, born 1912 in Sepci.
 Miroslav VICA-TIJEVIĆ, born 1925 in Lepenac.
 Radovan CRNOJARIĆ, born 29.1. 1914 in Martinci.
 Borisav GRUJIĆ, born 15. 1. 1910. in Darosava.

All these individuals were shot, having been accused of being "Communists" and adherents of Draza Mihajovic.

Apart from the above mentioned, by an announcement published on 6, December, 1942, General Bader threatened that if the missing soldier did not return before the 10, 15, 20 and 25 December respectively, the German authorities would on each of those days shoot ten hostages, "Communists" and adherents of Draza Mihajovic. These shootings were probably carried out.

The place or places of the shootings are not known, but they were most probably in the districts of Krusevac and Leskovac since all the hostages were from these districts.

2. On 5 December, 1942, unknown patriots blew up a section of the railway line between Lapovo and Kragujevac. Because of this, on the authority of General Bader the German authorities shot in Kragujevac on 6, December, 1942 five hostages whose names are unknown. In his official announcement of 6 December, 1942, General Bader expressly stressed that five hostages were shot only as a temporary measure, so that one can reasonably assume that after 6 December more hostages were shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The evidence is given by the accused himself, General Sader, by an official announcement, under his own signature, of the commission of the alleged crime. The announcement was published in the German controlled Belgrade newspaper Novo vreme on 7, December, 1942, both in German and in Serbian. A copy of the German text is attached.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 evidence, although a confession by the accused, does not provide an explanation as to whether the crimes were committed on the order or the approval of the accused. But this is irrelevant because of his responsibility as Commander of the Wehrmacht in Serbia. The alleged crimes were most probably committed in carrying out a system approved by authority or even by a legal provision. This, however, does not affect the criminal nature of the acts committed.

(b) The accused will probably defend himself by stating that the people executed threatened the order and security of the German forces in Serbia.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

NOVO VRATCI

7.12. 1942.

BRASCHA ANKUNFT

Am 19.11.42 wurde ein deutscher Soldat in Kupci bei Brus entführt.

DA DER DEUTSCHE SOLDAT BIS 5.12.42 NICHT ZURÜCKKEHRT, WURDEN AM 5.12.42 FOLGENDE 10 KOMMUNISTEN UND **DRAZA BRASCHA-ALJANČIĆ** ERSCHOSSEN:

1. Schiwawitsch Schiwadin, geb. 5.5. 1916 in Bomurja.
2. Stamenkowitzsch Milutin, geb. 2.8.1920 in Korman.
3. Miloschewitsch Igin, geb. 1905 in Saraorci.
4. Jarnzowitsch Milosch, geb. 1899 in Dvor.
5. Milanowitsch Bogosav, geb. 7.10.1904 in Djurdjevo.
6. Obradowitsch Strahinja, geb. 1925 in Bosnjane
7. Savkowitzsch Milosav, geb. 1912 in Sepci.
8. Vitschentschewitsch Milosav, geb. 1925 in Lepenac.
9. Ornojaktitsch Radovan, geb. 29.1.1914 in Martinci.
10. Gruzitsch Borisav, geb. 15. 1910 in Sarosava.

Sollte auch weiterhin der entführte deutsche Soldat nicht zurückkehren, so werden am 10.12., 15.12., 20.12., 25.12. je 10 weitere festgesetzte Kommunisten und Brascha-Aljančič Anhänger des Kreises Bratschewatz und Leskovac erschossen.

Am Morgen des 5.12.42 wurde die Eisenbahnstrecke zwischen Lapovo und Kragujevac durch eine Bande gestrengt. Gemäss meiner Anordnung über verschärfte Massnahmen bei Bedrohung von serb. Amtspersonen und bei Sabotage WURDEN AM 6.12.42. IN KRAGUJEVAC ZUNÄCHST 5 Geiseln erschossen.

DIES IST EIN WEITWIRKENDES BEISPIEL DER WEHRLOSIGKEIT DES BRASCHA-ALJANČIĆ!

Belgrad, den 6.12.42.

gez. SAJDER
General der Artillerie
Maj. General u. Bfh. in Serbien.

306/Y/G/2

0229

MEISSNER, August
TEICHMANN
and others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

20. 9. 44	Meissner	B1	
	others	B2	B
	Teichmann	B1	
16. X. 44	Meissner	A.	
	Teichmann	A	B

306/Y/G/2

0230

No: P. 394

October 4, 1944

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

ADDITION TO CHARGE NO: 306/Y/G/2 (R/N/2)

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission has been informed that SS Obersturmbannführer TEICHMANN was the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst in Serbien at the time of the crime described in the Charge submitted under the above number. The court martial in question was under his authority so that he is directly responsible for the sentence pronounced by the members of that court martial.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, therefore, also charges TEICHMANN and adds his name to those of the criminals named in the above Charge.

Addition transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Žimonic

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0231

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

306/Y/G/2

8 SEP 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/2 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- August MEISSNER, S.S. Obersturmer und Befehlshaber der Polizei in Serbien, S.S. Gruppenfuehrer und General Leutnant der Polizei.
- Members of the Court-Martial of the G.C. Security Police in Belgrade (Standesgericht Befehls abers Sicherheit und Sicherheit in Belgrad) who pronounced the sentences cited below, their names as yet unknown.

- TEICHMANN, SS-Obersturmbaufuehrer Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst in Serbien.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-10, November, 1942. Probably in Belgrade.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I - Murder of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Article 46, League Regulations 1907
-Article 107 Para. 1 No. 1. Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Thirteen persons from the village of Velika Sušibina were sentenced to death by the German Security Police Court Martial in Belgrade. Among them, the mayor, the school master and a doctor of the village. The rest were farmers. All were shot.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission - R. Z. [Signature]

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

ten farmers, the mayor, the school master and the sexton (choirman) from the village of Velika Brijuni were shot on 10, November, 1942 as a consequence of the sentence of death pronounced by the German Security Police Court martial in Belgrade. Their names are as follows:

- Petar Grubić, school master, born 23.4. 1912;
- Drago Džurđević, farmer, born April, 1907;
- Miloš Nikolić, farmer, born 23.4. 1897;
- Mitar Križanović, farmer, born 20.2.1920;
- Miroslav Križanović, farmer, born 1.9.1914;
- Milenko Križanović, farmer, born 13.1. 1916.
- Ilija Leko, farmer, born July, 1.20;
- Jovan Križanović, farmer, born 2.2.1899;
- Mladen Pavlović, farmer, born 1907;
- Stojan Križanović, farmer, born 12.7.1912;
- Klavan Gvatić, farmer, born August, 1895;
- Džani Križanović, son of, born October, 1899.
- Nenad Križanović, son of, born 1915.

All these individuals were from the village of Velika Brijuni and were all shot on the grounds of having belonged to the organization of "Borba". They were all carried away and buried in the same place.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The sentences, as showing the minimal role of the victims have officially been published by the German head of Police in Serbia, whose subordinate was the head of the German Police in Belgrade, together with the Court-martial. The announcement was published in the German controlled Belgrade newspaper Novo Vreme of 20 November, 1942 and was signed by the sender. A similar report was published in the German Zeitung of November 20, 1942. (A translation of the announcement in the Novo Vreme and a copy of the German Zeitung report are attached.) Full details of the commission of the alleged crime will be available after the liberation of Yugoslavia.

Thus, though the sentences were carried out by virtue of the sentences passed, they nevertheless constitute a crime: having regard to the fact that the Court-martial concerned is under the orders of the German Secret Police (Gestapo); having regard to the well known terrorist and treacherous actions of the Gestapo whose members are guilty of innumerable crimes in Occupied Europe.

It is, therefore, reasonable to assume, until proved otherwise, that the trial was only held in order to conceal the real nature of the acts committed, which are ordinary crimes of 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) With regard to the offence of the first accused, the responsibility for the crime committed falls upon him as Chief of the German Police in Serbia, under whose control was placed the Court Martial concerned. On the same grounds it is to be stated that his order, or at least, his authority to commit the alleged crime was the cause, once of his own initiative, until proved otherwise. The crime was certainly committed in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision - a system and provision which provided for the carrying out of the terroristic and criminal methods of the German Police.

(b) It is to be expected that the accused will defend himself by referring to the shootings as the consequence of a judicial sentence. His defence will most probably be easily invalidated.

(c) Having regard to the evidence, which is in the nature of a confession, the case is sufficiently investigated to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

TransmittionNavo Frame-20, November, 1942.NOTICE

Of the sixteen persons accused of belonging to the organization of Brana Simajevic and of carrying arms illegally, the thirteen as named below were sentenced to death by the Belgrade Security Police Court-Martial and were shot on 10, November, 1942:

Grujic Petar, school master, born 23.4. 1912.
 Djorajevic Dragic, farmer, born April, 1907.
 Mikolic Milos, farmer, born 23.4. 1894.
 Radovanovic Milisav, farmer, born 20.2 1920.
 Jakovljevic Zivota, farmer, born 1894.
 Radovanovic Silentije, farmer, born 13.1. 1916.
 Jakovljevic Radivoje, shoemaker, born 1913.
 Ilic Ilija, farmer, born July, 1890.
 Milicevic Vojislav, farmer, born 2.2. 1899.
 Pavlovic Zivadin, farmer, born 1907.
 Miletic Stojadin, farmer, born 12.7. 1922.
 Jevtic Zivadin, farmer, born August, 1899.
 Mladenovic Lusan, mayor, born October, 1889.

10, November, 1942.

Sgt. rate.

(sgt)

S.S. Oberführer und Befehlshaber der Polizei in Serbien.
 HILSHNER.
 S.S. Gruppenführer und General Leutnant der Polizei.

0236

Donauezeitung

20. November, 1942.

durch Standgericht Abgeurteilt

Belgrad, 19. November.

Am 18. November 1942 wurden 15 Serben aus Velika Zagubina wegen aufrührerischer Handlungen gegen die deutsche Besatzungsmacht, wegen Zugehörigkeit zur Organisation "Mlada Smrt" und wegen unerlaubten Waffentragens zum Tode verurteilt und erschossen.

307/Y/G/3

16. x. 44	Bader A B
30.9.44	1. B1
	2. C
	3. C

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1. KBR General and Befehlshaber in Sehra 1943 BADER
2. O.C. German Police Station in village of Dulac

and other

0237

307/Y/G/3

0238

No: P. 395

October 4, 1944.

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

ADDITION TO CHARGE No: 307/Y/G/3 (R/N/3)

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission has been informed that the Kommandierender General and Befehlshaber in Serbien in 1943 was General Paul BADER. Therefore, the name of the Kommandierender General und Befehlshaber in Serbien accused in the above Charge is General Paul BADER.

Addition transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Šimović

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

307/Y/G/3

1 SEP 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/3 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Paul BAADER,

-IDR General und Befehlshaber in Serbien in 1943.

-O.C. German Punitive Expedition in the village of Dubac, district of Dragacevac on 15, March, 1943 and

the perpetrators of the crimes described below.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

15, March, 1943 in the village of Dubac, district of Dragacevac.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XVIII-Wanton devastation and destruction of property. I. Murder of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Article 23 (g) and 46 Hague Regulations 1907
-Article 167 Para. II. No. 1. Yugoslav Penal Code.
-Article 139 Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On 14, March, 1943 during combats between units of General Mihajlovic's force and German units, the Yugoslav units killed three Germans and took two prisoner in the village of Dubac, district of Dragacevac. On this account, on 15, March 1943, a German punitive expedition entered the village of Dubac and set fire to 19 houses which were burnt to the ground.

From among the inhabitants of the village who took shelter in the vicinity the following were caught by the Germans and beaten to death:

-Siniša PETROVIĆ,
-Labud DRAGIČEVIĆ,
-Mihajlo MARKOVIĆ,
-Sofronije RADOVIĆ,
-Bogdan RADOVIĆ

-Mihailin MILIČEVIĆ
-Vukšan RADOVIĆ,
-Vladimir RADOVIĆ,
-Stanimir MARKOVIĆ,
-Dragisa DRAGIČEVIĆ.

-Mica MILIČEVIĆ
-Jela RADOVIĆ
-Draginja PETROVIĆ
-

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission - R. Živonić

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0240

Details other than those on Page 1 are not available at present.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars of the alleged crimes were communicated to the H.Q. Yugoslav Forces, Middle East and to the Yugoslav Government through a special channel from Yugoslavia. Full details will be available after the liberation of Yugoslavia and will be added to this charge.

Even though the identities of both the German Heferlshaber in Serbia and the G.C. German Punitive Expedition mentioned on Page 1 as well as the identification of the unit concerned are at present unknown, they will be very easily provided later on. The dates and places of the commission of the alleged crimes emerge from reliable information and provide sufficient grounds for prosecution.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

(a) Until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be assumed that the direct responsibility lies with the Befehlshaber in Serbien, who must have acted on his own initiative by virtue of his wide powers. It is not, however, excluded that the alleged crimes were committed on the initiative of the O.C. German Punitive Expedition.

(b) The accused will probably defend himself by referring to the fights with General Mihajlovic's units and try to prove that the people were killed and the houses destroyed in order to maintain the security of the German forces in Serbia.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

321/Y/G/4

0243

1. DANKELMANN
2. HEISSNER, August FUCHS, D.
3. A German officer
4. Others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

27.9.44	1, 2, 3 B1 } B. 4 C } B.
16. X. 44	1, 2, 3 A the no change B
18 JUL 1945	New names 1-5 A B CHECKED

321/Y/G/4

7. Subv. 284

0244

C.2



OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA
ON THE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

195, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.7
KEN. ~~XXXXXX~~ 3400

P. No.1557

13th October, 1947.

To : The Secretary-General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
London, W.1.



For the information of the Commission,
I wish to advise you of the following:-

BEGLER, Oberleutnant on the United Nations War Crimes
Commission List No.13, serial No.
349. His name should be spelt
BUGLER, and his Christian name
is Eugen (nicknamed Dorn).

I shall be grateful if the necessary
correction can be made in the records of the Commission.

M. S. Zimonjić

M. S. Zimonjić
(Milivoje S. Zimonjić)

14 JUL 1945

ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE No. F/N/4 (321/Y/G/4)

1. HEIM, S.S. Standartenführer und Oberst der Polizei (Head of Gestapo at Belgrade) (F.420)
2. STAUBE, Major, Ortskommandant in Valjevo (F.421)
3. SCHULZE-LANGEMANN, Kreiskommandant in ZAJECAR (F.422)
4. BEGLER, Oberleutnant, and Commander of a Punitive Expedition in 1941. (F.729)
5. KLOPFEL, Rittmeister, Kreiskommandant in KRUSEVAC (F.423/I/II/III)

The above-mentioned individuals should be added to Charge F/N/4-321/Y/G/4 for, in the light of evidence which has since been collected, their participation in the crimes described in the Charge in question has been established.

1. HEIM, as Head of the Gestapo in BELGRADE at the time when General DANKELMANN was G.O.C. German Forces in Serbia, issued general orders and instructions to his subordinates which resulted in the crimes committed in Belgrade and described in the above-mentioned charge.
2. STAUBE issued orders for the burning down of the village of SVELA (see the above charge under (2))
3. SCHULZE-LANGEMANN issued orders for the shooting of 7 civilians in ALEKSINAC (see the above charge under (7))
4. BEGLER commanded the punitive expedition at ALEKSINAC in August 1941, which resulted in numerous crimes such as those described in the above-mentioned charge under (7)
5. KLOPFEL, as Kreiskommandant in KRUSEVAC, is responsible for all the crimes committed in that district during his period of office. For example:-

(a) Wanton destruction of houses (see above charge under 9)

(b) Pillage of private property. On the 23rd and 24th September, 1941, German soldiers broke into the shops of Vladimir BOGVIC and Pante MINOVIC and carried off almost all the goods and property of these persons, the damage amounting to 30,050 dinars.

(c) Torture of civilians. On the 10th January 1942, he issued orders for the arrest of Stojan PETROVIC, Zivojini JAVTIC and two other inhabitants of STALAC. These persons were kept in the prison at KRUSEVAC for 11 days where they were ill-treated and beaten.

The names of the Kreiskommandant in Vel. BECKERMAN, JAKODINA and POZAREVAC with whom lies the responsibility for the crimes described in the above charge under 1, 5, 10, 11 and 12, are not yet available.

Transmitted by The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zivkovic

9th July, 1945.

E.S.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0216

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

321/Y/G/4

25 SEP 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/4

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Živančič

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV

GERMAN

- DÄUBELMANN, Kommandierender General und Befehlshaber in Serbien.
- ~~MEISSNER, August, S.S. Gruppenführer und Befehlshaber der Polizei in Serbien, S.S. Gruppenführer and General Leutnant der Polizei.~~
- A German officer, Kreiskommandant in district ZAJECAR.
- Other perpetrators of the crimes described below.

R. Z. Dr. FUCHS, SS Standartenführer und Oberst der Polizei, Head of the Gestapo in Belgrade in 1941-42.

-From August, 1941 until January, 1942 in Serbia, Yugoslavia.

- I. Murder of civilians and systematic terror.
- II. Putting hostages to death.
- XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

- Violation of Articles 46 and 50 Hague Regulations 1907 and of Article 167 Para. II No. 1 Yugoslav Penal Code.
- Violation of Articles 25 (g) Hague Regulations 1907 and 187-189 Yugoslav Penal Code.

From the beginning of the German occupation of Serbia, a wave of terror swept the country during which large numbers of civilians were systematically murdered, and taken as hostages and put to death. The terror included on many occasions the destruction of private property also. Particulars of some of these cases are given on Page 2.

Transmitted by: The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Z. Z. Z. Z.

The following cases of civilians having been murdered, or taken as hostages and put to death, and the destruction of private property are known to have occurred in Serbia during a period dating from the beginning of August, 1941 until the middle of January, 1942:

1. On July 31, 1941, in VELIKI BEOGRAD, 90 (ninety) civilians from the Province BANAT were put to death as hostages. The alleged reason for this was that "irresponsible Communist elements in BANAT tried to damage by setting them on fire the wheat crops which provided supplies for the Serbian population and because of attacks on members of the German armed forces." The German authorities shot 90 (ninety) individuals described as "prominent Communists". (See Page 3, Attachment 1.)
2. In August 1941, the village of SKELIA was set on fire by the German authorities and completely destroyed. This was said by the German authorities in Belgrade to have been done because "a Communist gang had shot at a German military automobile in that village. Also all male inhabitants of the village "whose complicity had been established were shot. Fifty Communists were hung on the spot". (See Page 3, Attachment 2.)
3. On August 23, 1941, at 5 p.m. in Belgrade, 2 (two) civilians, Stefan GLEDJA, a sign painter, and Pravoslav MARINKOVIC, a student, were shot in the street by unknown members of the German forces. The German authorities in Belgrade said that this happened because the two civilians having been required to show their papers tried to avoid doing so by drawing their pistols against the Germans. Both are said by the German authorities to have been "well-known Communists". (See Page 3, Attachment 3.)
4. In August 1941, in the village of GORNJI MLADENOVAC (? MILANOVAC), a student, NIKOLIC was shot by a German gendarmerie patrol, said by the German authorities in Belgrade to have been partly composed of "volunteers from the population". NIKOLIC was said by the German authorities to have been "a Communist and guilty of many acts of sabotage". (See Page 3, Attachment 4.)
5. At the end of August, 1941, in the village of TURIJA, district ZAJECAR, the German authorities set on fire and burnt to the ground at least 10 (ten) houses. Two of them, the homes of a school master and of a school mistress, were burnt because pictures of Stalin and other Communist leaders were found there. The others were burnt because their owners were said to have belonged to a "gang active in the region of KUCEVO". One of these houses belonged to Vujica POPOVIC from the village of TURIJA. (See Page 3, Attachment 5.)
6. On September 3, 1941 in Belgrade, 50 (fifty) civilians were shot by the German occupying authorities on the alleged grounds that on that day one German soldier had been shot in the street by "a Communist bandit". The people shot were also described by the German authorities as "Communist bandits". (See Page 3, Attachment 6).
7. At the end of August or at the beginning of September, 1941, in ALEKSINAC, district of ZAJECAR, 7 (seven) civilians were shot by members of the German forces belonging to the Kreiskommandatur of ZAJECAR. Four of them were Jews. Their names were:
 - Arpad SCHILL, Jew, dentist from ALEKSINAC.
 - Isidor SCHWARTZ, Jew, employee from ALEKSINAC.
 - Griga SCHLEBEK, Jew, merchant from ALEKSINAC.
 - Ruzica LORENZ, Jewess, professor.
 - Milovan VUCEVIC, candidate judge, from ALEKSINAC.
 - Milos KACAREVIC, solicitor, from ALEKSINAC.
 - Dragi MILOVANOVIC, farmer; from BOBOVISTE near ALEKSINAC.
 The German authorities do not state the reason why these people were shot. (See Page 3, Attachment 7).
8. Between September 1 and 15, 1941, probably in Belgrade, 50 (fifty) civilians were put to death as hostages as a punishment for the death of one German soldier. (See Page 3, Attachment 8).

- 2 - (Continuation 1.)

9. On August 29, 1941, in the village of BACINA, district VARVARIN, the estate of Milan SPASIC, from the afore mentioned village, was set on fire by members of the German occupying forces. The reason given by the German authorities was that SPASIC "belonged to a rebel gang". (See Page 3, Attachment 9.)
10. On September 6, 1941, in each of the following villages in the Province of BANAT, KUMANE, MIHENCI, MOKORIN, 10 (ten) civilians were shot and their bodies afterwards publicly hanged for twenty four hours. They were all shot for the alleged reason of having been promoters of "Communist crimes and acts of sabotage". (See Page 3, Attachment 10.)
11. At the end of September, 1941, 12, (twelve) civilians were shot in VELIKI BECKEREK. Their bodies were publicly hanged afterwards for twenty four hours by the German occupying authorities. In their official announcement, the German authorities said that this was done as "a revenge for acts of sabotage on the railway line VELIKI BECKEREK - PANJEVO." (See Page 3, Attachment 11.)
12. On Monday 29 September, 1941, in CUPRIJA, 30 (thirty) civilians were shot by the German occupying forces on the pretext that they were Communists. Round about the same time, in JAGODINA (not far from CUPRIJA) 2 (two) other civilians, Cira KOLAROVIC, from BELICA, and Miloje STAMENKOVIC, from the village of VUKOMANOVIC, were also shot on the same pretext. (See Page 3, Attachment 12.)
13. On September 17, 1941, in Belgrade, 200 (two hundred) civilians were shot as hostages as "a measure of revenge for attacks on two members of the German armed forces in the streets of Belgrade " so said the German authorities. The 200 individuals shot were described as "Communists and Jews". (See Page 3, Attachment 13.)
14. On October 27, 1941, in Belgrade, 50 (fifty) civilians were shot as hostages as "a revenge for the attempted murder of a German sentry which took place on October 15, in Belgrade. (See Page 3, Attachment 14.)
15. On November 3, 1941, in Belgrade, 100 (one hundred) civilians, said to be "Communists and Jews" were shot as a "revenge for a cowardly attack on a German sentry. (See Page 3, Attachment 15.)
16. On January 14, 1942, a college student, named Dragan RODIC, born 6 August, 1942, was hanged by the German occupying authorities. This was done on the alleged grounds that on January 5, 1942, in the village of TRUBAR, RODIC, murdered Aleksandar NJESTERENKO, a member of the "Russian Protective Detachment attached to the German Economic Commissioner in Serbia." under the command of the German armed forces. The German authorities stated officially that RODIC's life was forfeit in the same way as if a German soldier had been murdered. (See Page 3, Attachment 16.)

0251

- 3 -

The evidence in support of the cases described on Page 2 consists of announcements made in various German controlled newspapers published in Yugoslavia. Some of them are printed in Yugoslav and others in German. The announcements printed in Yugoslav are attached in translation and those printed in German are attached in translation and copy.

- 3 - (Continuation 1)

Attachment 1.

Announcement published in the "NOVI LIST" ZAGREB, August 5, 1941.

Translation:THE COMMUNIST PLAGUE WILL BE EXTERMINATED90 Serbian Communists have been shot in Veliki BECKEREK

Belgrade, August 4. -The Belgrade "Novo Vreme" of August 1 gives under the heading "The Communist Plague will be exterminated" this official announcement: "Because of criminal attempts by irresponsible Communist elements in the Banat to inflict damage by fire on the wheat crops to be supplied to the Serbian people and because of ambushed attacks on members of the German armed forces, which took place recently, it appeared necessary to undertake the most severe measures. Consequently on July 31, 1941 in Veliki Beckerek ninety prominent Communists from the Banat were shot. The population is warned again that it is in their own interest to collaborate actively with the authorities in the struggle against the Bolsheviks". (HIS)
(Croatian Information Service)

Attachment 2.

Announcement published in the "NOVI LIST" ZAGREB, August 19, 1941.

Translation:A SERBIAN VILLAGE WAS RAZED TO THE GROUND BECAUSE OF HELP GIVEN TO THE COMMUNISTS

Belgrade, August 18. -The Belgrade "Novo Vreme" on Saturday, August 16 carries on the first page in heavy type the following announcement of the German military command in Serbia: "In the village of SKELA, a Communist shot at a German military automobile. It was established that some of the inhabitants of the village had noticed the preparations for this attack. It was also established that these inhabitants were in a position to give the alarm unnoticed to the near-by Serbian armed post. It was established that these inhabitants of the village could also have quite unnoticed informed the military vehicle of the prepared attempt. They did not make use of this opportunity and thus they took sides with the bandits. The village of Skela was razed to the ground by fire. Bullets exploded in several houses and this gives evidence of the complicity of the inhabitants. Six male inhabitants of the village, whose complicity was established, were shot. Fifty Communists were shot on the spot."

Attachment 3.

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" BELGRADE, August 24, 1941.

Copy:ZWEI KOMMUNISTEN ERSCHOSSEN

Belgrad, 23, August:- Von zustandiger Stelle wird mitgeteilt: Am Samstag dem 23 August gegen 17 Uhr wurden in Belgrad in dem Park beim Studentenheim die bekannten Kommunisten Stefan Gledja, Firmermaler, und Pravoslav Marinkowitsch, Student an der Handelshochschule, von Militarorganen zur Legitimierung aufgefordert. Hierbei versuchten sie, die Militarpersonen mit ihren Pistolen zu erschliessen. Ihre Absicht wurde jedoch rechtzeitig bemerkt und beide wurden von den Soldaten erschossen.

Translation:TWO COMMUNISTS SHOT

Belgrade, August 23: -It is announced from authoritative quarters: On Saturday, August 23,

at about 5 p.m. in the Park by the students' hostel, the known Communists, Stefan Gledja, painter, and Pravoslav Marinkovic, student at the commercial college, were required by members of the German forces to show their papers. They, thereupon, tried to shoot these members of the German forces with their pistols. Their intention, however, was noticed in time and both of them were shot by the soldiers.

Attachment 4.

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" Belgrade, August 30, 1941.

Copy:

KOMMUNISTISCHER ANFUHRER ERSCHOSSEN

Belgrad, 29 August. -Aus Gornji Mladenovatz wird gemeldet, dass es einer Gendarmeriepatrouille mit Freiwilligen aus der Bevölkerung gelungen sei, vier Kommunisten bei ihrer Zussamenkunft in der Nahe des Dorfes Nevade zu uberraschen und unschadlich zu machen. Der Student Nikolitsch, der bekanntlich der Anfuhrer der beruchtigten Gruppe des Lehrer Rakitsch und bei zahlreichen Sabotageaktionen beteiligt war, wurde nach dem Kampf bei einem Fluchtversuch erschossen.

Translation:

COMMUNIST LEADER SHOT

Belgrade, August 29.- It is announced from Gornji Mladenovac that a gendarmerie patrol, with volunteers from the population, succeeded in surprising and rendering harmless, in the vicinity of the village of Nevade, four Communists. The student Nikolich known to have been the leader of the notorious group of the teacher Rakic and to have taken part in countless acts of sabotage, was shot during a fight which ensued when he attempted to escape.

Attachment 5.

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" BELGRADE, September 2, 1941.

Copy:

HARTE VERGELTUNG

Belgrad, 1, September. -Im Bezirk der Kreiskommandatur Sajetschar wurden sieben Juden and Kommunisten erschossen:

In den Wohnungen eines Lehrers aus Turija, die sich als Bandenfuhrer in Kutschewo betatigt haben, wurden an den Wanden Bilder von Stalin und anderen Kommunistenfuhrern vorgefunden. Die Hauser wurden abgebrannt, desgleichen das Haus des Popovitsch Wujiza aus Turija, der mit seinem Sohn Josef bei den Bandenuberfall auf Kutschewo ebenfalls beteiligt war.

Ausserdem wurden noch sieben Hauser niedergebrannt, deren Besitzer Mitglieder von Bander sind.

Translation:

SEVERE REPRISAL

Belgrade, September 1. -Seven Jews and Communists were shot in the district of the Kreiskommandatur of ZAJECAR.

Pictures of Stalin and other Communist leaders were found on the walls of the homes of a schoolmaster and of a schoolmistress from Turija, who have been active as leaders of gangs in Kucevo. The houses were burnt down as also the house of Vujica Popovic, who with his son, Joseph, had also taken

part

Besides which, seven other houses, whose owners are members of gangs, were burnt down.

Attachment 6

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" BELGRADE, September 4, 1941.

Copy:

FUNZIG FUR EINEN

Belgrad, 3, September. Von zustandiger Stelle wird mitgeteilt:

Heute vormittag wurde ein deutscher Soldat auf offener Strasse in Belgrad von einem kommunistischen Banditen erschossen. Zur Suhne dieses feigen Meuchelmordes sind sofort 50 kommunistische Banditen erschossen worden.

Translation:

FIFTY FOR ONE

Belgrade, September 3.- It is announced by the competent quarters:

This morning a German soldier was shot on the open street in Belgrade by a Communist bandit. Fifty Communist bandits were immediately shot as an atonement for this cowardly treacherous murder.

Attachment 7

Announcement published in the "NOVI LIST" ZAGREB, September 6, 1941.

Translation:

JEWS AND COMMUNISTS SHOT IN SERBIA

Belgrade, September 5. -The Belgrade "Novo Vreme" of the 2, September of this year, carries on the first page the following announcement:

"In the region of the Kreiskommandatur of ZAJECAR, the following Jews and Communists were shot:

Arpad Schill, Jew, dentist from Aleksinac.
Isidor Schwartz, Jew, employee from Aleksinac.
Griga Schebek, Jew, merchant from Aleksinac.
Ruzica Lorenz, Jewess, professor.
Milovan Vucevic, candidate judge, from Aleksinac.
Milos Kacarevic, solicitor, from Aleksinac.
Dragi Milovanovic, farmer, from Boboviste near Aleksinac.

(HIS).

Attachment 8

Announcement published in the "NOVO VREME" BELGRADE, September 10, 1941

Translation:

PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER BY STEALTH

Belgrade, September 15. (DNB). As a punishment for the murder by stealth of a German soldier, fifty Communists were apprehended and shot.

(DNB)

(Deutsches Nachrichten Buro)

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" BELGRADE, September 10, 1941

Copy:

SUHNE FUR FEIGEN MORD

Belgrad, 15, September. Als Sühne für einen feigen Mordanschlag auf einen deutschen Soldaten sind 50 überführte und als solche bekannte Kommunisten erschossen worden.

Attachment 9.

Extract from an Announcement published in the "NOVI LIST" ZAGREB, September 20, 1941

Translation: A JUST PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES AND UNREST

Belgrade, 19, September. The Belgrade "Obnova" of September 14 gives more information about the shooting of the Communist gangs:

"On August 29, 1941, the estate of Milan Spasic from the village of BACINA, district of Varvarin, was set on fire after it had been established that this man mentioned above was a member of a rebel gang. (HIS)

Attachment 10. Announcement published in the "NOVO VREME" BELGRADE, September 25, 1941.

Translation: EXECUTION OF COMMUNIST LEADERS

Belgrade, September 24. (DNB) It has been communicated by competent quarters:

In the following localities of the Banat, Kumane, Milenci and Mokrin, on September 6, ten Communists were publicly shot and their bodies afterwards hanged for twenty four hours. It was established that they were promoters of Communist crimes and acts of sabotage.

Attachment 11.

Extract from an Announcement published in the "NOVI LIST" ZAGREB, September 30, 1941

Translation: Struggle against Communists in Serbia

AS A REVENGE 12 COMMUNISTS SHOT

Zagreb, September 29. The Belgrade "Novo Vreme" gives the following announcement about the shooting of Communists in Serbia:

As a measure of revenge for acts of sabotage on the railway line Veliki Beckerek-Pancevo, 12 Communists were shot in Veliki Beckerek and their bodies hanged for 24 hours.

..... (HIS)

Attachment 12.

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" BELGRADE, October 9, 1941

Copy: KEIN KOMMUNIST ENTGEHT SEINER GERECHTEN STRAFE.

Belgrad, 8 Oktober. Von zuständiger Seite wird mitgeteilt: "Am Montag, den 29.9.41. wurden in Tschuprija dreissig Kommunisten, die einer Bande angehörten, standrechtlich erschossen. Die Bandenmitglieder Tschira Kolarowitsch aus Belitza und Miloje Stamenkowitsch aus Vukomanowitsch sind wegen Zugehörigkeit zu einer Bande in Jagodina erschossen worden."

Translation: No Communist escapes his just Punishment

Belgrade, October 8. It is announced from competent quarters: "On Monday, 29.9.41 in Cuprija, thirty Communists, who belonged to a gang, were shot by order of court-martial. Cira Kolarovic, from Belica, and Miloje Stamenkovic, from Vukomanovic, members of a gang, were shot because of this membership."

Attachment 13

Announcement published in the "HRVATSKI NAROD" ZAGREB, October 23, 1941

Translation: 200 COMMUNISTS AND JEWS SHOT IN BELGRADE

Zagreb, October 21. The Belgrade "Novo Vreme" of October 19 gives on the first page the following official announcement: "As a measure of revenge for attacks made from an ambush on two members of the German armed forces in the streets of Belgrade, 200 Communists and Jews were shot on October 17, 1941. (HIS).

The same announcement was published in the "Novi List" Zagreb, October 23, 1941.

Attachment 14

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" BELGRADE, October 28, 1941

Copy:

KOMMUNISTEN ENTGEHEN NICHT DER VERGELTUNG

Belgrad, Oktober 27. Ein deutscher Wachtposten wurde am 15.d.M. in Belgrad von Kommunisten uberfallen und verwundet. Zur Vergeltung fur diesen heimtuckischen Mordversuch sind heute funfzig Belgrader Kommunisten erschossen worden.

Translation.

COMMUNISTS DO NOT ESCAPE RETRIBUTION

A German guard post was attacked and wounded on the 15th of this month in Belgrade by Communists. As retribution for this treacherous attempt at murder, fifty Belgrade Communists were shot today.

The same announcement was published in Yugoslav in the following papers:

"NOVO VREME BELGRADE, October 28, 1941. (Source DNB)
"HRVATSKI NAROD" ZAGREB, October 30, 1941 (Source HIS) and
"NOVI LIST" ZAGREB, October 30, 1941 (Source HIS).

Attachment 15.

Announcement published in the "NOVO VREME" BELGRADE, November 4, 1941.

Translation:

REVENGE FOR TREACHEROUS ATTEMPT

Belgrade, November 3 (DNB): It is communicated from competent quarters: As revenge for a treacherous attempt on one German sentry, a hundred Communists and Jews were shot on November 3, 1941.

Announcement published in the "DONAUZEITUNG" BELGRADE, November 4, 1941.

Copy:

VERGELTUNG FUR FEIGEN UEBERFALL

Belgrade, November 3. Von zustandiger Seite wird mitgeteilt: Als Vergeltungs massnahme fur einen feigen Ueberfall auf einen deutschen Wachtposten sind am 3. November 100 Kommunisten und Juden erschossen worden.

The same announcement was published in the:

"NOVI LIST" ZAGREB, November 7, 1941 (Source HIS)
"HRVATSKI NAROD" ZAGREB, November 8, 1941 (Source HIS)
"PESTER LLOYD" BUDAPEST, November 5, 1941 (Source MTI-Hungarian Information Bureau).

Attachment 16.

Announcement published in the "NOVO VREME", BELGRADE, January 15, 1942.

Translation:

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is communicated from competent quarters, January 5, 1942: Dragan Rodic, student in the sixth class of the Gymnasium, born 6.8.1924 in the village of Trubar, killed Aleksandar Njesterenka, member of the Russian Protective Detachment of the German Commissioner for Economy in Serbia. The murderer was apprehended with the help of the Serbian police. Since he raised his hand against a member of the Russian Protective Detachment, which is under the command of the German armed forces, the retribution for this crime was the same as if it had been against a German soldier. The murderer was hanged on January 14, 1942.

He who raises his hand against the German armed forces and against soldiers who are found in their ranks will be mercilessly punished. Neither can those who are accomplices nor those who know of his crime and do not report it to the authorities expect any mercy.

The same Announcement was published in the "DONAUZEITUNG", BELGRADE, January 17, 1942.

Copy:

MEUCHELMORD FAND SEINE SUHNE

Belgrad, 15, Januar. Von zustandiger Seite wird mitgeteilt: Ein gemeiner Meuchelmord wurden am 5. January, 1942 in Belgrad durch den am 6. August, 1924 im Dorfe Trubar geborenen Schuler der VI Gymnasialklasse, Dragan Roditsch, an dem Angehörigen des Werkschutzkorps beim Generalbevollmächtigten für die Wirtschaft, Alexander Njesterenko begangen. Der Attentäter konnte mit Hilfe der serbischen Polizei gefasst werden. Da Roditsch sich gegen einen Angehörigen des unter dem Oberfehl der deutschen Wehrmacht stehenden Werkschutzkorps vergangen hat, wurde dieses Verbrechen genau so geahndet, wie wenn es gegen einen deutschen Soldaten verubt worden ware. Der Attentäter wurde am 14. Januar 1942, öffentlich gehängt. Zwei Komplizen wurden erschossen.

Jeder, der sich gegen die deutsche Wehrmacht und die in ihrem Verband kämpfenden Soldaten vergeht, wird unerbittlich gerichtet werden. Auch die Mithelfer and Mitwisser haben keine Gnade zu erwarten.

(a) The responsibility for all the crimes described on Page 2 lies with General DANKELMANN, G.O.C. German Forces in Serbia and with August MEISSNER, head of the Gestapo in Serbia, who both held their commands at the time the crimes were committed. Until proof to the contrary is established, they are to be considered as having acted on their own initiative, since they were possessed of very wide powers for the carrying out of the Nazi terror in Serbia. Their responsibility for all the crimes officially announced from Belgrade where the G.O.C. and the head of the Gestapo had their headquarters, is obvious.

This responsibility is shared by all those members of the German forces and police who actually performed those acts of terror, as in the case of the Kreiskommandant in ZAJECAR.

(b) No proper defence can be foreseen for the hostages having been put to death since the accused have virtually confessed this crime in their official announcements. As regards the other crimes committed, it can be assumed, generally speaking, that the accused will try to distort the facts and seek legal cover for them.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

378/Y/G/5

0261

1. RENDULIC, Generalist
2. KUMM
3. RYBKA
4. other perpetrators

Submitted Decision of Committee T-

8-XI-44 1,2+3 - A C
others Admoned B

378/Y/G/5

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0262

378/Y/G/5

4th November, 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/W/5 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -RENDULIC, Generaloberst.
2. -KUMM, S.S. Oberfuehrer, Kommandant der 7 S.S. Gebirgsdivision "Prinz Eugen".
3. -RYBKA, S.S. Hauptsturmfoehrer, Kommandeur des S.S.-Fallschirmjaegerbataillon 500.
4. -Other perpetrators of the crime described below.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-On May 23, 1944, in DRVAR, Banovina PRIMORSKA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and massacre, systematic terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of Article 167, Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In connection with the attacks carried out by German para-troops on Marshal TITO's headquarters in DRVAR last May, German para-troops, on the instructions of their commanding officers, apprehended and killed on May 23, 1944 in DRVAR, about 450 peasants, both men and women. This massacre was committed ~~as a~~ reprisal against the population of the locality where the headquarters of Marshal TITO were located. The people killed were peaceful inhabitants, who were not part of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, and who did not take part in the combats which took place in and around DRVAR.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission: R. Zivnic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0263

No further details are available at present.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0264

The case was communicated to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission by General VELEBIT, head of Marshal TITO's military mission in London, who collected the particulars from eye-witnesses in Yugoslavia.

An announcement of the persons responsible for the crime described on Page 1 was published by the Germans themselves in the "Donauzeitung" of June 7, 1944, in which they are mentioned as having distinguished themselves during the attack made by German airborne troops on DRVAR. (The relevant extract from the Donauzeitung of June 7, 1944 is attached.)

The evidence is authentic.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 crime was committed by para-troopers, until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be considered that the accused acted on their own initiative as members of units carrying out independent operations.

(b) The defence that will most probably be put forward by the accused will be to the effect that they did not kill innocent persons but soldiers in the course of regular military operations.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

Extract from the "DONAUZEITUNG" of June 7, 1944

ZENTRUM DER BANDEN TITOS ZERSCHLAGEN

Prinz Eugen Division Hervorragend Bewahrt

Führerhauptquartier, 6 Juni.

Das Oberkommando der Wehrmacht gibt bekannt:...

In Kroatien haben Truppen des Heeres und der "affen-S.S. unter dem Oberbefehl des Generalobersten Rendulic, unterstützt durch starke Kampf- und Schlachtfliegerverbände, das Zentrum der Bandengruppen Titos überfallen und nach tagelangen schweren Kämpfen zerschlagen. Der Feind verlor nach vorläufigen Meldungen 6240 Mann. Ausserdem wurden zahlreiche Waffen aller Art und viele Versorgungseinrichtungen erbeutet. In diesen Kämpfen haben sich die 7. S.S. Gebirgsdivision "Prinz Eugen" unter Führung des S.S. Oberführers Kumm und das S.S. Fallschirmjägerbataillon 500 unter Führung des S.S. Hauptsturmführers Rybka hervorragend bewahrt.

Translation

Führer Headquarters, 6 June.

The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:...

In Croatia, troops of the Army and of the Waffen-S.S. under the command of Generaloberst Rendulic, supported by strong air formations, attacked and, after heavy fighting lasting for days, destroyed the headquarters of Tito's group. According to present information, the enemy lost 6240 men. Besides which, numerous weapons of all kinds and supplies were captured. The 7.S.S. Mountain division "Prinz Eugen" under the leadership of S.S. Oberführers Kumm and the S.S. Paracute Battalion 500 under the leadership of S.S. Hauptsturmführer Rybka particularly distinguished themselves during this fighting.

0267

379/Y/G/6

1. DANKELMANN
2. FUCHS, Dr.
3. SCHAFFER, Dr.
4. Other perpetrators

Submitted Decision of Committee T

8.XI.44 1,2r3 - A
6. Adm. B

1 AUG 1945 All A

CARDS

379/Y/G/6

ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE NO.R/N/6 (379/Y/G/6)

1. WIESER, Governor of the Gestapo Prison in Belgrade.(F.1059)
2. HAHN, Gestapo Official in Belgrade, Assistant to the Governor of the Prison. (F.1060)
3. KONIG, Warder of the Gestapo Prison in Belgrade.(F.1061)
4. SCHUBERT, Leutnant S.S.Polizei at the Gestapo in Belgrade. (F.981/I)
5. Dr. JUNG, Doctor at the Gestapo Prison in Belgrade.(F.993/I)

The names of the individuals listed above should be added to those originally submitted under the above charge as their complicity in the crime has since been established.

Furthermore, details of the circumstances in which the crime was committed, as well as the names of the five victims, are now available. The five men were:-

Ratko JOVIC, a peasant from DRLUP.
 Velimir JOVANOVIC, a peasant from PORCAN.
 Stanislav MILIN, a shoemaker from BELGRADE.
 Milorad PAKRAJAC, a student from BELGRADE.
 Jovan JANKOVIC, a tailor from BELGRADE.

These five were arrested in BELGRADE on the suspicion of having participated in some sort of "terroristic acts" against the occupation forces. Although no evidence could be found against them they were held in the Gestapo prison where they were subjected to the most inhuman beating and torture by the staff in an attempt to extort confessions from them.

Then on August 17th, without any trial, they were shot in the prison ^{courtyard} and their bodies were hung in exhibition in the main square of BELGRADE.

Transmitted by The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zrnkovic

16th July, 1945.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0269

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

379/Y/G/6

1st November 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/6 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1.-DANCKELMANN, General der Flieger, Wehrmachtbefehlshaber in SERBIEN.

2.-Dr. FUCHS, S.S. Standartenfuehrer, Oberst der Polizei, Head of the Gestapo in SERBIA.

3.-Dr. SCHAEFER, S.S. Obersturmbannfuehrer, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst in SERBIEN.

4.-Other Perpetrators of the crime described below.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- August 17, 1941 in BELGRADE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of 167, Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On Sunday, August 17, 1941 in BELGRADE, the German authorities hung up in the "TERAZIJE" Square, on the tramway poles, the bodies of 5 persons whom they had previously killed. Of these 5 persons - one was a student, one, a painter, one, a tailor, and 2 were peasants; their names are unknown at present. Their bodies were hung up in a public place in order to frighten the population.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Zivoric

* 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 further details are available at present.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The case was communicated to the Yugoslav authorities abroad by Vladeta BOGDANOVIC, Squadron Leader in the Yugoslav Air Force Reserve, by Dragomir MIKOLIC, Flying Officer in the Yugoslav Air Force Reserve, and by Eugen SOCTARIC-PISACIC. The first two witnesses personally saw the bodies hanging up in BELGRADE. The third witness states that other eye-witnesses told him that the 5 persons killed and hung up were killed as a reprisal for attacks against German soldiers in BELGRADE during the month of August, 1941.

The case itself was published in the German controlled Croat newspaper "Novi List" of August 19, 1941. A translation of the relevant extract from this paper is attached. In this announcement it was stated that the 5 people were "Communist bandits".

A photograph of one of the 5 people hanged is attached.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 named on Page 1 are responsible for the alleged crime as highest members of the German military and police authorities in SERBIA and BELGRADE. Until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be considered that the crime was committed on their instructions and on their own initiative.

(b) The accused will certainly defend themselves by repeating that the 5 people were "bandits".

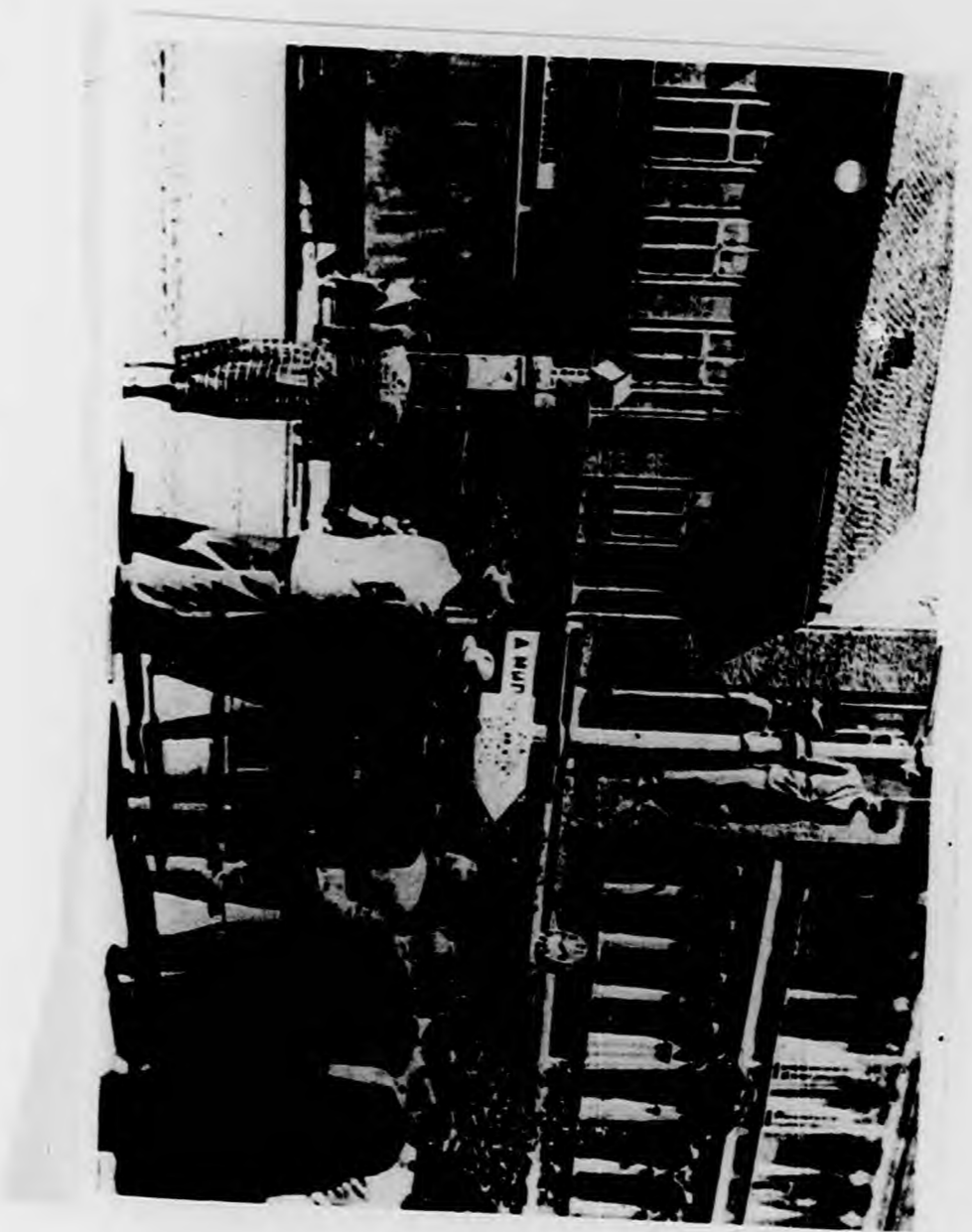
(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

Extract from the German-controlled Croat paper "NOVI LIST" of August 19, 1941

Translation

FIVE COMMUNIST BANDITS HANGED IN BELGRADE

Belgrade, 18th August: S.O.F. reports: Yesterday morning, Sunday, 5 Communist bandits were hanged in Belgrade. Their bodies hung publicly the whole day. Below their feet were posters bearing a list of their crimes. The authorities desire to frighten their accomplices by this.



0274

380/Y/G/7

0275

1. GRABNER
2. WYKLEFF
3. ANTHOESS
4. ENTREST
5. SCHWARZHUBER
6. PALITSCH
7. STIWETZ
8. BOEHM
9. NEUMANN
10. STERINGER, Rudi
11. HAEMMERLE
12. BERCHERT, Rudi
13. ZIMMER
14. STAHLER, Alois
15. KLEIN, Alfred
16. others

Submitted Decision of Committee T.

8-x1.44

1-15 A

16. Adm. B

380/Y/G/7

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0276

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

380/Y/G/7

4th November 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/7

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. GRABNER, Lagerfuehrer, Head of Political Section of Gestapo.
2. WYKLEFF, S.S.-Scharfuehrer.
3. ANTHOESS, Lagerkommandant.
4. ENTREST, Lagerarzt.
5. SCHWARZ HUBER, Untersturmfuehrer.
6. PALITSCH, Oberscharfuehrer.
7. STIWETZ, Scharfuehrer.
8. Arno BOEHL.
9. Alexander NEUMANN.

(For Continuation See Page 2)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-Between April 1942 and April 1944 in OSWIECIM, Poland, in internment camps.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

-I. Murder and massacre.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation per analogy of Articles 4 and 5, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of the Provisions of the Geneva Convention relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, and of Article 167 connected with Article 5, Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In the two internment camps at OSWIECIM, Poland, the German authorities killed in a most bestial manner about 50, 000 Yugoslav Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Girard

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Soon after the occupation of Poland, the German military and police authorities created two great internment camps near the town of OSWIECIM. To these camps they brought from all the European countries thousands of political internees, as well as a very large number of Jews. It is known that the Germans systematically killed these internees in accordance with their plan of "biological extermination" of the enslaved European peoples. These murders were carried out in a most bestial way, as for instance by the use of poison gas in special chambers, by the use of injections of fenolin in the region of the heart, by carrying out medical experiments, during which the victims were used as subjects for the experiments (sterilisation by X-Rays; artificial insemination, blood transfusions, etc.) Apart from all this, they carried out mass shootings. According to available information, during the period mentioned above, about 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 Jews of various nationalities were murdered. Half of these were Polish Jews, As regards the other nationalities, 150,000 were French, 100,000 Dutch, 50,000 were Yugoslav, 50,000 were Lithuanians, 50,000 were Belgians, 30,000 were Italians and Norwegians, 30,000 were Slovaks. About 60,000 German Jews were also murdered, as well as about 300,000 Jews from Moravia, Bohemia and Austria.

(Continuation from Page 1)

10. Rudio STERINGER
11. Albert HAEMERLE
12. Rudi BERCHERT
13. ZIMMER
14. Alois STAHLER
15. Alfred KLEIN
16. Other perpetrators, [REDACTED]

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These crimes were communicated to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission by the United States Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission. The particulars were collected by the American Services from reliable sources. A copy of the document concerned is attached.

It is known that the accused mentioned under No.s 8-13 were common German criminals, who, as internees in the camps at OSWIECIM, were used as the instruments for the commission of all these murders.

The accused named under No.s 14 and 15 were German political internees, who were likewise used as instruments for this purpose.

NOTES ON THE CASE

0279

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

(a) It is common knowledge that the crimes described in this document were carried out on the basis of a very detailed plan, the main responsibility for which lies with the political leaders of the Third Reich.

(b) In view of the facts established, no valid defence can be foreseen. However, according to information given by the Polish Delegate to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, it is known that the German authorities in the camps at OSWIECIM prepared many thousands of release forms which the victims were forced to sign before being murdered. This was done with the intention of creating evidence that the victims were released from the camps and that their ultimate fate is unknown to the German authorities.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

COPYDIGEST OF EVIDENCE RELATING TO WAR CRIMINALSPlace of Crime

POLAND, Oswiecim (Nazi camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau)

Name or Identity of Criminal

Lagerfuhrer Grabner, Head of Gestapo Political Section.

SS-Scharfuhrer Wykleff

Lagerkommandant Anthoess

Camp Physician Entrest

Untersturmfuhrer Schwarz Huber

Oberscharfuhrer Palitsch

SS-Mannkler (?)

SS-Mannkler (?)

Scharfuhrer Stiwetz

Arno Boehm)

Alexander Neumann)

Rudio Steringer)

Albert Haemmerle)

Rudi Berchert)

Zimmer)

Interned German professional
criminals

Alois Stahler)

Alfred Klein)

Political prisoners

Alleged Facts:

There is on file in the Department a summary of a report based on the experiences of a political (Polish (?)) Major (non-Jewish) who spent a year and a half in the camp of Auschwitz, and two Jews from Slovakia who were interned in the above mentioned camps. The latter are referred to below as "the Authors". It is said to contain no hearsay but to be the result of personal experience. A summary of the report is as follows:

Two. The two camps apparently straddle main railroad line from Dziedzitz to Chrzanow about two kilometers to southwest of Oswiecim (German name -Auschwitz.) Camp of A is located between Sola River and railroad line while camp of B lies about two kilometers northwest of railroad and slightly south of village of Brzezinka. Their southern limit is village of Rajsko. Each camp is encircled by outer chain of 50 to 60 watchtowers at radius of two kilometers. These circles of towers almost touch at one point with only railroad line running between. Two camps thus about four kms. apart. Inner compound of A is 500 by 300 meters and consists of three rows of barracks surrounded by double fence carrying charged wires with five meter high watchtowers at 150 meter intervals between fences. Between compound and outer circle are clustered to north three factory buildings of Deutsches Aufrestungswerke, Krupp and Siemens; to west staff building.

Compound of B is 1600 by 850 meters. Northeast end of camp is distinguished by high smokestacks of four crematoria. To northwest is small birch forest called Birkenwald while two one-half kilometers to west a farm camp called Harmense.

For geographical orientation see 1,200,000 scale map of Upper Silesia plebiscite zone.

Three. A was originally solely a concentration camp and in April, 1942 housed about 15,000 political prisoners mainly Poles with a few Germans and

Russians including criminals, anti-socials, homosexuals and members of Bibel-forscher religious sect; also Jews from all occupied countries. Over entrance gate are inscribed words Arbeit Macht Frei.

B. primarily used for Jews was constructed by 12,000 Russian war prisoners brought there as punitive measure during December 1941. By May 1942 all but few hundred had died from exposure and undernourishment. Authors state that their bodies which had been shallowly buried by thousands had to be later exhumed and burned due to frightful odor they spread. When authors arrived there were about 2,000 men in B.

Four. Treatment and working conditions in A and B were vicious. On arrival all possessions and clothing are confiscated, heads shaved to make escape more difficult and camp number tattooed, in case of Jews during 1942, on left side of chest and after beginning of 1943 for all prisoners on left forearm. Ragged and filthy Russian uniforms and wooden shoes are distributed. In B each block or barrack 30 by 10 by 5 meters high houses 400 to 500 internees in cell-like rooms too cramped to permit either standing or lying down. Food for Jews consists of tepid ersatz coffee in morning one liter soup generally turnip at noon and 300 grams bad bread at night. Non-Jews receive more. Working hours are in summer from 5 to 12 and 13 to 18, in winter from 7 to 15 without interruption, men are worked outdoors irrespective of weather or season working conditions for Jews are calculated to bring them to state of collapse within two weeks. They are beaten or shot for slightest slowness awkwardness or infraction, heavy physical labour is demanded road construction gravel pit cement work house demolishing or work in various factories particularly the Buna synthetic rubber plant near B. When working outside second circle of watchtowers each group generally assigned 10 by 10 meter area anyone accidentally overstepping line or falling out of march column returning from work is shot for attempting to escape. Any internees who actually tries to escape if caught alive is publicly hung before whole camp; if only body is brought back it is placed at entrance gate of camp with sign reading Hier Bin Ich.

Authors report mortality among group of 1,000 Slovakian Jews which arrived in mid-April 1942 at 30 to 40 perday three weeks after arrival only 150 were alive. Similar transport of 300 naturalized French Jews from Paris which arrived early in April 1942 were all dead within month.

Five. Those too weak to work are placed in ill-famed block 7 in B the so-called Krankenbau here an operation called selektion is practiced consisting of sorting out by camp doctor each Monday and Thursday of worst cases who are then transported in trucks to the Birkenwald where they are gassed in a special barrack; bodies being burned afterwards. In block 7 about 800 died by selektion and 1200 of so-called natural death each week, death certificates for latter category are regularly drawn up and sent to Oranienburg. Authors worked in block 7 Krankenbau between May 1942 and January 1943 and from direct observation estimate total such deaths during this period at 5,000.

Six. According to Polish Major Krankenbau in A in March 1942 consisted of blocks 28, 20, and 21 later three other blocks 19, 9 and 10 composing so-called hygienic institut were attached to it. In latter various medical experiments were performed; sterilization by X-rays artificial insemination, blood transfusions using male and female prisoners from camp. One example: out of family transport of 4000 Jews from Theresienstadt which arrived on September 7, 1943, all were gassed in Birkenwald on March 7, 1944, except 11 pairs of twins delivered to this hygienic institut.

No one was admitted to Krankenbau in A unless he had a fever of at least 38.6 centigrade. Patients were divided into two groups Jews and non-Jews. 80 to 90 percent of former were killed outright by fenolin injections in heart region many Jews voluntarily submitted to this rather than Birkenwald to be gassed.

In A great many political prisoners were regularly executed by shooting against wall in court between blocks 10 and 11. This reached high point in May 1942 when two or three times weekly at morning appel 40 to 60 men were

separated out and commit suicide on high tensions wires non-Jews were divided into curables and those whose recovery would take several weeks latter if still ailing after months along with many political prisoners condemned to death were killed by fenolin injections. To further make room for new patients German doctor checked over everyone in Krankenbau once a month and drew up list of 200 to 400 who were killed by same method those destined for the Spritze (as it was called in camp jargon) were sent naked from block 28 to block 20 where operation was performed early in 1942 by SS man Kler shoemaker by profession. For services rendered to Fuehrer Kler was promoted to Oberscharfuehrer given extra rations and Iron Cross. Later when Kler's nerves began to fail him he was assisted by a Pole named Panszczyk (prisoner No. 607) from Cracow still later this killing done by another Pole named Jerzy Szymkowski No. 15490 who volunteered. He is said to have died in summer of 1943.

Delousing as anti-typhus measure was also frequently used by German doctor as pretext to weed out additional ill and weak for execution. Any Jew suspected of typhus was automatically sent to await execution in cells of block 11.

Seven. Jews who were brought to A toward end of 1941 were for most part Polish political prisoners and killed by various methods as such. Not until spring of 1942 were transports of Jews en masse sent to B (constructed principally for them) to be exterminated on purely racial grounds.

First large Jewish transport to arrive in A March 1942 consisted of 7,000 Slovakian girls. By spring of 1944 only 400 of them were still alive in B they had been numbered from 100 to 8000. Men on other hand were numbered at time of arrival of authors from roughly 27,500. Only those who admitted to camp received numbers, no number was used twice except in case of Russian POWs who were always numbered from 1 to 12,000. By April of 1944 when authors escaped number series for men had reached 174,000. Approximately 146,500 persons had entered camps of A and B effective of B when authors left was about 34,000 composed of 16,000 Jews and 18,000 Aryans. 13,000 of this total were women and 4500 Gypsies; remains of group of 1600, who died off very quickly.

Effective of A in spring of 1944 is not given.

Of 146,500 persons who had entered camps during author's stay some 2000 were Aryans mainly Polish political prisoners plus group of 700 Czechs and 200 French Communists, among latter was Thorez, brother and Leon Blum's younger brother who was tortured and gassed.

Eight. As first large transports of Jews began to arrive in spring of 1942 process was to admit about 10 percent of more ablebodied men and 5 percent of women into B. This selection was made by Gestapo political commission at unloading of trains. Balance including elderly people, women with small children, those ill or otherwise unsuited for work and abandoned children were taken directly to Birkenwald in trucks and gassed. At fall of 1942 they were exhumed and burned (with gasoline) in great piles in the open fields a burning pit was then instituted the ashes from it were always sifted and spread far and wide.

Nine. Authors were in regular contact with Jewish work group called the Sonderkommando charged with emptying gas barrack and burning corpses so they were in position to obtain reasonably accurate information as to numbers exterminated. They could also control those admitted to camp who received numbers. A large part of their reports consists of frightful statistical record of vast number of Jews destroyed while they in B a few examples should be given.

From July 1 to September 15, 1942 huge family transports of Jews from France, Belgium and Holland constantly arrived. At one point in July 15, 600 (numbered 49,000 to 64,800) were admitted to camp. This represented barely 10 percent of convoys so that over 100,000 were gassed, a few weeks later 9,000 were admitted to B (numbered 71,000 to 80,000) with estimate of those

directly gassed set at 65 to 70,000 persons. With number 80,000 systematic annihilation of Polish ghetto began. During December 1942 and January 1943 transports arrived daily with Jews from Mljava, Makow, Zichenow, Lomze, Grodno, Bialostok and Krakau. Only 5,00 of them ever entered B. At least 90,000 to 100,000 were destroyed authors speak of Sonderkommando working day and night in two twelve hour shifts. About 400 Jews murdered daily. In middle of January three transports of 2000 persons each arrived from Theresienstadt, their baggage was labeled Cu Cr and R. From these 6000 only 600 men and 300 women entered camp. During whole month of February 1943 an average of two convoys daily arrived with Polish Dutch and French Jews. The number who perished was around 90,000.

Ten. At end February 1943 four newly constructed crematoria and gassing units were put into operation in B two larger and two smaller the larger type consisted of vast central hall flanked on one side by furnace room and on other by long narrow gas chamber. About 2000 persons at once were crowded into central hall which was camouflaged to resemble bathing establishment made to undress given piece of soap and towel and then herded down a short stairway into adjoining lower gas chamber this is hermetically closed and SS men wearing gasmasks mount to roof and shake down into room from three openings in ceiling a powdered cyanide preparation labeled cyklon manufactured in Hamburg. Within a few minutes everyone in gas chamber is dead, latter is aired and Sonderkommando proceeds with gruesome work of transporting bodies on small flat cars running along track passing under central hall to furnace room here there are nine ovens each with four openings with high smokestack rising in middle each opening can incinerate three normal bodies within one-half hours. Daily capacity of larger crematoria is 2000 of two smaller about 1000 each, total for all four units is some 6000 daily.

At this time gas barrack and burning pit in Birkenwald were abandoned all traces being completely obliterated. It should be recalled in this respect that two similar extermination camps in Poland were functioning a few months ago Malkini Treblinka near Bialostok and Belzec near Bug. It is confirmed that Belzec was completely eradicated early this year, the same is said concerning Treblinka doubtless Nazis plan to destroy A and B when they have served their terrible purpose. This desire to cover up their tracks from posterity is further emphasized by arrival early in 1943 of 500,000 liberation forms which were carefully filled out with data on those gassed and filed in archives.

Further illustrative of this preoccupation is postcard episode early in September 1943, a family transport of 4000 souls from Theresienstadt arrived in B. This transport was officially designated as SB Sonderbehandlung Czech Jews with six months quarantine. On March 1, 1944 these people were forced to write postcards to relatives in foreign countries dated March 23 to 25 stating they were in good health and asking for packages, on March 7, 3791 persons from this group were gassed the balance mostly old people (with exception of 11 pairs of twins already mentioned) having died during quarantine. Several of these cars were received in Switzerland.

Eleven. For inauguration of new crematoria in B at beginning of March 1943 8,000 Jews from Krakau were destroyed. For this occasion prominent civilians and high army officers arrived from Berlin and declared themselves satisfied with performance after having elbowed one another to use peephole looking into gas chamber.

Twelve. Mid-March 1943 45,000 Jews from Saloniki arrived 10,000 entered camp (numbered 109,000 to 119,000) the rest outside few women went into the crematoria the 10,000 in camp died rapidly from malaria, typhus, mistreatment and injections so that when authors left B not a single Greek Jew was alive.

During December 1943 more large transports of Dutch, French and Belgian Jews arrived including for first time Italian Jews from Rome, Trieste and Rome. 5,000 men entered camps (numbers 160,000 to 165,000) at least 30,000 persons were gassed (so these extraordinary figures continue).

Thirteen. Authors set number of Jews gassed and burned in B between April 1942 and April 1944 at from 1.5 to 1.75 million about half of them Poles the others (in thousands followed by country of origin) 150 France, 100 Holland, 60 Germany, 50 Lithuania, 50 Belgium, 50 Yugoslavia, Italy and Norway, together 30, Slovakia 30; Bohemia, Moravia and Austria together 300 from various camps for foreign Jews in Poland.

397/Y/G/8

0285

1. KIEFER
2. Officer of Wehrmacht, O.C. Boten Camp.
3. HEIRMANN
4. EWES
5. ETSCHIED
6. KRANZ
7. RIMER
8. BRETTSCHNEIDER
9. HELLMANN
10. HAGAR
11. MATHEUS
12. MICHAELZIEG
13. MARTIN
14. JAHNSRUD, Otto
15. JOHANSEN, Tidemand
16. HANSEN, Hans Peter
17. Other perpetrators.

2nd Addendum:

Submitted Decision of Committee I

6. XII. 44 1-16 A } R Slips done
17 C } R

20.6.45 Put new names (4) on A R

21 MAR 1946 HAMM } A
LARSSON } A

Other names to be corrected R

CARDS CHECKED

SLIPS CHECKED

397/Y/G/8

Copy

0286

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA

ON THE

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

22nd November, 1946

1) Fritz KIEFER, mentioned in the short statement and in paragraph 2 of the particulars, has already been charged (Charge No. 397) and listed on A by the committee's resolution of June 20th, 1945.

2) By means of an addendum to Kiefer's charge, a soldier named LINBURG was listed on the same occasion. He is obviously identical with Willy LIMBURG, mentioned but not charged in the document referring to Hans Eckstein & Co. The resolution to list this man, as charged in the above-mentioned addendum, is therefore no longer effective.

0287

16 MAR 1946

Second Addendum to Charge R/N/8 - 397/Y/G/8 .

Further evidence has been collected by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission regarding the crimes described in the above charge, and the following particulars are added to those already submitted:

✓ 1. The Christian name of the Camp Commandant KIEFER, is Fritz. (F.530/I). His age at the time of the commission of the crimes (1942-1943) was about 50, and he is reported to have been born and to have resided at Cologne. (F.530/II)

✓ 2. The right spelling of the name of the criminal charged as RIMER is RIEMER (F.545/I)

3. It has been established that the following Norwegian guards in the camp of BOTEN-ROGNAN perpetrated crimes:

only spelling to be corrected (a) Otto JOHNSRUD, from Hønefoss, (F.534/I), while escorting a number of Yugoslav prisoners to take their rations of food in the city of ROGNAN, shot and killed one prisoner only because he was exhausted and could not walk.

(b) Louis TIDENAMM JOHANSEN (F.542/I) from Halden, shot and killed two prisoners, one of whom was killed while JOHANSEN was under the influence of alcoholic drinks. When asked why he did it, JOHANSEN replied because it pleased him to do so.

(c) John HAMM (F.2722) from Bergen and LARSSON (F.2723) from Adalsbruck, together shot and killed one prisoner and took part in the shooting of 72 prisoners in 1942.

All the victims were Yugoslav prisoners in the above camp.

The above-named ^{four} five Norwegian guards were all members of the quisling Norwegian battalion "NORWAY", which was placed under the German command and a number of its members were assigned to perform the duty of guards in German concentration camps in Norway.

Transmitted by: The Yugoslav State Commission: *MR. Zimmari*

9th March, 1946.

Addendum to Yugoslav Charge against
German War Criminals R/4/8-397/Y/G/8

The Yugoslav Delegation has obtained the names of the following German war criminals who were responsible for crimes committed in BOTEN Camp near ROGNAN.

- F.535. 1. REINHARD, Lagerfuehrer in the above camp, was directly responsible for the carrying out of orders given by KIEFER concerning the shooting of Yugoslav prisoners. In June, 1943, on REINHARD's order, Ceda MILOSEVIC was taken from the sick bay and tortured atrociously for three hours. As a consequence of this he died the next day.
- F.536. 2. LINBURG, soldier in the above camp. On the night of January 24, 1943, when 50 Yugoslav prisoners were killed, LINBURG personally killed 9 prisoners with a club.
- F.539. 3. DEICHMULLER, soldier in the above camp. In June, 1943, he removed Ceda MILOSEVIC, cafe owner from SVRLJIG, from the sick bay and tortured him atrociously for three hours and beat him in such a manner that afterwards the flesh on his thighs dropped off. MILOSEVIC died the next day.
- F.537. 4. ABELSON, Norwegian citizen, guard in BOTEN Camp. He took part in the carrying out of orders given by KIEFER for Yugoslav prisoners to be tortured and killed. DJORDJEVIC, a student, was shot because ABELSON denounced him for having said that a German guard was a swine.

June 18, 1945.

L.M.

R. Zimmern

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0289

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

397/Y/G/8

25th Nov. 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/A/8 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. <u>WIEBER, S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer, O.C. BOTEN camp near ROGNAN, Norway from March, 1942 until Easter, 1943.</u></p> <p>2. <u>An officer of the Wehrmacht, O.C. of the same camp since Easter, 1943.</u></p> <p>3. <u>HEIRMAN, S.S. Obersturmfuehrer.</u></p> <p>4. <u>WES, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.</u></p> <p>5. <u>STUCHMID, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.</u></p> <p>6. <u>KRANZ, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.</u></p> <p>7. <u>REUER, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.</u></p> <p>8. <u>BRUNTSCHNEIDER, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.</u></p> <p>9. <u>HELLMANN, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.</u></p> <p>(See Continuation Sheet)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>-From March, 1942 until the end of 1943 in the BOTEN camp near ROGNAN, Province SAUNDALEN, Norway.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>-XXIX. Ill-treatment and murder of prisoners of war.</p> <p>-XXX. Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorised work.</p> <p>-Violation of the Provisions of Chapter II, Section 1, Hague Regulations 1907 and of the Provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, 1929.</p> <p>-Violation of Article 167 and subsequent Articles of the Yugoslav Penal Code.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A number of Yugoslavs, taken prisoner during the fighting in Yugoslavia, were sent by the Germans for compulsory work to Norway, where they were kept in camps. The treatment the prisoners received resulted in their systematic annihilation. The Germans used every means to that end, shooting, compulsory hard work, wanton neglect of the sick, etc.

The first batch of 400 prisoners, composed mainly of intellectuals between the ages of 15 and 50 arrived at the BOTEN camp near ROGNAN in March 1942. In March, 1943, only 150 were still alive. All the others had perished as a result of the methods described above.

On March 16, 1943, a second batch of 400 prisoners was brought to the camp, so that with the remainder of the first batch there were 550 altogether. By the end of 1943, only 420 prisoners were still alive.

TRANSMITTED BY.....

the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission: R. Zimonic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0290

It appears from the reports made by Serbian prisoners, who escaped to Sweden from the BOTEN camp, that the German officials in this camp carried out a systematic annihilation of the prisoners by various methods. According to the Norwegian sources, the state of the prisoners' health was appalling. The food consisted of a sort of root vegetable usually used for animals and of two plates of potato soup which, in fact, was nothing but water. Signs of starvation were clearly noticeable on the faces of the prisoners, those who were not actually ill looked comparatively well beside those who were suffering from tuberculosis, gonorrhoea or the itch who were given absolutely no treatment. Those who reported sick were examined in an open yard, even in the most bitterly cold weather. The prisoners were almost entirely deprived of clothes and were clad in rags and wooden shoes. Their feet and hands became frost-bitten, so that the limbs had to be amputated. For this operation, the patient would be tied to a bench in the yard and a German sick orderly, without using any anaesthetic whatever, would perform the amputation, quite regardless of the appalling suffering of the patient or his terrible screams. The same knife was always used and was never even disinfected. An ordinary hut served as a hospital and those men who were the most seriously ill were shot by the Germans in order to make room for the others.

The Germans used to punish the prisoners for the most trivial offence by flogging them, inflicting 25 to 75 strokes. Seventy-five strokes was virtually death to these prisoners suffering from starvation. The greater number of the prisoners, however, were shot by the Germans on the pretext that they were ill or had attempted to escape.

The majority of the Yugoslav prisoners of war in the BOTEN camp were exterminated as a result of such treatment. It is for this reason that the witness Aleksandar CIRIC calls the camp "the camp of death".

The prisoners included a large number of intellectuals, as for instance, a certain Lieut. Colonel VOJA, Chief of Police from BELGRADE, etc., who, although officers, were forced to perform compulsory hard labour on the building of the BOTEN-ROGMAN strategic highway.

Toma CESNIK, a prisoner in the camp who was an interpreter, states that the Commandant, KIEFER, shot 250 men between September 1942 and March, 1943. The witness himself was flogged by KIEFER for no reason at all. KIEFER, a man of about 50 years of age, was particularly cruel and brutal and known as a sadist. He used personally to beat the prisoners with clubs prepared by a soldier specially detailed for the purpose. On September 8, 1942, CESNIK, with two other Yugoslavs, was taken to the gallows because of having attempted to escape. The two other Yugoslavs were hanged, but CESNIK was saved at the last moment by a German officer who altered his punishment from hanging to flogging. According to the Norwegian sources, out of the 408 prisoners who were in the camp in December, 1942, only 100 were still alive four and a half months later. An average of six men a day died from starvation, cold, exhaustion or at the hands of the Germans. At Christmas, 1942, one prisoner was shot for having tried to escape. On Christmas Eve, 1942, 82 prisoners were shot just because they had tuberculosis. The murder was carried out by a German policeman who killed them by shooting them through the back of the head with a revolver.

A Student, named DJEORDJEVIC, was shot after having been denounced by a Norwegian guard, ABELSON from BJERKEBANEN, near OSLO, for having called a German guard 'a swine'. Another Norwegian guard, Tidemand JOHANSEN, from HALDEN, took part in the shooting.

Otto JAHNSRUD, a Norwegian from HONNEFOSS, and Hans Peter HANSEN, a Dane, guards in the camp, were ordered to escort a prisoner from the place where he was working to the camp and to kill him if he did not walk quickly enough. Taking advantage of this order, they killed the prisoner.

The Germans introduced the system of "interpreters" into the camp. These "interpreters", who were selected from among the prisoners, were armed with clubs with which, on the orders of the Germans, they beat their comrades if the latter, when required to speak, did not do so sufficiently quickly.

(See Continuation Sheet)

- 10. HAGAR, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.
 - 11. MATHEUS, S.S. Sturmscharfuehrer.
 - 12. MICHAELZIEG, S.S. Zugwachtmeister.
 - 13. MARTIN, S.S. Unterwachtmeister.
 - 14. Otto JAINSRUD, from HONEFOSS, Norwegian citizen, guard in BOTEN camp.
 - 15. Tidemand JOHANSEN, from HALDEN, Norwegian citizen, guard in BOTEN camp.
 - 16. Hans Peter HANSEN, Danish citizen, guard in BOTEN camp.
 - 17. Other perpetrators, among whom were six German N.C.O.'s and other Norwegian guards.
-

As a reward for this, the "interpreters" got better food and better treatment.

Several other Germans, beside the Camp Commandant KIEFER, were particularly sadistic and cruel. For instance, S.S. Sturmscharfuehrer MATHEUS, aged 60, who used to throw the prisoners in the snow, and with his feet on their heads, keep their faces buried in it until they lost consciousness. S.S. Zugwachtmeister MICHAELZIEG, aged 52, used to impose and carry out punishments. S.S. Unterwachtmeister MARTIN, aged 25, as well as six other S.S. N.C.O.'s, was extremely cruel to the prisoners. At Easter, 1943, the control of the camp was taken over by the German Army (Wehrmacht) and from that time on the prisoners were treated somewhat better than they had been previously.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars of the crimes described on Pages 1 and 2 were reported by the following witnesses:

1. Toma CESNIK, from MRCALJIVAC near CACAK.
2. Velimir POPOVIC.
3. Miroljub V. BISEVIC, automobile mechanic from CACAK.
4. Aleksandar CIRIC, electrical mechanic, from BELGRADE.
5. Svetosar BRDAR.
6. Ostoja KOVACEVIC, joiner, from PRILJEDOR.
7. Petar STOJANOVIC, locksmith from BELGRADE.

All these witnesses were prisoners in BOTEN camp and saw the crimes they have described committed. All of them were also personally ill-treated whilst in the camp and were used for compulsory work.

The witness Toma CESNIK was even taken to the gallows as mentioned on Page 2.

The witnesses are reliable and their statements can be fully trusted.

Particulars have also been received from the Norwegian Embassy in STOCKHOLM drawn from statements made by a certain number of the Norwegian guards in the camp who escaped to Sweden. The statements of these guards concur fully with those of the above witnesses.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 chief responsibility for the crimes committed in the BOTEN camp, near ROGNAN, lies with the Camp Commandant KIEFER and after him with his successor, an officer of the regular German Army, Commandant since Easter, 1943, whose name is unknown at present.

Until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be considered that the crimes were committed by the other accused mentioned on Page 1 on the instructions of these two Camp Commandants.

(b) According to the information that is available, it is probable that the two chief accused will try to defend themselves by producing false evidence of the natural deaths of their victims. According to the report from the Norwegian Embassy in STOCKHOLM, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer ETSCHIED, aged 46, kept a card index of the prisoners. On the cards of all the prisoners who were shot he made entries stating that they had died from natural causes, such as frost-bite, blood-poisoning, etc.

With regard to the other accused, they will most probably defend themselves by stating that they merely carried out superior orders.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

426/Y/G/9

0294

1. HESCHE

2. LAMPE

3. Others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

3145 102 A) Slips done
 3 C) B

SLIPS CHECKED

426/Y/G/9

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0295**

426/Y/C/9

16 DEC 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/W/9 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. -RESCHÉ, S.S. Obersturmfuehrer, Commandant of the Camp at KORGÉN, Norway. 2. -LAMPE, S.S. Oberscharfuehrer, Assistant Commandant of the above camp. 3. -Other perpetrators of the crimes described below, including ten members of the German S.S. and several Norwegian guards.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>-From June, 1942 to the end of 1943 in KORGÉN Camp, near MO, Norway.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>-XIX. Illtreatment and murder of prisoners of war. -XVIII. Imposition of collective penalties. -XXX. Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorized work. -Violation of the Provisions of Section I, Chapter II, and of Article 50 Hague Regulations 1907 and of the Provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, 1929. -Violation of Articles 167 and subsequent Articles of the Yugoslav Penal Code.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A group of 430 Yugoslav prisoners of war, brought by the Germans from Yugoslavia to Norway at the end of June, 1942 was accommodated at KORGÉN camp. The prisoners were mostly intellectuals between the ages of 14 and 50. Among them were barristers, doctors, students, workers, and even an artist (painter). The members of the German S.S. in charge of the camp were given the task of systematically exterminating the Yugoslav prisoners of war. Every means of killing them was employed, such as shooting them en masse, beating them to death, starvation, lack of treatment for the sick, extreme hard work. As a consequence, by the end of 1942, only 90 prisoners out of the 430 mentioned above were still alive.

In the autumn of 1942, another transport of about 400 to 500 Yugoslav prisoners of war arrived at KORGÉN camp. By the end of April, 1943, about 200 men out of this group had perished as the result of hunger, cold, extreme hard work, and beating.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

R. Žmerić

* 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 Commandant of the KORGEN camp, HESCHE, and his assistant LAMPE were according to the report of the Norwegian Embassy in STOCKHOLM, real sadists and enjoyed personally beating the prisoners by means of long thick clubs.

Forty-five men were accommodated in huts which could normally only house 6 men. The food was insufficient. One plate of soup and a small piece of bread per man per 24 hours, so that a great number of the men died of starvation. The prisoners were also insufficiently clothed and had only wooden shoes. During the winter they had to work in the forests and in the summer they had to build the highway between KORGEN and ELSFJORD, carrying earth and stones. There were no medicaments. Sick prisoners were sent to a sick ward, but usually were not given any food and the other prisoners were not allowed to bring them any. According to one witness, Milenko MILOVIC, they had to live and work in the worst possible conditions, being exposed to wind and rain and working more than 12 hours a day. Hygienic conditions were non-existent. There was no washing soap at all and all the prisoners were lice-infested. For the smallest offence they would be beaten. The beating was performed by German and Norwegian guards, who used clubs or their rifles for the purpose and, according to another witness, Petar KRASULJA, a student, competed among themselves as to who could inflict the most blows. The number of blows inflicted was between 25 and 75. If a prisoner fell from exhaustion while working he would be given 25 blows.

Two prisoners, Radovan DIMOVIC and Vladislav MILIC, escaped at mid-day on July 16, 1942, mortally wounding an S.S. guard, and after this the regime in the camp became completely insupportable. As a punishment all the prisoners had to strip naked and lie down in the yard of the camp until late into the night. Those who made the slightest movement were killed. Four prisoners were thus murdered on this occasion. The witness, Petar KRASULJA, states that one of them was killed by an S.S. guard and another by a Norwegian guard. The whole of the time the prisoners lay in the yard, they were beaten with clubs and rifle butts and stabbed with bayonets. The day following, July 17, 1942, 40 prisoners were picked out and shot in front of the others as a further punishment. Among the victims was a student of agronomy, brother of the witness Zivota PIRIC, a school boy of the 7th class of the gymnasium. The witness Sergeant Novak TODOROVIC states that on the same day Sinisa SAVIC, an engineer from BELGRADE, after having been used by the S.S. guards as a batman, was also shot.

On September 5, 1943, the school boy of the 7th class of the gymnasium, Zivota PIRIC, whose brother was shot on July 17, 1942, was wounded in the chest by a bullet and stabbed in his arm by a guard who wanted to compel him to work.

The witnesses say that an average of 1 to 3 prisoners were killed a day by the Germans just because they fell from exhaustion whilst working or on the pretext that they had attempted to escape. On August 14, 1942, two Serbs, the Christian name of one of whom was Stojan, were shot through the back of their heads whilst working by some S.S. guards. A third, Sergeant Novak TODOROVIC, having realised that they intended to shoot him too, saved his life by escaping and eventually crossed the Swedish frontier.

It is stated in the report of the Norwegian Embassy in STOCKHOLM, dated January 17, 1944, that in the course of the three months at the end of 1942 and the beginning of 1943, 200 out of a total of 450 prisoners died of starvation and exhaustion.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars of the crimes described on Pages 1 and 2 were reported by the following witnesses:

1. Novak B. TODOROVIC, from TRBUSANI, district LJUBIC, Sergeant 2nd Infantry Mountain Regiment.
2. Petar KRASULJA, student, from GLINSKA POLJANA, district PETRINJE.
3. Milorad MITROVIC, from NEGRISAR, district DRAGACEVO near CACAK.
4. Zivota PIRIC, school boy, from CUBUKOVAC, district ZICA.
5. Viktor KOSOVEL, from SELO, district GORICA.
6. Milenko Dj. MILOVIC, graduate of the agricultural school, from BANJANI near NIKSIC.

All the above witnesses were prisoners in KORGEN camp and they saw personally the commission of the crimes described on Page 2. Besides which, they were all themselves ill-treated in the camp and used on forced labour. The witnesses are reliable and their statements can be fully trusted.

Particulars were also received from the Norwegian Embassy in STOCKHOLM, taken from statements made by a certain number of Norwegians who were guards in KORGEN camp and who escaped to Sweden. The statements made by these guards fully concur with those made by the above witnesses.

NOTES ON THE CASE

0298

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 main responsibility for the crimes committed in KORGEN camp lies with the Camp Commandant, HESCHE. Until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be considered that the crimes were committed by the other accused on the instructions and orders of this Commandant.

(b) In view of the facts that are available, it is not possible to foresee any defence put forward by HESCHE. As regards the other accused, they will most probably defend themselves by stating that they merely carried out superior orders.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

Addendum to the Yugoslav Charge
against German War Criminals
R/N/9

The witness Zivko BUKUMIROVIC, who was a prisoner in KORGEN camp, reported to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission that DOLPS, S.S. Sturmbannfuhrer was at the same time Commandant of both KORGEN camp and OSEN camp (Northern Norway) from June, 1942 until the end of March, 1943, when the command of these camps was taken over by the Wehrmacht. These two camps were situated at a distance of about 10 to 20 km from one another. DOLPS was permanently at OSEN camp which he controlled personally but made occasional inspections at KORGEN camp where his deputy Commandant was HESCHE, S.S. Obersturmfuhrer.

DOLPS was a man of about 50 years of age, short in height, and known as particularly cruel and brutal. He had been awarded the highest German decorations and so occupied the thirteenth place on the nominal role of German officers. He belonged to the old Hitlerite guard and took part in the Nazi putsch in Munich in 1923. Hitler was a personal friend of his. Constantly armed with a Tommy-gun, he personally killed many prisoners of war in order to satisfy his criminal instincts. When he relinquished the control of the two camps in March, 1943, he was appointed head of the S.S. school for the Norwegians in OSLO.

DOLPS issued the order for the shooting of 40 prisoners in KORGEN camp on July 17, 1942 -as mentioned on Page 2, paragraph 3, of this Charge, whilst he himself shot 20 prisoners in OSEN camp on the same day.

R. Zivko

427/4/G/10

0300

1. TERBOVEN
2. SS. Officer, Camp Commandant at Beisford, Narvik
3. Others

Submitted Decision of Committee I
3.1.45 1+2 A Slips done
 3 C B

SLIPS CHECKED

427/4/G/10

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0301**

427/Y/G/10

16 DEC 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/10 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

-TERBOVEN, Josef, S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer, Reichskommissar

fur Norwegen since April 21, 1940.

-An S.S. Officer, Camp Commandant at BEISFJORD near NARVIK,

Norway.

-Other perpetrators of the crimes described below, S.S. officers, N.C.O.'s and men and Norwegian guards in the above camp.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-From June, 1942 until the end of November, 1942 in BEISFJORD Camp near NARVIK, Norway.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

-XIX. Ill-treatment and murder of prisoners of war. XXX. Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorized work.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violations of the provisions of Chapter II, Hague Regulations 1907, and of the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, 1929.

-Violations of Article 167 and subsequent Articles of the Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In June, 1942, a group of 1,000 Yugoslav prisoners of war, taken in the course of the guerrilla fighting in Yugoslavia, was brought to NARVIK in Norway. They were mostly intellectuals between the ages of 17 and 70. To accommodate them a camp was set up in BEISFJORD near NARVIK.

In this camp the prisoners were systematically exterminated by various means, such as insufficient food, extreme hard work, beating and torture, as well as by the mass shooting of 300 prisoners merely because they were infected with typhus. Living under extremely harsh conditions, an average of 10 to 20 men died every day, so that in 5 months about 800 prisoners in the BEISFJORD camp perished.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Zvernic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0302

The Swedish newspaper 'Eskilstuna Kuriren' of September 7, 1942 gives a detailed account of the shooting of the Yugoslav prisoners of war by the Germans in the BEISFJORD camp. On July 10, 1942, says the paper, an epidemic of typhus broke out in the camp. Several German soldiers were also infected but none of them died because they were treated with serums. Because of the appalling hygienic conditions the epidemic quickly spread through the camp. Therefore, on July 17, 1942, all of the infected prisoners, about 300 of them, were shot by German S.S. troops. The Norwegians living in the neighbourhood of the camp heard the whole night long the noise of the shooting and the horrible screams of the victims whom the Germans were chasing through the camp in order that they might shoot them. The corpses of those who were shot as well as their huts were subsequently burnt. The remaining 600 prisoners were transported in barges to a place north of ROMBAKSFJORD.

The Swedish newspaper 'Arbetaren' of September 9, 1943 contends that the order for this massacre of the Yugoslav prisoners was issued by TERBOVEN, who came to NARVIK with the TODT Organization. Upon his orders, the prisoners infected with typhus were taken during the night of July 16-17, 1942 to a near-by place where they were shot. In ROMBAKSFJORD, where the others were transported, a new epidemic broke out, and, again on the orders of TERBOVEN, the newly infected prisoners were shot.

The witness Viktor KOSOVEL, shoemaker from SELA (GORICA in ISTRIA), who was in the camp the whole time of its existence, makes the following statement in his report of September 16, 1943:

The German S.S. men exterminated us by every possible means, but since things apparently went too slowly for them, they one day proclaimed that an epidemic of typhus had broken out in our camp and shot more than 300 of our young Yugoslavs, mostly intellectuals. There was no typhus, but there was a lack of food, extreme hard work and all kinds of tortures which only barbaric Fascism could carry out. Among the others who were shot on this occasion were:

MILAVIC, judge from SARAJEVO;
Adil GREBA, employee;
MILANSTARNIC, schoolmaster, from the Province BANAT, and
Sema MARJANOVIC, worker.

In the Norwegian report of January 22, 1944, which was drawn up from the statements made by some Norwegian guards in the camp who escaped to Sweden, it is said that out of 900 Yugoslav prisoners 320 were shot, whilst the other 580 were transported in the middle of July 1942 to BJERNFJELL for isolation. Since typhus appeared again, in the course of the next 5 or 6 weeks, an average of 12 men a day were shot. By the end of August, 1942, only 350 prisoners were brought back to BEISFJORD where the S.S. troops continued to exterminate them. Eventually only 200 men remained alive and they were transferred to OSEN camp in Norway.

The prisoners were tortured very frequently. The guards used to beat them with clubs and rifle butts and they beat especially those who fell from exhaustion during their work. When they were transferred to a place called OUEVRE JERIVAN about July 20, 1942, the prisoners were transported by trucks covered by barbed wire only 3 feet from the floor of the truck. With long poles, the Germans herded them under this wire, quite regardless of the fact that the wire made deep scratches in their skin. Because of the typhus all the prisoners were covered with creosote and lysol. Since there were no huts, the prisoners spent two weeks in the open air under rain and in the wind and cold.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0303

The particulars of the crimes described above were reported by the witness Viktor KOSOVEL. He was a prisoner in the camp and saw personally the commission of the crimes. He himself was ill-treated whilst in the camp and used on forced labour.

The witness is reliable and his statements can be fully trusted.

Particulars were also received from the Norwegian Embassy in STOCKHOLM based on statements made by a number of Norwegians who belonged to the Norwegian guard battalions and the German auxiliary police in the camp and who subsequently escaped to Sweden. The statements of these guards fully concur with the statements made by the above witness.

KOSOVEL's statements are also confirmed by the Swedish newspapers 'Eskiltuna Kuriren' and 'Arbetaren'.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

(a) In view of the fact that TERBOVEN held the highest position in the occupying administration in Norway, until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be considered that all the crimes were committed on his general instructions which he issued on his own initiative.

As regards the Camp Commandant at BEISEFJORD, he is directly responsible for the commission of the crimes and it can be assumed that they were all committed on his orders.

(b) In view of the facts that are available, it is not possible to foresee any defence put forward by TERBOVEN. The Camp Commandant and the other perpetrators of the crimes will most probably defend themselves by stating that they merely carried out superior orders.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

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544/Y/G/11

0305

1. German Officer, O.C. 777 Landesschutzgen Balt.
2. Officers, N.C.Os, and men. " "

Submitted Decision of Committee :-

8.2.45

1. A
2. C for S B

SLIPS CHECKED

544/Y/G/11

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0306

544/Y/G/11

26 JAN 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

SERBIA

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. 2/11/11 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -A German officer, O.C. the 777 Landesschuetzen Battalion.
2. -Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the above Battalion.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-From 22nd September 1944 to 14th October 1944 in the vicinity of LANGSUR on the left bank of the river MOSELLE, Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- XXIX. Ill-treatment of prisoners of war.
- XXX. Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorised work.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Articles 2 and 31 of the Geneva Convention, 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Two hundred soldiers of the Yugoslav army were taken prisoner in 1941 by the German army and, although acknowledged as prisoners of war, were forced to work under American artillery fire in the area east of the SAUER river at LANGSUR, MESSEWICH, KONZ KARTHAUS, OBERBILLIG and WINCHERINGEN.

These Yugoslav prisoners of war were transferred by the Germans from prisoner of war camps in Germany and attached to the German 777 Landesschuetzen Battalion which was defending a sector against American troops. From September 22, 1944 on they worked in the front line on the construction of defences.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0307

Particulars concerning the employment of Yugoslav prisoners of war on the construction of defences in the front line under American artillery fire have been reported by Sima NOVAKOV and Mihailo MARKOVIC. They themselves had to work on the construction of these defences but eventually escaped among a group of 30 and by swimming across the river SAUER reached the 83rd American Infantry Division.

On September 22, 1944, the above named prisoners of war were brought with 200 others to LANGSUR to construct fortifications and to improve the system of defensive ditches for the German army. They were employed in this work until they escaped on October 14. All during this time they were under American artillery fire and were ordered by the Germans to keep working regardless of the shelling. Shrapnel even fell in the ditches where they were working. On October 7 very heavy fire from the American artillery forced them to take shelter. When they continued their work later on, one of the Yugoslav prisoners of war, Aleksandar MILLINOVIC, remarked that working under fire constituted a violation of the Geneva Convention. A German guard came up to him and ordering him to work faster struck him with the butt of his rifle. MILLINOVIC staggered backwards under the blow and fell unconscious to the ground. The guard then attempted to force him to return to work, nudging him with the muzzle of his rifle. On October 8 the Yugoslav prisoners of war refused to work because of heavy artillery fire. That evening a German N.C.O. came into their quarters and told them that a continuance of such a refusal to work would result in 5 % of their number being taken out and summarily executed.

The American military authorities established, after interrogating the escaped prisoners, that about 1,000 to 1,200 prisoners were still working on the German fortifications in the above mentioned area after the escape of the 30 prisoners referred to above. The same authorities also established that the escaped prisoners had with them their prisoner of war cards, delivered to them by the German army. Although water-soaked because of the crossing of the river, most of these cards are still legible and are in the possession of the men.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0308

The particulars of the crimes described on Page 2 were taken from the sworn statements made by Sima NOVAKOV and Mihailo MARKOVIC, both of whom were prisoners of war in Germany and were forced by the Germans to work on fortifications in the front line.

The American military authorities obtained official statements from the two prisoners of war named above.

The witnesses are reliable and their statements can be fully trusted.

NOTES ON THE CASE

0309

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 responsibility for the crimes described above lies not only with the O.C. of the 777 Landesschuetzen Battalion but also with his superiors, whose identity has not yet been established, who ordered him to employ Yugoslav prisoners of war on ~~un~~authorised work.

b) In view of the information that is available, no defence by the accused can be foreseen.

c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

545/Y/G/12

0310

1. DOLPS
2. S.S. Officers, N.C.Os & men; Norwegian quards.

Submitted Decision of Committee:-
8.2.45 Leave till Norwegian case considered
20.2.45 1 A } B
2 C }

545/Y/G/12

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0311

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

545/Y/G/12

26 JAN 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/12 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -DOLFS, S.S. Sturmbannfuehrer, Commandant of OSEN Camp, near ELSFJORD in Northern Norway.
2. -Other perpetrators of the crimes described below, including German S.S. officers, N.C.O.'s and men as well as Norwegian guards on duty in OSEN Camp.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From June, 1942 until March, 1943 at OSEN Camp near ELSFJORD, Northern Norway.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- XXIX. Ill-treatment and murder of prisoners of war.
- XXX. Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorized work.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violations of the Provisions of Chapter II, Hague Regulations 1907 and of the Provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, 1929 and of Article 167 and subsequent Articles of the Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In June, 1942, about 400 Yugoslav partisans, who had been captured by the Germans in the course of the fighting in Yugoslavia, were taken to OSEN Camp in Northern Norway. The camp was under the control of German S.S. troops until the end of March, 1942 when the control was taken over by the regular German Army (Wehrmacht). At that time only 30 men out of the 396 prisoners who came to the camp in 1942 were still alive.

Every day the Germans, for no reason at all, killed prisoners with tommy-guns whilst they were working or were in the camp. Sick prisoners were given no medical attention but simply killed. As a reprisal for the escape of the two prisoners DIMOVIC and MILIC from KORGEN Camp, DOLFS, who was Commandant of both KORGEN and OSEN Camp, killed on July 17 with a tommy gun twenty prisoners in OSEN Camp and on his orders forty prisoners were shot on the same day

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission: *Lazar Markovic* (See Continuation - Page 2)

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0312

The Yugoslav prisoners of war in OSEN Camp lived under extremely difficult conditions. The camp was situated in the far North of Norway where special climatic conditions prevail. In the summer there is no night and the day lasts for twenty-four hours. During the winter day is transformed into night. It is bitterly cold in both summer and winter.

The prisoners had only the worn-out clothing in which they were captured. The food was bad and insufficient. Many of the prisoners, who were not killed by the Germans or Norwegian guards as being unable to work, died of hunger and starvation. Escape was almost impossible. Exhausted prisoners were in no state to climb steep, bare, rocky mountains, which were always covered with snow, in order to reach Sweden.

The Camp Commandant, DOLPS, a man in his fifties, a member of the old Hitlerite Guard and a personal friend of Hitler, surpassed all others in sadism, brutality and cruelty. He took part in the Munich putsch in 1923 and held the highest German decorations. He came thirteenth on the list of German officers. He could knock down the strongest man in the camp with a blow from his fist and was very agile for his age. He was always armed with a tommy gun. He used to jump through the windows of the huts where the prisoners were sitting and usually shot someone whose appearance he did not like at the first glance. His sadistic and criminal instincts led him to carry out personally the shooting of prisoners. He was simultaneously Commandant of both KORGEN and OSEN Camps, which were situated at about 10 to 20 km from one another. On July 17, 1942, after the escape of DIMOVIC and MILIC from KORGEN Camp, forty prisoners in that camp were shot on the orders of DOLPS, who, also by way of reprisal, shot personally the same day 20 prisoners in OSEN Camp. (See Charge R/N/9, Page 2, Para. 3).

In September 1942, DOLPS introduced 14 days quarantine on account of what he termed "illness". All personal belongings were taken away from the prisoners, including their clothing and they were left absolutely naked. They slept naked and even went naked on parade in the courtyard in the cold which was extreme as there was only 6 hours daylight at that season of the year. Every day several prisoners died from cold.

In OSEN Camp, the prisoners slept in their shirts without any pants, on the orders of DOLPS, and with no blankets on bare wooden planks. DOLPS personally inspected the huts and shot with his tommy-gun any prisoner he found wearing pants. He treated in the same way those whose pants were not clean when he inspected them on parade.

Continuation from Page 1

in KORGEN Camp.

The prisoners were forced to work on the construction of the OSEN-KORGEN road. This was part of the strategic road which the Germans were building to connect Northern and Southern Norway. All along the road were stone quarries where the prisoners had to fetch the stone and transport it in wheelbarrows and lay it on the road.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0313

Particulars of the above crimes were reported by the following witnesses:

- Viktor KOSOVEL, shoemaker from SELO, district of GORICA, Istria.
- Dervis IMAMOVIC, photographer from ZEMICA, Banovina DRINSKA.
- Josip DJAK, tailor's apprentice from PODVINJA, district SLAVONSKI BROD, Banovina HRVATSKA.

All of them were prisoners of war in the above mentioned camp and saw personally the commission of the crimes. They were themselves ill-treated whilst they were in the camp and employed on forced labour. These witnesses are reliable and their statements can be fully trusted.

The witness Zivko BUKUMIROVIC, from PEC, who was at KORGEN Camp reported particulars of the ill-treatment of the prisoners in OSEN Camp which agree in every way with those given by the above named witnesses.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 chief responsibility for the crimes committed in OSEN Camp lies with the Commandant of the Camp, S.S. Sturmbannfuhrer DOLPS. Until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be assumed that the crimes were committed by the other accused on the orders and instructions of the Camp Commandant.

(b) In view of the information that is available, no defence by the Camp Commandant, DOLPS, can be foreseen. The other accused will most probably defend themselves by stating they acted in compliance with superior orders.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

N.B. According to information given by Yugoslav prisoners, DOLPS, after, in March 1943, relinquishing his position as Commandant of KORGEN and OSEN Camps became head of the S.S. school for Norwegians in OSLO. According to unconfirmed information, he was killed in a road accident the same year.

585/Y/G/13

0315

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>KUBLER</u> | 12. <u>WIEDNER</u> |
| 2. <u>THORNER</u> | 13. <u>WEISS</u> |
| 3. <u>TITZE</u> | 14. <u>TENZEL</u> |
| 4. <u>PREUSLER</u> | 15. <u>AHRENZ</u> |
| 5. <u>WAGNER</u> | 16. <u>SCHULEIN</u> |
| 6. <u>FRIEGER</u> | 17. <u>KRUSE</u> |
| 7. <u>WOLFINEK</u> | 18. <u>STUBENRAUCH</u> |
| 8. <u>FORSTINAUER</u> | 19. <u>KINAS</u> |
| 9. <u>WIETEMAN</u> | 20. <u>KAJUMI</u> |
| 10. <u>WIETER</u> | 21. <u>KRAFT</u> |
| 11. <u>SCHULZE</u> | 22. Other perpetrators |

Addendum: 22.-TSCHRESNER
+ 23. + 24.

2nd Addendum: FUCHS + 2.-3.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

8.9.45 1-21 A
others C B.

21 NOV 1945 Names in Addendum A
22-24

30 JAN 1946 3 in 2nd Addendum on A. B ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11 FEB 1948 Add. III: 1, 9: A
2-8, 10-12 W by LIST 79

SLIPS CHECKED

585/Y/G/13

0316

ADDENDUM TO THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/13 - 585/Y/G/13

rec'd.
17 4 FEB 1948

The following Officers, NCO's and rank and file are charged with the crimes committed by the 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division.

1. KOZEBEK, Austrian citizen, Oberleutnant, Commander of XI. Company, 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division, in 1944, at the front near Nerežišće and Selci on the Island of Brač. (F.25370)
2. SCHIWEK, 30 years old, Feldwebel, 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division. (F.25379)
3. Valentin TEPPAN, about 28 years old, Obergefreiter, 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division. (F.25368)
4. Ivan MIHELL (nick-named "Uhonja" because of one very big ear), private, 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division. (F.25375)
5. Eduard PLEUMANN, 25-30 years old, private, 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpenjaeger Division. (F.25376)
6. Willim WOLF, about 28 years old, private, 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpenjaeger Division. (F.25377)
7. Richard THENITED, about 25-30 years old, private, 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division. (F.25378)
8. BAUER (called "Slovene"), 2nd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division. (F.25373).
9. WIESNER, 52 years old, Hauptmann, commander of the 3rd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Jaeger Division, on the island of Brač in 1944. (F.25369)
10. Fritz LINDER, 3rd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Jaeger Division. Commander of the Artillery unit and Commander of the town SUPETAR, on the island of Brač in 1944. (F.25371)
11. MUELLER, Austrian from Salzburg. Commander of the Pioneers Platoon, 3rd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpen Jaeger Division at SUPETAR on the island of Brač. (F.25372)
12. A. HIRT, Dr. Doctor's assistant, 3rd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Alpenjaeger Division. (F.25374)

The above-named are responsible for the mass and individual murders, deportations, arson, plundering and other war crimes committed by their men against the peaceful people on the island of Brač, during the German occupation of the island from January to October, 1944.

Those mentioned under Nos. 1-8 inclusive, are responsible for the following crimes, as they participated in them :

1) On the 3rd March, 1944, Alpen Jaeger units of the 2nd Battalion surrounded the village of Pučišće and seized 40 men and 10 women. They shot 9 men and sent the others to slave labour camps at Zeman and Zenica. All houses in the village were pillaged.

2) On the 13th January 1944, Toma NIŽETIĆ, a peaceful peasant, was murdered by the same units and another peasant was ill-treated.

- 3) On 15th March, 1944, a peasant was murdered on the road by a patrol of the "Alpen Jaeger".
- 4) On April 7th, a woman was first raped and then murdered in a forest near Pušišće.
- 5) On the 8th April 1944, two peasants were murdered while working in their vineyards, and the following day another peasant was murdered.
- 6) On 17th March, 1944, a unit of the Alpen Jaeger Division surrounded the villages of Selce, Zaselce and Novoselo on the island of Brač, arrested 188 people and deported them to different camps in Croatia where many died, and some, as in the case of Professor Mića URSIĆ, were murdered during the journey.
- 7) On the 6th June, 1944, on the way to Novo Selo, the Alpen Jaeger arrested 9 people, mostly women and children, who were going to be evacuated to Africa by the Allies. They were all shot and thrown into a ditch. At the same time 60 people were deported to slave labour camps.

The remaining Germans, Nos. 9-12 named as accused, are responsible for the following crimes, committed by German soldiers of the 3rd Battalion, 738th Regiment, 118th Jaeger Division.

1) On 17th March 1944, when a German lorry hit a mine, the Germans, in revenge, deported 158 people to Bosnia from the village of Postira on the island of Brač. Many of them did not return, having been shot or died from other causes.

On the same day, the village of Škrip on the island of Brač was plundered, and all males found there were deported to Bosnia etc.

2) On 5th August, 1944, on the basis of a plan prepared by LINDER, MUELLER and Dr. HIRT, about 10 German Feldgendarmes went to the home of a rich estate owner at SUPETAR and murdered him in order to steal his money and moveable furniture property.

3) In August, 1944, Dr. HIRT confiscated medicine and looted a chemist's shop, owned by Ph. ROCCO at SUPETAR.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

COPY REPORT

Command of the Gendarmerie Unit at
Makarska, 6th Gendarmerie Regiment.

N.116, Secret.

Makarska, 17th March, 1944.

Subject : Report regarding the activity of
the German Army at the villages of
the Makarska seaside.

"....."

The German Army at the village of the Makarska seaside, often behave in a not allied manner towards our people and officials and their property.

They take from the homes foodstuffs and other necessities without the knowledge of our state authorities and often without the knowledge of the owners, although they are at home. Thus for instance they took some

glass from a relief and other things, and the Poglavnik's picture was thrown on the floor and they marched on it, as it appears from the broken glass of the picture. From the Post Office they stole a telephone switchboard, and we don't know where it is..... The school building at Tučepi is being destroyed and the material used for unknown purpose. They are mercilessly destroying the forest at the Makarska seaside. They stole bedding from citizens and peasants. They take away wine and oil, and cattle, without the knowledge of our state authorities or communal authorities. A District Ustashi Party chief of Makarska, a commune chief and the undersigned intervened at their commands at Makarska and Podgora, asking them to stop these arbitrary acts in the interest of the reputation of the German Army and of our State, but there was no help, in spite of the fact that the German Commanders agreed with us.

Ten days ago they seized 26 women and 3 old men at the village of Zaostroga and took them to Ljubuški. The reason for it is unknown and the German Commander at Podgora said, when we intervened to treat the people better, that in the houses where these people were captured there were found English cigarette ends, and that Partisans fired nearby and one of them was killed.

On 15th March, 1944, the German Army surrounded the village of Dražnice and seized about 300 people, mostly women and children. They took them from their beds and did not allow them to dress or to take food. These unfortunate people were escorted to Podgora and put in prison. While some of the Germans herded people together, others pillaged houses, taking foodstuffs, merchandise and cattle. Milenko Pavičić stated that he paid 5,000 kuna to a German soldier to allow him to take his coat, and he was allowed to after that. Soldiers were brutal with women. A German NCO at Podgora attempted to violate the wife of Vice Pivac, post office official, who was on leave with his wife at Podgora.....

The Germans imposed fines on the people, asking from every home some quantity of wine and oil. Thus the peasants gave "voluntarily" 20 litres of wine gratis, and will do it in turn. They asked also oil, but in smaller quantities and gratis. The Germans confiscated at the beginning of this month 2,400 litres of wine from a peasant, Pivac from Podgora, because, according to their information, he was alleged to sympathise with the Partisans. On the contrary, Pivac is an honest man and works on his estate. The Germans took wine for themselves and did not pay for it.

Intervention of the district chief at Podgora to the German Commander not to destroy the people's wealth but to get everything for the German Army through our authorities, remained a 'dead' letter. We succeeded in getting 250 people from the village of Dražnice released, while 45 were still kept in a prison. The actual reason for their arrest is not known, but the people think that this was done in order to pillage the village of Dražnice, which is one of the richest Makarska seaside places, especially in oil..... The Germans said that the reason for their capture at the village of Dražnice was that they did not collaborate with them, and because they did not inform the Germans when Partisans came to their village, and thus did not help the Germans.

Before the Germans arrived here the people had a great respect for the German soldier and thought that he respected the property of others. They are now disillusioned, realising that this was not the case, at least with those over here. The Partisans always pointed out that the Germans pillaged,

and this is confirmed by facts, and because of the behaviour of individual soldiers or commanders, they formed a bad opinion of them and the Partisans are becoming stronger and that is causing damage to our state.

Please make necessary steps at higher German commanders to stop such behaviour of German Army which is against the interests of the State and People, because those followers of the Ustashi are being destroyed in the same way as the Partisan followers.

Ready for Poglavnik and the country !

Commander, Lieutenant,
Signed : Drago ROMIĆ.

Independent State of Croatia.

This document is in the file Dos. No.5393 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : *E. J. Lubbock*

February 3rd, 1948.

0320

24 JAN 1946

2nd ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/13 - 585/Y/G/13

1. FUCHS, Feldwebel, 118 Alpen-Jäger division, 738 Regt.
(F.1964)
2. MAYER, Unteroffizier, 118 Alpen-Jäger division, 738 Regt.
(F.1956)
3. BRANDL, Unteroffizier, 118 Alpen-Jäger division, 738 Regt.
(from Tyrol) (F.1957)

The Yugoslav State Commission has now established the names of three more criminals, hitherto unknown, who were concerned in the crimes described in Charge 585/Y/G/13. They were all three members of the 118 Alpen-Jäger division which perpetrated numerous crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina from July 1943 to January 1944.

Transmitted by: The Yugoslav State Commission:

L. Markovic

21st December, 1945.

A.S.K.

Addendum to Yugoslav Charge R/N/13 - 585/Y/G/13

The following are additional names of perpetrators concerned in the crimes described in charge 585/Y/G/13.

Evidence has been collected that, upon the orders of General KÜBLER, as stated in the original charge 585/Y/G/13, the following German officers and N.C.O's personally took part in the killing of members of the National Army of Liberation who had been taken prisoner by the Germans.

22. Lt. TSCHRESNER from Austria. 2nd Lieutenant in the Second Company of the 1st Battalion of the 738 Regiment, 118 Alpen-Jäger Division; (F.1946)
In July 1943 he himself shot with a machinegun a group of captured members of the National Liberation Army at IMOTSKI and DUVNO (in Herzegovina)
23. Staff-Sergeant REITZAM from the Reich; Stabsfeldwebel of the 2nd Battalion of the 738 Regiment, 118 Alpen-Jäger Division. (F.1953)
Towards the end of 1942, as the Commander of the 2nd Battalion, he shot a number of Yugoslav prisoners at JAJCE. During the fifth German offensive (May and June 1943) in Montenegro, he shot captured soldiers of the National Army of Liberation. He was assisted in these crimes by SEITZ, a sergeant of the same battalion. Both of these men terrorised the population and pillaged their goods.
24. Sergeant SEITZ from the Reich, Stabsfeldwebel of the 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment, 118 the Alpen-Jäger Division. (F.1954)
Towards the end of 1942, he killed a number of captured soldiers of the National Army of Liberation at JAJCE. He did the same thing during the fifth German offensive in Montenegro (during May and June 1943). He committed the last mentioned crimes with Sergeant REITZAM.

Transmitted by: The Yugoslav State Commission. *A.R. Zemanic*

30th October, 1945.

A.B.K.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0322

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

585/Y/G/13

1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/13 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ^K-KUBLER, Major General, O.C. 118 Jaeger Division. 2. -THORNER, Major. 3. -TITZE, Colonel. 4. -FREUSLER, Captain. 5. -WAGNER, Lieutenant. 6. -FRIEGER, Captain. 7. -WOLFINE, Lieutenant. 8. -FORSTLAUER, Lieutenant. 9. -WIETEMAN, Captain. 10. -WIETER, Lieutenant. 11. -SCHULZE, Lieutenant (See Continuation Sheet)
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>-In January 1944, on the island of BRAC, in TRNOVA (MONTENEGRO), in KALINOVIK, (BOSNIA), in IMOTSKI (HERCEGOVINA), in KONJIC and OSTROSAC. -In July, 1943 in MONTENEGRO, near TRNOVA, near IMOTSKI, DUVNO and LIVNO, near KALINOVIK, near DANILOVGRAD, near STARI BAR. On July 24, 1943 near KONJIC, near KOLASIN.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. -Murder and massacres. XIII. Pillage. XXIV -Direction to give no quarter. XXIX. -Ill-treatment of wounded prisoners of war. -Violations of Articles 2 to 21 of the Geneva Convention, 1929 and of Articles 23 (d) and 46 Hague Regulations 1907.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Major General ^KKUBLER, in contravention of international law, issued orders that all members of the National Army of Liberation, who were taken prisoner, should be shot. The accused named above, all of the 118 Jaeger Division, all participated in the crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission: *Lazar Markovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Major General KÜBLER, O.C. 118 Jaeger Division issued the order -Br.B. No. 1418/43, Intelligence Department Ic of May 12, 1943 - to kill all members of the National Army of Liberation, who participated in the fighting against the German Army and who were taken prisoner, after they had been interrogated. (Wer sich offenbar am Kampf gegen die Deutsche Wehrmacht beteiligt hat und gefangen wird ist nach Vernehmung zu erschiessen). This order was given in connection with the fifth German offensive against the National Army of Liberation which took place between May, 1943 and February 1944. This order resulted in the killing of the members of the National Army of Liberation who were taken prisoner. The State Commission has established that the following German officers and N.C.O.s personally took part in the killing and torture of members of the National Army of Liberation taken prisoner by the Germans.

1. Major THORNER, from HAMBURG, of the 738th Regiment, a member of the punitive expedition on the island of BRAC in January, 1944. He was responsible for killing National Army of Liberation prisoners in that he gave orders for them to be buried alive.
2. Colonel TITZE, from the Austrian Tirol, of the 738th Regiment. Served in MONTENEGRO (TRNOVA) and BOSNIA (KALINOVIK). He gave orders to shoot a number of National Army of Liberation prisoners.
3. Captain PREUSSLER, from SALZBURG, O.C. 2nd Battalion, 733 Regiment. He terrorized the population of SALDZAK and HERCEGOVINA and pillaged the districts, and it is known that, just for amusement, he gave orders for 5 National Army of Liberation prisoners to be shot with guns near IMOTSKI.
4. Lieutenant WAGNER, from SALZBURG. He organized Department Ic (Intelligence Department), and was an officer in the 3rd Battalion, 738 Regiment. He tortured and shot 7 National Army of Liberation prisoners.
5. Captain FRIEGER, from STETTIN, attached to the 118 Division headquarters. He was in KONJIC and OSTROSAC in May, 1943 and shot and tortured several National Army of Liberation prisoners. It has been established that he conducted the systematic pillage of KONJIC and OSTROSAC.
6. Lieutenant WOLFINEK, Austrian, attached to the 118 Division headquarters. The State Commission has established that during the fifth offensive of the German forces against the National Army of Liberation, he tortured and robbed civilians near KALINOVIK and gave orders for the shooting of several National Army of Liberation prisoners.
7. Lieutenant FORSTINAUER, from HAMBURG, attached to the 118 Division headquarters. During the fifth German offensive against the National Army of Liberation near KALINOVIK in June [REDACTED] he tortured two political commissars, cutting off their noses and limbs and then shot them. At the beginning of 1944, he was on the island of BRAC where he tortured and shot 80 persons including several National Army of Liberation prisoners.
8. Captain WIETEMAN, from PRUSSIA, attached to the 118 Division headquarters. It has been established that he killed a great number of soldiers of the National Army of Liberation who fell into German hands during the fifth German offensive in MONTENEGRO.
9. Lieutenant WIETER, from PRUSSIA, attached to the headquarters of the 738 Regiment. He shot a great number of National Liberation Army prisoners during the fifth German offensive against the National Army of Liberation during the month of July, 1943 near TRNOVA (MONTENEGRO).
10. Lieutenant SCHULZE, Austrian, O.C. 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 738 Regiment. It has been established that he shot with machine guns National Liberation Army prisoners near IMOTSKY, DUVNO and LIVNO.
11. Lieutenant WIEDNER, from BAVARIA, officer of the 1st Battalion, 738 Regiment. It has been established that in July, 1943 he gave orders for the shooting of

Continuation from Page 2

100 National Liberation Army prisoners near KALINOVIK.

12. Lieutenant WEISS, from GRAZ. Officer of the 3rd Company, 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment. He personally tortured and slaughtered National Liberation Army prisoners during the fifth German offensive against the National Liberation Army.

13. Lieutenant TENIZEL, Austrian, Officer of the 3rd Company, 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment. During the fifth German offensive against the National Liberation Army he tortured and killed a great number of National Liberation Army prisoners near DANILOVGRAD.

14. Lieutenant AHRENZ, from SAARBRUECKEN, officer of the 9th Company, 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment. He also during the fifth German offensive against the National Liberation Army gave orders for the killing of a great number of National Liberation Army prisoners.

15. Ensign (Oberfähnrich) SCHULEIN, Austrian, serving in the 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment, in command of an artillery battery near GRAZ, near OMIS, DALMATIA. Is a member of the National Socialist Party. The Commission has established that he personally tortured and then shot National Liberation Army prisoners near KALINOVIK and in MONTENEGRO during the fifth German offensive against the National Liberation Army.

16. Sergeant KRUSE, from PRUSSIA, serving in the 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment. The State Commission has established that he robbed the civilian population of BOSNIA, HERCEGOVINA and MONTENEGRO, and in STARI BAR personally killed 8 National Liberation Army prisoners and several civilians.

17. Sergeant STUBENRAUCH, from the Reich, serving in the 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment. The State Commission has established that on July 24, 1943 in KOWJIC, BOSNIA, he shot 7 National Liberation Army prisoners and that he killed a great number of children near KOLASIN (MONTENEGRO).

18. Sergeant KINAS, from Germany, serving in the 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment. The State Commission has established that when an N.C.O. in 1943, he personally shot 15 National Liberation Army prisoners and that a short time after he was promoted to Warrant Officer. He was also on the island of BRAC during the 5th German offensive against the National Liberation Army and killed 30 peaceful civilians merely for the purpose of terrorizing the population.

19. MAJUMI, from the TIROL, N.C.O. in the same unit as the above. He personally shot 3 National Liberation Army prisoners in KOLASIN, MONTENEGRO.

20. KRAFT, from VIENNA, N.C.O. in the 2nd Battalion, 738 Regiment. He shot 15 National Liberation Army prisoners.

Continuation from Page 1

12. -WIEDNER, Lieutenant.

13. -WEISS, Lieutenant.

14. -TENIZEL, Lieutenant.

15. -AHRENZ, Lieutenant.

16. -SCHULEIN, Ensign (Oberfähnrich)

17. -KRUSE, Sergeant.

18. -STUBENRAUCH, Sergeant.

19. -KINAS Sergeant.

20. -MAJUMI, N.C.O.

21. -KRAFT, N.C.O.

22. -Other perpetrators of the crimes described.

0325

R/N/13 - Attachment 1.

Geheim

116. Jap. Division
Abt. Ic
Nr. B. Nr. 1419/43 gch.

Div. St. Qu., 12.5.1943.

Dienststelle
Sicherheitsnummer 41974

Eingeliefert am:
Weg am:
No. 2. 2. 97 Post.

Richtlinien
.....
über das Verhalten der Truppe im Einsatz

1.) Feindunterlagen:

Die rasche Kenntnis des Feindbildes ist für die Führung von größter Wichtigkeit. Es sind daher alle Nachrichten über Feindbewegung und Feindstärke sofort auf kürzestem Wege der Division, Abt. Ic, zuzuleiten.

Führer und Personen, die wichtige Aussagen machen können, sind beschleunigt der Division vorzuführen.

Nachrichtensquellen:

- a) Eigen. Feststellung
- b) Gefangenenschauspielen
- c) Einwohnerausagen
- d) Beutepapiere.

2.) Geheimhaltung:

Das Verhalten der Truppe im Einsatz ist streng geheim zu halten. Die Deutschen sind zu warnen, dass sie keine Informationen über das Verhalten der Truppe im Einsatz an die Feinde weiterzugeben dürfen.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars of the crimes described above are contained in the official Report No. 5, Pages 83,84 and 85, of the Yugoslav State Commission for the investigation of War Crimes.

These particulars were collected and verified by the State Commission and will be supplemented by further details in due course.

A photostatic copy of General RUBLER's order Br. B. 1418/43, Intelligence Department Ic of May 12, 1943 is attached. (See Attachment 1.)

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 chief responsibility for the crimes described above rests on Major General KÜBLER, O.C. the 118 Jaeger Division, who issued orders for the commission of these crimes. Until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be assumed that General RUBLER acted on his own initiative, most probably carrying out a system approved by authority.

(b) In view of the information which is available it is not possible to foresee any defence by General KÜBLER. The other accused will most probably defend themselves by stating that they carried out superior orders.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

595/Y/G/14

0328

1. Officer commanding 118 German Div.
2. DIETSCH
3. Officers, N.C.Os & men of batt. of S.S. Div.
"Prinz Eugen".
4. " " " batt. of "Devil's" Div.
(Vrazja Divizija).

Submitted Decision of Committee I

20. 2. 45 1+2 A
3+4 C B.

595/Y/G/14

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0329

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

595, Y, G/14

14 FEB 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/14 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. - Officer Commanding the 118 German Division. 2. -DIETSCHKE, Lieut. Colonel 3. -Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of a battalion of the S.S. Division "Prinz Eugen" 4. -Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of a battalion of the "Devil's" Division (Vrazja Divizija) (Ustasi).
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	-On March 27, 1944, and on the days following, in the districts between the town of SINJ and the villages of OTOK, RUDA, UDOVICIC, KRIVODOL, VOSTANE, GRAB, OTOK GORNJI and DOLAC DONJI.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- I. Murder and Massacre.-XIII. Pillage. -XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	-Violations of Articles 46 and 47 Hague Regulations 1907 and of Paragraphs 165, 187 and subsequent Paragraphs, and 378 of the Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On March 27, 1944 and on the days following, on the orders of the Officer Commanding the 118 German Division, a battalion of the S.S. Division "Prinz Eugen" and a battalion of the "Devil's" Division (Ustasi) under the command of Lieut. Colonel DIETSCHKE carried out a "cleaning up" operation in the direction of the villages of OTOK, RUDA, UDOVICIC, KRIVODOL, VOSTANE, GRAB, OTOK GORNJI and DOLAC DONJI. In all these villages they murdered, pillaged, looted and burned down houses. These crimes were committed against a peaceful population. According to the statements of reliable witnesses, the crimes were committed as reprisals and were all planned in advance. No cause had ever been given in any of these villages for reprisals, no shot had ever been fired against a German soldier nor a hostile act committed against one.

On March 28, a battalion of the S.S. Division "Prinz Eugen" killed 833

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission: *Lazar Markovic* (See Continuation - Page 2)

* 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 further details are available at the present.

Continuation from Page 1

persons, including women and children, in the villages of OTOK GORNJI, RUDA and DOLAC DORNJI, burned down 500 houses, and looted everything they could. They snatched off rings, watches and all articles of value from the dead bodies. The Germans gathered together men, women and children in one room in the houses and killed them by machine gun fire. The bodies of 45 people who had been burned to death were found in the house belonging to the MILANOVIC-TRAPO family in the village of OTOK. In another house in the same village 22 bodies were found. The Germans gathered all the inhabitants of the village of RUDA in one spot and then killed them all. They also killed all the people in the houses of whom they were billeted and everyone who had been forced to carry munitions and supplies for them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars of the crimes described above are contained in the official Report No: 5, Page 82, of the Yugoslav State Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

These particulars were collected and verified by the State Commission and will be supplemented with further details in due course.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying 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 chief responsibility for the crimes described above rests with the Officer Commanding the 118 German Division and Lieut. Colonel DIETSCHKE who was in command of (i) a battalion of the S.S. Division "Prinz Eugen" and (ii) a battalion of the "Devil's" Division (Vrazja Divisja).

(b) The accused will most probably defend themselves by stating that they had to suppress a rising, but the Commission has established that the punitive expedition was made against a peaceful population who had no connection whatever with any rising. The atrocities were committed for the purpose of terrorising the population.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

888/Y/G/15

Submitted Decision of Committee T
6.6.45 Both A & B

1. NEIDHOLDT
2. BUSHANN

0333

888/Y/G/15

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0334

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

888/Y/G/15

31 May 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/16 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -NEIDHOLDT, Generalleutnant, Commander of the 369th Infantry Division.
2. -BUSMANN, Colonel, Chief of the Intelligence Section of the above Division.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-From July, 1944. In the villages of ZAGNJEZDE and UDORA, HERCEGOVINA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacre -systematic terrorism.
- VII. Deportation of Civilians. -XIII. Pillage. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties. -XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
- Violation of Articles 23(g), 46, 47, 50 and 56, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Generalleutnant NEIDHOLDT gave orders to his Division to start cleaning up operations against the population of the liberated regions of HERCEGOVINA on July 13, 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State War Crimes Commission: *Lazar Markovic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(20752) W.F.P. 1505-1120 500 144 A.S.E.W.L.C. Cp.685
126924 W.F.P. 1-17 P.1139 5,000 344

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In Paragraph 8 of his order No: 240 of July 11, 1944 to his Division to start "cleaning up" HERCEGOVINA on July 13, 1944, Generalleutnant NEIDHOLDT laid down: "Die Orte ZAGJEZDE und UDORA sind zu vernichten. Die männliche Bevölkerung dieser Orte sind aufzuhängen, die weibliche Bevölkerung und die Kinder nach STOLAC abzuführen". (The villages of ZAGJEZDE and UDORA are to be destroyed. The male population is to be hanged, and the women and children are to be taken to STOLAC).

2. Colonel BUSSMANN, Chief of the Intelligence of the 369th Infantry Division in Document "Feindnachrichtenblatt (Information concerning the Enemy) No: 1025 gave, at the end, the following instructions to commanders of regiments:

"Include, in reports concerning enemy losses, as captured or killed only those found armed or killed during the fighting. Refer to all others as civilians who have been imprisoned or found dead."

This was done to enable the German soldiers to massacre the peaceful population.

Further on in the same instructions, BUSSMANN wrote:

"Every dead body shall be searched and all useful articles removed." - the looting of the dead.

As a result of and in the execution of the above orders, the 369th Infantry Division committed innumerable crimes in the above mentioned regions of HERCEGOVINA.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars of the crimes described above are contained in the official Report No: 5, pages 78-80 of the Yugoslav State War Crimes Commission.

These particulars were collected and have been verified by the State Commission, which is in possession of the documents furnishing proof of the crimes.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

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

(a) Generalleutnant NEIDHOLDT, as Commander of the 369th Infantry Division, issued the orders on his own initiative and is therefore primarily responsible for them.

Colonel BUSSMANN is responsible for sending, on his own initiative, the necessary information concerning the region where the operations were to take place, and giving, on his own initiative, instructions to the German commanders, enabling them to commit crimes against the peaceful population.

(b) No defence by the accused is to be foreseen at present.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

889/Y/G/16

0338

1. KEITEL Wilhelm

2. von WEICHS

Hummel

Submitted Decision of Committee I

6645

Bath A B

1 AUG 1945

Hummel A

B

889/Y/G/16

4889

0339

ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE NO.R/N/15

Heinrich HIMMLER (F.299) Reichsführer S.S. Troops and Commander of the German Police, issued, with General Feldmarschall Wilhelm KEITEL, in 1943, the interpretation of Article 4 of the Order concerning the treatment of captured patriots, and prisoners of war which empowered commanders of divisions to shoot them. On this ground HIMMLER's name should be added to the list of war criminals.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zorkovic

20th July, 1945.

L.M.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0340

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

889 Y/G/16

31 May 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. E/N/15 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Wilhelm KEITEL, General Feldmarschall, Chief of the German General Staff.
2. Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS, Feldmarschall, C.-in-C., South East.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-August 18, 1943. German-occupied Yugoslav territory.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacre - systematic terrorism.
- XXVII. Directions to give no quarter.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Articles 23 and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

An order to shoot prisoners of war and peaceful civilians and to carry out systematic terrorism was issued by General-Feldmarschall KEITEL under Order No: 03408/43 Geh. WEST, August 18, 1943, of the German Supreme Command. This order was carried out by Feldmarschall WEICHS, C.in-C., South East, who added to it Article No: 4.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State Commission:

R. Zimkovic

* 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. In order to clear up doubts in connection with a previous order concerning the treatment of prisoners captured during fighting with "rebel bands" in the East and South East, the following instructions were issued by General-Feldmarschall KEITEL under No: 4 of Order 3408 of August 18, 1943.

Paragraph 1: "All members of bands, whether in enemy uniforms or civilian clothes, who surrender or are captured in the course of fighting, shall be treated as prisoners of war. The local military command or a higher command shall decide at their own discretion - in accordance with circumstances-whether persons who are captured in the battle area and who, although they cannot be charged with actually fighting against us, are suspected of assisting the bandits, shall be treated as prisoners of war."

Paragraph 2: In cases of particularly treacherous action against us by the bandits and their helpers, officers of the rank of Divisional Commander and above are fully empowered to give orders that no prisoners shall be taken, i.e. that prisoners and civilians in the actual battle area may be shot."

"A local commander shall act on his own responsibility without special orders".

General-Feldmarschall von WEICHS, as C.-in-C., South East, transmitted this order to his subordinate commanders, and he is responsible for its enforcement in connection with members of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. In the order quoted on Page 2, full powers were given to local military commands to decide at their own discretion -according to circumstances- whether persons suspected of helping the bandits, but who cannot be charged with actual fighting, shall be treated as prisoners of war or not. (Paragraph 1)

2. Divisional Commanders are even given the power to order the shooting of prisoners and the civilian population on the battle field.

This is contrary to Article 59, Hague Regulations, 1907 and constitutes a war crime.

3. The conditions laid down in Articles 22-28 Ch. XIV Hague Regulations, 1907 were fulfilled in connection with the organization of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. But inspite of that KEITEL and WEICHS referred to the members of this army as "rebel bands" or "bandits" and treated them accordingly, contrary to the Hague Regulations of 1907. Therefore, all crimes committed in connection with the order quoted on page 2 are war crimes and KEITEL and WEICHS, who gave and carried out this order are war criminals.

(a) Document K.N. 520, dated October 6, 1943, PAKRAC, of the 4th Mountain Regiment (or Document 1330, dated October 12, 1943, DARNVAR, of the 2nd Company, 4th Mountain Regiment, or Document 212, dated October 13, 1943, PAKRAC, of 6th Detachment, 2nd Company, 4th Mountain Regiment).

(b) Document 1359, dated October 21, 1943, PAKRAC, 2nd Company, 4th Mountain Regiment (or Document 223, dated October, PAKRAC of the 6th Detachment, 2nd Company, 4th Mountain Regiment).

These orders were issued by KEITEL, and transmitted by von WEICHS to German units or to Ustasi units commanded by German officers. A Croat translation of the document was found on the files of the 4th Mountain Regiment, signed by Colonel FRITZ.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

- (a) General-Feldmarschall KEITEL is responsible for the issuing of the order. Feldmarschall von WEICHS is responsible for the transmission and carrying out of the order. And on his own initiative he added a fourth paragraph to the order, in which it was laid down that all males between the ages of 16 and 55 captured during fighting with "rebel bands" should be treated as prisoners of war, taken to prisoner of war camps and sent to work in Germany.
- (b) No defence by the accused can be foreseen at present.
- (c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

892/Y/G/17

0344

KUTSCHERA Franz etc

Submitted Decision of Committee T

13.6.45

1-27 A

28

C B

CARDS CHECKED

892/Y/G/17

Telegrams: "JUDVOCATE, LONDON."
Telephone: WHITEHALL 7936 (two lines).

Any further communication on the subject of this letter should be addressed to:—

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
SPRING GARDENS,
COCKSPUR STREET,
LONDON S W 1.

and the following number quoted:—



A Setonshi
0345 *Hand*
SPRING GARDENS.

COCKSPUR STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1.

20 May 1947

MD/JAG/FS/1/54(10)
CONFIDENTIAL



Secretary General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
London, W.1.

892/4

Dr. Hans BAUER

1. A War Criminal is at present listed under the name of Dr. Theo BAUER in U.N.W.C.C. List No. 11 Serial No. 313 as wanted by Yugoslavia. It has now been established that the name of this man should read Dr. Hans BAUER. He was formerly Gestapo Chief at BLEED (VALDES).
2. It would be appreciated if you could amend the above list accordingly in order that our office in Austria may apply for extradition.

*Miss Jones
has written in the book
for correction*

Checked
P.S.

Barnat
Lieutenant-colonel,
for Military Deputy,
J.A.G.

Copy to: DJAG, HQ, BTA - Your JAG/BTA/VW/400
dated 10 May 47 refers.

/JWG

0346

21st May 47

Dear Mr. Shaw,

I am satisfied that the
communication is correct & suggest
that the Christian name HANS be
substituted for THEO in list 112 11,
Ser 112 313. However, to be on the safe
side as regards the true identity of
the criminal involved; it would be
wise to retain THEO in brackets,
with a questioning mark —

Thank you.

Yours

J. R. Zimone

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0347

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

892/Y/G/17

8th June 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/17

*

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.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State Commission:

R. Zimlonec

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0348

Inui. Pittarip 0349

Yugo Star Charge
D92

Some Christian names

Rainer Friedrich

Bauer Theo

Freistler Ronald

General van NAGY
Emmerich

Name of Accused, his rank and unit, or
official position

1. Franz KUTSCHERA, Chef der Zivilverwaltung für die besetzten Gebiete Kärntens und Krain, (with his H.Q. at BLEED, WELLES, from April 1941 until February 1942.)
2. RAINER, Chef der Zivilverwaltung für die besetzten Gebiete Kärntens und Krain, (with his H.Q. at BLEED, WELLES, from 1942 onwards).
3. Dr. WEISLER, President of the "Volksgericht" at LAGEBURT, March, 1943 (annex 8).
4. Von MACK, General, Commander of the German occupation troops in KORUSKA and KRANJSKA, until June 10, 1941.
5. Von WADE FELD, General, Commander of the German occupation troops in KORUSKA and KRANJSKA from June 10, 1941 onwards.
6. Dr. WÖRNIC, Hauptmann, Commander of RADOVLJICA; before the war barrister in FELDKIRCH.
7. Dr. BAUER, S.S. Sturabannführer (according to annex 5), Gestapo Chief with H.Q. at BLEED, and President of German Special Tribunal.
8. Dr. GÄSER, SS. Hauptsturmführer, worked with the Gestapo in BLEED.
9. VOLKENBORN, Chief of S.S. Nachrichtendienst at BLEED.
10. Von TANN, Chief of Gestapo in the RADOVLJICA district; comes from BAVARIA.
11. PILAZS, Deputy Chief of Gestapo in RADOVLJICA.
12. THOMSEN, S.S. Oberscharführer, Commandant of the Camp at RECHUTJE; comes from WÜRTEMBERG.
13. BILLINGER, S.S. Wachtmeister, Deputy Commandant of the Camp at RECHUTJE.
14. HERZOG, Lagerabteilungsführer at KAPPEK, and Commandant of the Camp at ST. VID, near LJUBJANA; comes from FÜRSTENBERG.
15. Dr. DOUJAK, S.S. Obersturmführer, Political Commissar and Kreisleiter in the district of RADOVLJICA.
16. Dr. Gustav SKALKA, S.S. Obersturmführer, Political Commissar and Kreisleiter in the RADOVLJICA district.
17. Dr. TRADNTEKI, S.S. Obersturmführer, Political Commissar and Kreisleiter in the district of SKOPJE.
18. Dr. DULANE, S.S. Obersturmführer, Political Commissar and Kreisleiter in the district of KAPPEK.
19. German REISCHNER, S.S. Obersturmführer, Political Commissar and Kreisleiter in the district of LJUBJANA.
20. Hans GUMI, S.S. Obersturmführer, Political Commissar and Kreisleiter in the district of Sp. DRAVSKO.
21. GLOB, quisling, member of the Gestapo at ST. VID; from LJUBJANA, son of a tradesman.
22. SCHMIDT, quisling, member of the Gestapo at ST. VID; from LJUBJANA, son of a tradesman.

- 2 -

23. KURBIN, quisling, member of the Gestapo at ST. VID; from KOBEVJE, before the war works with a barrister named GJOVIC.
24. Rudolf HUBER, Member of the Gestapo at ST. VID; from GAZ, Pa riksgasse, No.7
25. HOCHSTEINER, Kreisleiter für OBERKRAIN, from May, 1942.
26. FOTOSCHNIG, Kreisleiter für KARNIEN, from May, 1942.
27. Leo KUSI, S.S. Obersturmführer, Kreisleiter of KARNI, from May, 1942.
28. Other perpetrators of the crimes described below.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime

-From April, 1941 until September, 1943 in GORENJSKA (OBERKRAIN, Gau KARNIEN), SLOVENIA.

- I. -Murder and Massacres.- Systematic terrorism.
- II. -Putting hostages to death.
- III. -Torture of Civilians.
- XIV. -Confiscation of Property.
- VIII. -Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to Relevant Provisions of National Law

-Violations of Articles 46 and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

Short Statement of Facts

The above-mentioned persons are guilty of the following crimes, which were committed under their rule and under their personal command:

1. Between April, 1941 and May, 1943, over 1,000 hostages were shot.
2. Between April, 1941 and the end of 1942, 15 villages were destroyed, with 1,415 buildings in all.
3. Between April, 1941 and the end of 1942, of 6,000 inhabitants from the above-mentioned villages, some were deported, some imprisoned and others shot on the spot.
4. Between April, 1941 and the end of 1942, a large number of civilians were tortured in the prisons, particularly in the prisons at BEZUNJE and ST. VID, near LJUBLJANA.
5. Between April, 1941 and the end of 1942, about 17,000 people from Gau

- 3 -

and were deported to CROATIA, SLOVENIA -occupied by the Italians- and to Germany.

6. During the same period, all movable and immovable property of deported persons was confiscated.

Particulars of Alleged Crime

In April, 1941, the Germans occupied and annexed a part of SLOVENIA and formed one area of it into the region of OBERSKARAIN (GOBENJSKA) incorporated in the Gau of KARNIEN. The head offices of the administrative authorities of the region were at BLEIB (V. LASSI).

The chief of the civil administration of the region, from April, 1941 up to February, 1942, was Franz KUTSCHERA, and from February, 1942 onwards, RAINER.

Under their rule, and in collaboration with the military commander of the region, as well as with their subordinate personnel, whose names are given on Pages 1 and 2, a whole series of crimes was committed against an innocent population, apparently within the framework of the general Nazi plan of the denationalisation and biological destruction of the population of the occupied regions. These crimes included the following:

I. Murder of Civilians and Hostages

Between April, 1941 and August 14, 1942, the German occupying authorities shot in all 698 hostages.

Between August, 1942 and May 1943, 574 hostages were shot: -making a total of 1,072.

These hostages were shot either as a result of sentences passed by a "Special Court" at BLEIB, established by KUTSCHERA, and usually presided over by Dr. BAUFER, Chief of Gestapo in BLEIB, or as a result of plain orders issued by Gauleiter KUTSCHERA, and later on by RAINER. The responsibility for these murders lies, as well as with these two men, with the district political commissars, the so-called Kreisleiter, because they selected the hostages with the aid of the local Gestapo chiefs. The hostages were usually shot in the districts from which they were chosen.

The following definite cases are known:

1. On August 1, 1941, 4 hostages were shot to avenge the death of a German custom official, who was found dead near LITLJA on July 17, 1941. They were shot as the result of a sentence passed by the Special Tribunal at BLEIB.

The following is the translation of the proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

The Special Tribunal, set up in the occupied territories to judge communist outrages, has sentenced to death the following, for being in illegal possession of arms and for participating in acts of sabotage:

Ignaz HEBEN, a tanner from KAMNIK, aged 32.
 Leopold DREBELJ, barber's assistant from KAMNIK, aged 20.
 Mirko EXLER, merchant's assistant from ZAVRICE, aged 20.
 Alois GLAVIC, tanner's assistant from ZAVRICE, aged 27.

The sentence was carried out immediately.

BLEIB, August 2, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.
 (signed) KUTSCHERA.

- 4 -

2. On August 6, 1941, 4 hostages were shot, on the pretext that "they had been present at a communist meeting where the destruction of public buildings and installations was being planned." They were shot as the result of a sentence passed by the Special Court at BLEDO.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

The Special Tribunal, set up by the Chief of the Civil Administration for the Occupied Territories of Carinthia and Carniola, condemned to death the following for attending communist meetings at which acts of terrorism were prepared and planned, for aiding in the destruction of public buildings and installations and endangering life and property, as well as for being in the illegal possession of arms.

Milan KOLARIC, decorator from ERGOVO, aged 27.
Stanislav KALISNIK, mechanic from ERGOVO, aged 28.
Kasimir JEREC, a mechanic from ZADRICE, aged 30.
Johann HICZAR, bricklayer from JAVORSNIK, aged 31.

The sentence was carried out immediately.

BLEDO, August 6, 1941.

Chief of Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

3. At the beginning of August 1941, 10 hostages were shot as "communist rebels" to avenge the death of a German policeman killed during the fighting with fugitives who hid in the forest of MOZAKLJ, near JASENICE. The hostages were shot one by one and while waiting their turn witnessed the death of those shot before them.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

Whilst on duty, a member of the German police force was killed, as the result of his devotion to duty, by the hand of a communist murderer. In retribution of this murder, 10 communist rebels were shot today.

In future any murders committed against those who supervise the security and order of the occupied territory will be avenged in this way.

BLEDO, August 6, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

4. On August 17, 1941, 5 hostages were shot on the pretext that they prepared communist acts of sabotage, that they were in illegal possession of arms and circulated communist pamphlets. They were shot as the result of a sentence passed by the Special Court at BLEDO.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

The Special Tribunal, set up by the Chief of the Civil Administration for the occupied territories of Carinthia and Carniola, has condemned to death the following for preparing communist acts of sabotage, for the illegal possession of arms and for circulating communist pamphlets.

Franz STERN, a workman, aged 20.
Heinrich SACRANIL, watchmaker, aged 29.
Jurij HECNER, mechanic, aged 26.

- 5 -

Rafacl AULIN, bricklayer, aged 34.
 Michael STAPAN, bricklayer, aged 35.
 Anton JEMITCH, workman, age 22.

The sentence was carried out immediately.

BLEJ, August 20, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

5. On August 21, 1941, 10 hostages were shot on the pretext that they "brought suffering and misfortune to the peace-loving population by their acts of terror". Five hostages were taken from the Commune of SULEDNIK, and the other 5 from the Commune of DOB, and were shot "on the scene of the crime". They were executed without trial, on the order of KUTSCHERA.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

Recently the communist terror groups have repeatedly brought suffering and misfortune to the peace-loving population. Defenceless women, children and peasants, who went peacefully about their work became the victims of these incited murderers. Although these elements cannot seriously disturb the peace of the occupied territories, they bring unspeakable suffering to the peace-loving population. I am not prepared to let these outrages remain unavenged. Therefore, 5 communist rebels from the Commune of SULEDNIK and 5 from DOB, who were proved to be guilty of having participated in these acts of terror, were executed. The following were shot on the scene of the crime:

Franz POCHNIK, miller's assistant, aged 41.
 Johann FREDEL, mechanic, aged 41.
 Stefan GRUBEN, workman, aged 46.
 Generoz SITAR, workman, aged 41.
 Franz BENSEK, stove-maker, aged 20.
 Anton JEGLIC, founder, aged 20.
 Anton ORPHEK, innkeeper, aged 19.
 Janez SUTNIK, metal worker, aged 43.
 Bozidar REIC, workman, aged 42.
 Franz DROLZ, locksmith, aged 27.

The same severity will be shown for any future act of terror. The peace-loving population will find the protection it needs. Any information regarding rebellious undertakings should be reported immediately to the nearest police station. Whosoever fails to do so or helps these terrorist gangs in any way should expect the severest punishments.

BLEJ, August 22.

Chief of the Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

6. On August 23, 1941, Milorad STANIC, born on February 9, 1904, at TRIC, night-watchman, was publicly hanged in GRANJ, on the pretext that he "as a member of the communist terror gangs, had killed a German citizen."

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

The Special Tribunal, set up by the Chief of the Civil Administration to try perpetrators of communist outrages, has sentenced to death by hanging the night-watchman Milorad STANIC, born 9.2.1904, from TRIC. The execution took place publicly in GRANJ today.

STANIC, a member of the communist terror gangs, killed the German citizen, Walter REICH.

BLEJ, August 23, 1941.

Chief of Civil Administration. (signed)
 KUTSCHERA.

7. On August 24, 1941 5 hostages were shot at LJUBNO near BREZJE on the pretext that they had "participated in communist acts of terror" and as a revenge for the murder of a shoemaker, Cyrill TRAVRTNIK from LJUBNO. His wife, who saw the murderers, confirmed that none of the hostages who were shot, were personal friends of TRAVRTNIK, took part in this murder. All the victims of this act of terrorism were married and had children. They were shot, without trial, by order of KUTSCHERA.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

On August 22, the shoemaker, Cyrill TRAVRTNIK, from LJUBNO near BREZJE, was shot in his home by communist criminals. As a revenge for this murder, the following were shot, having been found guilty of participating in communist acts of terror:

Feliz MITSCHITSCH, shoemaker's assistant, aged 36.
 Michael STUJER, aged 36.
 Josef TRIVIC, shoemaker assistant, aged 35.
 Anton TRIVIC, shoemaker's assistant, aged 40.
 Anton SUDIC, workman, aged 31.

BLED, August 24, 1941

Chief of the Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

8. Between 26 and 28 August, 1941, 5 hostages were shot as a revenge for the murder of a blacksmith, Florijan VIDAR, from SODNJE GOVJE. The shooting took place, without trial, on the order of KUTSCHERA.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

The blacksmith Florijan VIDAR of SODNJE GOVJE was murdered in his home on the night of August 25-26. In revenge for this crime, the following were found guilty of having participated in communist acts of terrorism and were shot on the scene of the crime:

Franz SERIJC, locksmith, from ZGORNJE GOVJE, aged 33.
 Bogomir REBE, gardener, from ZGORNJE GOVJE, aged 42.
 Druge REBE, gardener from GOVJE, aged 44.
 Ivan SUPAN, workman, aged 52.
 Jose VIKON, factory worker, from GOVJE, aged 47.

BLED, August 28, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration,

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

9. Between August 26 and 29, 1941, 5 hostages were shot at JARSE as a revenge for the murder of Mladen HALUSZKA, director of the textile factory at JARSE. The shooting was carried out, without trial, by order of KUTSCHERA.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

Mladen HALUSZKA, director of the textile factory, was shot on the morning of August 26, in JARSE. As revenge for this crime, the following were shot on the scene of the crime, having been found guilty of having taken part in communist outrages:

Jakob VACAR, blacksmith, from VELIKI TRIB, aged 27.
 Josef VIMM, shoemaker, from RAVNOLJE, aged 21.
 Franc VENCAR, timber merchant, from SA RICE, aged 55.

- 7 -

Lovro DRUGAR, from POKGORICA, aged 34.
 BERZELJ, mountaineer, aged 19.

BLKD, August 29, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

10. Between September 1 and 3, 1941, 10 hostages were shot near DOMZALE, for having been "guilty of participating in communist outrages", in revenge for the murder of the assistant customs official Johann WUTTE. The shooting was carried out, without trial, on the order of KUTSCHERA.

The following is the translation of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

On September 1, the assistant customs official Johann WUTTE was shot near DOMZALE. As revenge for this crime, the following, who had been guilty of participating in communist outrages, were shot today on the scene of the crime:

Lovro DRAGAR, workman, aged 34, from POKGORICA.
 Franc KOS, workman, aged 44, from ZALOG.
 Peter SPAROVIC, workman, aged 46, from PRIBSKOVO.
 Andrej KORESEC, workman, aged 23, from DOMZALE.
 Franc GOLOB, painter, aged 28 from SPODNJI DRAVOGRAD.
 Oskar SLEPNIK, plumber, aged 19, from SIVENSKI GRABEC.
 Ferdinand HORVAT, foreman in a mine, aged 29.
 Pavel KOROSEC, workman, aged 23.
 Mirko FIRNAT, student, aged 20, from JARSE.
 Ludvik VERTNIK, blacksmith, aged 19.

BLKD, September 3, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

11. On September 4, 1941, 5 hostages were shot, as having been found "guilty of participating in communist acts of terrorism", in revenge for the murder of Gabriel SUPAN, a night watchman, on the night of September 2-3 at LESCE. The shooting took place, without trial, on the order of KUTSCHERA.

The following is the text of the Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

On the night of September 2-3, Gabriel SUPAN, night watchman at the chain factory in LESCE was murdered whilst on duty. As a revenge for this crime, the following, who were found guilty of participating in communist acts of terrorism, were shot.

Joze BURNARD, bricklayer, aged 38, from LESCE.
 Anton POJE, mechanic, aged 55, from LESCE.
 Joze DACAR, workman, aged 40, from CERNUCE.
 Anton MOHORIC, workman, from J VORNIK, aged 41.
 Franc KRATK, barber, aged 33, from J VORNIK.

BLKD, September 4, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.

(signed) KUTSCHERA.

12. On September 4, 1941, as a revenge for the murder of Johann HORVAT, 5 hostages were shot "having been found guilty of participating in communist outrages". The shooting was carried out, without any trial, by order of KUTSCHERA.

The following is the translation of a Proclamation issued by KUTSCHERA on this occasion:

On September 2, Ivan HORVAT from KOROSK BELA was murdered in his home. As a revenge for this crime, the following were found guilty of participating in

communist outrages, and were shot:

Franz Podgomec, bricklayer, aged 38, from JAVORNIK.
 Albin SAVLI, mechanic, aged 27, from JESENICE.
 Franc FROLICH, hatter, aged 37, from JESENICE.
 Ludvik STRASISAR, factory worker, aged 29, from JESENICE.
 Drago KR GOLNIK, shoemaker's assistant, aged 20, from JAVORNIK.

BLD, September 4, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.
 (signed) KUTSCHERA.

13. On October 17, 1941, 16 hostages were shot at LANCOVO near RADOVLJICA. The following are the facts concerning the case:

On September 3, 1941, the saw-mill of Ing. REBEC near KAMNIK, which supplied the German Army with skis and material, was set on fire and burnt down. On September 11, 1941, the saw-mill at JESENICE belonging to Mr. REKAR was burnt down. The same day KUTSCHERA issued a proclamation calling on all fugitives - the men who escaped to the mountains and forests in order to save their lives and to fight for the liberation of their country - to surrender to the authorities before September 25, otherwise their property would be sequestered and the most severe measures taken against their families. In a second proclamation, issued the same day, KUTSCHERA called upon the population for active assistance in discovering communists, promising them special monetary awards.

On October 9, guerrillas burnt down the saw-mill of Ing. REBEC at LANCOVO near RADOVLJICA and they carried away two Germans, Jakob PACHER and Johann TRESLAUER. KUTSCHERA called on them in a proclamation, dated October 10, to set free the captured Germans, otherwise their families and communists in custody would be executed.

Guerillas called the attention of KUTSCHERA -in a letter- to the fact that they belonged to regular units of the Yugoslav Army, and demanded to be treated in accordance with International Law.

The following are translations of the Proclamations issued by KUTSCHERA mentioned above:

The infamous burning down of the furniture factory REBEC near KAMNIK has brought misery and distress to 450 workmen and their families. Other acts of sabotage by these irresponsible elements has had a similar effect on this country, which could have been spared the terror of war. It is now clearly seen that all these conspiracies only effect the inhabitants of this country.

I will not permit that the peace-loving population in this country should continue to be threatened by these infamous attempts. The strict measures I have announced will bring about a fundamental change. I am, however, aware that followers of these communist elements have associated with them because they have become victims of irresponsible incitement or have fled out of unfounded fright. I will give a last chance to all those, who value their family and their work more than their connection with these criminals, to part with these unscrupulous elements. Every fugitive who registers voluntarily at the nearest police station before September 25 of this year, will not be punished, provided he did not perform any acts of terrorism against persons or things.

All those, however, who, in spite of this order continue to associate with these criminals, can count on the sequestration of his complete fortune and the severest measures against his life and his family.

BLD, September 11, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.
 (signed) KUTSCHERA.

The inhabitants of the occupied territories of Carinthia and Carniola are directed to actively participate in finally putting the communist gangs out of action.

Any observation, even though it may seem unimportant, can lead to the seizure of such rebels, and should be reported immediately to the nearest police station.

Every inhabitant should always bear in mind that possibly he and all his family may suffer terribly as a result of these recent attacks and his terror. A reward of up to 10,000 RM has been decreed for useful information. Reports can also be sent in writing, the name and addresses being given. The reward will be according to the value and result of the information.

BIED, September 11, 1941.

Chief of the Civil Administration.
(signed) KUTSCHERA.

During the night of October 10, 1941, a communist terror group attacked and set on fire the saw-mill of A.G. REBEC in LANCOVO near RADOVLJICA. They took with them as hostages two Germans, namely, Jakob PACHER and Johann PRESLAUER.

The police knew the names of each member of this gang, and a great number of the relatives of these men, who took part in this attack, were immediately arrested.

If the kidnapped German hostages are not set free and report unharmed to the competent authorities by 18.00 hours 4 days after the publication of this announcement, that is on October 15, 1941, suitable reprisals will be taken against the arrested relatives of the members of the gang.

Moreover, all members of the Slovene population who have been arrested as Communists will be executed.

The Commander of the Security Police and the SD.

14. On November 11, 1941, 15 hostages were shot on the pretext that they belonged to communist terrorist bands, which were guilty of terrorist action and of attacking state institutions, German military motor transports, etc." They were executed as a result of the sentence passed by the Special Court at BIED.

In his proclamation of November 13, 1941, issued at BIED, KUTSCHERA announced the names of the hostages who had been executed.

15. On March 10 or 11, 1942, 10 hostages were shot as a revenge for the murder of Maria PETERNEL, a street-hawker, from GORENJA-VAS-TRATA near SKOFJA LOKA.

16. On March 13, 1942, 29 hostages were executed at BEGUNJE as a revenge for the murder of Franc MEZEK from KNAPE, of Frano ZIDOVEN from SLATINA, and of Joza DOLENC from GABERSKA GORA.

17. In April, 1942, 50 hostages were shot at GORENJSKO, as a revenge for the murder of 3 German soldiers and 5 Slovenes: among the latter were -the Mayor of JESENICE, Karol LUKMAN, killed on April 18, and Franc JAMNIK, butcher from KRANJ.

General Information concerning the Shooting of Hostages,
Imprisoned at BEGUNJE

The Germans shot hostages either as the result of sentences passed by the Special Court at BIED, or without any sentences having been passed. In the latter case, hostages were taken from among those persons in prison on the day a crime was committed. The shooting of hostages was carried as a revenge for the activities of Yugoslav guerrillas.

The Special Commission at BIED chose the hostages to be executed. The hostages were named at any time, in front of the prison officials, from the Commission's

list. When they had been identified they were told that they were free to go home and were given their belongings. They were taken out of the prison and put on to lorries and then they were tied up. Some had their legs tied whilst still inside the building and were then thrown on to the lorries. Zugwachtmeister BILLINGER, on one occasion, pushed a hostage so hard that he fell and broke his teeth against the side of the lorry.

Hostages were shot in the surroundings of BEGUNJE by Schutzpolizei from JESENICE.

Hostages had no opportunity to go to Confession or Holy Communion before they were executed; although they begged for a priest, this only resulted in laughter from the German soldiers.

As a typical example of how the Germans shot innocent people, we cite the case of DEBELSER from DRAVOGRAD, who was put in prison because he gave the clenched fist salute, and was executed as a hostage at RANIK.

Death Sentences passed at TRIEST on March 10, 1943

One part of KORUSKA went to Austria on the basis of the false plebiscite of 1920. After the annexation of Austria in 1938, this territory came under the Germans. In order to escape the total mobilisation for Hitler's army and the labour gangs, many Slovenes preferred to take refuge in the mountains. A number of these people were caught by the Germans and taken to Gestapo prisons in KLAGEFURT. The so-called "Volksgerichtshof" (People's Court) at KLAGEFURT, presided over by the former State Secretary, Dr. FREISLER, tried 37 Slovene Carinthians on March 8-10, 1943 and sentenced to death 12 young men and one girl. Others were sentenced to penal servitude. The sentences were not published until the middle of April.

On April 14, 1943, Dr. RAINER, Gauleiter of CARINTHIA, denounced these honest Slovenes at a public meeting at METTICA as bandits and said that they would "pursue and beat them until this ghost has disappeared from CARINTHIA".

II. Torture of Civilians

The prisons at BEGUNJE and ST. VID near IJUBLJANA were notorious for the ill-treatment and torture of the prisoners carried out by subordinate Gestapo men.

Especially prominent among these men was HERICH, from BAVARIA. He was Lagerabteilungsführer at BEGUNJE, and then went to RANIK where he introduced into the prison there inhuman methods of treating the prisoners. Men and women were put together to sleep in the same room, on the bare floor without straw and without blankets. One woman spent six weeks in prison in such conditions and was unable to wash or change her clothes. A brother of Dr. SARAC was hit so hard on the head that the drum of one of his ears was broken.

Wachmeister KEMTIA introduced gymnastics for the purpose of torturing the prisoners. At any time of the day or night, they had to do such things as walking on their knees or elbows in the courtyard. Prisoners were obliged to move along in this way until they fainted from pain and exhaustion, their flesh torn and bleeding.

At BEGUNJE, some prisoners were punished by being put in a "bunker", as the special cells were called, under particularly hard conditions. The CTOC station master was shut up for 6 weeks in such a "bunker" and during that time was given only half the normal rations.

At ST. VID, young Volksdeutsche from KOCNJE took and especially prominent

part in the torturing of prisoners and saw in the merciless beating of old people the German code of honour. One method of torturing the prisoners was to force them to crawl on their hands around the square until they fell fainting from tiredness and exhaustion.

III. Destruction of Inhabited Places

The burning down and razing to the ground of villages is a German invention. Their method consisted in the razing to the ground of villages, after having looted them, killing the male inhabitants on the spot, and deporting the women and children.

The following places were entirely razed to the ground, the male population being shot, and the women and children deported:

DRAGOSE near BLED, RASICA near LJUBLJANA, RANJA near RANJA, GRUBOKO, CRNA pri KANJKU, GOED pri RANJKU, GRADICE pri RANJKU (54 houses, all male inhabitants burned locked up in a barn), KOKRA, JONICA, LUKOVICA, LAZE ob SAVI, PODRIBELJE, LESCE near BLED, LAFOICE, and SIVUDE.

All together 16 villages comprising 1,451 farms or inhabited houses. This represents but a small number of the villages razed to the ground, as we have not yet got the full particulars from SLOVENIA.

On September 18, 1941, Yugoslav guerrillas attacked a car in which were 2 engineers and 4 officers, who were all killed, near RASICA near SMARNA GORA. Two days later the Germans set the village of RASICA on fire and took off the inhabitants to ST. VID from where they were deported to SERBIA. This was done as a revenge for the killing of the above mentioned Germans by the guerrillas who fled to the mountains. (See attached photograph of the burning of RASICA).

The following particulars are available concerning the destruction of the village of DRAGOSE, one of the most beautiful Slovene villages on the JELAVICA mountainside, above BELSKA POLINA. DRAGOSE was situated at 22 km. from SLOVJA LOKA and had 444 inhabitants and 81 houses. In the village were a Sokol Institute and an Educational Institute. The houses were burned down, including the church with four gold baroque altars of 1658, which were the most beautiful examples of such art in SLOVENIA. On December 31, 1942, the partisans were forced to withdraw from CRNI VRH and St. GOBLET to DRAGOSE. So, the Germans, on January 9, 1943 opened fire on three sides of the village of DRAGOSE. On the morning of January 11, the Germans entered the village and shot all males over the age of 12, 13 of them in all. They imprisoned the women and children. When the Germans took the other part of the village, they shot in the church all males over the age 12, 40 of them. Everyone fled however they could - even children without clothes. So, later 3 children under 10 years of age were found frozen to death on the mountain side. The partisans withdrew over the JELAVICA mountain to another region, and as a revenge, the Germans completely destroyed this village.

IV. Deportation of Civilians

The Germans began at once after the invasion of SLOVENIA on April 10, 1941 to arrest Slovenes. The German Nazis' plan was to deport Slovenes from their country and to put German settlers in their houses and farms. The Slovenes were deported to SERBIA, BOSNIA, ROMANIA and Germany. So, a large number of Slovenes were deported from the districts of GRANJ, SLOVJA LOKA, MITLJA, SADOVJICA, RANJK and ST. DRAVCO AD. By July 1942, the number of those deported had already risen to about 2,500 persons.

On May 1, 1941, the Germans carried out the first of the mass arrests of the Slovenes so as to facilitate the quick Germanisation of the rest of the population on the basis of the erroneous theory of "dormant German blood in the veins of the Slovenes who were only Slovene-ised by their school-teachers and priests". So, they arrested mostly the priests, even those over 60,

The German introduced the same system of deporting the Slovene population in the east of GERMANY which belonged to Austria, i.e. Germany, according to the Treaty of Versailles of 1920. After World War I, a commission of GERMANY in 1938, the deportation of the Slovenes started with a new impetus. In 1941, the entire Slovene intelligentsia and all the clergy were deported from the

From the KAROLINEN district, 650 people were taken from the camp. The first group left for the ADOLF HITLER camp on July 6, 1941 for the ADOLF HITLER (S. 101).

At the ADOLF HITLER camp, the people awaiting deportation had to appear before the commission. By the first they were examined physically and their belongings inspected, lists of tobacco, coffee, soap and money being taken away. In fact, the examination was to be strictly supervised by the other Germans to be deported. In fact, the members of the commission kept everything for themselves, except the money which was sent to the second commission in an envelope. This commission identified everyone and recorded the value of all their belongings. Every adult was given 25 Reich marks and the rest of the money was kept by the commission. The third commission asked for the nationality and certain concerning former public activities of each person and divided them into two categories: "Aryan" and "Unclean". Those in the "Aryan" category were definitely marked down for deportation. Those in the "Unclean" (not aryan) category still had a chance of returning.

The deportations took place as follows: at all hours of the day, German police arrived with buses and lorries to take away those who were to be deported. They were given half an hour to two hours to gather together their most essential belongings. Adults were allowed to take 1 out of 100 Reich marks with them, children 60 Reich marks. The deportations took place as follows: at all hours of the day, German police arrived with buses and lorries to take away those who were to be deported. They were given half an hour to two hours to gather together their most essential belongings. Adults were allowed to take 1 out of 100 Reich marks with them, children 60 Reich marks. The deportations took place as follows: at all hours of the day, German police arrived with buses and lorries to take away those who were to be deported. They were given half an hour to two hours to gather together their most essential belongings. Adults were allowed to take 1 out of 100 Reich marks with them, children 60 Reich marks. The deportations took place as follows: at all hours of the day, German police arrived with buses and lorries to take away those who were to be deported. They were given half an hour to two hours to gather together their most essential belongings. Adults were allowed to take 1 out of 100 Reich marks with them, children 60 Reich marks.

Group 1. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp. The last two groups were destined from the first to be deported. All those who at the time of this census were imprisoned, automatically came under

Group 2. The remainder of the population.

Group 3. Slovenes interested in public activities who had never been in German hands and had never taken part in public life.

Group 4. Some VOJEDUPELJE who had been active in Yugoslavia; Slovenes who had never shown anti-German sentiments; Slovenes who were born-Germans.

Group 5. VOJEDUPELJE and some VOJEDUPELJE.

Group 6. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 7. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 8. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 9. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 10. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 11. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 12. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 13. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 14. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 15. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 16. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 17. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

Group 18. German from the ADOLF HITLER camp.

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country, thrown into concentration camps, interned or confined. The worst persecution of the Slovenes in CARINTHIA started in April, 1941, when mass deportations of the peasant families were begun, and about 2,000 families were sent to various camps in Germany. Men and boys from the age of 16 upwards were mobilized for military service and factory work, the women were mobilized for domestic work. In consequence of bad food-conditions in the above mentioned camps, the death-rate was fairly high, especially among the old people. All the property of these deported persons was confiscated, no indemnity being given, and distributed among the new German settlers. In this way about 10,000 nationally-minded Slovenes of CARINTHIA were deprived of their all and deported to Germany.

General Policy of RUTSCHNER and RAINER

The basic policy of the Nazi rulers in the occupied regions of CARINTHIA and CARNIOLA could be seen from their declarations, proclamations, decrees, etc.

1. On April 14, 1941, Dr. RAINER, Gauleiter of CARINTHIA, denounced these honest Slovenes at a public meeting at LUSICE as bandits and said:

"Sie können versichert sein, dass kein Bandit seinem Schicksal entgehen wird. Wir werden sie hetzen und schlagen, bis der Spuk aus dem Lande KARNIEN verschwunden ist". (You may rest assured that no bandit (Slovene) will escape his fate. We shall pursue and beat them until this ghost has disappeared from CARINTHIA.

2. On April 24, 1941, RUTSCHNER issued a decree ordering the confiscation of all movable and immovable property inimical to the people and the State. It was published in the "Verordnungs- und Amtsblatt des Chefs der Zivilverwaltung für die besetzten Gebiete KÄRNTEN und NÄRNS", No: 5 of May 7, 1941. This decree was amended by the decree of May 8, 1941, published in the same paper, paragraph 1 of which read as follows: "It shall be established by a special decision what is considered to be property inimical to the people and the State." It is clear from this that RUTSCHNER's policy was to take away from the nationally-minded Slovene population all their property in order to germanize the territory. The Chief of the Civil Administration, as laid down in paragraph 5, decreed the confiscation of the property, and gave instructions concerning the execution of this order and decided to whom it should be given. In paragraph 6, the death penalty was even decreed for those who purposely or through negligence prevented the confiscation and removal of such property.

3. RAINER, in the same official paper, No: 16 of August 20, 1941, published a decree ordering the germanization of Slovene Christian names and the writing and pronouncing of Slovene family names, in the occupied region, in the German manner. This decree was issued at KLAGENFURT on August 13, 1941. Paragraph 1 laid down that the use of Slovene Christian names (Vornamen), either in speech or in writing, was prohibited. The corresponding German names were to be used instead.

In an addendum to this decree was a list of those German names with which the Slovene names had to be replaced. For example, Bogomir, Bogo, Bazo, had to be replaced with Gottfried, and Bogoljub with Sheppil, etc.

Paragraph 2 laid down that Slovene family names (Familiennamen) must only be pronounced or written in such a way as to conform with German usage. So, in a list of names, it was indicated, for example, that the Slovene family name TRIGAR should be written and pronounced TRIGGER; STAVA became STUCKAULT; SINDJA - SINDIA; PUSPAN - PUSCHENOM, etc.

Changes in Christian and family names as to be inscribed in the official registers, in accordance with paragraph 5.

It can be seen from these few examples that the German policy in the occupied parts of CARINTHIA and how they carried out the germanization of that country.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

The evidence against RUFFNERA, RALIN and the others was collected on the spot by the Slovene underground organization SV. VASILJE SVETA. The guilt of Franz RUFFNERA, RALIN and others and their criminal responsibility for the mass destruction of the Slovene people are established by the proclamations they issued to the people, copies of which are annexed to this charge, as well as photostatic copies of some of their original proclamations concerning the shooting of hostages.

All the evidence is authentic and it is quite sufficient.

Notes on the Case

- (a) There is no doubt that RUFFNERA and RALIN gave the orders for the commission of the crimes described above on their own initiative.

As regards the other accused, although they carried out superior orders, they could, in view of their positions, have used their influence to prevent the execution of these orders or at any rate to lessen the practical effect of the orders.

- (b) Most probably the above-mentioned war criminals will defend themselves in the same way as they tried to justify their crimes to the Slovene population, namely by declaring that rebels, arms, ammunition and other war material were hidden in the houses and villages that were burnt down. Nevertheless, since they have partly confessed in public that they killed innocent people and hostages, and that they wantonly destroyed their property, their defence will be invalidated.
- (c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

953/Y/G/18

0386

1. DOSSE
2. THIEL, Dr.
3. Officers, N.C.Os + men

Submitted Decision of Committee I

27.6.45 1+2 A
 3 C } B - NOT CHECKED

953/Y/G/18

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0367

953/Y/G/18

23rd June 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/18

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -DOSSE, Kreiskommandant in VALJEVO (F.368)
2. -Dr. THIEL, der Abgeordnete des Kreiskommandanten VALJEVO (F.369)
3. -Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the German units which took part in the perpetration of the crimes described below. (Their identity has not yet been established).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-1942 and 1943: in VALJEVO, ZVIZDARA (Serbia)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- 1. Murder, massacres, -systematic terrorism.
- XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violations of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above accused played the most prominent parts in the revenge taken by the Germans on the innocent population of occupied Yugoslav territory. In 1942, dozens of villages were destroyed in the district of VALJEVO. In August 1943, 21 civilians were killed in the villages of ZVIZDARA, one person wounded and one house burnt down.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State Commission:

R. Zimlone

June 21, 1945

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1942, German armed units carried out reprisals against the innocent population of VALJEVO district. These reprisals were undertaken because of the armed resistance of the National Liberation Army and of the acts of sabotage that had taken place.

These reprisals took the form of the systematic destruction of the district. Dozens of villages, including: GRABOVICI, DIVCI, JOVANJE, PETNICA, SUSOK, PALJNVA, RADLJEVO, GRABOVAC, were either completely or partly burned down, or destroyed by artillery fire.

On August 28, 1943, a German punitive expedition surrounded the villages of ZVIZDARE and VRELO. During this operation, they killed Ljubinka VASIC (16 years old) and badly wounded Draginja LAZAREVIC, aged 30 years old.

After they entered the village, they surrounded the house of Dragutin KRUJEVIC and killed all the inhabitants -20 persons, including babies, children, old men and women. Among the victims who were massacred were Dragutin KRNJEVIC, his wife, son, daughter -in-law and 2 grandsons, aged 2, and the entire families of Aleksandar KUJIC and Pera KOVAC, including 4 children from 9 to 16 years old. The victims were killed in the granary which was then set on fire.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The evidence consists of documents of the quisling Serbian Government of General NEDIC, which contain full proof of the crimes described above.

1. Reports from the regional police H.Q., No: 160 of February 15, 1943, and No: 1481 of May 7, 1942.
2. Reports of the Chief of the Security Force, No: 9226 of September 4, 1943 and No: 9341 of September 9, 1943.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

954/Y/G/19

0371

VIBERREITHER, Sigfried, Dr. and 30 others.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

27.6.45 All A B CARDS CHECKED ✓

11.7.45 WITTEICH A

1 SEP 1945 Newnames A *glw*

16 OCT 1946 Addendum III: A for confiscation of property *glw* CARDS CHECKED LIST 44

6 FEB 1947 Addendum IV :- adjourn.

Addendum V :- A for attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory *B*

Addendum VI :- adjourn

9 JAN 1948 Addendum VII LIST 63

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53

954/Y/G/19

VII Addendum to the Yugoslav Charge R/N/19 - 954/Y/G/19

Dr. MUELLER-SCHOLTES, Oberregierungsrat, Verbindungsmann between the Reichsminister of the Interior, Dr. FRICK, and the Chief of Civil Administration of Lower Styria, during the occupation.

F.24554.

With reference to the charge against Dr. Siegfried UBERREITHER, the Chief of Civil Administration and the Reichstatthalter and the Beauftragter des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums in the occupied province of Lower Styria, it has been established that in the crimes for which Dr. UBERREITHER is responsible, an important part was played by Dr. MUELLER-SCHOLTES, the Verbindungsmann between the Reichsminister of the Interior, Dr. FRICK, and the Chief of Civil Administration in Lower Styria, Dr. UBERREITHER.

By his high official position, Dr. MUELLER-SCHOLTES was a factor to approve or to reject the measures taken by Dr. UBERREITHER against the Slovenes of Lower Styria, and to propose measures directed against the Slovenes to the Reichsminister, Dr. FRICK, for approval.

On May 30th, 1941, Dr. MUELLER-SCHOLTES submitted to the Reichsminister, Dr. FRICK, a 35 page report on Lower Styria, in which he emphasized the Fuehrer's order that "Lower Styria must become German again", and added that all measures for the achieving of this aim had already been taken. From this report it emerges that he organized, hand in hand with the Political Commissars and the Gestapo and the SD authorities of the district of MARBURG (Maribor), PETTAU (Ptuj), CILLI (Celje), RANN (Brežice) etc., the arrests and deportation of the Slovene population, especially the intelligentsia and the "hostile Catholic priests", and the confiscation of their property and of the property of various Slovene institutions including banks, for he reports in detail how far these measures concerning the deportation ("Evakuierung") forseen in four waves have already been carried out and which are still to follow. Finally he outlines the plan for the settlement of the "best Volksdeutsche Menschenmaterial" in Lower Styria cleaned of the Slovenes "in order to build up a good defensive wall in this vital frontier of the Reich".

From this report alone, as well as from a number of others, it is clear that Dr. MUELLER-SCHOLTES was, in view of his high official position, one of the main initiators, organisers and instigators of the crimes committed against the population of Lower Styria, as enumerated in the charge against Dr. Siegfried UBERREITHER.

Evidence : The Report by MUELLER-SCHOLTES of May 30, 1941, and numerous other documents as quoted in the charge against Dr. S. UBERREITHER. (Dos.Nos.5014 and 324, and Inv. No.16495).

Transmitted by YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

Ant. Ljuncic
31st December, 1947.

M. Zimonjic

0373

?



OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA
ON THE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

195, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.7.
KEN. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 3400

P. No.1314

2nd September, 1947

To : The Secretary-General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
London, W.1.

For the information of the Commission,
I wish to advise you of the following:-

SEPTSCHNIG, on the United Nations War Crimes Commission
List No.13, serial No.933. The correct spelling
of this man's name is SEPTESCHNIG, and his
Christian name is Erwin.



M. S. Zimonjic
(Milivoje S. Zimonjic)

Card checked

*Mr. Zimonjic
has been seen by
the War Crimes
Commission*



Dr. J. J. ... 0374 *15 June*

**OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA
ON THE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

195, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.7.
KEN. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ 3400

P. No. 749

17th June, 1947.

To : The Secretary-General,
The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

For the information of the Commission, I wish to
advise you of the following :-

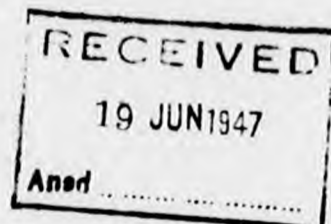
HARTINGER, J. Charge No. 954/Y/G/19. List No. 13.
Serial No. 876.

It has been established that this man is Ferdo HARTINGER,
and not J. HARTINGER, and it will be appreciated if the Commission's
records can be altered accordingly.

M. S. Limonjic

Checked

C. M. J.



31 JAN 1947

VI ADDENDUM to the Yugoslav Charge
against German War Criminals

R/N/19 954/Y/G/19

Christian name is SEPP.

SEPP KOEGLNIK was born on 2nd April, 1903.

After the creation of the Steirische Heimatbund, there was organised within it a compulsory military organisation, namely the Wehrmannschaft. Its chief was Franz BLASH. The Wehrmannschaft was divided in Standarte, whose chief was the Standartenfuehrer. SEPP KOEGLNIK was a Standartenfuehrer in the town of Maribor. In September, 1941, all Slovene males from 18 to 50 years of age were called to the Wehrmannschaft.

STEINDL told all the Wehrmannschaftsfuehrer that Hitler's order for them was to "Machen Sie mir dieses Land (Lower Styria), Deutsch". KOEGLNIK thus took part in the compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the Slovenes from the occupied territory.

By an order of July 2nd, 1942, Steindl decided that the Wehrmannschaft was to take part in fighting partisans. So these men fought against partisans in Slovenia and committed numerous crimes also against the peaceful population. Many innocent people were killed and villages burned down, under pretext that they had helped partisans. Others were taken to the concentration camps and their property confiscated. They did not respect the wounded soldiers and a wounded partisan was shot by a member of the Wehrmannschaft.

SEPP KOEGLNIK was an editor of the "Untersteirischer Kalender" published by the "Steirische Heimatbund", whose aim was the denationalisation of Sloven population and its germanisation.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. *MR. Zimanyi*

24th January, 1947.

0376

31 JAN 1947

V ADDENDUM to the Yugoslav Charge
against German War Criminals

R/N 19

Christian name is JOSIP.

Dr. JOSIP PAFESCH was born in 1893 at Maribor.

The Germans made numerous decisions for the denationalisation of the Slovene population. They ordered the compulsory use of the German language in offices, schools and private conversation. They organised courses for the German language. They ordered names in the streets of shops to be written in German only.

In order to carry out the denationalisation of Slovenia (Lower Styria), as it appears from the "Lage und Tätigkeitsbericht, elaborated by Dr. Mueller-Scholtes, Political Commissioner, nearly all Slovene intelligentsia was deported, and about 1000 German teachers were brought from Austria to Lower Styria in order to introduce the German language in the schools and the Germans planned to replace Slovene doctors by Germans.

All Slovene literature was confiscated. Slovene civil servants and teachers were dismissed and an action took place for the transfer of all Slovene railwaymen to Germany.

Slovenes were forced to learn German, as the knowledge of German meant their belonging to Lower Styria.

Dr. PAFESCH was nominated on May 7th, 1941, as Commissar for the development of culture by Dr. Sigfried Ueberreither.

So PAFESCH is responsible for all denationalisation activities in Lower Styria, as he gave orders to schools, libraries etc.

There were over 500 Slovene schools before the German occupation. The Germans shut them all in April, 1941 and opened German schools with the aim of germanising the Slovene youth. The Germans pointed out the superiority of the German race, the greatness of the German Reich and of the Fuehrer and educated the young Slovenes in the Nazi spirit. On October 20th, 1942, a director of the Gymnasium at Maribor ordered all boys to belong to the German youth or the Steirischer Heimatbund.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

Dr. Zindovic

24th January, 1947

0377

31 JAN 1947

IV ADDENDUM to the Yugoslav Charge
against German War Criminals.

R/N/ 19 954/Y/G/19

Maks HRUBY was "Gauschatzmeister for Styria, Stillhaltekommissar with Dr. UEBERREITHER, Chief of Civil Administration in Lower Styria, a Controller of the "Steierischer Heimatbund".

He helped Dr. Sigfried UEBERREITHER and Franc STEINDL in the denationalisation of Lower Styria. The Germans forbade the work of all kinds of societies in Lower Styria. Dr. UEBERREITHER by the same order, authorised Maks HRUBY to disband all societies and organisations and to dispose of their property. HRUBY was a Commissar for all societies and organisations and disbanded all societies, political and national, and all Sovene Educational, Welfare and other societies in Lower Styria. All their property was confiscated.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

Dr. Zivkovic

24th January, 1947.

0378

9 OCT 1946

III ADDENDUM TO CHARGE R/N/19-954/Y/G/19.

Richard HAEUSLER (F 14495) was from the beginning of German occupation of Lower Styria, deputy-chief of the main Vth department of the Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in Marburg and during the last six months he was chief of the same department and took part in the criminal confiscation of property of the Slovene people as described in charge R/N/19, page 5. The V. department was for the financing and administration of properties confiscated in Lower Styria. Up to March 15th, 1943, alone, according to incomplete data of the Germans, 1862 peasant estates were confiscated and this rose to 23,000 hektar of the richest earth from the Slovene population of this district.

In the town of Maribor, 339 hektars were confiscated and 110 industrial plants and 700 commercial businesses in Lower Styria were confiscated.

In the autumn and winter of 1942, 34,000 people were deported from Brezice to camps and war industries in Silesia and Germany and their estates of 69,000 hektars confiscated; their homes were occupied by Germans from Kocevje.

L.M.

Submitted by: Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zivkovic

9th October 1946.

II Addendum to Yugoslav Charge R/N/19 - 954/Y/G/19.

To Charge R/N/19 against Dr. Siegfried UIBERREITHER and others, No. III - Deportation, on page 4, should be added the names of the following criminals:-

1. HUMMITSCH, SS Hauptsturmführer, Stabschef der Umsiedlungsverwaltung beim Chef der Zivilverwaltung Untersteiermark, at MARIBOR.F.2598.
2. FERRANT, Major, at Maribor. (F.2611)
3. Dr. Harold TURNER, Staatsrat, Chef der Militärverwaltung beim Militärbefehlshaber in Serbien, at Belgrade. (F.2600)
4. Dr. WEINMANN, SS Sturmbannführer in charge of deportation at Belgrade. (F.2624)
5. Dr. Fuchs, SS Sturmabteilungsführer, with the police in Belgrade. Charged in /R/N/4 - 321/Y/G/4 and placed on List A. (F.966/I)
6. KIESEL, with the Military Command of Serbia in Belgrade. (F.2603)
7. Franz NEUHAUSEN, National-Sozialist Fliegerkorps Gruppenführer, Generalbevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft in Serbien. (F.959/II)
8. R.V. MOSCHNER, Professor. (F.2612)
9. Von SCHLICHTING, Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat, Feldkommandantur G 10, Smederevo. (F.2613)
10. Glaise von HORSTENAU, Generalmajor, Deutscher General in Zagreb. (F.2615)
11. HÖFNER, Hauptmann, Verbindungsoffizier des Transportchefs beim Deutschen General, in Zagreb.F.2608.
12. Dr. BENZLER, German Minister in Zagreb. (F.2614)
13. Von TROLL, Counsellor of the German Legation in Zagreb. (F.2601)
14. KÜHN, Legationsrat bei der Deutschen Gesandtschaft in Zagreb, für Polizeiangelegenheiten. (F.2604)
15. Dr. WESEMEIER, at the German Legation in Zagreb. (F.2602)
16. REQUARD, Standartenführer at the German Legation in Zagreb. (F.2605)
17. Dr. KRAINER, Expert at the German Legation in Zagreb. (F.2607)
18. URBANTKE, SS Untersturmführer at Zagreb. (F.2609)
19. BEISNER, SS Sturmbannführer, Verbindungsführer des Militärbefehlshabers bei der Deutschen Gesandtschaft in Zagreb. (F.2625)
20. Robert PATZELT, Chief Inspector of the State Railways at Zagreb. (F.2606)

1. A conference was held at the German Legation on the 4th June 1941, at Zagreb, between the representatives of Germany and of the Croat Ustasi State. The scope of this conference was to find ways and means of mass deportations of Slovenes to Croatia and Serbia in accordance with the orders of Hitler and of the German government. At this conference a plan of deportation was drawn up for the deportation of Yugoslav citizens whereby 7,174 Slovenes were deported to Serbia, 12,000 Slovenes to Croatia and 12,525 Serbs from Croatia to Serbia. The deportees were deprived of all their possessions except for some personal belongings and about £2 which they were allowed to carry with them.

The following were present at this conference:-

Dr. Uiberreiter, Chef der Zivilverwaltung für Kärnten
(charged in R/N/19 and placed on List A.)

Dr. Carstanjen, Nationalpolitischer Referent beim Chef der
Zivilverwaltung Untersteiermark. (charged
in R/N/19 and placed on List A.)

Dr. Glaser, SS Hauptsturmführer, Stabsschef der Umsiedlungs-
verwaltung beim Chef der Zivilverwaltung Kärnten
(charged in R/N/17 and placed on List A.)

Glaise von Horstenau.

Dr. Benzler.

Kahn

Dr. Wesemeier

Requard

Dr. Krainer

Robert Patzelt

Dr. Turner

Dr. Fuchs

Neuhausen

Von Troll

Hummitsch

Dr. Weinmann

Kiesel.

All the above-mentioned individuals are guilty of elaborating a definite plan for the deportation of Slovenes from the regions occupied by Germany to Croatia and Serbia.

2. On the afternoon of the same day, the 4th July 1941, a conference of technical experts was held at the office of Captain Höfner in Zagreb. At this conference details were arranged concerning the transport of the deported Yugoslav citizens in execution of the plan which had been adopted at the conference at the German Legation. Among those present at the meeting were Captain Höfner, Dr. Seidel SS Hauptsturmführer, Umsiedlungstab beim Chef der Zivilverwaltung für Untersteiermark at Maribor (already charged in R/N/19 and placed on List A) Urbantke and von Troll Counsellor of the Legation who directed the meeting of the experts. These men are responsible for carrying out the plan established for the deportation of the Yugoslav population and the looting of their possessions.

3. At the conference held at the German Legation in Zagreb, Dr. Weinmann was appointed to be in contact with Beisner, with the duty of controlling and carrying out the deportation. Weinmann was a commissioner for the deportation with the German Military Commandant in Serbia. His duty was to meet at Zemun (near Belgrade) those trains arriving from Croatia loaded with deportees and to verify their numbers and transport them to Belgrade.

At the same conference Beisner was appointed liaison officer with Dr. Weinmann and he supervised the carrying out of the plan of deportation and controlled its execution.

Hummitsch, as chief of staff of the service for deportation in Maribor took an active part in the conference and in the carrying out of the deportation of Slovenes from this region of Slovenia.

Hofner participated in the conference as a transport expert and he handled the service of transportation of deportees.

Generalmajor von ^{GLANSE}Horstenu, as the competent military commandant in Zagreb, ordered the carrying out of the plan of deportation.

Kiesel also participated in the execution of the deportation plan.

Von Schlichting, who was at the Feldkommandantur at Smederevo (Serbia) sent a document to the chief of the local Serbian administration on the 15th May 1941 in which he transmitted the order of deportation of 260,000 Slovenes to Serbia and asked for a report on the possibility of settling these people in Serbia. In so doing he collaborated in the deportation of the Yugoslav people.

Professor Moschner published an article in the "Donauzeitung" of the 16th May 1942, under the title of "Carinthia has become Larger", based on falsehoods, in which he purported to prove that the population of Slovenia was of German origin and to justify the Germans in their policy of Germanising and destroying the Slovene people. He also encouraged the German occupation authorities to continue on this course.

Transmitted by: THE JUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

Dr R. Zorn
4th September, 1945.

L.M.

ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE NO. E/N/19954/Y/G/19.

Franz WITTRICH, Reichsbahneninspektor from Klindorf 18, Celje, was given, by the special decree of SEFTSCHNIG, chief of the German Service for the consolidation of German Volkstum in Lower Styria, a house and grounds belonging to Dr. Milko and Berta HRASOVEC, at Josefiberg 35, Celje, Slovenia.

Dr. Milko HRASOVEC was deprived of this property on the grounds of UBERREITHNER's decree authorising the confiscation of property belonging to Slovenes.

Franz WITTRICH was an accomplice in this spoliation of a legitimate property owner and derived a direct advantage from his criminal act.

Transmitted by the JUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Laz Markov

5th July, 1945.

L.M.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0383

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

954/Y/G/19

23rd June 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/19 *

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

See Enclosed Documents

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zivkovic

June 22, 1945.

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, his Rank and Unit or Official Position

1. -Dr. Sigfried UBERREITHER, Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter in der STEIERMARK, Chef der Zivilverwaltung in der Untersteiermark, in GRAZ. (F. 1381)
2. -Franz STEINDL, Gaustatthalter, Gau Steiermark, und Bundesführer des Steierischen Heimatsbundes. (F. 1384).
3. -Dr. Otto MULLER-BACCUS, SS Oberführer, technical collaborator of UBERREITHER.
4. -Otto LURKER, Kommandeur des Sicherheits-Dienstes "S.D." SS Standartenführer, Chief of Gestapo H.Q. in MARIBOR.
5. -Dr. SWOBODA, at Gestapo H.Q. in MARIBOR, henchman of LURKER.
6. -Dr. SCHNEIDER, at Gestapo H.Q. in MARIBOR, henchman of LURKER.
7. -Dr. MACHULE, at Gestapo H.Q. in MARIBOR, henchman of LURKER.
8. -MACH, SS Oberführer, at Gestapo H.Q. in MARIBOR, henchman of LURKER.
9. -Dr. Fritz MAUS, Landrat, Gau Steiermark, and Oberbürgermeister of MARIBOR.
10. -Dr. Helmut H. CARSTEN, Chef des Amtes Bevölkerungspolitik für die Untersteiermark.
11. -Johann BARON, protestant clergyman, Volksgruppenführer für MARIBOR. (F. 1385)
12. -HUBBIG, Major, Governor of concentration camp and prison located Meljsak military barracks in MARIBOR.
13. -ARMBRUSTER, Governor of prison and concentration camp at CELJE.
14. -SKOBERLE, Governor of prison and concentration camp at CELJE.
15. -Dr. Gerhard PERICH, Polizeibevollmächtigter in MARIBOR.
16. -ROZMAN, SS Oberscharführer in MARIBOR.
17. -Dr. VANOSCHNIG, attached to UBERREITHER's H.Q.
18. -Dr. Franz SEIDL, attached to UBERREITHER's H.Q.
19. -Gebrüder WILFLOT, members of Kulturbund at MARIBOR.
20. -Gebrüder LOTZ, members of Kulturbund at MARIBOR.
21. -Dr. Leon von BEZAKI, lawyer, member of Kulturbund at MARIBOR.
22. -F. FRANZ, member of Kulturbund at MARIBOR.
23. -AUMGARTEN, director of the "Marburger Zeitung", member of Kulturbund in MARIBOR.
24. -J. HARTINGER, member of Kulturbund in MARIBOR.
25. -ACHNER, Volksdeutsche Front KROVJAK, member of Kulturbund in MARIBOR.
26. -LOSTUN, Camp Commandant in MARIBOR.

27. -KELLER, Camp Commandant in MARIBOR.
28. -SEFTSCHNIG, leiter der Dienststelle in MARIBOR.
29. -TRIMMEL, Ortgruppenfuehrer in GOLLDORF, district of PTUJ.
30. -KREISSER, Gendarmerie Hauptwachmeister, Ortgruppenfuehrer in Golldorf, district of TUJ.
31. -ROSNER, General, Senior SS and Police Chief in LJUBLJANA in 1944.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime

1. -Between April 1941 and May 1943 in "Sud-Steiermark" -a part of SLOVENIA annexed by Germany.
2. -In 1943 and 1944 in LJUBLJANA.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List

- I. Murder and massacres -Systematic terrorism.
- II. Putting hostages to death.
- III. Torture of civilians.
- VII. Deportation of civilians.
- XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- XIV. Confiscation of property.
- XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property
- XX. Wanton destruction of religious monuments.

-Violations of Articles 23 (g), 46, 50 and 56, Hague Regulations, 1907, of Chapter III, in general, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

SLOVENIA under the German occupation in 1941 was divided into two parts -one called Gau UNTERSTEIERMARK, with the headquarters of the Gauleiter, UIBERREITHER, in GRAZ, and the other called "Gau OBERKRAIN, the Gauleiter of which, Franz KUTSCHERA, had his residence in KLAGENFURT.

HITLER gave orders on April 26, 1941 to UIBERREITHER in MARIBOR, to make Lower Styria German country again, Dr. UIBERREITHER was directly subordinate to HITLER, as a result of a decree by HITLER to this effect.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Following upon the occupation of the part of SLOVENIA called GOUVERNEMENT STAIRMARK, the above mentioned criminals were responsible for the putting to death of more than 1,000 Slovenes -hostages in "Gau STAIRMARK", as the Germans called it, in the period from April 1941 to May 1943.

At the beginning of the occupation, they deported about 15,000 Slovenes, after having tortured and ill-treated them in the prisons, and taken everything they possessed -whether movable or immovable property. In October, November and December, 1941, they forcibly deported another 85,000 Slovenes from the districts of BRZICE, KRASKO and LITIJA, took all their property and gave it to German settlers from BESSARABIA, the Italian TYROL and Germany. They issued an order whereby the property of the Slovenes was confiscated. On the basis of this order, all Slovenes were deprived of their homes, farms and estates.

I. Shooting of Hostages

UIBERWITZER, Franz STRINDL and LURKER and their associates were responsible for the shooting of several thousand people -as hostages. Among these were persons who had been arrested because they had spoken Slovene in the streets. The following are a few examples:

1. On July 30, 1941, 10 Slovenes were shot in the district of KRASKO.

2. In December, 1941, 90 hostages were shot in MARIBOR, among them Bojan ILIC, a student, and COP, an official of the SLOVENSKA BOMBARNA townhall.

3. On February 10 and 18, 1942, 20 hostages were shot in MARIBOR.

4. In March, 1942, 95 hostages were shot in MARIBOR, among them Boris KOENR, born in 1929 and Dr. SPINDLER from JURSTICI near PTUJ, and Brezko KOREN, veterinary surgeon from CELJE. Their families were sent to concentration camps at MATTHAUSEN or DACHAU, after being deprived of all they possessed, even personal jewellery such as rings, earrings, bracelets, etc.

5. On April 3, 1942, 30 hostages were shot, on April 7, 25 hostages, and on April 29, 6 hostages, including BOGACNIK, and industrialist.

6. On June 26, 1942, 65 hostages, including several women, were shot at CELJE.

7. In June, 1942, 50 hostages were shot at Sv. JURJE, as a revenge for the murder of a German, Kreisleiter TRIFAL.

8. In July, 1942, 120 hostages were shot at ROGASKA SLATINA.

II. Compulsory enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of the Occupied Territory.

The Germans forcibly enlisted Slovenes into the German Army, 1914 to 1924 age groups, in 1941 and they continued this practice until the end of the war.

III. Deportation

The Germans set up special commissions composed of members of the Gestapo and Volksdeutsche, local Germans, members of the Kulturbund. The Slovenes were treated like cattle. They were interrogated by these commissions, which were presided over by a young man reputed to be an authority on racial matters.

After this "racial examination", the Commission divided the Slovenes into the following categories.

- O. They could stay in SLOVENIA.
- I. They had to be sent to Germany.
- II. They had to be sent to SERBIA.
- III. They were to be put into concentration camps.

The deportations were carried out by the Gestapo, who fetched out the men and their families at night between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m.

1. Following upon the occupation, the Germans immediately deported about 15,000 Slovenes from STEIERMARK to SERBIA, CROATIA, and that part of SLOVENIA occupied by the Italians. About 3,000 were sent to the ill-famed concentration camps at GRAZ, DACHAU, etc. Both the military and the civil authorities were responsible for that.

2. In October and November, 1941, the mass deportation of the Slovene population from the districts of BREZICE, KRSKO and LITIJA began. By the end of 1941, 85,000 Slovenes had been deported from these three districts alone. 67,000 were sent to Germany and 18,000 to SERBIA. Their homes and farms were given to Germans from Bessarabia and KOCEVJE (Italian-occupied SLOVENIA).

Slovene families sent to Germany were split up. 1. the men were sent to factories and mines. 2. the women used for work in the fields. 3. the children were sent to special camps, so that their parents did not know where they were and lost all contact with them.

3. A typical case of deportation to concentration camps is that of the Slovene patriot Ferdo PINTER, a big merchant from MARIBOR. He was sent, with his family, to DACHAU in 1941. His wife died there. His store was given to one of his assistants, a local German and member of the Kulturbund.

4. August HODZ ET, merchant from MARIBOR, was deported to STUTTGART with his family. His store was given to LACHNER, a German from KOCEVJE.

The members of the local Kulturbund were responsible for the deportation of the Slovenes.

IV. Mass Arrests and Torture of Civilians

1. On the first night of their arrival in SLOVENIA, the Gestapo arrested during the night of April 8/9, 1941, all the prominent Slovenes in RADGONA, LJUTOMAN and other towns and deported them, shorn of all their property, to CROATIA, with the threat that anyone who returned to SLOVENIA would be shot.

In MARIBOR, the first mass arrest of all the prominent citizens, the cream of the public life there, took place during the night of April 10/11, 1941. The Gestapo had precise information concerning everyone. So, professors, doctors, schoolmasters, priests, lawyers, tradesmen, civil servants, and workers, were arrested. From the night of April 15/16, the mass arrests took place in

other towns and villages on an ever-increasing scale. There was no room in the concentration camps and prisons for all these people. They couldn't even stand properly, let alone lie down and rest. They were not allowed to take blankets with them, in spite of the bitterly cold winter.

2. The prisoners were not treated like human beings. The Gestapo threatened them with revolvers. Even the worst criminals were not treated in the way that these Slovene patriots were treated. They had to put up with the laughing of wild bands of members of the Kulturbund (German "Cultural Society") who assembled near the camps and prisons to see the Slovene prisoners, "criminals" as they called them, shouting "Shoot the Slovene dogs, kill them all". The Gestapo treated them like cattle, beating with them with their rifle butts or bayonets, or hitting them with their fists, so that many had their teeth broken, as well as their bones, while their heads swelled up. These cruelties were committed by the younger members of the Gestapo, some of them under 16, Volkadeutsche who had gone to Germany from Yugoslavia to attend various special courses.

3. Father POTOKAR, died a terrible lingering death, because the Gestapo wanted to extort from him the secrets of the confessional. For weeks he was questioned in a cell and subjected to most of the "refinements" of the Gestapo methods. Many times he was chained to an iron bar and beaten until he was unconscious. Eventually he died, a mere mangled skeleton and never was death such a deliverance.

3. There were big camps at CELJE, MARENBURG, PTUJ (GRAD SOREL), LJUTOMER, SKALE near SLOVENGRADEC, RAJFTENBURG. The principal camp was in the MELJSKA Barracks in MARIBOR, which was a transit centre for deportees later moved to RAJFTENBURG. At GRAD SOREL, near PTUJ, "Umschulungslager" were set up for re-educating in the German spirit, Slovenes, whose wives were Germans, so that they could be sent to work in Germany.

4. Several schoolchildren were tortured one night in April, 1941, from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m. in order that the person who burnt a car in the street might be discovered. The blows inflicted on the victims and their screams were heard all over the camp. The next day they were seen covered with blood, limping and unable to move their arms or to sit down, because of the pain. They were set free a week later, when hostages paid the price of the burnt car.

Major HUBBIG, Commandant of the Camp in MARIBOR, and ARMBRUSTER, and SKOBERLE in CELJE were responsible for the ill-treatment and torture of the civilians in their respective camps.

5. The Gestapo and the district civil commissioners were responsible for the ill-treatment and torture of civilians.

V. Confiscation of Property and Looting

1. Gauleiter UEBERREITHNER issued the following decrees, which were published in the local official paper "Verordnungs-und Amtsblatt des Chefs der Zivilverwaltung in der Untersteiermark, Marburg".

1. Decrees of April 21, 1941, May 2, and June 21, 1941, setting up the institution called the "Reich Kommissar's Office for the Consolidation of German Racialism". (Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums in Marburg).

By these decrees, all state and national property was sequestrated, as well as all private property belonging to Slovenes - only Slovenes of German origin were exempt from this order. In this way, 90% of all Slovene property was taken over by the German State.

2. The Gestapo searched all private houses for arms, ammunition

- 6 -

and other "treasonable" articles. During these searches, they took from the Slovene population all valuable, such as gold, silver, jewellery, rings, earrings, money, etc. At LJUTOMIR, for example, they forced the rich Slovenes, under the threat of death, to renounce in writing all right to their property in favour of the Germans. After that, they were deported to CROATIA.

3. All deportees were deprived of all their property, valuables, jewellery, and money, except 500 dinars (less than £2.0.0) which they were each allowed to carry with them.

VI. Destruction of Churches

In May, 1941, Catholic Franciscan monks were forced to participate in the destruction by SS troops of Orthodox churches in MARIBOR and CELJE.

The Catholic church of Sv. A lozjija in MARIBOR was made into a German military store. This church was built in the 18th century and was well-known for its beautiful frescoes and statues. Another church, modern being built in 1940, in the MAGDALENA district of MARIBOR was made into the building of the local German organization.

The Germans took photographs of the Franciscan monks exercising with the spades which they used for the destruction of the Orthodox church in MARIBOR -under a guard of German soldiers.

VII. Destruction of Property

1. The Germans destroyed numerous isolated farms in the KUM mountains and in the district of KRSKO, in revenge for the guerilla activities. When the peasants were ordered to evacuate their homes for transfer to Germany, they burned down their farm buildings, rather than abandon them to the invader.

2. In summer, 1941, as a punishment for the help given by the peasants to the guerillas, a SS detachment surrounded the village of KOKRA near GORENSKO and set all the houses on fire. Everyone trying to escape from the burning houses was killed by machine guns. 600 people died - burnt alive or shot - and not one inhabitant of this village was left alive.

1. Dr. S. UIBERRITZER, bears the chief responsibility for all the crimes described in this charge. He was born in 1908; a lawyer and an official of a health insurance company. Before 1938, he organized an illegal Nazi organization in STYRIA.

On August 16, 1941, he issued an order imposing the death sentence on anyone taking part in guerilla warfare -helping the guerillas, giving them food or lodging, or being in possession of arms and ammunition. People, deported from Lower STYRIA after April 6, 1941, who returned there, were also to be put to death.

UIBERRITZER's closest collaborators were Dr. Helmuth CARSTANJEN, Dr. VANLOSCHEGG, Franz STEINDL, Fritz KNAUS, SS-Fuhrer LUKKER, Dr. Franz SEIDL and Dr. Gerhard PFRIMER. They assisted him in the carrying out of what they called the "Eindeutschungsprozess", the Germanization of Slovene STYRIA, by organizing the mass murder, deportation and torture of the Slovenes.

2. Dr. BEIDL, a young, brutal and inhuman member of the Gestapo, was fervent Nazi partisan and merciless enemy of the Slovene population. He took a prominent part in the deportation and ill-treatment of the Slovenes.
3. LURKER, chief warden in the fortress of Landsberg when HITLER was imprisoned there after the Nazi abortive putsch in 1923, joined HITLER at that time and was richly recompensed, subsequently. As head of the Gestapo in MARIBOR he was responsible for the regime of terror in ~~Lower Styria~~ -killing of hostages, torture of civilians, etc. He used to sign death sentences wholesale, ably seconded by Dr. SWOBODA, Dr. SCHWEIGER, Dr. MACHULE, Obersturmfuehrer MACH, etc.
4. MULLER-MACCIUS, wrote an article entitled "Two years of German Administration" which was published in the "Marburger Zeitung" of November 10, 1943. He was a close collaborator of Dr. UIBERREITHNER and is guilty of having deliberately taken part in the crimes that were committed by UIBERREITHNER.
5. Dr. CARSTANJEN, as Nazi political leader, worked on the Germanization of SLOVENIA, in execution of the "Fuehrer's" order. In an article entitled "Die Sprachenfrage" (The Language Question), published in the "Marburger Zeitung" of April 10, 1943, he disclosed the work he had already done in this connection, having forcibly introduced German in the schools and into the public life -Slovenes who spoke Slovene in the streets were arrested, many of them dying later as hostages.
6. Johann BARON, as leader of the Kulturbund, and the other members of the Kulturbund are guilty of taking part in the deportation, arrests and murders of thousands of Slovenes in STYRIA. They assisted deliberately in the extermination of the Slovenes.
7. General ROENNER, SS and Police Chief in LJUBLJANA in 1941, is guilty of having acted without mercy towards the Slovene patriots, and of all the crimes committed with the ultimate aim of destroying the Slovene people.
8. SEFTSCHNIG was chief of the service which was responsible for dispossessing the Slovene people of their homes, farms, shops, property -handing them over to Germans.

The other criminals are guilty are having taken an active part in the general administration -Gestapo, prisons -the sole object of which was the destruction of the Slovene people.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. The State Commission is in possession of copies of the official news paper in which the decrees issued by Dr. UIBERREITHNER are published. Also of copies of the "Marburger Zeitung" containing articles by UIBERREITHNER, STEINDL and MULLER-MACCIUS on the work done in connection with the Germanization of STYRIA; as well as of reports of the Slovene underground organization "SLOVENSKA ZVEZA".
2. The State Commission is also in possession of a statement made by the witness Franz MAH, born in MARIBOR in 1919. He lived there until 1943, when the Germans sent him to work in REMEN, from where he managed to escape through Denmark to Sweden.
3. An article by Noel Panter, published in the "Daily Telegraph" of August 30, 1944, entitled "Hitler's Extermination Machine at Full Blast in Slovenia -Mass Murder as an Aid to "Germanizing" a People".

4. Evidence of the guilt of General ROSSIGNOL was published in the News Digest, No: 1448 of May 16, 1944, which quoted the local newspaper "Slovenec".

5. Evidence of the guilt of TRIMMEL and KREISSER was published in the News Digest, No: 1409 of March 31, 1944, which quoted the "Marburger Zeitung".

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

955/Y/G/20

0395

PHLEPS, Arthur, and 7 Others.

Submitted Decision of Committee F.

27645 All A B ~~27645~~ MARKED

955/Y/G/20

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0396

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

955/Y/G/20

23rd June 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/20 *

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

See Enclosed Documents

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State Commission:

R. Zimernie

June 22, 1945.

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

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0397



Name of Accused, his Rank and Unit,
or Official Position

1. -Arthur PHLEPS, SS Gruppenfuehrer und Generalleutnant der Waffen SS, und Kommandant V SS -Gebirgsjaegerkorps, Commander of "Prinz Eugen" Division until May, 1943. (F. 290, 20/1)
2. -Carl von CBERKAMP, SS Brigadefuehrer und Generalmajor, Commander of "Prinz Eugen" Division from May, 1943 until November 1943. (F. 361)
3. -KUMM, SS Gruppenfuehrer und Kommandant der SS Gebirgsdivision "Prinz Eugen" ~~Division~~, from November, 1943 onwards. (F. 365)
4. -DI(E)TSCHKE, SS Sturmabannfuehrer des 14. Sturmabannes in der Division "Prinz Eugen". (F. 362)
5. -LACHMANN, SS Standartenfuehrer (or Sturmabannfuehrer) in der Division "Prinz Eugen". (F. 363)
6. -Herbert VOLLMER, SS Sturmabannfuehrer und Kommandant des I Sturmabannes der 13 Standarte der SS Division "Prinz Eugen". (F. 364)
7. -Arthur SCHMIDTROBERT, SS Standartenfuehrer der 14 Standarte der Division "Prinz Eugen". (F. 367)
8. -MAYER, SS Obersturmfuehrer und Adjutant des 14 Sturmabannes der Division "Prinz Eugen". (F. 366)

Note: KUMM has already been charged under R/N/5 and DI(E)TSCHKE under R/N/14, and both have been placed on the list of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime

1941 to 1944: SREM, BOSNIA and DALMATIA.

Number and description of Crime in War
Crimes List

- I. Murder and Massacres.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XVIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
- XIX. Deliberate bombardment of undefended places.
- XXIX. Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war.

References to Relevant Provisions of
International Law

-Violations of Articles 23(g), 25, 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and of the Geneva Convention, 1929.



The above accused, all belonging to the notorious SS "Prinz Eugen" Division, committed the most despicable crimes against the innocent Yugoslav population in SREM, BOSNIA, and DALMATIA. They were responsible for indiscriminate mass massacres, the complete destruction of scores of villages by fire or artillery fire, the pillage of foodstuff, livestock and anything of value - in short, for systematic terrorism, the devastation of the countryside and the extermination of the inhabitants. All these crimes were committed by the members of the "Prinz Eugen" Division during their three years operations in occupied Yugoslavia.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIMES

1. Arthur PHLEPS conscripted all the members of the German minority in the BANAT and organized them into the SS "Prinz Eugen" Division, which he commanded until May, 1943. After that date, he became Commander of the V SS Gebirgsjaegerkorps, with H.Q. in SARAJEVO, having under his command the "Prinz Eugen" and "Teufelsdivision" Divisions, and another SS Division composed of local Moslems. The command of the "Prinz Eugen" Division was taken over by Carl von OBERKAMP from May, 1943 until November, 1943, and from November 1943 onwards by KUMM.

General PHLEPS issued orders concerning and was the organizer of all the crimes committed by the units under his command. On his instructions and authorization, his subordinate commanders issued similar criminal orders to their units, including orders for the shooting of wounded prisoners of war, the massacre of civilians, etc. That such orders were carried out has been confirmed by the testimony of numerous witnesses, among them Dr. Eugen STUMPF and Kristof TANIGER, whose statements have been obtained and verified by the Yugoslav State Commission. The following are some of the crimes committed by the accused and the troops under their command:

- a) The inhabitants of SUTJESKA were massacred upon orders from Colonel SCHMIDTHUBERT and DI(ETTSCHKE, several of them being shot by Lieutenant BAYER personally.
- b) In PIVA, a teacher, his wife and newly-born baby, and 12 other members of his family were killed upon the order of SCHMIDTHUBERT, because they failed to comply with an order to evacuate their home immediately.
- c) On another occasion, SCHMIDTHUBERT gave orders for the execution of a Montenegrin peasant who had brought a wounded German soldier back to the German H.Q.
- d) The crimes committed by the accused in the district of SPLIT in March, 1944 have already been dealt with in a general way in charge R/N/14. It now transpires in the light of evidence which has since been collected by the Yugoslav State Commission that the individuals named above took an active part in the atrocities described in that charge.

In addition the names of a number of hamlets which also suffered at that time have now become available. The names of these places and the details of the atrocities are as follows:

GORNJI GORANI -10 houses burnt, 18 persons killed.

MAUDICI -the house of Petar MAUDIC burnt, and his son Sreco killed.

MARKICI -the house and farm buildings belonging to Ante MARKIC

burnt, all 16 persons inside perishing.

SIMUNICI - 12 houses were burnt and 54 members of the SIMUNIC family were murdered with knives and burnt in their dwellings. Only one inhabitant of this hamlet, Andrija SIMUNIC, escaped this massacre.

BRAOVICI - 10 houses burnt and 36 persons murdered. The victims were herded by the Germans into the stables, and after being forced to listen to a speech, were burned alive.

DOSICEVICI - 72 houses, with farm buildings, burnt. 117 persons murdered and burnt in their houses. 6 persons alone escaped this massacre.

GORNJANI - 12 houses burnt and 52 persons killed and burned in their homes.

All these hamlets were systematically pillaged before they were destroyed.

The names of individual victims, as well as those, who escaped with the loss of their property can be made available by the State Commission:

e) On October 17, 1944, detachments of the "Prinz Eugen" Division completely pillaged the village of VELIKA GRABOVNICA.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

a) Reports published in the German-controlled newspaper "Donauzeitung", No: 102 of May 1 and 2, 1943.

b) A certified extract of an official broadcast for Dalmatia from the Split broadcasting station -No: 24 of April 17, 1944.

c) The testimony of numerous witnesses, many of whom were serving at the time with the SS "Prinz Eugen" Division, such as Dr. Eugen STUMPF (under Major Herbert VOLLMER) and Heinrich HERTNER, as well as Yugoslav witnesses, all of whose statements are on file at the office of the Yugoslav State Commission.

d) Reports from the local National Liberation Committees, dated March 28, 1944.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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966/Y/G/21

0403

1. von PANNWITZ
2. Other perpetrators

Submitted Decision of Committee I

4.7.45

1. A
 2. C
- [Handwritten scribbles and markings]*

966/Y/G/21

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

966/7/G/21

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2 JUL 1945

0404

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N /21 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. - von PANNWITZ, Generalleutnant, Commander of the 1st Cossack Division in CROATIA (F.102) 2. - Other perpetrators of the crimes described below, whose identity has not yet been established.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- The Summer and Autumn of 1944: in the villages of ZELEBIJA, ROSALNIOI, RADOVICI and SLAMNI VASI in the district of METLIKA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	-I. Murder and Massacre - systematic terrorism. -V. Rape. -XIII. Pillage. -XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. - Violation of Articles 23(g), 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The First Cossack Division under the command of Generalleutnant VON PANNWITZ, penetrated from Croatia into the district of METLIKA in the summer of 1944 and completely devastated the whole district. The population suffered tremendous losses. The material loss alone amounts to 25,125,551 dinars. To date, 14 murders, 5 cases of serious injury and at least 6 rapes have been reported to the State Commission. VON PANNWITZ, who gave the orders to his division, is responsible for all these crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State War Crimes Commission

Hasan Markovic

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

FORM NO. 10 (REV. 11/20) 500 (11) U.N. SECRETARIAT C.P. 685
2024 02/13/45 15/11/45 2000 1/11

25th June, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The First Cossack Division consisted of the following units: The First Don Cavalry Regiment, The Fourth Kuban Regiment, a German "Jaeger" Regiment, one Battalion of Gestapo, two Divisions of Artillery and the Tenth, Thirteenth and Thirtieth Battalion of Ustasi, 8,000 men in all. With this force VON PANNWITZ penetrated from ZUMBERAK-VIVODINA district into BELA KRAJINA, that is the district of METLIKA, during the period of the 11th to 17th July 1944. The crimes committed against the civilian population of this district have no parallel in the darkest periods of history.

From the testimony of numerous witnesses and from reports made by the Commission immediately after the invader left the district, it follows that the main object of these criminals was the devastation of the district in question. The First Cossack Division brought cars on which pillaged material was loaded and this shows plainly that their action was carefully prepared in advance. The witnesses Tonci ROSINA and the priest Modesta GOLIA confirm in their statement without a doubt that the order for these crimes was given by Generalleutenant VON PANNWITZ. They acted swiftly and "according to plan" as can be seen, for instance, from the statement of witnesses that within an hour and a half 170 houses were burnt down in METLIKA and the damage amounts to 13,157,375 dinars. In that district they killed men, women and old people, tortured, beat and raped young women and old women, set houses on fire, and destroyed buildings by artillery fire. They looted everything they could find. In the district of METLIKA they burnt down 136 buildings and the damage amounts to 12,068,375 dinars. Apart from this material loss, the population also suffered loss of life and up to the present it has been established that at least 14 men were killed. Many physical injuries were inflicted on the innocent and peaceful people.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The evidence for this case was supplied by the priest Modesta GOLIA on the 18th and 21st June 1944, by Tonci ROSINA on the 16th August 1944 and by many others. All the documents are filed in the archives of the Yugoslav State Commission and prove beyond a doubt the responsibility and guilt of Generalleutenant VON PANNWITZ for the crimes committed in the district of METLIKA.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

967/Y/G/22

0408

SCHWARTZ, Richard

Submitted Decision of Committee I

4.7.45

A B

CARDSTAMPED

967/Y/G/22

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0409

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

967/Y/G/22

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/N/23 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>- 1. <u>Reihard SCHWARTZ</u>, Ortsgruppenführer-Ortsgruppenleiter at Medvode near Ljubljana</p> <p><i>alias Major General</i></p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>From April 1941 to August 1942: at Medvode, near Ljubljana.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.</p> <p>VII. Deportation of Civilians.</p> <p>Violation of Article 42, 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Reihard SCHWARTZ, about 40 years old, came with the German army in April 1941 to the little town of MEDVODE, near Ljubljana. The Germans made him an official at the town hall. He was a member of the S.S. police secret service. As a reward for his services, the Germans made him an Ortsgruppenführer- Ortsgruppenleiter at MEDVODE.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission

Stjepan Marković

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Raihard SCHWARTZ, with his collaborators, is guilty of the annihilation and deportation of many families. He sent Dominik CARMAN and his son Slavko, a student, to a concentration camp. Slavko was shot in May 1942, and his father died three months later in DACHAU concentration camp, near Munich. Milen KOSENINA and Franz KOSENINA, Anton DREV and Anton KROSEJA were shot in June 1942 because he had denounced them as participators in the National Liberation movement. Through him, Ludvik BERGANT was shot in July 1942. There were other victims also, but the witness does not know their names.

SCHWARTZ was called up by the army in the second half of 1942 and was sent to the front in Africa where he was captured and sent to a P.O.W. Camp in Canada. The witness was informed that SCHWARTZ had sent a card from Canada to his wife at Medvode.

It is possible that he tried to hide his identity in Canada under the cover of the Slovene name Drago CERNE, pretending to be a Slovene.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0411

Particulars of the aforementioned crimes have been given by the witness Alojz ROBOLJ, in a written statement of the 21st April 1944 to the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm - (Dokument Pno 165 of April 24, 1945). Alojz ROBOLJ escaped from a P.O.W. camp in Norway to Sweden.

L.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

997/Y/G/23

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A. P. ...

11705

MAHLE, Hofmann

0413

997/Y/G/23

0414

Probably
Michael Hofmann

(Michael as Christian
name)

1877

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0415

997/Y/C/23

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/2A *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1.- Hofmann MAIHLE, Gefreiter, a Guard in a P.O.W. Camp.

alias Michael Hofmann

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- February 27, 1943: Prisoner of War Camp No. 2-D at Stargard.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder and
- XXXIX. Ill -Treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 4-21 Hague Regulations 1907 and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On February 27, 1943, after the distribution of the midday meal, there was one pail of food left. Hungry prisoners were waiting in a queue for another cup of soup. Some of them left the queue and approached the pail. To re-establish order, a guard, Hofmann MAIHLE, without any warning, fired three shots into the crowd of prisoners-of-war. He killed Ilija FILIPOVIC, from the village of Zaplanje, district of Jablanica, and wounded Kosta PASCALEVIC from the village of Acimectici, district of Prijedor. These crimes were not punished.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission

Lay Markovic

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

June 30th, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Ostoja KOVACEVIC, a witness, made a statement to the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm on April 21, 1944 (Dokument Pno 165 of April 24, 1944). KOVACEVIC was at STARGARD, as a prisoner of war. Later, when on his way to a prisoner of war camp in Norway he escaped to Sweden.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

998/7/G/24 0419

SCHMITT, Georg

Submitted Decision of Committee I

11.7.45

A

B

998/7/G/24

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0420

998/Y/G/24

7 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/25 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. - Georg SCHMITT, Camp Commander.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From August 14, 1942 to October 10, 1942. Camp of the Todt Organisation at Zemun (Yugoslavia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. - Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. III. - Torture of Civilians. VIII. - Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. - Violation of Article 4 & 5, 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The camp at Zemun was an assembly and transit camp for people destined to be sent to labour and other extermination camps in Germany and occupied countries. There were about 2,500 prisoners. The food situation and the accommodation in barracks were very bad. 40-50 people died daily in consequence of starvation, illness and ill-treatment.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission

Laz Markovic

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

IP9655 WLP2524 5,000 545 A&R.W.L.L. Gp.655

2nd July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Camp Commander SCHMITT was a past master in cruelty, sadism and the beating to death of prisoners.

On November 7, 1942, without any reason, he personally beat to death a prisoner, named Radosav DJUROVIC from Donji Jasenovik (district of K. Mitrovica). Djurovic was put in a "ladder", an apparatus used for torture, and Schmitt did not stop beating him until he was dead.

The flogging of prisoners was a daily event in the camp.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The witness, Velicko R. BOGDANOVIC, was himself in the camp at Zemun before he went to a Prisoner of War Camp in Norway from whence he escaped to Sweden and gave the foregoing information to the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm on April 10, 1944 (Document F.No. 165 of April 24, 1944).

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

999/Y/G/25

Submitted Decision of Committee I
11/7/45
A. A. R. (A. A. R. Case 100-1000)

- 1. MELHERS
- 2. STERNAN, Josef
- 3. GERICH, Franz
- 4. KANC, Georg
- 5. MATIAS, Michael

0424

999/Y/G/25

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

999/Y/C/25

7 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/26 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1.- MELHERS, Sturmführer, Concentration Camp at Sajmiste, Zemun.</p> <p>2.- Josef STEPMAN</p> <p>3.- Franc GERICH</p> <p>4.- Georg KANC</p> <p>5.- Mihael MATIJAS</p> <p>)} Guards in the Camp, belonging to the S.S. Police Regiment in Belgrade.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- April 28, 1943: at the Concentration Camp at Sajmiste, Zemun.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>-I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.</p> <p>-III Torture of Civilians.</p> <p>-VIII Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.</p> <p>-XXIX. Ill-Treatment of Prisoners of War.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 4-21, 42, 46, 50 of Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

This camp was of the same kind as the notorious horror and extermination camps of Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau etc., The camp was situated on a fair-ground on low flat land on the left bank of the river Sava, between Belgrade and Zemun. The Germans used to put captured soldiers and officers of the National Liberation Army there, as well as civilians. There were about 2,800 prisoners. Food and accomodation conditions were desperately bad.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission

Laz Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On April 28, 1943, because of the disappearance of a small quantity of potatoes, the Germans began a mass beating of the prisoners. Every tenth man received 15 blows. The prisoners were beaten by the aforementioned guards.

As they did not find the man who was responsible for the disappearance of the potatoes, they shot ten prisoners amongst whom were Vojislav DJORDJEVIC (from S. Palanka), Svetislav JOVANOVIC (from Pirot) and Milan RADAKOVIC (from the district of Vlasenice).

The Camp Commander Melhers gave orders for all these crimes which were carried out by the S.S. men in question, who were outstanding for their cruelty and sadism.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars were given in a written statement by the witness Ciril A. STEPANOVIC to the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm on April 21, 1944. (Document Pno 165 of April 24, 1945). He was at the camp as a prisoner of war and later escaped from a military camp in Norway to Sweden.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1000/Y/G/2.6

0429

1. BOEHME, Lt. Gen.
2. PETERSEN, Lt. Gen.
3. ALMERS,
4. BEHTMANN, Oberstleutnant
5. SCHMEYER, Alfred, Obergefreiter

Submitted Decision of Committee I

11.7.45

1-4 A }
5 W } B CARDS CHECKED

1000/Y/G/2.6

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1000/Y/G/26

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/N/27 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1.- HOEHME, Lieutenant-General, German Commandant in Belgrade. 2.- PETERSEN, Lieutenant-General, Commander & (later) Colonel of the 125th Panzergrenadier-regiment in Salonika. 3.- ALMERS, Commander of the 125th Panzergrenadier-regiment. 4.- BEHTMANN, Oberstleutnant, whose home was in Fulda, Thuringia. 5.- Alfred SCHMEYER, Obergefreiter, of the same Regiment.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- September to December 1941: German punitive expedition in Serbia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I.- Murder and Massacres. Systematic Terrorism. Mass shooting of civilians. - Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On September 16th, 1941, the 125th Panzergrenadierregiment under Colonel PETERSEN (later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General) then stationed at Salonika, received orders to proceed on a punitive expedition against the Yugoslav Partisans who had cut all communication lines leading out of Belgrade. The expedition lasted about three months during which time between one and two thousand men were executed.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission. *Laz Marković*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. July 2, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. On September 16, 1941, the 125th Panzergrenadierregiment, then stationed at Salonika under Colonel PETERSEN (later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General) received orders to proceed on a punitive expedition against the Yugoslav Partisans who had cut all communication lines leading out of Belgrade.

While the expedition lasted, about three months, search was made for hidden arms and wherever arms were found, the men in those houses or properties were invariably put to death. The witness, Schmeyer, estimates that from 1,000 to 2,000 men were executed in this manner over a period of three months.

2. About the end of October 1941, a Company Commander and an Oberfeldwebel of the regiment were killed by Partisans in two villages near Valjevo, the names of which Schmeyer does not remember. The 125th Panzergrenadierregiment was, at that time, under the command of Colonel ALMERS. Acting on the instructions of the German Commandant in Belgrade, Lieutenant-General BOHME, Almers ordered that all the men of the two villages should be arrested and executed. Under the personal command of Oberstleutnant BEHLMANN, 164 men in all were brought to the execution grounds. There they were divided into groups of twenty and each group in turn was ordered to run across a field swept by the cross-fire of two machine guns. Schmeyer estimates that four or five men got through alive and made their escape.

Towards the end of December 1941, the 125th Panzergrenadierregiment was relieved by S.S. troops and sent to Athens.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing information was obtained on the 29th May, 1945 by the Canadian Military Authority from a German Prisoner of War, Obergefreiter Alfred SCHMEYER, No. 50315, of the Internment Camp at Wainwright, Alberta, Canada and was forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegate to the United Nations War Crimes Commission by the courtesy of the Canadian Representative Mr. Andrew BELL (Letter Cae. 1/4/3 of the 20th June 1945)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1001/Y/G/27

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1+2 A }
3 C }
CARDS-CHECKER

11.7.45

- 1. WEISS, Adolf
- 2. BRUN, Willi
- 3. Waffen S.S. camp guards

0434

1001/Y/G/27

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0435

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1001/Y/G/27

7 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/23 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	- 1. ^I Adolf WESS, Obersturmführer, Camp Commandant of Woldlager No.2. - 2. Willi BRAUN, Hauptman, Waffen S.S. Assistant of the Camp Commandant. - 3. Waffen S.S. Guards of the above camp.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- From the 27th March to the 30th April 1945: at the slave labour camp, WOLDLAGER No.2 at Muhlendorfer Hart, Germany, approximately 10 km. from Muhlendorf.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. IV. Deliberate starvation of civilians. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. Violation of: - Article 4, 5 and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and Article 13, Jugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The witnesses, Russian political prisoners, state that they themselves buried approximately 300 political prisoners, some of whom were Jugoslavs, and that previous grave diggers had mentioned 9,000 men and 300 women as having been buried. All these people died either from starvation, shooting or being buried alive.

TRANSMITTED BY The Jugoslav State Commission

Laj Markovic

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

129635 WEP 2524 5,000 545 A & E W. L. 14 Gp. 685

July 2, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The witnesses, Russian political prisoners, were brought to the German Concentration Camp, Woldlager No.2, in Muhlsroder Hart. to work as grave diggers, from March 27 until April 30, 1945 when the camp was liberated by the Americans.

The Russians buried approximately 300 political prisoners who died either from starvation, shooting in a mass grave or being buried alive. Amongst these victims were Yugoslavs. About fifty per cent of the victims died from starvation and were nothing but skin and bone at the time they were buried. About twentyfive per cent of the victims were brought down to the graveyard alive and ordered by the German S.S. Guards to lie down in the burial pit. The Guards shot these people in the presence of the witnesses whom they ordered to cover the bodies with earth. The remainder, who were too weak to continue their duties as labourers in the camp, were brought down to this graveyard and ordered by the S.S. Guards to get into the pit. The S.S. Guards then forced the witnesses to bury these people alive.

All the Germans who were present at these atrocious burials and committed the crimes described above were members of the Waffen S.S. and were garrisoned in Woldlager No.2 up to the time that the camp was liberated by the Americans.

The witnesses were told by previous grave diggers, all of whom died in the same manner as described above, that about 9,000 men and 300 women were buried in two pits during a period of five or six months only.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing particulars were given in a sworn statement, of the 20th May, 1945, by two witnesses:

Nikolaj IGNATSEW, No. 58023, Third Army West Ukraine, Sergeant,
living at Lunetgerarskogo
Street No. 3, Kuibishev (Volga).

Wasili MAKORENKO, No. 55986, First Army Bardiensk, Private,
living at Orencemokuri N-N Selo Kirovo,
Zaporozie, Russia.

The information has been forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegate by the Research Office of U.N.W.C.C. on the 21st June, 1945.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1014/Y/G/28

0439

HERSTERBERG + 19 others

Also Addendum:- 1-5.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

11.7.45

1-15

17, 18, 20 + Keiser } A

von Grabenlofer

RDS-CHECKED

16 + 19 Deble } B

22.8.45

Addendum

~~Admission~~

Re - W. } B

RDS-CHECKED

1014/Y/G/28

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0440**

1014/Y/G/28

7 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/22 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *Laz Markovic*

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

July 4, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME



Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

1. KRISTERBERG, Oberst and Feldkommandant at VRNJACKA BANJA (F.321)
2. WAGNER, Hauptmann, Vertreter des Kreiskommandanten at KRAGUJEVAC (F.323)
3. FÄLTER, General der Infanterie, Kommandierender General und Oberbefehlshaber in Serbia. (F.325)
4. Dr. SCHUSTER, Kreiskommandant in Kragujevac (F.326)
5. VON SCHLICHT, Chef der Verwaltungsgruppe, Obermilitärverwaltungsrat in Feldkommandantur VRNJACKA BANJA. (F.375)
6. SCHLIMME, Hauptmann, Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie Vrnjacksa Sanja. (F.376)
7. WIDLICH, Interpret at Ortskommandantur at CACAK (F.736)
8. FRIGGE, Oberstlt. Kommandeur des Sicherungsabschnittes Mitte und Ortskommandant in CACAK. (F.735)
9. Maximilian DE ANGELIS, Generaloberst, Kommandant der II Panzerarmee (F.605)
10. Walter STETTER, Ritter von Grabenhof, Generalmajor, Kommandant der I. Gebirgs Division (F.606)
11. Von De BRINE, Generalmajor, Kommandant 117 Jägerdivision (F.607)
12. DANNER, Oberst, Kommandant 737 Regiment (F.608)
13. VIENOW, Dip. Ing. General, Kommandant der Feldkommandantur Belgrade. (F.609)
14. FREIFFER, Oberstlt. Kommandant der 2. Rgt. Hip. (F.611)
15. STUMPF, Major Kommandant des III Batl. der Hilfpolizei (F.612)
16. H. KOHL, G.m.b.H. Technisches Büro und Fabrik. (F.492)
17. KRAFT, S.S. Hauptsturmführer und Chef S.S. Wirtschaftsgruppe C-Bau bei Höheren S.S. und Polizeiführer in Serbia. (F.493)
18. WÄLTER, Dipl. Ing. im Amt C. III vom Reichsführer der S.S. und Chef der Deutschen Polizei (F.494)
19. DIDIER-WERKE A.G. Ofenbau (F.495)
20. Hermann FEMME, Ing. Chef der Bauleitung bei der S.S. Wirtschaftsgruppe C-Bau, bei Höheren S.S. und Polizeiführer in Serbia (F.496)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

During 1942, 1943, 1944: in German occupied Yugoslavia and Serbia. Mainly in villages around Krusevac, Kragujevac, Cacak as well as those towns and Belgrade.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

II. Putting Hostages to Death.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

XIII. Pillage.

XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.

Violation of Article 4, 5, 23(g), 46, 47, 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Outrages, crimes, deeds of violence and murder were committed during "punitive expeditions" and after. Hundreds of men, women and children lost their lives, hundreds were deported, arrested and injured. Children only four years old were killed in cold blood. All details of the crimes committed and for which the aforementioned persons are responsible are given in the following section of this charge.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Many so-called "punitive expeditions" occurred in Serbia where the Germans committed crimes of incredible cruelty, of a nature unheard of until then. In the autumn of 1942, a punitive expedition caused such suffering to the innocent and peaceful peasants that no punishment could be severe enough to satisfy humanity's sense of justice. It was not a question of small crimes but of crimes aimed at the extermination of the Serbs. Neither were the crimes committed on impulse but "according to plan" and in cold blood. Only the evil German mind could have conceived such crimes and only the "supermen" of Hitler's army could have been capable of carrying out such a purpose.

Hans Gustav FELSNER, General der Infanterie, Supreme Commander in Serbia, together with MEYSSNER (R/N/2), Chief of Gestapo, issued numerous orders in 1942 aimed at the extermination of the Serbian population. In October and December of that year he ordered two punitive expeditions to clear the district of KRUSEVAC. Also, on his orders, a mass murder was committed at GOC on the 17th October 1943. He ordered the execution of 22 hostages at KRAGUEVAC. These victims were innocent people.

From the 15th to the 20th October, 1944, German troops terrorised the population of Belgrade. During those five days they arrested, tortured and shot many people. These "civilised" Germans committed such bestial crimes as beating pregnant women and torturing children. 68 houses were burnt down and many public buildings such as the University, the Radio Station, the Old Royal Palace etc.

In 1944 he ordered his subordinates, Ing. WALLER and Ing. Hermann PEHNE, to negotiate with H. SCHAI G.M.G.R. and EDDIR-GENE A.G. SPINAU for the construction of a special oven in which the bodies of executed persons could be cremated. G.S. Obersturmführer K. APT is responsible for preparing plans for

building an oven for the cremation of executed Serbs.

These are only a few of the crimes which were committed by the Germans under the direction of FOLBER.

FOLBER, Oberst and Feldkommandant at VRNJACKA BANJA. While the actual order for the punitive expeditions in October and December 1942 was given by FOLBER and MAISSNER, the plan of action was drawn up by FOLBER. How thorough he was in his plan can be seen from the deep wounds inflicted on the life of the nation which will leave scars for many years to come.

The punitive expedition of 11th-16th 1942 resulted in the terrible devastation of the beautiful villages of KRIVA PEKA, JAKOVAC, NOVCIĆ, LAZARVIĆ and others. Today only burnt and deserted ruins are to be seen.

Crimes were committed with great cruelty. 120 men were shot for no reason at all, children tortured and finally killed in a manner inconceivable to a normal mind and only possible to German bestiality.

One example, among many, will serve as illustration of the horrible events which took place during those five days. In the village of JAKOVIC were found: eleven burnt bodies in one house and outside the body of a woman with her two dead children, aged ten and twelve years. Not far away lay two more bodies, two boys, four years old. A few yards away was the corpse of another woman. All these were members of the large JAKOVIC family. The next field presented a similar scene - two men, Radimir Jandrić and Zivko Misković, horribly killed. In a neighbouring field lay the dead bodies of Gvozden and Miroslav Mitrović with the six small corpses of their children. There were also two other dead women there with four children and they had been so mutilated that it was impossible to identify them. This was not all. There were more bodies discovered round the village but this will demonstrate the terrorism which the Germans enacted. It is obvious that the man who planned the massacre and who approved of it is an outstanding criminal.

Hauptman SCHLIMME, Kommandant der Feldgendarmarie at Vrnjackska Banja, is the man who commanded the troops who committed these crimes during the punitive expedition. The Germans committed countless offences against the people and he, as the commander, should be judged and punished as a criminal. In October 1942, on the 8th and 9th, the German and Bulgarian troops began to clear the mountain of GOC. Their interpretation of "clearing" was to kill everyone and to loot everything they could find. Near Biserke livade, they killed 9 persons, all of whose names are available. Some of them are: Piosav Poljaković, Milena Poljaković, Zagorka Biserčić, Marko Zarković, Jeremija Biserčić. On May 17, SCHLIMME ordered his men to loot the village of Ugljarevo near Vrnjackska Banja. The population suffered heavy losses, in particular being robbed of large numbers of cattle.

VON SCHLICHTER, Chef der Verwaltungsgruppe, worked in close touch with FOLBER. He took an active part in the punitive expedition.

DR. SCHUSTER, during the period of the 3rd March to the 17th October 1945, organised eleven executions of hostages, making a total of 257 innocent men. As the Kreiskommandant of Kragujevac he actively participated in many more crimes but the above should suffice to establish his responsibility and guilt. His Deputy, Captain WAPNER also participated directly in the execution of hostages.

During five days Belgrade experienced incredible terrorism carried on by subordinates under the orders of MILBER. The following, amongst many others, are responsible for the crimes: Maximilian de Angelis, Walter Steiner, Walter von Grabenhofe, Dr. Ing. Meron, Von Le Laine, all Generals, Colonel Danner, Lt. Colonel Pfaltter and Major Stump.

FRIGER and WIDMICH are included in the circle of principal criminals for committing outrageous crimes. FRIGER was Commandant in GAOAK.

1. On the 13th February 1943, the village of KRAJIBAVAC was attacked - 13 persons were killed, 5 wounded and 150 deported and interned in a camp at KRAJIBAVAC.

2. During the nights of the 26th, 27th and 28th January 1943, 25 persons were deported from GAOAK to an unknown destination.

3. In November 1942, four teachers were taken as hostages. FRIGER gave the orders, WIDMICH acted as interpreter, and both took an active part.

PARTICIPANTS OF WITNESS IN SUPPORT

German official documents are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission. Details of the evidence are many. There are the innumerable graves of innocent men, women and children, ruined towns and villages and remains of concentration camp. The whole Serbian nation bears witness to the crimes and the criminals who were responsible.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

0448

15 AUG 1945

ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/22 1014/Y/G/28

- 1.- Geh.Ob.Reg.Rat Dr. Hans von FLOTOW, Vorsitzter des Aufsichtsrats.
- 2.- Geh. Reg. Rat Hermann B. FELLINGER, Vorstand.
- 3.- Dr. Ing. C.M. Max RITNICH.
- 4.- Dr. Ing. Hugo ACKERMANN.
- 5.- Dr. Ing. C.M. Adolf SCHONBORFF.

Since the above-mentioned charge, R/N/22, was submitted, it has been established that the individuals mentioned in this addendum were members of the staff of DIDIER-WENKE A.G. OFENBAU. They are guilty of preparing plans for and constructing a number of ovens for the specific purpose of cremating bodies of persons executed by the Gestapo and German military authorities in BELGRADE.

Transmitted by: THE JUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

MR. Zimm

14th August, 1945.

U.T.

1061/Y/G/29

Submitted Decision of Committee I
A. B. 1 S JOT 1945

ROSENER

0449

1061/Y/G/29

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0450

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1061/Y/G/29

14 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/29 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. ROSENER, Der Höhere S.S. und Polizeiführer in Wehrkreis XVIII - S.S. Obergruppenführer und General der Polizei. (F.456)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 11th and 14th December 1944. At LASKO (District of Celje) and ZLATOLICJE (district of Ptuj).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- II. Putting hostages to death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46 and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Numerous hostages were shot without any previous proof of their guilt. ROSENER gave orders for this in his official capacity.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission.

M. R. Zimnik

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) W.P. 2524 5,000 343 A. & E.W. Ltd. Gp. 685

9th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In his capacity as Höhere S.S. und Polizeiführer, ROSENER ordered the shooting of the following hostages:-

1. Johan BRECKO of RAZBOR.
2. Karel TERBOVEC of BREG.
3. Stanislav AVZLAMAR of HUDIVOH.
4. Guido URGL of CELOVNIK.
5. Andre ZUMER of DOMACKAGORA.
6. Emanuel GROSER of TRBOVLJE.
7. Leopold SAPOTNIK of TRBOVLJE.
8. Jozef POLJSAK of CELJE.
9. Viktor URLEP of HRASTNIK.
10. Milan KOLAR of HRASTNIK.
11. Franz FOLTL (FEITL) of PRAUSTAUDEN.
12. Anton KOLAR of TRIEHOF.
13. Franc RIBIC of VUZENICA.
14. Anton GOLZ of St. ANA.
15. Emil VIDMAR of TRBOVLJE.
16. Johan BELINA of Sv. NEMA.
17. Nikola SMUDJA of Knin.
18. Aleksander DIVJAK of RIBNICA.
19. Pavle PUNGARSEK of HRASTNIK.

These hostages were shot without any previous proof of their guilt. Shooting took place in LASKO (district of CELJE) on the 11th December 1944 and in ZLATOLICJE (district of PTUJ) on the 14th December 1944.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been established from the official announcement of the executions (No.52) of the 15th December 1944 in MARIBOR.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1139/Y/G/30

0454

----- BRAUNER Josef

Submitted Decision of Committee I
= 1. 100. 1045 A. 3/5 ----- KED

1139/Y/G/30

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0455

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1139/Y/C/30

21 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/30*

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

- Josef BRAUNER, General-Leutnant, Commander of the Group "West". (F.294)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- In 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians.
XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 23(g), 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907. and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Josef BRAUNER issued specific orders for the committing of criminal actions. Documents Abt. Ic. No.6462 of the 30th August 1943 and A bt. Ia/E.Ac.4 G. No.9418 of the 3rd November 1943 are invaluable proofs of his responsibility.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

R. Zimic

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

16th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In document Abt.Ic. No.6462 of the 30th August 1943, Josef BRAUNER, issued many orders and instructions amongst which were the following:-

Imprisonment of hostages is a very useful way of frightening and keeping people obedient.

Where operations are conducted, males between 15-60 should be deported. Probably it will not be necessary to shoot all of them. Able-bodied men should be sent to Germany for forced labour.

Evacuation of regions must take place unexpectedly so that the inhabitants have not time to run away.

In BRAUNER's second order (document Abt. Ia./E Ac. 4 G. No.9418 of the 3rd November 1943) he gave further instructions of the same nature:-

Hostages, immediately after capture, should be tried on false charges and shot. Deportations, destruction of inhabited places and so on were recommended in detail.

These documents give a vivid picture of this criminal's mind.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0457

No stronger evidence is necessary that the documents mentioned in this charge in which BRAUNER gives plain and cold-blooded orders for the performance of criminal actions.

Apart from the two documents in question, documents Op.Br.452/taj Badljevina - 15.11.1943 and Br. 518/taj Daruvar - 1.12.1943, are also available and are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.**

31

TO

40

REGISTERED

NOS.

31

TO

40

1140/Y/G/31

0459

1. QUASSNY
2. GROSS
3. BERS Dr.
4. ULRICH (Ulrich?)
5. KELLER
6. DANCKELMANN

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 JUL 1943 AK/A B - 27 KED

1140/Y/G/31

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0460

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1140/Y/G/31

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/31 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>-1. QUASSNY, Kreiskommandant at SABAC. (F.461)</p> <p>-2. GROSS, Oberleutnant, Kommandant of a Unit, Feldpost No.22372-A. (F.462)</p> <p>-3. Dr. BERS, Leutnant, Unit Feldpost No.22372A(F.463)</p> <p>-4. ULRICH (?Ulrich), Leutnant, Unit Feldpost 22373-A (F.464)</p> <p>-5. KELLER, Wachmeister, Feldpost 22372 -A. (F.465)</p> <p>-6. DANCKELMANN (Placed on list of War Criminals R/N/6)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 1941: Province of MACVA and in SABAC.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.</p> <p>II. Putting Hostages to Death.</p> <p>III. Torture of Civilians. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the night of the 21st August, 1941, 10 civilians were shot at SABAC. On the 24th September all the male population of SABAC was rounded up and forced to run 23 kilometres to the village JAPAK and back. On that "bloody march" 150 persons were shot by an SS unit. During the night, 5,000 persons under constant threat of machine-gun fire were left without shelter, food or water. Another group of 800 were marched to the village JAPAK and 500 were shot on the way. During that ordeal, a German punitive expedition burnt down completely 4 streets in SABAC and conducted a mass execution of the population in the open place BARE at SABAC.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr. R. Zimovic

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

10th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 21st August 1941, Kreiskommandant QUASSNY ordered the execution of 10 men. Their bodies were later hanged on lamp posts in the three main squares in SABAC. Amongst them were Dr. Bora TIRIC, Milutin VOJINOVIC, Miodrag NISOCJIC and Dr. Alfred KOEN.

On the same day 140 peasants were executed in the village of PRNJAVOR without any reason.

On the 24th September 1941, all males between the ages of 14 and 70 were rounded up. The houses were then searched and those who had not appeared but stayed at home were shot on the spot.

During the night 5,000 chosen victims were forced to run to the village JARAK, 23 kilometres distant. When crossing the river SAVA, many were pushed over the bridge into the river and so found their death.

This tragic column of innocent men stopped during the night and, under constant threat of machine-gun fire, was left without food and water. Ivan GAJIC, Lazar BAKIC, Zivojin BUDIMIROVIC were kept in front of the machine-gun muzzles for hours and were finally taken back to SABAC and shot.

During that march of 23 kilometres an incredible number of men lost their lives. Many of them were too old and exhausted to run. As soon as they slackened speed the SS men shot them without mercy and regardless of their age. In this manner 150 persons lost their lives.

At JARAK they were divided into groups of 200 and if any made a suspicious movement death awaited them. In the camp a large hole was dug and everything was prepared for an execution. However, eventually this was abandoned and the whole party was sent back to SABAC where systematic extermination continued in a concentration camp. The prisoners were starved and even when the inhabitants of neighbouring villages brought them food, even when Red Cross parcels arrived, even then the Germans indulged their cruel humour. They would throw bread and other food among the prisoners and take photographs of the starving men running and fighting for a mouthful of food.

There is no parallel for these mental and physical tortures in any of the darkest chapters of human history.

At the time that the survivors of the 5,000 men taken to JARAK were being brought back to SABAC, another group of 800 peasants from villages near SABAC were taken to JARAK. On the road of suffering 500 men were shot. At every ten yards a man was shot and the road was strewn with corpses, blood running in streams. German civilisation was triumphant.

In the meantime a German punitive expedition burnt down four streets in SABAC, MACVANSKA, POLJOPRIVREDNA, HAJDUK-STANKA, AVDE BEGOVICA. In nearby villages peasants were rounded up and brought to SABAC where a mass execution started. Between 100 and 200 men were shot without any reason whatsoever. These men were the innocent and peaceful inhabitants of beautiful and long-flourishing villages whose only crime was that they were Serbs. SABAC and the district of MACVA went through a time of terror and massacre unknown until then. 25,000 men were shot.

In this charge, when so great a number of men lost their lives, no account has been taken of the enormous material loss which the district also suffered.

All the above listed individuals took part in the perpetration of the crimes described.

M.P.E.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The evidence is extensive as hundreds of witnesses are available. The following are only a few of the witnesses who have given full particulars of the crimes:-

Marinka DUKIC, Milutin PETROVIC, Stanoje BERIC,
Veljko DABIC, Mihajlo LOLIC, Milorad JELISIC.

All relevant documents are on file in the archives of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

A

1141/Y/G/32

0464

1. FISCHER-SEE
2. WITTIG

Submitted Decision of Committee I
1 JUL 1945 Both A B

1141/Y/G/32

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

1141/Y/G/32

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0465**

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/H/32 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. FISCHER-SEE, Hauptmann der Schutzpolizei, Kompanie-Chef der 10 Kompanie, III Bataillon, 5 Polizeiregiment. (F.485) 2. WITTIG, Leutnant der Schutzpolizei, 10 Kompanie III Bataillon, 5 Polizeiregiment (F.486)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	16th July 1943: Village of TODOROVCI (district of LESKOVAC)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 23(g), 46, & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Between the 15th & 17th July, 1943, the 10th Company of the 3rd Battalion of the 5th Police Regiment, led by Captain of Police FISCHER-SEE and his subordinate Lieutenant WITTIG, went into action against a group of Partisans in the area of VUCJE, BRZA, MIROSEVCI, BUNUSA (south of LESKOVAC) and, with the help of other German units from LESKOVAC, captured the village of TODOROVCI. Afterwards the police troops burnt down three houses with adjacent farm buildings, took away all the cattle and arrested 16 women and 14 men (among whom was Borivoje STOPANOVIC) on the charge that they had gone to the village dance arranged by the Partisans. Moreover the police troops burnt an additional house with all adjacent farm buildings where they had found a wounded member of the National Army of Liberation being treated.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *H. R. Zinkovic*

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

13th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0466



PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars have been given to the State Commission by the 5th and 10th Company of the Yugoslav Army. (i.e. the Partisans who fought in the action described in this charge.)

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1142/Y/G/33

0469

BURGER

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 FEB 1945

A

1142-230

1142/Y/G/33

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

1142/Y/G/33

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0470**

21 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/33 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

-1. BURGER, Oberbaurat der Organisation "Todt" in BOR, Serbia. (F.489)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 10th February, 1943: Village of Donja Bela Reka, District of Bor, Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

- Violation of Article 23(g) & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

An armed force from the Todt Organisations carried out brutal reprisals against the village of DONJA BELA REKA on the suspicion that the inhabitants were accomplices to some sabotage which had taken place. As a result of their crimes, 12 persons were killed, including two women, and much material damage was inflicted.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *Mr R. Zimonic*

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

10th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Sabotage occurred in the stores of "Siemens Bau Union" on the 7th February 1943. Suspecting the inhabitants of the village DONJA BELA REKA, an armed force of the Todt Labour Organisation from the town of BOR, undertook reprisals.

On the 10th February, 1943, at about 5 p.m., two big army trucks, filled with about thirty heavily armed soldiers of the Todt Schutzaffen Kompanie arrived at the above-mentioned village, under the leadership of BURGER.

They set fire to the farm buildings of the first house in the village and when people came from the house to put the fire out, they were shot at with automatic pistols. One elderly woman was killed outright and an old man was seriously wounded. The shooting was repeated whenever anyone came out to try to put the fire out.

The soldiers then broke into houses, dragged the people out and shot them in the courtyard. The mayor of the village, (who was on good terms with the Germans) was dragged out of his house and killed, while his house was set on fire and hand grenades were thrown into it.

In another house, a father, his son and grandson were shot.

In many cases men were forced to open their mouths and then had shots fired into their mouths with revolvers. One of these victims, although seriously wounded (the bullet passed through his mouth and left it through the neck) survived and was later able to give evidence.

Altogether 39 houses and farm buildings were destroyed by fire. All food supplies, cattle, furniture, and clothing were destroyed. Also the contents of the large village store, wheat flour, maize flour etc., were sprinkled with petrol and burnt completely.

Two threshing machines and the majority of the village farm implements were destroyed.

12 people in all were killed, including two women: 7 were severely injured.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0472

Evidence:-

- (1) Official report of the "Feldgendarmerie"
troops, C.857 Station Box, 11th February 1943.
- (2) Official report of "Polizei-Kreisstelle 11"
No.6090 of 22nd February, 1943.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

34

1144/Y/G/35

0474

Von KLEIST Ewald

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 1945

A

B

ENTERED

1144/Y/G/35

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

1144/Y/G/35

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0475**

21 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/35 *

<i>Ewald</i>	
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. Von KLEIST, Generaloberst, Commander of a German Army Corps. (F.615)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April 1941: District of KRUSEVAC.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	XIII. Pillage.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 47, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the German drive from Bulgaria into Yugoslavia in April 1941, German troops, under the command of Generaloberst VON KLEIST, pillaged the town of KRUSEVAC and caused considerable material loss to various of the inhabitants.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

L. R. Zimmerman

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

19th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In April 1941, when the German Army was driving from Bulgaria into Serbia, through NIS, VON KLEIST, in his capacity as Commander of the Army Corps, tolerated and even ordered pillaging by his troops. Thus they:-

- (a) took a horse, a lorry, several carts and other goods, worth 16,000 dinars from the farmyard of Tomanije KACAREVIC (of BELIC, in the district of KRUSEVAC)
- (b) broke into the locked house and store of Miroslav VELJKOVIC of KRUSEVAC and took away various utensils thereby causing loss amounting to 14,000 dinars.
- (c) broke into the garage of Mihajlo MARKOVIC of KRUSEVAC and took away various mechanical tools, also a pig, losses totalling 24,170 dinars.
- (d) broke into the locked house of Petar VEKIC of KRUSEVAC, made themselves at home for various days and took several things on leaving the house. Damage caused amounted to 15,000 dinars in all.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence as regards (a) on page 2 has been given by Tomanije KACAREVIC and a witness Ljubinka POPOVIC, both of KRUSEVAC; for (b) by Miroslav VELJKOVIC and a witness Radivoj ANTONIC, both of KRUSEVAC; and for (c) by Mihajlo MARKOVIC and a witness Djordje IVANOVIC, both of KRUSEVAC; for (d) by a witness Milan PETROVIC, a merchant of KRUSEVAC.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1145/Y/G/36

0479

1. DAUBENSCHMIDT
2. KRAEMPFER (R)
3. WABER
4. FIEBIG
5. SCHAEFFER

Submitted Decision of Committee T

1 1945 1+2 A }
3+4 Adjourn }

8845 3+4 A * CARDS CHECKED

1145/Y/G/36

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0480

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1145/Y/G/36

21 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/36 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. DAUBENSCHMIDT, Major, Kreiskommandant in UZICE (F.689)
- 2. KAEMPFE(R), Hauptmann bei der Kreiskommandatur in UZICE (F.690)
- 3. WABER, Air Commodore (F.797)
- 4. FIMBIG, Air Commodore (F.798)
- SCHAEFFER, Col.Dr. Chief of Security Police in Serbia (placed on list of War Criminals R/N/6, 379/Y/G/6 - F.610/I)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1943: UZICE, villages of BJELUSA, VISOKI and SEVCINA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- XIX. Deliberate bombardment of undefended places.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 25 & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The first two of the above-listed individuals are responsible for the shooting of 25 civilians in UZICE on the 12th September 1943.

The last two of the above-listed individuals are responsible for the bombing of undefended places on the 14th September and the 8th December 1943 resulting in the death of two persons, serious injuries of a third person and destruction of a school building and houses.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr. R. Zorkovic

* 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. One of the methods of revenge practised by the Germans in occupied Yugoslavia when they, or their satellites, had suffered defeat or loss at the hands of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, was a periodical mass shooting of civilians.

Accordingly 25 men were taken out of the Central Prison in UZICE on the 12th September 1943 (where they had been kept pending investigation of their alleged offences) and shot at KRCAGOVO, a suburb of UZICE. Among the victims were: Jovisa MIRKOVIC, Mayor of the municipality of KARAN, Velimir BARANAC, a merchant from KARAN, Cedomir STOJANOVIC, Secretary to the District Council of IVANJICE. The names of the other 23 victims are also available.

This shooting was ordered by Major DAUBENSCHMIDT and carried out under his supervision, and his assistant Captain KAEMPFER acted in accordance with his instructions and by virtue of the wide powers conferred by Colonel Dr. SCHARFFER, Chief of the Nazi Security Police in Serbia. *Daubenschmidt*

2. Air Commodore WABER and Air Commodore FIEBIG, acting on the initiative of Major DAUBENSCHMIDT, issued orders on the 14th September, 1943, for the bombing of the villages of BJELUSA and VISOKI. On the 8th December 1943, bombs were dropped by their orders on the village of SEVCINA. There were no military objectives in either of these two villages, nor were any units of the National Liberation Army present in the villages.

This bombing of undefended places resulted in the death of innocent people and the destruction of their homes.

- (a) In the village of BJELUSA, a bomb fell on the house of Novak NIKOLIC. His two children were killed, his wife gravely injured and the house destroyed.
- (b) In the village of VISOKI, a bomb fell on the primary school building and one wing was completely destroyed.
- (c) In the village of SEVCINA, bombs damaged, among others, the house and farm buildings of Vidoje BABRENOVIC and his brother.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on:-

- (a) reports of the district council of UZICE No. 1495/43 of 12.9.43. and No.1490/43 of 15.9.43.
- (b) confidential reports of the directorate of the town police at UZICE, dated 12th & 15th September 1943.
- (c) a document of the quisling Serbian militia H.Q. No.2207 of 27.9.43.
- (d) a document at the police station at UZICE No.24651/43 of 23.12.43.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1146/Y/G/37

0484

von PANWITZ and 11 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 1945 All A
in all courts except }
list of deliberate }
bombardment } JHS

1146/Y/G/37

3074

See Cont. I Minutes No. 133

15th February, 1948

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of the following letters,

the contents of which have been noted:-

- 1) Ref. CG 314/26/134 dated 21 January, 1948, enclosing copy of a letter (Legal/LAI/524EX/220) from Legal Division, B.A.O.R. of 24 November, 1947 relating to the case of Herbert Gothard;
- 2) Ref. CG 353/26/134 dated 26 January 1948, enclosing copy of a letter (Legal/LAI/524EX/219) from Legal Division, B.A.O.R. of 15 January, 1948, relating to the case of Gunther Thierigen;
- 3) Ref. CG 359/26/134 dated 26 January, 1948, enclosing copy of a letter (Legal/LAI/524EX/1776) from Legal Division, B.A.O.R. of 15 January, 1948 relating to the case of General Karl Student;
- 4) Ref. CG 359/26/134 dated 26 January, 1948, enclosing copy of a letter (Legal/LAI/524EX/229) from Legal Division, B.A.O.R. of 13 January, 1948, relating to the case of Eugen von Solaken.

J. LITANSKI
Legal Officer

W. Mathias Esq.,
German General Dept.,
FOREIGN OFFICE,
S. W. 1.

0486

D. Pitarochi

S. 34 ✓

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

26th January, 1948.

(CG 359/26/184)



1146/Y

Dear Colonel LeDingham,

I enclose copy of a letter from our Legal Division, giving the reasons why it has been decided to refuse the extradition of von Eugen Holcken, and release him.

Yours sincerely,

(W. Tatham)

(German General Department)

Handwritten note: have been shown for file

Colonel G.A. LeDingham D.S.O., M.C.
U.F.W.C.C.
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

Copy.

LEGAL DIVISION,

0487

Tel. No: Herford 2559.

D.E.C.O.,

Legal/LAD/524EX/229.

C.C.G. Herford,

To: War Crimes Group (NWE)
HQ. B.A.O.R.

65/HQ/C.C.G.

B.A.O.R.

13th January, 1948.

SUBJECT: Application for extradition of
alleged War Criminal. NOLCEN von
Eugen. 20.8.05.

Reference: WCG/2023/X/A of 15th September, 1947.

1. Application was made on behalf of the Yugoslav authorities. This man was listed by UNWCC in List 13, serial 909.
2. The above named subject was arrested and placed in No. 2.W.C.H.C. Fischbeck on 3rd October, 1947. He has since been interrogated and it transpires that this is a case of mistaken identity. This man was never in the Siberian Regiment nor was he a Lt. Col. He was also never in Yugoslavia.
3. It has been decided by D.C.O.S. (Exec.) that the above named will now be released and extradition authority is refused. Please inform the Yugoslav authorities.

(Signed)

For Chief, Legal Division.

JKAR/JE.

Copy to: War Crimes Group (NWE).HQ. B.A.O.R.
Allied Liaison Branch, 100/HQ/CCG.
Foreign Office (for inf.of UNWCC).,
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0488

1146/Y/G/37

21 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/37 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	<p>- VON PANWITZ, Helmut, Generalleutnant, Commander of the "Cossack Division" (R/W/21.A.) F.162.</p> <p>1. VON NOLCKEN, Oberst, Commander of Siberian Cossack Regiment. (F.1075)</p> <p>2. VON BOSSE, Oberst, Commander of the Cossack Brigade (F.1076)</p> <p>3. GRAF STOHLBERG, Adjutant to VON BOSSE (F.1072)</p> <p>4. SCHOLZ, Oberst, Commander of the 2nd Brigade of Kuban Cossacks (F.1070)</p> <p>5. BARON VON WOLF, Oberstleutnant, Commander of the Kuban Regiment (F.1077)</p> <p>6. NACH, Major, Commander of the 4th Don Regiment (F.1078)</p> <p>7. WAGNER, Oberstleutnant, Commander of the Don Regiment (F.1079)</p> <p>8. WEIL, Rittmeister (F.1073)</p> <p>9. JANS, Major, Commander of the Pioneer Battalion (F.1083)</p> <p>10. GRAF VON ELTZ, Chief of Intelligence Service with the Cossack Division (F.1071)</p>
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	<p>1. DR. VON HEIDE, Chief of the Divisional Medical Corps (F.1074)</p> <p>November 1943 - August 1944. In the district of DJAKOVO; villages TRNOVA, LAPOVCI, GRABARJE, DRENJE, DRAGUTIN and MATKOVIC MALI; township of CAZMA.</p>
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	<p>- I. Murder & Massacres. V. Rape XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XIX. Deliberate Bombardment of undefended Places.</p>
References to relevant provisions of national law.	<p>- Violation of Article 23(g), 25, 46, & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In the summer of 1943, the so-called "Cossack Division" was sent to Croatia, under the leadership of German officers, to wipe out the Partisans and terrorise the population. The "Cossack Division" perpetrated innumerable crimes, including murder, pillage, rape and the destruction of villages by fire and artillery bombardment. For all these crimes the above-named German officers are responsible.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

R. Zorkovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In the summer of 1943 Hitler sent the so-called "Cossack Division" to the "Independent State of Croatia" to help Pavelic to wipe out the Partisan forces and to terrorise the population. The Commander of this division was Helmut Von PANWITZ, General-leutnant and holder of the Oak-leaf decoration. All the officers listed in this charge were members of his staff and commanded various units of the division.

Among other things they are responsible for the following crimes:-

In November 1943, the Cossack Division broke into the villages TRNAVA, LAPOVCI, GRABARJE, DRENJE, DRAGUTIN and MATKOVIC MALI in the district of DJAKOVO. The Cossacks looted everything they could lay their hands on, including food, wine, blankets, cattle, clocks, money, clothing and underwear. They raped women and shot or hanged a number of men and burnt down houses.

On the 6th November 1943, the Cossacks killed Ivan KAZALICKI of TRNAVA, Ivo TURKOVIC, Jozo VULCIK and Antun BIJODA of LAPOVAC, and Jozo FABJANCIC on the road between the villages TRNAVA and LAPOVAS.

In November 1943, a number of Cossacks from the villages BRKOVLJAN and DUGO SELO came to Stancic Hospital and raped a number of woman patients. When the women went to Dr. Von HEIDE to complain he would not even receive them.

On the 18th February 1944, the Cossacks killed Stjepan BJELOBRK and Ante SIMUNOVIC in the village GRABARJE.

On the 10th April 1944, the Cossacks raped a number of women in the village MATKOVIC MALI. Among the victims were Roza LAZIC, Manda GONJAR, Anka VARGIC, Manda VARGIC, and Faba LAZIC.

In the summer of 1944, the Cossacks shelled the village GRABARJE a number of times and later entered the village and burnt down a number of houses and hay-stacks.

In August 1944, a motorised Cossack unit under the command of Captain WEIL burnt down five houses in CAZMA and committed pillage and rape.

Not only is Generalleutnant Von PANWITZ, as Commander in Chief of the "Cossack Division" responsible for these crimes, but also all the German officers named in this charge because they passed on the orders to the Cossacks on the basis of which all these crimes were committed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A great many witnesses have made sworn statements, including Djuka SAKIC, Marica KARALICKI, Djuro LONGAR, Ivo RATKOVIC, Jozo LUPACEVIC, Franjo VULCIK, Roza FABJANCIC, Jozo NIKIC. Also there is a written statement by Slavko KOLAR.

A.S.K.

4320

Page 4

0491

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1147/V/G/38

0492

1. HOESSLIN
2. CHRISTL

Submitted Decision of Committee I
1 1945 Both A B 1147

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0493

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1147/Y/G/38

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/38 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	- 1. HOESSLIN, Generalleutnant, 188. Res. Geb.Div. Kommandant (F.1056) - 2. CHRISTL, Oberst, Kommandant der beteiligten Truppen im Unternehmen "Bergzauber-Moritz" (F.1057)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- October 1944: Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 23(g) & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The villages LOKOVEC, LAZNA, LOKVE and CEPOVAN were burnt to the ground and one hospital was destroyed in October 1944, by the order of General HOESSLIN and under the command of Colonel CHRISTL.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *[Signature]*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
21st July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

General HOESSLIN commanded the 188 Reserve Mountain Division which operated in the Slovene coastal district in 1944. He ordered and organised the two ill-famed operations known as "Bergzauber Moritz" and "Ernst" in the course of which hundreds of innocent Slovenes were killed and dozens of villages looted and destroyed.

Colonel CHRISTL was in command of the "Bergzauber Moritz" operation and the following units took part in it: R.G.I.R.138, R.G.I.R.139, three batteries of R.G.A.R.112, two battalions of P.G.P. and B.83. During this operation the villages LOKOVEC, LAZNA, LOKVE and CEPOVAN were burnt to the ground on the 8th and 9th October 1944 and a hospital was destroyed. Before the destruction of these villages took place they were systematically pillaged.

On the 14th October 1944 the town POSTOJNA and the villages SAPIJAN and SNEZNIK were set on fire.

The motto of the second operation, called "Ernst" and ordered on the 4th October 1944 by General HOESSLIN, was "free hunting for bandits" - which meant the killing of every captured member of the National Liberation Army.

This operation was carried out by 1/3 Brandenburg Regiment, 6/R.G.I.R. 139, 1.Z.U.G. d 2/R.G.P.I.B. 83. The names of the commanding officers and of the individual perpetrators of the crimes mentioned above are not yet available.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of an original report from the German 156 Reserve Division No.9070/44 concerning the enemy positions in October 1944, signed by General HOESSLIN.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1148/V/G/39

0497

CLAUSEN

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1. SAS A B 230

1148/V/G/39

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0498

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1148/Y/G/39

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/H/39 *

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

- 1. CLAUSEN, Major, Kreiskommandant at POZAREVAC. (F.947)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

February 1943: Concentration Camp at "Sajmiste" (Belgrade)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 4 & 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In February 1943, four Germans were killed during the fighting with units of the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia near POZAREVAC. Because of that, Major CLAUSEN, Kreiskommandant at POZAREVAC, gave orders that several inhabitants of the village of KRIVI DOL were to be sent to the concentration camp at "Sajmiste". Amongst those sent was Milan LUKIC, a blacksmith from KRIVI DOL. He was kept in the concentration camp for six weeks and after that was due to be deported to Germany but he died on the way, at MARIBOR, as a result of ill-treatment in the camp.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission

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

23rd July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the statement of Leposava LUKIC which is on file in the archives of the State Commission.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1149/Y/G/40

0502

TROMIER

Submitted Decision of Committee I
1 1945 A B

1149/Y/G/40

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0503

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Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1149/Y/G/40

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV	CHARGES AGAINST	GERMAN	WAR CRIMINALS
	CASE No. R/H/40	*	

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. TRONIER, Chief of the Gestapo at NEGOTIN (F.1279)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1942-1943: NEGOTIN

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- III. Torture of Civilians.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 4, 5, & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRONIER as the Chief of the Gestapo at NEGOTIN and, as such, is responsible for the terrorisation and ill-treatment of the inhabitants of the town and the surrounding villages.

A concrete example of the indiscriminate arrests which he made was the case of Dusan PETROVIC. TRONIER arrested Dusan PETROVIC, a peasant from the village of DAVIDOVAC, on the 12th December 1942 and kept him for two months in the Gestapo prison at NEGOTIN where he was tortured and beaten. Then he was taken to the notorious concentration camp at "Banjica" in Belgrade and from that time nothing more was heard of him. Rumours reached his family that he had been deported to Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. K. Zindovic

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

23rd July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the testimony of Katarina
PETROVIC, wife of the victim, whose statement is on file
in the archives of the State Commission.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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41

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**REGISTERED
NOS.**

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REGISTERED
NOS.

41

1151/Y/G/42

0507

1. KLEEMANN

2. WURST

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1945 Both A B

1151/Y/G/42

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0508

Registered Number.

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1151/Y/G/42

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/42 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. KLEEMANN, Military Chief of the "Straflager" at the BOR mines. (F.1275) 2. WURST, Director at the BOR mines. (F.1276)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942: BOR mines.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	III. Torture of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 6 & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named are charged with the torturing and ill-treatment of Gedomir JOVANOVIC.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zimonic

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

23rd July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In Spring 1942, the town police at KAUSAVAC arrested Gedomir JOVANOVIC, clerk at the State Monopoly. JOVANOVIC was kept in the town prison for four days and was then sent, as a political criminal, with a few other men, to forced labour at the BOR mines.

He stayed at the "punitive camp" for 47 days: was put to the hardest physical work, was consistently undernourished and regularly (every day) was beaten and tortured by the staff of the camp. After 47 days he was put to work at the firm of "Funker" in the same camp where he remained for another year. He was then released and returned to his home.

KLEMMANN, as the military chief of the Straf-lager and WURST, as manager of the BOR mines at the time when Gedomir JOVANOVIC was doing forced labour there, are responsible for his ill-treatment and torture.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on statements made by Cedomir JOVANOVIĆ and others from the BOR mines.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1152/Y/G/43

0512

DIERSING

Submitted Decision of Committee I

345

A

B

29.8.45 Addendum - A

ARDS CHECKED

1152/Y/G/43

1152/Y/G/43

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Addendum to R/N/43
1152/Y/G/43. list A.

- DIERSING, Deputy-Commandant at NIS. (F.728/11)

A further charge (F728/II) has been made by the Yugoslav State Commission against DIERSING, who has already been charged under R/N/43 - 1152/Y/G/43 list A. The additional charge is as follows:

In accordance with orders given by DIERSING, Deputy Commandant at NIS, on the 20th July, 1944 the German Feldgendarmes came to the house of Čedomir JANKOVIC in the village of GOBILJI MATEJEVAC and arrested him. They took him to NIS and kept him in the prison camp until the day when they had to retreat from NIS. On that day they dragged him out and shot him at the village Crveni krst.

For this execution, which was carried out without any preceding trial, Deputy-Commander DIERSING is responsible.

Evidence : Affidavit given by Petar JANKOVIC, brother of the victim.
Affidavit by Djordje JANKOVIC.

Transmitted by Yugoslav State Commission :

M. R. Zimonic

20th August, 1945.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0514

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1152/Y/G/43

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/43 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	- 1. DIERSING, Oberleutnant, Stellvertreter des Feldkommandanten, Nis. (F.728)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- March 1943: NIS.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- III. Torture of Civilians. XV. Exaction of Illegitimate or of Exorbitant Contributions and Requisitions.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 46 & 49, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Lt. Colonel DIERSING arrested 16 peasants who came to beg him to wait for their compulsory contribution of wine. He kept them in prison for three days until the prescribed quantity of wine was delivered by their relatives who had had to buy the wine in the market.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M R. Zimmoric*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Sixteen farmers in the village of GORNJI MATEJEVAC were ordered by the German civil authorities to deliver certain quantities of wine regularly to the German Army. Among those farmers were Aleksandar KOCIC, Milan M. KRSTIC, Velimir D.J. KRSTIC, Todor J. STEFANOVIC, Jovan MILJKOVIC, Velimir S. RADENKOVIC, Vasilije M. GOCIC, Zivko GOCIC, Zivko MILOJEVIC, Nikola J. ZIVKOVIC, Milan D. PETROVIC. All were from the village of GORNJI MATEJEVAC.

As these men could not deliver the prescribed quantities of wine - for they did not possess it - they came one day in March 1943 to beg the Deputy Commander, Lt. Colonel DIERSING, to remit the requisition or, at least to reduce it as it was impossible for them to produce the prescribed quantity. Instead Lt. Colonel DIERSING had all sixteen of them arrested and imprisoned in the camp until their relatives managed to buy the wine in the open market at the current price and deliver it to the German Army. The farmers remained in prison for three days and were thus subjected to maltreatment in addition to the illegal and exorbitant exactions of Lt. Colonel DIERSING.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the sworn statements of the farmers in question.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1153/Y/G/44

0518

HAAS or MASS, Dr.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 AUG 1945

A

B

1153/Y/G/44

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0519

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1153/V/G/44

JUL 545

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/45 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Dr. HAAS (or HASS), Kreiskommandant at KRUSEVAC (F.1281)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1st October 1941: JASIKA (near Krusevac)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- XIII. Pillage
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 23(g), 46, & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907 and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

German units came to the village JASIKA (near Krusevac) on the 1st October 1941, and pillaged the café and the flat of Miodrag STEFANOVIĆ, taking with them all furniture, drinks and money. Finally they set the café and flat on fire.

Dr. HAAS, in his capacity as Kreiskommandant, is responsible for this crime.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zindovic

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

21th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0521

Two reliable witnesses have given particulars in sworn statements to the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1154/Y/G/45

0523

^{O P}
KLEEFELD

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 AUG 1945

A B

1154/Y/G/45

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0524

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1154/V/G/45

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/44 *

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

- ^{o P} KLEE FELD, Kreiskommandant at KRUSEVAC (F.423)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In October 1941: at the village Grad STALAC (near KRUSEVAC)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- III. Illegal arrest and detention of civilians in prison.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In October 1941, by the order of KLEE FELD, some German Gestapo men came to the village GRAD STALAC and arrested five gypsies - Zivojin LAZIC, Borissav LAZIC, Hranislav KADRIC, Svetomir KADRIC and Cedomir KADRIC - who were detained in the Gestapo prison at KRUSEVAC for two months.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zimovic

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

24th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars have been given to the Yugoslav State Commission by the victims and by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1155/Y/G/46

0528

1. SCHLUT (SCHULTZ) Hans
2. SCHMIDT
3. ZEHNER
4. HASS
5. SCHILLER

Submitted Decision of Committee I
- 1 AUG 1945 All A B.

1155/Y/G/46

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0529

1155/Y/G/46

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/46*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. SCHLUT (SCHULTZ) Hans, Chief of the Gestapo at Krusevac. (F.694) - 2. SCHMIDT, Investigating Officer at the Gestapo at Krusevac. (F.1085) - 3. ZEHNER, Investigating Officer at the Gestapo at Krusevac. (F.1088) - 4. HASS, Interpreter at the Gestapo at Krusevac. (F.1086) - 5. SCHILLER, Governor of the Gestapo Prison at Krusevac. (F.1087)
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- In July 1943: at the village JASIKA, near KRUSEVAC.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. - III. Torture of Civilians. - Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1942 and 1943 the German Gestapo illegally arrested several people, men and women, and tortured them during their interrogation.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M. R. Zimonjić*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
24th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

- 1) In 1942, Milan JOVANOVIC, a mechanic from KRUSEVAC, was put in prison for 15 days and fined 1,200 dinars, because his son and daughter were fighting with the Partisans.
- 2) On the orders of Captain SCHLUT, Chief of the Gestapo at KRUSEVAC, Milka LAKIC, a refugee from JASENKA (Lika) was arrested in July 1943 in the village JASIKA and taken to the prison at KRUSEVAC. Although seriously ill, she was kept in prison for 8 days and during that time was tortured. While being interrogated she received 40 strokes on her hands with a thick stick and 25 strokes on her fingers with the same stick. She was also trampled on, receiving kicks on her head and stomach so that she was covered with blood and fainted several times. She was brought back to the village in a truck, half dead.
- 3) On the orders of Captain SCHLUT, the Gestapo arrested Mara STOZINIC, a refugee from KOLASIN, in the village JASIKA (KRUSEVAC District) in August 1943. She was detained in prison for 42 days and during this time was interrogated three times and beaten with sticks until she was covered in blood. The Germans tortured her in order to get information about her brother who was fighting with the Partisans.

All the afore-mentioned criminals took an active part in the torture of prisoners and are guilty also, as accomplices of SCHULT, of the undue arrest and detention of innocent people.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars have been given in sworn statements by some of the victims to the Yugoslav State Commission. Four reliable witnesses have also given their testimony.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1156/Y/G/47

Submitted Decision of Committee I
- 1 AUG 1945 A. E.

FISCHER

0533

1156/Y/G/47

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

1156/Y/C/47

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0534

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/47 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	- 1. FISCHER, Feldkommandant, Feldkommandantur 601, at VRNJACKA BANJA, Generalmajor (F.697)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- April 20, 1943: at the village LOZNA, near VRNJACKA BANJA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- XIII. Pillage. - XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 23(g), 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 20th April, 1943, German soldiers of Feldkommandantur No. 601 at VRNJACKA BANJA, were hunting in LOZNA for Rajko JOVANOVIC. As they did not find him at home, they set fire to his house. They then went to the next house, belonging to Vidosav MITROVIC, and took his bed linen which they threw into the burning house. At the same time the Germans took 18,000 dinars from MITROVIC. Generalmajor FISCHER gave the orders which were carried out by German soldiers of his command.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *Dr R. Zirkovic*

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

24th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Three reliable witnesses have given particulars
in sworn statements to the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1242/Y/G/148

0538

BLUCKE

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A ~~B~~

CARDS CHECKED

1242/Y/G/148

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0539

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1242/Y/G/48

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/48 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- BLUCKE, Major, O.G. Schutz-Police at NEGOTIN, 36 years old.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 30th June, 1944: at the village VIDROVAC (district of Negotin)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

- Violation of Article 23(g), 46, & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 30th June, 1944, a German punitive expeditionary force, headed by Major BLUCKE, came to the village of VIDROVAC which they blockaded and began to set the houses on fire. When Zivana JAKOVljeVIC, a 76 year old woman, left her house and sought that of her grandson, the German soldiers opened fire with their machine guns and killed her. After pillaging and torturing the inhabitants, the Germans burnt down the village.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zimonic

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

25th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME



PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing particulars have been given to the Yugoslav State Commission in sworn statements by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

0543

1243/Y/G/49

German Military Governor of Naples, Sept. 1943

Submitted Decision of Committee I

Adjourn **D**

29.8.45

A. B.

ARDS 1011230

1243/Y/G/49

0544

Jugoslav Delegate to the
United Nations War Crimes
Commission.

195, Queen's Gate,
S.W.7.

August 23, 1945.

The Secretary General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission.

With reference to the Yugoslav charge against a German war criminal (R/N/49-1243/Y/G/49), the official position of the accused German officer was that of German Garrison Commander in Naples.

The crime of handing over to the Gestapo 10 Yugoslav prisoners, who were then shot by order of the German Garrison Commander in Naples, was committed by the Italians in charge of prisoners in the Poggi Reale in Naples, as described in the above charge.

These Italian accomplices were charged under the Yugoslav charge R/It/67-1067/Y/It/67 and were put on List A on July 18, 1945.

I request that this charge be re-examined at the next meeting of Committee I.

A. R. Zimmerman

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0545

1243/Y/G/49

9 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/II/49 *

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

Farrissin Commander in
The German ~~Military Governor of~~ Naples in September 1943. (F.593)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

28th September 1943: Naples.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 28th September, 1943, the German Military Governor of Naples ordered the shooting of a great number of persons in order to terrorise the people of Naples. The victims were taken from the Italian prison Poggi Reale in Naples and handed over to the Gestapo by Italian officials. Among those who were shot were ten Slovene patriots who had formerly been in the aforementioned prison.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

A. R. Zorkovic

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

25th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars have been given by reliable witnesses to the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1244/Y/G/50

0549

LIMMEL

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A B

CARDS CHECKED

1244/Y/G/50

0550

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1244/Y/G/50

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/11/50 *

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

- LIMMEL, Hauptmann and Kreiskommandant at KRALJEVO (F. 733)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942: LJUBIC district.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 4, 5, 46, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In February 1942, LIMMEL ordered the arrest of 369 persons from the district of LJUBIC. All these arrested persons were tortured and beaten and many of them suffered serious injury. LIMMEL was well aware of this inhuman treatment and made no attempt to prevent it. These prisoners were first taken to CACAK and from there 215 were taken to a concentration camp near Belgrade - SAJICA.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: Dr R. Zivkovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
 (29655) W.L.P.2524 5,000 5-45 A.&E.W.Ltd. Gp.635
 26th July, 1945.

0551

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on a document from the Chief of the KRALJEVO district, Pov. Br. 152 - 12th February 1942 and a document from the same source, Pov. Br. 204 - 3rd March 1942.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

51

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60

REGISTERED

NOS.

51

TO

60

1245/Y/G/51

0554

SCHAEFFER Dr. and 7 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

All A B C RDS CHECKED

1245/Y/G/51

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0555

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1245/Y/G/51

9 AUG. 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/51 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Emanuel</i></p> <p>- DR. SCHAEFFER, S.S. Oberführer u. Oberst d. Polizei in Belgrade. 1. KNY, Major and Kreiskommandant at KRUSEVAC (F.693) 2. HANS SCHULTZ, Hauptmann und Chef of Gestapo at KRUSEVAC. (F.694) (See R/W/46) 3. FISCHER, Generalmajor and Feldkommandant at VRNJACKA BANJA (F.697) (R/W/47) 4. REITZ, Hauptmann and Kommandant der Kreisstelle at KRALJEVO (F.770) 5. PASQUALI, Major and Gebietskommandant at KRALJEVO (F.771) 6. ECKERT, Hauptmann and Chief of Police at KRALJEVO (F.772) 7. STAHL, Officer on duty SD Police at KRALJEVO (F.773)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1943: KRALJEVO district.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious, Charitable, Educational & Historic Buildings & Monuments. - Violation of Article 23 (a), 46, 47, 50, 56, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Under the orders of the above-mentioned persons, German troops committed a great number of crimes which were not required by military operations. In addition to the material damage inflicted on occupied Serbia, many innocent people were killed for one reason only, to exterminate the Serbian population.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M. R. Zdravko*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Kreiskommandant KNY and Hans SCHULTT ordered the arrest of Zivotija MILIVOJEVIC of KRUSEVAC on the 18th March 1943. Later this prisoner was taken to the camp at BANJICA (Belgrade) and executed.

KNY carried out the blockade of the village VUCAK on the 2nd May 1943 when all the male inhabitants were deported to KRUSEVAC. Fourteen of these men were taken apart for "further interrogation". Two were shot on the 12th May 1943, on the order of KNY, and the remainder were sent to the BANJICA concentration camp.

KNY also took an active part in the following crimes:-

1. In a German punitive expedition on the 9th and 10th July 1943, when the villages LISICE and NEGRISOR were attacked.
2. In the shooting of 41 hostages at KRALJEVO on the 7th June 1943.
3. In the shooting of 40 persons at the Agricultural School at KRALJEVO on the 28th June 1943.
4. In the shooting of 100 persons at KRALJEVO in April 1943.

Hans SCHULTT is also responsible for the crimes described above as he worked in close co-operation with KNY.

Generalmajor FISCHER is responsible for numerous orders which resulted in the execution of innocent Serbian peasants.

On the 13th April, 1943 ten persons were shot and the reason given was that the railway line from Belgrade to Nis had been cut. These men had been kept in prison as hostages and amongst them were: Ljubomir TODOROVIC, Dragomir DONCAREVIC, Jovan VUKSAN, Dragoljub KUZMIC.

On the 12th April 1943, 75 persons were shot, including Mihajlo MIJATOVIC, Dragomir MILENKOVIC, Borivoje KOVACEVIC, Misa MIODRAGOVIC, Aleksandar PAVLOVIC. FISCHER's name appeared on the official posters announcing the names of those shot and he also signed the order.

FISCHER ordered the blockade of the village VUCAK and is responsible for the death of 14 persons, two of whom were shot at KRUSEVAC and the others at Belgrade.

REITZ, Hauptmann and Kommandant der Kreisstelle at KRALJEVO, personally commanded the German units which, on the 9th and 10th July 1943, surrounded the villages LISICE and NEGRISOR. They killed inhabitants of these two villages without regard either to age or sex. Among the many victims were: Tihomir MILOSEVLJEVIC, Aco RUZIC and his wife Zorka, Vojin RUZIC and his wife Milojla, Velisav ZARIC, and Brinka DAVIDOVIC.

On the 8th September 1943, German troops besieged JEZEVICI and killed one man and took another away. On the 29th May 1943, a man was killed in Gor. KRAVARICA. On the 28th and 29th March 1943, three men were killed in GLEDICI municipality and 25 taken away. On the 2nd June 1943, four peasants were killed in DLJINU. In all these operations REITZ commanded the German troops and where he could not personally conduct them, his assistants, PASQUALI, ECKERI, and STAHL, working in close co-operation with him, carried out the operations.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on numerous original German documents which are now in the archives of the Yugoslav State Commission. Also a great number of witnesses have supplied particulars of the afore-mentioned crimes and their statements are also filed in the archives of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1246/Y/G/52

0559

HAFER

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A ~~B~~

CARDS CHECKED

1246/Y/G/52

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0560

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1246/Y/G/52

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/52 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	- HAFER, Lieutenant and Ortskommandant at CACAK (E.734)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 1943: Districts MROJAVICKI, BRESNICKI, and MOJSINJACKI.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 23(g) and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944, Article 13.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 20th June, 1943, the above-mentioned districts were besieged, innocent men killed, houses burnt, and the inhabitants terrorised. HAFER gave the order for these criminal actions.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Ar R. Zivkovic

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

26th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

HAFER ordered some German units to surround the districts of MRCAJEVCI, BRESNICA and MOJSINJE and to investigate all the houses and nearby farm buildings. While searching the house of Mirko JOKIC, a peasant from MRCAJEVICA, a rifle with a few cartridges were discovered. The house was thereupon burnt down and JOKIC's wife was taken to KRALJEVO. The peasant himself, as most of the others had done in the face of the enemy, had hidden in the neighbouring forest.

Men of these German units terrorised the population and carried off twenty peasants to KRALJEVO. On the way they shot Dragomir DANILOVIC at the village BECANJ for no reason whatsoever.

HAFER is responsible for issuing these unlawful orders and is responsible for the deeds committed by his units during their investigations.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the following official and original documents:-

1. Document Br. 142 2 , 23.6.1943 S.D.S.
2. Document Br. 15273 26.6.1943. Chief of the district of KRALJEVO.
3. Document Br. 15128 from the same source.
4. Document Br. 14830 of 22.6.1943 from the same source.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1247/V/G/53

0564

SCHMITZ, Karl.
Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des S.D.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A B

CARDS CHECKED

1247/V/G/53

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0565

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1247/7/G.53

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/53 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p><i>SCHMITZ, Karl</i> - Name Unknown, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des S.D. in Operazionzone Adriatische Küstenland, Aussenkommande Görz, in December 1944. (F.460)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 30th December 1944: Gorizia during the German occupation of Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- II. Putting Hostages to Death. - Violation of Article 46 and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Chief of Police in GORIZIA, during the German occupation, he ordered the shooting of two hostages - Anton ORIL, a teacher of BILJE near GORIZIA, and Franc KACIN from IDRIJA. These two Slovenes were shot in GORIZIA on the 30th December 1944 without any trial or evidence of guilt.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zivkovic

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

26th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on official document No.52 of the
23rd February 1945 in GORIZIA.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1248/Y/G/54

0569

I. NEUHAUSEN. Franz, and 40 others.

Submitted Decision of Committee I
1-8 Adjournd
8 AUG 1945 9-34 A D CARDS INDEXED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1248/Y/G/54

0570

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1248/Y/G/54

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/54 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zimlone

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

27th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME



Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- Chief der Militärverwaltung im Sud Ost*
- x - 1. Franz NEUHAUSEN, ~~Generalsevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft in Serbia.~~ (F.959)
Swerin
 - x - 2. SCHRODER, General der Flackartillerie, ~~Militärbefehlshaber~~ in Serbia. (F.958)
LÖHR, Alexander
 - x - 3. ~~BEER~~, Generaloberst, Militärbefehlshaber Südöst. (F.957)
Adalbert
 - x - 4. LONTSCHAR, Generalmajor, Kommandant der Feldkommandatur 599 in Belgrade. (F.960)
 - x - 5. Von KAISENBERG, Oberst, Kommandant der Feldkommandatur 599 in Belgrade. (F.961)
 - x - 6. Dr. ZIMMERMANN, Militäerverwaltungsrat Feldkommandatur 599 in Belgrade. (F.962)
 - x - 7. RANZE, Militäerverwaltungsoberrat F.K. 599 Belgrade. (F.963)
 - x - 8. Paul NEUBURGER, Sekretär des N.V.O.R. Rantze bei der F.K. 599 Belgrade. (F.964)
 - 9. Dr. KRAUS, Chef der Gestapo Belgrade. (F.965)
 - 10. Dr. BODE, Chef der Gestapo Belgrade. (F.967)
 - 11. BRANDT, Chef der Gestapo Belgrade. (F.968)
 - 12. SATTLER, Chief of the Anti-Communist Department in the Gestapo. (F.969)
 - 13. SCHREDER or SCHRODER, Chief of the Anti-Communist Department in the Gestapo. (F.970)
 - 14. EWERING, Oberscharführer der Gestapo in Belgrade. (F.971)
 - 15. HINTZE, Oberscharführer der Gestapo in Belgrade. (F.972)
 - 16. KLANT, Oberscharführer der Gestapo in Belgrade. (F.973)
 - 17. VINTZER - "TIGER" - Beamter der Gestapo. (F.974)
 - x -18. MULLER, Obergruppenführer, Beamter der Gestapo. (F.975)
 - 19. KOCH, Beamter der Gestapo. (F.976)
 - 20. RICHTER, Gruppenführer, Inspector of prisons at the Gestapo. (F.977)
 - 21. BRENNER, On duty at the Gestapo. (F.978)
 - 22. Karlo KNAP, On duty at the Gestapo. (F.979)
 - 23. SCHULTZ, On Duty at the Gestapo. (F.980)
 - 24. SCHUBERT, Oberleutnant SS, on duty at the Gestapo. (F.981) (R/M/6)
 - 25. HOENIG, Volksdeutscher from Banat, on duty at the Gestapo (F.982)
 - 26. FRIEDRICH, Commandant at the BANJICA concentration camp. (F.983)
 - 27. Von BECKER, On duty at the BANJICA camp. (F.984)
 - 28. SCHMIDT (SCHMIDT), Oberleutnant, on duty at BANJICA. (F.985)
 - 29. KÖNIGER, on duty at BANJICA. (F.986)

Cont'd.

- 30. Johann RENAR, on duty at BANJICA. (F.987)
- 31. Stefan LOTHINGER, on duty at BANJICA. (F.988)
- 32. REITZIG, on duty at BANJICA. (F.989)
- 33. SULTZER, on duty at BANJICA. (F.990)
- 34. Franz HERZOG, N.C.O. on duty at BANJICA. (F.991)
- 35. Johann SCHUMACHER, Warder at BANJICA. (F.992)
- 36. Dr. JUNG, Chief of the Camp Ambulance. (F.993) (R/N6.A.)
- 37. ENGGE, N.C.O. (F.994)
- 38. Gustav Heinrich KAEMPFER, S.S. Obersturmführer. (F.995)
- 39. WAECHNER, Driver. (F.996)
- 40. Petar KRIEGER, Deputy Camp Commandant at BANJICA. (F.997)
- 41. Heinz HEIMANN, N.C.O. on duty at BANJICA. (F.998)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

The Concentration Camp at BANJICA during the occupation of Serbia.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
- IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy.
- XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.
- Violation of Article 6, 46, and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

From the 9th July, 1941 until the 3rd October 1944, 23,000 men, women and children were detained in the camp at BANJICA. All these persons went through incredible hardships. They were tortured, beaten and starved, many were sent to Germany on forced labour and about 10,000 were killed and all their valuables taken from them.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

This terrible camp at BANJICA was organised by the German Authorities and administered by the Gestapo. BANJICA was one of the German horror camps in Yugoslavia which was run on the same lines as those of Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau and others. The Camp Commandant, FRIEDRICH, his assistants and other members of the camp staff used the most ingenious methods of torture on the innocent inmates of the camp. Only a German brain was capable of inventing such terrible methods of inflicting physical and mental suffering and it is difficult to imagine their full horror. To mention only a few examples: scientific starvation, crushing the skull with special instruments, beating young girls on their breasts, inserting spikes under the finger nails.

Probably the worst psychological torture was the one which occurred every day when all the prisoners were lined up in the courtyard and the Germans chose their victims for execution. No one ever knew when his turn had come.

Even in the case of execution, the Germans had their special methods and procedure. Apart from shooting, they used to hang their victims or lock them into specially built chambers into which they let poison gas.

Many lost their reason in consequence of this mental strain. Although the execution ground was away from the camp itself, it was easy to hear the cries of women and children facing the execution squads, and this added to the other horrors of the camp. It is plain that the Germans, when they executed children in their mothers' arms or clinging to their skirts, had only one intention - to exterminate the nation.

At that execution ground of JAJINCI, the grave-yard of the Serbian nation, at least 68,000 persons were executed. The Germans tried to conceal their crimes, hiring 90 men to dig up all the bodies and burn them. Under German supervision these men worked day and night and finally they, too, were killed and their bodies burnt in the hope that thus no trace would remain. However, according to the registers of different churches in Belgrade, over 10,000 men, women and children were killed in the camp at BANJICA, and the rest of the 68,000 came from all over Serbia. Except for those who managed to escape in time, the flower of the nation perished in this camp.

There should be no doubt that all the criminals mentioned in this charge, and many more whose names will be submitted in due course, are responsible for the death of these 68,000 innocent Serbs.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Evidence has been given by:-

1. Dr. Vaso CUBRILOVIC, Minister for Agriculture.
2. Ljuba RADOVANOVIC, Professor at the University.
3. Dr. Stanisa STANKOVIC, Professor.
4. Dr. Stevan CELINEC, Professor.
5. Dr. Dobrila ZDRAVKOVIC.
6. Dr. Dragomir KARAJOVIC, Medical Official.
7. Koran BOGDAN, Warden of the Execution Ground.
8. Bozidar MILUTINOVIC, Undertaker.
9. Cvetko BOGDANOVIC, Undertaker.
10. Vladimir MILUTINOVIC, Undertaker.
11. Vidoje NIKITOVIC, Undertaker.
12. Uros VLAOVIC of JAJINCI.

The official record of the exhumation of the bodies is available; likewise the original books containing the names of prisoners at BANJICA Camp.

U.T.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1264/Y/G/55

0578

1. GLÜCKS, and 11 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

8.8.45

All A

Add Jäger, Willi - W

BARDSCHERER

1264/Y/G/55

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0579

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1264/Y/G/55

8th August 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/57 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- See enclosed document.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: M. K. Zimonovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position.

1. GLUCKS - SS Gruppenführer, Chef der Inspektion der Konzentrationslager (Berlin-Oranienburg) (F.2626)
Was head of the Control & Administration of Concentration Camps in 1941 and onwards (duration not established)
2. LORRENZ - Chef der Inspektion der Konzentrationslager (Berlin-Oranienburg) (F.2627)
Was the predecessor of GLUCKS, i.e. as appointed before 1941.
3. Dr. LOLLING - SS. Standartenführer, Leitender Arzt der Inspektion für Konzentrationslager (Berlin-Oranienburg) (F.2628)
Held position from 1941 onwards, duration not established.
Was responsible for the general medical and health administration of the camp.

List of the Personnel of the BERGEN-BELSEN Concentration Camp during a period including May to July 1944.

1. HAAS - SS. Sturmabführer, Camp Commandant, about 50 years old, from Westphalia. (F.2 629)
2. STREISE - SS Untersturmführer, Kompagnieführer, about 57 years old, From Stargard. (F.2630)
3. SCHAAF - SS Untersturmführer, Verwaltungsleiter (about 30 years), from Westphalia. (F.2631.)
4. LINSMEYER - SS Hauptscharführer, Dentist, about 35 years old, from Bavaria. (F.2632)
5. SCHRADER - Captain (SS ?) from Burgdorf. (F.2633.)
Was training at Belsen to become a Camp Commandant.

List of the Personnel at the "GETA" Concentration Camp at KOVNO during a period including December 1943 to February 1944.

1. GÖCKE - Obersturmbannführer, Camp Commandant, about 50 years old, from Mauthausen. (F.2634.)
2. RINK - SS Hauptsturmführer, Verwaltungsführer (Chief of Administration) from Bergdorf near Hamburg. (F.2635.)
3. WALTER - SS Untersturmführer, Assistant to the Chief of Administration. (F.2636.)

"GETA" Concentration Camp was for Jews only and was administered and guarded by SS men. Living conditions of the inmates are reported to have been appalling and to merit classification as "torture of civilians."

JÄGER Willi W

Date & Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1940 - 1944: German Concentration Camps in general, Concentration Camp at BELSEN and KOVNO in particular.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

Violation of Article 4, 5, & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907,
and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The first three individuals mentioned in this charge were denounced by the witness Willi JAGER as having been responsible for the administration of German Concentration Camps in Germany and the occupied countries in general. The other individuals mentioned in this charge are denounced by the same witness as having taken part in the commission of atrocities in BELSEN and KOVNO Camps in particular.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Among the victims in BELSEN were Yugoslav Nationals and it is suspected that victims of Yugoslav nationality were in KOVNO also.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The foregoing information was given by Dr. Willi JÄGER, SS Obersturmführer and former SS doctor at the Concentration Camps at KOVNO and BELSEN, in the course of his interrogation at a Court Martial of IX Army Corps of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia on the 20th February 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1265/Y/G/56
0585

V. KAISENBERG, and 27 others
1. SCHROEDER, and 32 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

20.8.45 Adjourn W.

29.8.45 All - A. * CARDS THE BOARD

1265/Y/G/56

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0586

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1265/Y/G/56

27th Aug. 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/55 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zmoric

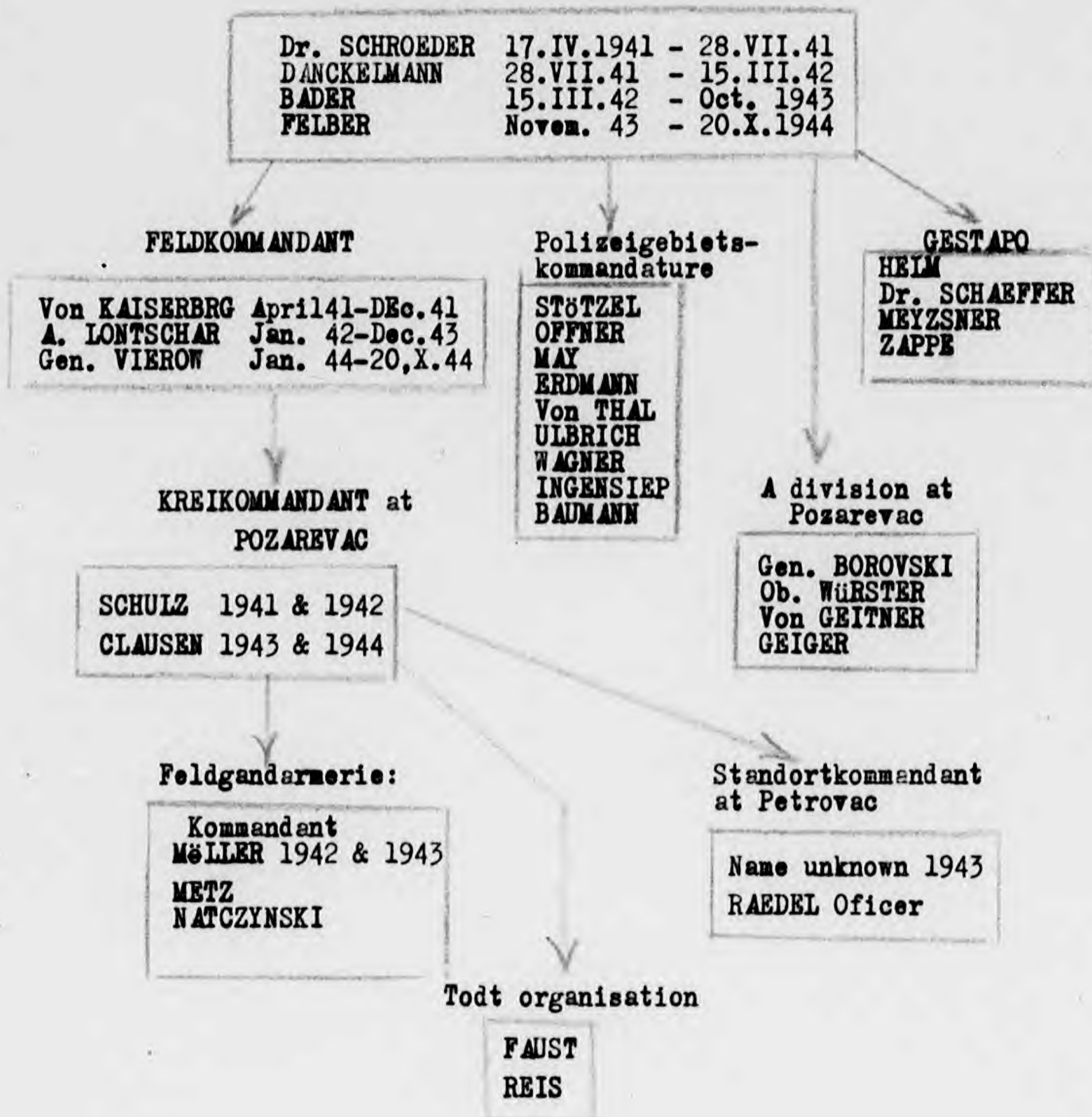
* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
27th August, 1945.

(2652) W.P.1505.1120 500 144 A.W.B.W.LtJ. Gp.685
(26924) W.P.3817.1.1139 5,900 344

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME



Militärbefehlshaber in
SERBIA



Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

1. SCHROEDER, Militärbefehlshaber in Serbia from 17.4.1941 until 28.7.1941. (R/N/54, 1248/Y/G/54) (F.958)
2. DANCKELMANN, Militärbefehlshaber in Serbia from 28.7.1941 until 15.3.1942. (R/N/4, 321/Y/G/4, R/N/6 379/Y/G/6, R/N/31 1140/Y/G/31) (F.419)
3. BADER, Militärbefehlshaber in Serbia from 15.3.1942 until October 1943. (R/N/1 305/Y/G/1, R/N/3 307/Y/G/3) (F.322)
4. Hans Gustav FELBER, Militärbefehlshaber in Serbia from November 1943 until 20.11.1944. (R/N/22 1014/Y/G/28) (F.325)
5. Von KAISERBERG, Kommandant Feldkommandatur 599 Belgrade from April until the end of December 1941. (R/N/54 1248/Y/G/54) (F.961/I)
6. Adalbert LONTSCHAR, Feldkommandant of the F.K.599 from January 1942 until December 1943. (R/N/54 1248/Y/G/54) (F.960)
7. General VIEROW, Feldkommandant from January 1944 until 20.10.1944 (R/N/22 1014/Y/G/28) (F.609)
8. SCHULTZ, Kreiskommandant in Pozarevac 1941 and 1942. (F.1104)
9. CLAUSEN, Kreiskommandant in Pozarevac 1943 and 1944. (R/N/39 1148/Y/G/39) (F.974/I)
10. MÖLLER, Feldgendarmarie Kommandant in 1942 & 1943. (F.1107)
11. BOROVSKI, General, Commander of a division at Pozarevac. (F.1112)
12. WÜRSTER, Oberst, Commander of a Regiment at Pozarevac. (F.1113)
13. STÖTZEL, Kommandant der Polizei Gebietskommandatur 1941, 1942 and 1943. (F.1091)
14. OFFNER, A.D.C. to STÖTZEL at Pozarevac. (F.1100)
15. Von THAL, Interpreter to STÖTZEL. (F.1101.)
16. MAY, Generalmajor, Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei in Serbia. (F.1053)
17. ERDMANN, Revier-Oberleutnant, A D.C. to MAY. (F.1091)
18. ULBRICH, Oberleutnant Off. zur besonderen Verwendung (F.1096)
19. BAUMANN, Sonderführer at Pozarevac in 1942 and the head of the intelligence department. (F.1106)
20. Ritter von GEITNER, Generalmajor, Head of General Staff. (F.1096)
21. INGENSIEP, Major, A.D.C. at the General Staff. (F.1097)
22. GEIGER, Major, on duty at the General Staff. (F.1098)
23. WAGNER, Major, Commander of German troops at Smederevska Palanka. (F.1094)

- 24. FAUST, Frontführer "Todt" Organisation in 1942 at Zagubica. (F.1110)
- 25. REIS, Officer of the "Todt" Organisation in 1942 at Zagubica (F.1111)
- 26. METZ, Feldwebel on duty at Feldgendarmerie at Pozarevac in 1942 and 1943. (F.1109)
- 27. NATCZYNSKI, Feldwebel on duty at Feldgendarmerie at Pozarevac in 1942 and 1943. (F.1108)
- 28. August MEYSZNER, Höhere SS Gruppenführer und Generalleutnant der Polizei. (R/N/2) (F.324)
- 29. Dr. SCHÄFER, SS Oberführer und Oberst der Polizei, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes. R/N/6 379/Y/G/6, R/N/36 1145/Y/G/36, R/N/51 1245/Y/G/51.) (F.610)
- 30. Name Unknown, Standortkommandant at Petrovac, 1943. (F.1114)
- 31. RAEDEL, Standortoffizier at Petrovac. (F.1115)
- 32. HELM, Chef der Gestapo 1941, 1942, 1943. (F.420) (R/N/4 321/Y/G/4)
- 33. ZAPPE, SS Sturmführer Gestapo. (F.1094)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1941, 1942, 1943: in the district of POZAREVAC (Serbia)

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- V. Rape.
- VI. Abduction of Girls and Women for the Purpose of Enforced Prostitution.
- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

Violation of Article 4, 5, 23(g), 42, 46, 47, and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the German occupation of Serbia a great number of crimes were committed in the POZAREVAC district by the individuals listed in this charge. Particulars of the crimes and the names of those responsible are stated below. It can be seen that all these crimes were part of the general German policy, i.e. to exterminate as many Yugoslavs as possible.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

During the period of the German occupation of Serbia - from April 1941 until October 1944 - a great number of crimes was committed against the population of the district of POZAREVAC. These crimes are dealt with in this charge in four separate groups, according to the year in which the crimes were perpetrated and in which the responsible persons were in office.

A. In 1941.

From the 17th April 1941 until the 28th July 1941, the Militär-befehlshaber in Serbia was Dr. SCHROEDER and his successor, from the 28th July 1941 onward, was DANCKELMANN. In co-operation with Feldkommandant of the Belgrade Feldkommandatur 599, Oberst von KAISERBERG, who occupied that position from April 1941 until the end of December 1941, and with SCHULTZ, who was Kreiskommandant of POZAREVAC district in 1941 and 1942, a great many orders were issued to their subordinates to execute crimes with the purpose of exterminating the inhabitants of the said district of POZAREVAC. At the same time, the commander of the Polizei Gebietskommandatur II Belgrade was STOETZEL, Oberstleutnant, and his assistant was Oberleutnant OFFNER. STOETZEL's interpreter was von THAL. A close collaborator of STOETZEL was Generalmajor MAY, Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei, with his assistant Oberleutnant ERDMANN. The head of the Gestapo in Belgrade in 1941 was HELM. His associate ZAPPE was SS Sturmfuehrer on the staff of the Gestapo.

This short summary shows the set-up of the German administration authorities and the connection between the chief of them in Belgrade and SCHULZ who was Kreiskommandant in POZAREVAC.

At that time, i.e. 1941, the following crimes were committed and the orders for their execution were issued by the above mentioned individuals:

1. According to the original German document No: 724 of 18.7.41, a great number of men from POZAREVAC and its district were arrested to prevent any possible demonstration on 14.7.41 (French National Festival). All those men were ill-treated and beaten at the prison; 20 of them have been lost sight of and their fate is unknown.

2. On July 20, 1941, at Sm. PALANKA^{*}, near POZAREVAC, 16 innocent and peaceful citizens were arrested and shot without interrogation or trial. The commander of the German troops at Sm. PALANKA^{*} at that time was Major WAGNER, who actively participated in the murders.

3. On November 21, 1941, a German punitive expedition arrived at the villages of STARO SELO and NOVO SELO and burned down 20 houses. At the same time, 9 houses were burned down at the village of SOPIC, 6 in the village of VREOCI and 4 in the village of ZAOKE. The Germans stated that the purpose of this expedition was to frighten the population. There was no other reason for committing these crimes. ^{*} SMEDEREVSKA PALANKA.

4. On September 5, 1941, a bomb was thrown at the butcher BINGER and his wife, who was supplying the German forces with meat. The Germans, as a revenge, arrested B. JANKOVIC, a local butcher, who was completely innocent, together with a number of peasants from nearby villages and shot them without interrogation or trial.

B. In 1942

The Militärbefehlshaber in Serbia in that year was DANCKELMANN and the Feldkommandant Adalbert LONTSCHAR (January 1942-December 1942). SCHULZ was still Kreiskommandant at POZAREVAC and STOETZEL Polizei Gebietskommandant. The commander of a division operating at POZAREVAC was General BOROVSKI and one of the regimental commanders was Oberst WURSTER. Other members of the German occupation authorities at POZAREVAC at that time were: Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie, Leutnant MOELLER; Feldwebel at the Feldgendarmerie, METZ and NATCZYNSKI. The "Todt" Organization came under the Feldkommandatur, and Frontfuehrer FAUST and an officer, REIS, were posted to ZAGUBICA in 1942. Dr. SCHAEFFER was the head of the Gestapo.

The following crimes were committed in 1942 and the men listed above were responsible for issuing the orders for the commission of these crimes and for active participation in them:

1. On 14.11. 1942, 50 peasants were arrested at ZAGUBICA. They were taken to the prison at POZAREVAC where they were kept, being tortured and beaten.
2. On 15.11.1942, all the men, women and children of the village of SELISTE were arrested. While they were under arrest all their valuable property was pillaged. Later on they were set free, except for 7 men who were taken to POZAREVAC and grossly ill-treated in the prison there.
3. On 23.11. 1942, the mayor of BOSNJAK was arrested and taken to the prison in POZAREVAC where he was beaten and tortured.
4. In 1942, a German punitive expedition arrived at the village of MELAK and burned down many public buildings, including the school.
5. Frontfuehrer FAUST and the officer REIS on September 29, 1942 demanded that the mayor of ZAGUBICA should supply them with nine girls and threatened grave consequences if this demand was not met. Under this threat, the girls were handed over and were used as prostitutes.

C. In 1943

BADER was the Militärbefehlshaber in Serbia in 1943 (15.3.1942 to October 1943). Adalbert LONTSCHAR was the Feldkommandant and CLAUSEN the Kreiskommandant at POZAREVAC. During this year an incredible number of crimes were committed in that region and these three men issued the orders for them. A large part in the committing of the crimes described below was played by General BOROVSKI and his associates, including BAUMANN, Sonderfuehrer and the head of the Intelligence Department at POZAREVAC, Generalmajor Ritter von GEITNER, Chief of Staff, GEIGNER, a major on the Staff, Major INGENSIEP, A.D.C. on the Staff, Oberleutnant ULBRICH, Offizier zur besonderen Verwendung, and MEYSZNER, head of the Gestapo.

1. On 15.2.1943, the German authorities as a revenge for the death

- 5 -

of four German soldiers who fell in the struggle with partisan forces, burned the village of TOPONICE near POZAREVAC and took 500 peasants from nearby villages who were interned in the concentration camp at BANJICA (Belgrade). In that camp, the innocent peasants were terribly maltreated, tortured and beaten.

2. In document Pov. Br. 44/43 of the 4th March 1943, it was stated that 153 men were deported from the villages KASIDOL, SMOLJINAC and LUCICE and interned in different concentration camps.

3. On the 11th March 1943, German units surrounded the region of DESNICA, searched all the neighbouring villages and arrested 11,000 persons and deported all of them. Many were taken to the BANJICA concentration camp at BELGRADE. During the search doors of houses were smashed and practically all valuable property was pillaged.

4. On the 5th March 40 men were executed on the order of CLAUSEN and 20 were executed at the village BRZOHOD on the 26th February 1943.

5. On the 17th March 1943, German soldiers burnt down three houses at the village KURJAVE.

6. On the 12th April 1943, Jovan RADOVANOVIC was shot at ZAGUBICA for no reason whatsoever.

7. 30 hostages were shot on the 16th April in revenge for an attack on the SIRAKOVA railway station.

8. 15 hostages were shot at the village VOSANOVAC on the 6th May 1943.

9. Major Z. Milovanovic and M. Nikolic from BOSNJAK were interned on the 17th May 1943. They were beaten and tortured.

10. 9 men from the village ZATONJ were interned on the 2nd June 1943. They were beaten and tortured. Their names were: V. PERIC, J. FILIPOVIC, O. MILENKOVIC, S. RAJIC, R. PERIC, D. Stokic, Z. MILENKOVIC.

11. 20 hostages were shot at POZAREVAC on the 13th July 1943. All their names are known and are entered on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

12. On the 10th and 11th October 1943, German soldiers and members of the Todt Organisation first arrested 30 girls and then took them to a house and raped them.

D.1944

In 1944 the Militärbefehlshaber in Serbia was Gustav FELBER and the Feldkommandant was General VIEROW. At POZAREVAC the Kreiskommandant was still CLAUSEN who continued his policy of 1943, that is the extermination of the population in the POZAREVAC district. At the same time the Standortkommandant at PETROVAC (near POZAREVAC) was a German officer, whose name has not yet been established, and his close collaborator was an officer named RAEDEL. These last two individuals committed a number of crimes at PETROVAC upon the instructions received from the above-named superiors. Details of the crimes committed in 1944 are as follows:-

1. During the month of January 1944, 50 citizens of POZAREVAC were arrested, beaten and tortured in prison.

2. Three technical officials of the firm BOR were arrested on the 8th February 1944 and maltreated merely because they were suspected of being in touch with the Liberation Movement.

3....

D.1944.

3. On the 6th March 1944 a small group of policemen approached the estate of Aleksa RADOVANOVIC near KREPOLJINA and while still at some distance they opened fire on the buildings. RADOVANOVIC's wife was killed and his son badly wounded. There was no reason at all for this action on the part of the German police.
4. On the 25th February 1944, German troops burnt down two houses at BREZANE and took with them the Mayor, M. LAZAREVIC, V. VOJINOVIC and four young boys.
5. On the 5th and 6th February 1944, German soldiers pillaged the village BRADARCE and caused great material loss.
6. On the 7th February 1944, 10 men were taken from BRATINCI and BRADINCI to POZAREVAC as hostages. They were tortured and beaten in prison. Their names were: Z. ZIVOJINOVIC, P. ZIVANOVIC, Lj. RADIC, M. JOVANOVIC, D. RISTIC, Lj. CVEJIC, S. GRUJICIC, S. RADOVANOVIC, Z. SAVIC and S. JANKOVIC.

As can be seen from the crimes set out above, the population of POZAREVAC suffered greatly at the hands of the German troops. It can also be seen that the German authorities in key positions were responsible for issuing orders and participating in the crimes committed against the innocent and peaceful population.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Evidence consists of the official documents from the authorities of the district of POZAREVAC. I.e.

No. 66/43, No. 1203/43, No. 664/43, Pov. Br. 141/43, Pov.Br.44/43
Pov. Br. 46/43, Pov. Br. 55/43, Br. 1671/43, Pov.Br. 112/43,
Br. 2105/43, Pov.Br. 209/43, Pov.Br. 239/43, Br. 2927/43, Pov.Br.
266/43, Pov.Br. 302/43, Pov.Br. 301/43, Pov.Br. 339/43,
Br. 2101, Pov. Br. 429/43.

All these official documents deal in detail with the names of places, of persons killed, houses burnt, properties pillaged, villages destroyed etc., All these documents are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1266/Y/G/57

0597

SCHOLDER, Dr.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

5 AUG 1945 A

W. C. RDS 511237

1266/Y/G/57

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0598

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1266/Y/G/57

18 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/56 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Dr. SCHOLDER, Kreiskommandant in KRUSEVAC. (F.691)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From September 1942 to the 29th June 1943: KRUSEVAC and neighbouring villages.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with Operations of the Enemy. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Article 4, 5, 6, 23(c) & 46, Hague Regulations and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Kreiskommandant of KRUSEVAC, Dr. SCHOLDER is responsible for the execution of Viteimir MEDELJKOVIC and his son Zivojin. He also ordered the deportation of 23 Serbs from STALAC for forced labour in the Bor mine in Serbia.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

D. R. Zorkovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0599

(1) In September 1942, Borislav VOTINOVIC, a peasant, was forced by the Germans, under threat of death, to cut down all the trees on his plantation near the road. Later on he drove home with the wood for his own use. German soldiers belonging to the Kretekommendatur at KRUSZVAO met him on the road and arrested him. He stayed in the prison at KRUSZVAO and had to pay a fine of 20,000 dinars (800).

(2) In January 1943, German Feldgendarmen and Gestapo from KRUSZVAO set fire, for unknown reasons, to the farm building of Stojan MILANOVIC, a farmer from the village of MAKRESANI.

(3) On the order of Dr. SCHOLDER, Kretekommendant of KRUSZVAO, troops of the German Wehrmacht from KRUSZVAO blockaded the village of KRUSZVAO on the 8th January 1943 and arrested Vlatko NEDJELKOVIC and his son, Zivojin NEDJELKOVIC. The two men were taken to KRUSZVAO where the father, Vlatko NEDJELKOVIC was shot by a firing squad on the 29th January 1943 and his son Zivojin was executed five months later, on the 27th June 1943. Both were shot without any trial and without any evidence of guilt.

(4) In April 1943, in accordance with an order issued by Kretekommendant Dr. Scholder, 23 Jews from SIBAL were deported for forced labour in the bor mine in Serbia which was used to supply the needs of the Wehrmacht. Among those deported were: Vlatko ILIC, Sedolac SINIC, Stojan PIRNOVIC, Adam Jovanovic, Dragomir KOSIC, Stjepanica JEVIC, Radoslav VUKIC, Ljubomir ZIVKOVIC, Miroslav VUKIC. All 23 spent four whole months in the mines on heavy forced labour.

(5) In April 1943, German soldiers met three peasants on the road from the village LUKOVAC - Mihalje LUKOVIC, Zivan and Vlado CIRKOVIC. They were driving home with wood cut in the forest belonging to the monastery at the village MALKAN. The Germans took their identity cards from them and put them under arrest in the prison at KRUSZVAO. Their families had to pay fines for them. Two were released but Vlado CIRKOVIC was sent to forced labour in the bor mines. When he got ill, he was sent home and his brother Zivan had to take his place in the mines. Zivan stayed there for six months, working in a tunnel under very hard conditions, with insufficient food and bad treatment. He became deaf as a result of explosions in the mine.

Kretekommendant Dr. SCHOLDER issued orders and he is responsible for the crimes committed by his subordinates.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence for paragraphs (1) and (2) is contained in a sworn statement given to the Yugoslav State Commission by Gorice VOJINOVIC, Dragoljub MILCJIKOVIC, Stojan MILANOVIC, Bozin DJURDJEVIC and Dragutin MIHAJLOVIC.

Evidence for paragraph (3) is contained in a statement given to the State Commission by Radomir Z. NEDELJKOVIC. Testimony is also available from the witnesses Svetozar RASIC and Zivko MISALOVIC.

Evidence for paragraph (4) is based on the testimony of the witnesses: Vitomir ILIC, Milisav GAJIC, Miodrag CVETIC, Dragomir GAZIMOVIC and Paun STAMBOVIC. The "Discharge" papers of Antic DOBRIVOJE, Kozic RADIC, Tomasevic Zivojin, Ilic D. Vitomir, Radojko Cvetic and others are also available.

Evidence for paragraph (5) is based on the statements of Mihajlo IVANOVIC, Borisav IVANOVIC, Branislav PETROVIC, Zivan CIRKOVIC and Radosev CIRKOVIC.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1311/Y/G/58

0602

1. STOCKHAUSEN
2. SAUER
3. ROTTOK
4. KLEMENT
5. THIEM
6. QUASNY

Submitted Decision of Committee I

22.8.45 All - A. B

CARDS CHECKED



1311/Y/G/58

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0603

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1311/Y/e/58

15 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/58 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	-1. STOCKHAUSEN, Generalmajor und Feldkommandant in SABAC in November 1941. (F.599/I) -2. BAUER, Major in SABAC. (F.601/I) -3. ROTOK, Major in SABAC. (F.1806) -4. KLEMENT, Stabsfeldwebel in SABAC. (F.1807) -5. THIEM, Lieutenant in SABAC. (F.1808) -6. QUASNY, Kreiskommandant in SABAC. (F.461/I) (On List A, R/W/31)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 29th November 1941: Village KADINJACA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The individuals mentioned above are responsible, either directly or indirectly, for the illegal execution of 12 peasants in the village KADINJACA.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *D. R. Zimone*

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

11th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The Feldkommandant in SABAC, Generalmajor STOCKHAUSEN, ordered Kreiskommandant QUASNY of SABAC to send a punitive expeditionary force against the village of KADINJACA because of Partisan activities. In the immediate vicinity of the village a group of Partisans attacked the Germans, but the Partisans were obliged to withdraw towards the mountain of ZLATIBOR.

After that skirmish the Germans rounded up twelve villagers and shot them in the centre of the village. Their names were:-

M. Ljubomir STEFANOVIC (43)
Mil. Ljubomir STEFANOVIC. (21)
Vukasin RANKOVIC (34)
Vitomir PEJIC (51)
Teodozije DJOKIC (43)
Ostoja DEIC (32)
Ostoja MARJANOVIC (32)
Milutin DEIC (19)
Drago DEIC (40)
Dusan DEIC (28)
Stanimir DEIC (35)
Radovan MITRASINOVIC .

All the above-mentioned victims were absolutely innocent. During the skirmish the Germans themselves saw these men take refuge in ditches because of the shooting and were well aware of the fact that they did not take any part in the fighting. All the same the Germans illegally arrested these men and shot them without trial and without any evidence of guilt. The individuals mentioned on page 1 of this charge are all responsible for this crime.

0605

Presented 22-8-45

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Addenda to Charge No. 2/4/50 -

The Majors SAIBER and BOTTKE were among the officers who organized the punitive expeditionary force upon the orders of General STACHAUSSER, and gave detailed instructions to the unit for carrying out the punitive action against the population.

Lieut. THIERI was a subordinate of Major BOTTKE and took part in the crime described in the charge. Stabsfeldwebel KLINGNER was a member of the punitive expeditionary force and took part in the perpetration of the crime.

The names of the other perpetrators will be communicated when obtained.

Transmitted by Yugoslav State Commission :

21st August, 1945.

A. S. K.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many sworn statements have been made to the Yugoslav State Commission. Among others, those by Ruza DEIC, Darinka KARJANOVIC, Gule DEIC, B. la DEIC, Milica STEFANOVIC, M. Milos STEFANOVIC, Stanimirka RANKOVIC, Milan DJOKIC.

A.S.K.

1312/Y/G/59

0608

1. PAULI, Max, and ²¹ others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

22.8.45

~~1-17~~ - ~~A.~~

1-17 - A.

18 - S.

19-22 - A. ~~B.~~

CARDS CHECKED

1312/Y/G/59

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0609

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1312/Y/G/59

15 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/59 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

- 19. ^TJUMANN
- 20. DREIMANN
- 21. SPECK
- 22. ROESE

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

A. H. ...

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

15th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME



Personnel of the Concentration Camp at NEUENGAMME (near Hamburg) 1943.Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

1. Max PAULI, Sturmabführer, Camp Commandant 1942-1943. About 40. F.2640.
2. Fritz TOTZAUER, SS Untersturmführer, Assistant Camp Commandant 1943. About 33. F.2641.
3. Moritz LÜTTGEMBINER, SS Obersturmführer, Schutzhaftlagerführer (Prison Governor) November 1942 to November 1943. About 30. From NEUENGAMME. F.2642.
4. Hans GRIMM, SS Untersturmführer, Assistant to the Prison Governor, 1943. About 40. From WELIN. F.2643.
5. Otto SCHULZ, SS Untersturmführer, O.C. of a Company in 1943. 65. From BUCHHOLZ, near Hamburg. F.2644.
6. Karl WIEDEMANN, SS Obersturmführer, O.C. of a Company in 1943. About 40. From BREMEN^{RA}KAUFEN. F.2645.
7. Arno BÜCHER, SS Obersturmführer, O.C. a Battalion in 1943. About 48. From BITTERFELD. F.2646.
8. Alois BENDELE, SS Obersturmführer, Verwaltungsführer in 1943. About 45. From BAVARIA. F.2647.
9. Fritz WETZL, SS Hauptsturmführer, Verwaltungsführer in 1943. About 45. From SCHWARZWALD. F.2648.
10. APENBURG (?), Politischer Leiter, or Leiter des Sicherheitsdienst- November 1942-November 1943. About 38. F.2649.
11. Dr. Freiherr von BODMANN, SS Hauptsturmführer, Lagerarzt November 1942-November 1943. About 35. Was previously at AUSSCHWITZ Women's Camp. Later at LUBLIN Concentration Camp. F.2650.
12. Dr. Richard TROMA (TROMER), SS Hauptsturmführer, Lagerarzt until June 1943 when he was transferred to RAVENSBRÜCK Concentration Camp. (See page 2, under 8.) F.2651.
13. Dr. Ali HÖHLE, Hauptsturmführer, Dentist in 1943. About 40. From ALZFELD, Hesse. F.2652.
14. ZAAR, SS Untersturmführer, Chemist. About 35. From TESCHEN. F.2653.
15. FRISCHE, Bauleiter in 1943. About 50. From SAXONY. F.2654.
16. KAHN, Leiter der Klinkerwerke in 1943. About 35. F.2655.
17. Dr. Alfred TRZEBINSKY, Hauptsturmführer, Lagerarzt from June 1943 onwards. About 42. From TORGAU. F.2656.
18. Dr. Willi ~~XXXX~~ JÄGER, Lagerarzt

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1943 - Concentration Camp at NEUENGAMME, near Hamburg.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
 III. Torture of Civilians.
 VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to Relevant Provisions of National Law.

Violation of Article 4, 5, 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

All the individuals mentioned in this charge were denounced by Dr. Willi JÄGER as having been members of the staff at NEUENGAMME Camp in 1943.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

NEUENGAMME Concentration Camp, near Hamburg, was one of the many German camps the main purpose of which was the extermination of its inmates. According to the witness, Dr. Willi JÄGER, who was Camp Medical Officer some time in 1943, living conditions and arrangements in the camp were as follows:-

1. The number of inmates, which at the end of 1942 was about 5,000, was increased to some 15,000 by November 1943. The inmates lived in old wooden huts which were overcrowded with about 600 men in each, sleeping in bunks in triple tiers.
2. (a) The prisoners were systematically undernourished and subjected to lengthy exposure to damp and fog while engaged in field work and quite inadequately clothed.
- (b) Foot infection was caused by the wearing of heavy wooden shoes while at work.
- (c) Factories served by the Camp (such as Klinka Werke) were in an appalling hygienic condition.
- (d) Systematic beatings and torture were carried out daily (once a week officially and publicly) mainly through the "capi" system. "Capi" were ordinary German criminals, interned in the same camp, whose bestial behaviour and cruelty were rewarded by certain privileges in food, clothing or exemption from work.

All this ill-treatment resulted in widespread sickness and great mortality as there was no intention that the sick should recover.

3. Apart from the "natural deaths", many thousands of the inmates were systematically disposed of by shooting or hanging. The official hangings were carried out publicly in the camp for such offences as: theft or pillage alleged to have been committed by the inmates while engaged in the compulsory clearing of ruins in bombed areas.

Also/

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME (cont'd)

3. Also an average of two men were hanged every week in secret in the Reichsicherheitsamt by order of the Chief of Political Security.
4. In the beginning of 1943, some 2,000 men were sent to work on the fortification of ALDERNAI. Only 400 of them returned to the camp and of that number 80-100 were incurably ill.
5. "Sprengkommando" - i.e. the transport of internees to areas under continuous bombing by the Allies, was one of the means of disposing of prisoners. The Chief of Political Security, together with the Camp Leader, prepared lists of those who were to be sent as "Sprengkommando".
6. Hundred of inmates were put into the Camp prison the cells of which were used for hanging, torturing etc.
7. The Report on NEUENGAMME Concentration Camp issued by the United Nations War Crimes Commission (Research Department) - Reference No.R/G/4/6a - gives more detailed information concerning the conditions which prevailed in that camp according to the description given by one of the former inmates. As the former inmate was in NEUENGAMME camp for five years, including the year 1943 (this present charge deals with the Camp staff of 1943) the individuals listed on page 1 should be held responsible for the atrocities he described, as set out in the relevant report of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.
8. Dr. Richard TROMA (the individual listed on page 1 under 12) is obviously the same person as Dr. Richard TROMMER, whose criminal activities in SAVERSBRUCK Camp were dealt with in the report of the United Nations War Crimes Commission (Research Office) under reference R/G/25/6.
9. Dr. Willi JAGER, the source of the information contained in this present charge, claims that since he took up his appointment in NEUENGAMME Camp, in the course of 1943, the death rate caused by sickness was lowered owing to his improvement of the medical care of inmates.
10. It is suspected that there was a number of victims of Yugoslav nationality.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The foregoing evidence was given by Dr. Willi JÄGER, SS Obersturmführer and former Camp M.O. at NEUENGAMME Concentration Camp, in the course of his interrogation at a Court Martial of IX Army Corps of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia on the 20th February 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0614

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1313/Y/G/60

0616

FELBER, and 7 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

22.8.15 All A.

B

CARDS CHECKED

1313/Y/G/60

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1313/Y/G/60

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/60 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- FELBER, General der Flieger und Militärbefehlshaber in ^{Serbien (F325/VIII)} Kragujevac. F.962/I.
- ZIMMERMANN, Hauptmann und Ortskommandant in Kragujevac. F.962/I.
- WAGNER, ^{Karl} Hauptmann und Adjutant des Kreiskommandanten in F.323/I. Kragujevac. (R/N/22)
- 1. KOENIG, major und Kommandant de Straffkompanie. F.1814.
- 2. Von BYSCHOFSHAUSEN, Hauptmann und Kreiskommandant in Kragujevac. F.1815
- 3. Albin BOERNER, Hauptmann und Adjutant des Ortskommandante. F.1816 ^{same as R/N/66}
- 4. SCHLEGER, member of German punitive expedition. F.1817.
- 5. ZIERGER, member of German punitive expedition.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 19th October, 1941
- In the village of MECKOVAC near KRAGUJEVAC (Serbia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- Violation of Articles 46 and 50, Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 19th October, 1941, a German punitive expedition came from KRAGUJEVAC and blockaded the villages of MECKOVAC and MARSIC, district of KRAGUJEVAC, and executed all the male population of from 15 to 60 years old, as a revenge for the alleged deaths of some German soldiers near GORNJI MILANOVAC, 40 km. away. Several hundred innocent people were massacred, in cold blood, by the Germans.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission :

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. A punitive expedition, well known for its crimes and criminal activities in Serbia, came from KRAGUJEVAC and blockaded the village of MECKOVAC on the 19th October, 1941. While one party of armed Germans searched the houses and turned out all the male population, another party of Germans took these peaceful and frightened peasants to a place called "Peter's mine". There the Germans ZIRGER and SCHLEGER examined their Identity papers; then ZIERGER asked them to divide into two groups, all people under 15 and over 60 to form one group, and in the other the people of from 15 to 60 years of age. ZIERGER then read the "sentence" by which the people in the second group (15-60 years of age) were condemned to death, in revenge for the killing of some German soldiers near GORNJI MILANOVAC. The boys and old men were told to go and to say at the villages that their relatives were killed because Communists had killed soldiers of the Greater German Reich near GORNJI MILANOVAC. The Germans shot the condemned people with machine guns, and any who still gave signs of life were finished with shots from revolvers.

Zivan STEVANOVIC, Milos JEREMIC and Milan STANOJEVIC were machine gunned but survived as the Germans did not notice that they were not dead. Their families found them in the crops and looked after them.

The village of MECKOVAC is situated 40 km. from GORNJI MILANOVAC and it is obvious that these innocent victims of the German atrocities were not connected with the alleged death of the German soldiers.

2. The Yugoslav Delegation holds the list of 174 men shot by the Germans in the above mentioned villages.

General FELBER, as Commander-in-Chief of the German armed Forces in Serbia gave orders for the punitive expedition to be sent from KRAGUJEVAC. Captain ZILMERMANN, major von BYSCHOFFSHAUSEN, Captain BOERNER and Captain WAGNER - all at the Kommandatura at KRAGUJEVAC took an active part in the organising and sending of the punitive expedition to the villages of MECKOVAC and MARSIC. Major KOENIG commanded the expedition, and SCHLEGER and ZIERGER actively participated with him in the execution of the innocent victims.

On the same day, the same punitive expedition massacred by machine guns, in the same manner, all the peasants from 15 - 60 years old in the village of MARSIC, district of KRAGUJEVAC.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the sworn statements of 91 people, relatives of the victims and reliable witnesses, who gave the particulars of the crimes committed.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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NO

1314/Y/G/61

0621,

WINTER

Submitted Decision of Committee I

22.9.45 A. B. CHECKED

1314/Y/G/61

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

06224

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1314/Y/G/61

15 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. P/W/61 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

-1. WINTER, Feldwebel, Leiter der Feldgendarmerie, Stationed at BAJNIA BASTA. (P.2401)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- July 1943: Village of BAJNIA BASTA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- V. Rape.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named individual is charged with committing rape, in July 1943, on Sofija KAMBROVIC, an old woman of 65, in the village of BAJNIA BASTA, where he was stationed.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State 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

0623

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0624

This infamous incident has been dealt with in a document from the UZICE Town Council which is on the files of the State Commission.

E.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1315/Y/G/62

0626

1. MUNSTER
2. HERSTERBERG
3. SCHROEDER

Submitted Decision of Committee I.

22.8.45 Au A.

1315/Y/G/62

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0627

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1315/Y/G/62

15 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/II/62 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>-1. MÜNSTER, Hauptmann, Kreiskommandant in UZICE. (F.2324)</p> <p>-2. HURSTERBERG, Generalmajor, Feldkommandant at VRINJASKA BANJA. (F.321/II) Entered on the list of war criminals under charge R/II/22 1014/Y/G/28.</p> <p>3. SCHROEDER, General der Flackartillerie, Militär-befehlshaber in Serbien. (F.958/III) (Appears in Charge R/II/54)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- July 1941: UZICE.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named individuals are charged with the shooting of 100 innocent civilians as a revenge.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
15th August, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Captain MÜNSTER, Kreiskommandant at UZICE, acting on the direct orders of Major-General HERSTERBERG, and in accordance with the instructions of the G.O.C. German Forces in Serbia, General SCHROEDER, organised and conducted, among others, the following crime:-

On the 16th July 1941, unknown Yugoslav patriots opened fire on a German military car at BUKOVIK (UZICE District) and wounded one German officer. In revenge 100 innocent civilians from UZICE and neighbouring villages were shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on documents:-

- (a) from the police station at UZICE.
- (b) from the Town Council of the District of RACANE.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1334/V/G/63

0631

1. STERN
2. STÜRTZ

Submitted Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1945 *John A. B*

CARDS CHECKED

1334/V/G/63

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0632

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1334/Y/G/63

22 ALC 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. H/1/63 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>-1. STEIN, Sergeant on duty at Feldkommandatur at VRNJACKA BANJA. (F.1444)</p> <p>-2. STURZ, Sergeant on duty at Feldkommandatur at VRNJACKA BANJA. (F.1443)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- May 1943: UGLJAREVO</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Violation of Article 4 & 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-mentioned criminals maltreated inhabitants of the village UGLJAREVO, two of whom were interned first in UGLJAREVO and later in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *Dr R. Zirkovic*

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

17th August 1945.

The men had committed no offense and there was no reason for their treatment. The only reason was that the two sergeants in question had failed to discover "rebels" and, in order not to return empty handed, they had taken two innocent victims.

These two men were first sent to the concentration camp at Mauthausen (Austria) where they spent four months under terrible conditions. Later they were sent to Germany on forced labor.

On the 14th May 1943, in the early morning, Germans from the Feldkommando from WIRTSCHAFTS, led by the two sergeants BERNI and STURZ, arrived at the village USTJANOVIC and searched up all the inhabitants. The excuse for their action was that they were looking for rebels. After many hours of interrogation, which consisted in fact of the humiliation and mistreatment of innocent and peaceful persons, they took with them Miroslav JOVANOVIC (age 17) and Miroslav USTJANOVIC (age 48).

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0633

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the testimony of Radomir RADOVANOVIC and Radomir METROVIC, both from UGLJAREVO, and two letters sent by the two victims from Germany. All relevant documents are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U. T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1335/Y/G/64

0636⁴

- 2
1. FAHNENSCHREIBER, Paul
 2. DEBOLT

Submitted Decision of Committee T

2 9 AUG 1945 both A.

B

CARDS CHECKED

1335/Y/G/64

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0637 *

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1335/Y/G/64

22 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/64 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Paul FAHNENSCHREIBER, Major, Ortskommandant at VELIKO GRADISTE from May 1943 until June 1944, then transferred to POZAREVAC. (F.1439)
- 2. DEBOLT, Sergeant, Head of the Police at VELIKO GRADISTE. (F.1440)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- July 1943 and February 1944: MALCE and RECICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- XXII. Destruction of Fishing Boats and of Relief Ships.
- Violation of Article 3, 4, 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-listed criminals are responsible for the destruction of a fishing boat in February 1944. FAHNENSCHREIBER is responsible for two murders committed by German soldiers under his command.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Z. Moric

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

(2832) W.C.P.1505.1120 300 1.34 A.S.E.W.L.L. Cp.685
(26924) W.C.P.1817 P.1120 2.000 3.44

17th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A. In February 1944, members of the German police at RECICA, under the command of FAHNENSCHREIBER and DEBOLT, threw two bombs into the fishing boat belonging to Dragutin DAMJANOVIC which was anchored on the Danube. There was no reason for this action. The boat was completely destroyed and sank. Though the members of the German police actually performed the destruction of the boat, FAHNENSCHREIBER and DEBOLT are responsible for issuing the orders to their subordinates.

B. On the 15th July 1943, a German unit under the command of Ortkommandant FAHNENSCHREIBER entered the village MALCE in order to search for hidden Partisans. The peaceful village was surrounded and the soldiers started to shoot innocent peasants. At about 8 o'clock, two peasants, Zivorad MILOVANOVIC and Ilija MILOSEVIC left for the fields with the intention of working there. The Germans opened fire on them with machine-guns and killed them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence for A. has been supplied by Dragutin DAMJANOVIC and Spasoje MIHAJLOVIC, and evidence for B. has been supplied by Milka MILOVANOVIC, Milentije MITIC, Danilo ZIVOJINOVIC, Milka MILOSEVIC and Mita MILOVANOVIC.

The relevant documents are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1336/Y/G/65

0641

1. KONRAD, and 6 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

2 9 AUG 1945 All A. B

CARDS CHECKED

1336/Y/G/65

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0642

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1336/Y/G/65

22 ALC 1845

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/65 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-1. KONRAD, Oberleutnant, Kommandant "Konrad Einheit" at ZABLAC, 1944. (F.1754)-2. Hans HEMELT, Corporal. (F.1755)-3. Dr. MARKUS (pseudonym) Chief of Police Group "ANKOF" at FIUME. (F.1756)-4. Max HAMMER, Oberleutnant, Chief I.C. Aussenstelle 893 Inf. Regt. at SIBENIK. (F.1757)-5. RIEDER, Deputy Chief of the "Konrad Einheit" (F.1758)-6. BLUME, Hauptman, Kommandant der "Platzkommandantur" SIBENIK. (F.1759)-7. DIMITRIJEVIC Dmtar "Fritz" Leutnant. (F.1763)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	May to June 1944: SIBENIK and ZABLAC, near SIBENIK.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. V. Rape. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 23(g), 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

This group, consisting of Germans and Chetniks, while carrying on their "Secret Service", perpetrated a number of crimes, including illegal arrests, torture, rape, murder and pillage and destruction of property.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

L. R. Zirkovic

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

(2052) W.P. 1705 1120 500 144 A.S. B.W. Lit. Cp. 685
(2092) W.P. 1817 C. 1159 5,000 3 11

18th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In order to crush the resistance of the Yugoslav people, the Germans, besides their military operations which they carried on in alliance with the native Fascists such as the Ustasi and Chetniks, also organised a spy system through which they hoped to discover the organisers of the National Liberation Movement and thus stop the support which the people were giving to the National Liberation Army.

One such spy group was the so-called "Konrad Einheit" with its centre at ZABLAC near SIBENIK. This group was organised by Oberleutnant KONRAD, who came for this purpose from BELGRADE to KNIN where he began negotiations with Momcilo CUJIC, the Commander of a Chetnik detachment, and his officers, Major KAPETANOVIC and Captain MIJOVIC - all of whom were under the command of General Draza MIHAJLOVIC. The result of these negotiations was that a number of Chetniks from the above Chetnik detachment were selected for "special" services, and a special body, consisting of Chetniks and Germans, was formed. The name of this unit was "Konrad Einheit", after the name of Oberleutnant KONRAD, who was its Commander but directly responsible to Dr. Max HAMMER, Chief of I.C. Aussenstelle at the 893 Inf. Regt. at SIBENIK. The latter collaborated closely with the Secret Police Group "Ankof", the centre of which was at RJEKA (Fiume) and the Chief of which was a German officer who hid his identity under the pseudonym "Dr. Markus", his age being about 32.

The activities of the "Konrad Einheit" were directed by a number of German officers who were attached to the unit. The Chetniks wore German uniforms, but often dressed in civilian clothes in order to be able to mix more freely with the population. The Chetnik DIMITRIJEVIC, called "Fritz" was specially noted: he is said to have held the rank of a German N.C.O. Among others, the "Konrad Einheit" perpetrated the following crimes:-

In June 1944, a number of persons from SIBENIK and the surrounding area were arrested. Among these were Frana TRINAJSTIC, Leposava SARIC, Macura MOMCILO, teacher at SIBENIK, Milica KOSTAN. They were brutally beaten while being questioned in prison and were finally killed. Leposava SARIC was raped by the interrogating group before her death. Veljko TRINAJSTIC, Marija BUJAS, both of SIBENIK, Milka SLADOVLJEV, Rosanda ROGOZNICA, the Orthodox Vicar Milan MACURA and others, whose names are available, formed another group of persons who were arrested and thrown into prison. Some, such as Veljko TRINAJSTIC and Marija BUJAS were deported to unknown destinations after a few days in prison, while others were set free. Those who were "deported" were most probably executed in secret as all trace of them has been lost.

In addition to the, members of the "Konrad Einheit" pillaged and burnt the property of those who were suspect. They burnt the house and all adjacent buildings belonging to Cico GRGAC of ZABLAC, thereby causing a loss to the GRGAC family amounting to 240,000 dinars.

On the 23rd May 1944, members of the unit pillaged the church of St. Ivan in ZABLAC taking away valuables to the value of 6,000 dinars.

The individuals listed in this charge are responsible for all these crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many sworn statements have been given to the State Commission, including those of Dalibor Kostan, Milan Macura, Orthodox Vicar of Sibenik, Marija Rakic of Sibenik, Egor Kontic-Draskic, student of Sibenik, Bara Ljubic, Kata Stosic, Josip Stosic, Roka Bujas, Milka Sladovljev, Cico Grgac, Pavle Grgac.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1337/Y/G/66

0646

1. KOENIG, and 14 others

Addendum: 1. BALS
16 17.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1945 All A. B.

14 FEB 1946 1-17. A. Addendum B

CARLSCHECKED

1337/Y/G/66

8 FEB 1946

0647

ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/66 - 1337/Y/G/66

The Yugoslav Delegate holds further names of German war criminals who took part in the massacre of 7,000 people at KRAGUJEVAC (Serbia) on the 21st October, 1941, as described in the above-mentioned charge.

- 1) BALS, Hauptmann, on duty at the Kreiskommandantur at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3108)
- 2) Rudolf BERG, Hauptmann, from Klagenfurt, Gestapo Chief at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3104)
- 3) WOLF, Hauptmann, Commandant of the Geheime Feldpolizei at Kragujevac. (F.3095)
- 4) LISKA, Leutnant, Adjutant of Major König, Commander of a punitive expedition at Kragujevac. (F.3091)
- 5) Karlo URBAN, Leutnant from Stein (East Prussia) Steinstrasse 4. On duty at the Feldgendarmerie at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3093)
- 6) DONAT, Oberleutnant, on duty at the Feldgendarmerie at Kragujevac. (F.3094)
- 7) Franz PLATZER, N.C.O. on duty at the Gestapo at Kragujevac in October 1941, from Klagenfurt. (F.3098)
- 8) SAVATZKI, on duty at the Gestapo at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3109)
- 9) Erich BULEN (Bulaj) on duty at the Geheime Feldpolizei at Kragujevac in October 1941, from Berlin. (F.3107)
- 10) ZIEGLER, on duty at the Gestapo in October 1941 at Kragujevac. (F.3101)
- 11) Wilhelm KLEIBL, from Vienna (Austria), former interpreter for the Serbian language at the tribunals in Vienna, Sonderführer on duty at Section I-e (Political department) of the Kreiskommandantur at Kragujevac. (F.3092)
- 12) SCHNAUSER, Feldwebel, from Prussia, on duty at Kragujevac. (F.3096)
- 13) Friedrich SIMON, on duty at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3100)
- 14) Peter HAMBURG, on duty at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3105)
- 15) Stefan ARNOLD, soldier, member of the German armed forces which massacred innocent people at Kragujevac in 1941. (F.3103)
- 16) Mihailo HASS, Interpreter at the Ortskommandantur at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3102)
- 17) Marija REITER, a woman from Berlin (Dahleln Drygalsky strasse 2) interpreter at Kreiskommandantur at Kragujevac in October 1941. (F.3099)

All the afore-mentioned persons - members of the German military and police authorities at Kragujevac in October 1941, took an active part in the massacre of 7,000 innocent victims. They prepared and organised the massacre of 7,000 men, women and children of Kragujevac on the 21st October 1941, whom they rounded up, escorted to places of execution and killed. Details of these crimes have already been given in Charge R/N/66 and all of the persons mentioned in this Addendum should be placed on the list of German war criminals.

Transmitted by: THE JUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

DR. Zimanić

5th February, 1946.

L.M.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0649

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1337/Y/G/66

22 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/66 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *1st R. Zirkovic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 21st August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

200

Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- 1.- KOENIG, Major, Commander of a Punitive Expedition. (F.1814/I)
 - 2.- von BYSCHOFFSHAUSEN, Major, Kreiskommandant at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.1815/I)
 - 3.- Dr. ZIMMERMANN, Ortskommandant at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.962/II)
 - 4.- HOETZEL, Oberleutnant, Kommandant of Feldgendarmarie at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.1828)
 - 5.- ^{KAEMFER) or KOENPFER) Wilhelm} (KAMPFER) Captain, Section I.C. at Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.1829)
 - 6.- BORNER, Captain, Adjutant of the Kreiskommandant at KRAGUJEVAC (same as BOERNER - R/N/60) (F.1830)
_{Albin}
 - 7.- BLEISS, Captain, at the Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.1831)
 - 8.- ^{HÖCKT} ~~HECHT~~, Sergeant-Major at F.Kommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.1832)
 - 9.- ^{E Wilhelm} HOMPL, Stabsfeldwebel at the Kreiskommandatur. (F.1833)
 - 10.- ^{Wilhelm} JUNG, Stabsfeldwebel at the Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.1834)
 - 11.- JOGLER, Unteroffizier at the Ortskommandatur. (F.1835)
 - 12.- BANDISCH, Unteroffizier at the Kreiskommandatur. (F.1836)
- DANCKELMANN, General der Fleigen, Militärbefehlshaber in Serbien. (F.419/VIII) (Already listed R/N/4 & 6.)
- HELM, Chef der Gestapo in Belgrad. (F.420/V) (Already listed R/N/4)
- ^{Karl.} WAGNER, Captain, Deputy Kreiskommandant at KRAGUJEVAC. (F.323/II.) (R/N/22) (R/N/60)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

21st October 1941: at KRAGUJEVAC (Serbia)

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.

Violation of Article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907,
and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act. 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A German punitive expeditionary force, under the command of Major KOENIG, was sent from BELGRADE to KRAGUJEVAC, in order to punish the civilian population for alleged attacks on German soldiers outside KRAGUJEVAC, in consequence of which 10 German soldiers were killed and 26 wounded.

On the 21st October 1941, out of a pre-war population of 32,000 persons, 7,000 were shot by the Germans. In a proclamation of the 21st October 1941, the Germans admitted the shooting of 2,300 persons in revenge for the killing of 10 German soldiers and the wounding of 26 - counting 100 innocent citizens for every German killed and 50 for every German wounded. Among those who were killed were about 200-300 boys from the Gymnasium (college) and 15 professors from the same institution.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

One of the most terrible and detestable crimes committed by the Germans in occupied Serbia was certainly the mass shooting and massacre of civilians at KRAGUJEVAC which took place on the 21st October 1941. That date plunged the town and neighbouring villages in mourning. Thousands of peaceful persons were taken from their homes, workshops and farms and, although they were innocent, shot. Numerous schoolboys from the senior classes of the Gymnasium were taken from their classes, together with their professors, to the place of execution and shot. Pupils from the Lower Technical School were also shot.

At the beginning of the German occupation of Serbia, General DANCKELMANN issued a proclamation that 100 Serbs would be shot for every German soldier who was killed, and 50 Serbs would be shot for every German soldier who was wounded. The Germans took this measure to prevent guerilla warfare being waged by the Serbs for their freedom and liberation against the invader.

In October 1941, the Germans announced that 10 Germans had been killed and 26 wounded by Serbian guerilla fighters in the country near KRAGUJEVAC. On the grounds of the above-mentioned proclamation, they sent a punitive expedition from BELGRADE to KRAGUJEVAC to take and shoot 2,300 inhabitants from KRAGUJEVAC: 1,000 Serbs for the alleged ten Germans killed, and 1,300 Serbs for the alleged 26 Germans wounded.

In the execution of DANCKELMANN's and HELM's orders, the punitive expeditionary force under Major KOENIG came to KRAGUJEVAC and, with the help and active participation of the local German authorities, carried out the massacre. On the 21st October 1941, males of the local population were taken from their homes and assembled in the fields outside the town which were used as a fair ground, where machine guns had been placed in position. They were not told why they had been brought there and thought they had been assembled to do some work. They were then forced by the Germans to run, in groups of several dozens, under the deadly fire of the machine guns. Mass shootings took place in this manner all day long. To complete the number in the morning, the Germans took about 300 boys and their professors from the Gymnasium, and, during the day, they collected persons from KRAGUJEVAC and the neighbouring villages. When the Germans had executed the 2,300 innocent victims according to their announcement, they did not stop but continued shooting the assembled persons until several thousands more had been killed. It is estimated that the number of persons killed amounted to 7,000 out of the total pre-war population of 32,000 at KRAGUJEVAC.

The following professors at the Gymnasium were shot:-

1. Dr. Miloje PAVLOVIC, Director.
2. Lazar PANTELIC, Professor.
3. Aleksandar VLAJIC.
4. Milorad JOVANOVIC.
5. Bozidar JOVIC.
6. Miodrag NOVAKOVIC.
7. Jovan CUNKOVIC.
8. Zivojin DJORDJEVIC.
9. Jovan KALAFATIC.
10. Jovan KONSTANTINOVIC.
11. Georg KOBACKO.
12. Krsta KOVACEVIC.
13. Predrag MAMUZIC.
14. Nikola MARKIC.
15. Emil KLAJN.

The Yugoslav Delegation has a list containing 55 names of schoolboys at the Gymnasium who were shot by the Germans. Eleven of these boys were born in 1924 (17 years old when they were shot) 5 were born in 1925 (16 years old when they were shot), one, Milan PERIC was 12 years old and Dragisa NIKOLIC, born in 1929, was 11 years old. The other boys were born in 1922 and 1923.

Among the 36 pupils from the Lower Technical School who were shot were nine born in 1924 (17 years old when shot), one born in 1925 (16 years old when shot) two born in 1926 (15 years old when shot) and Ilija VASIC who was only 14 years old.

The Yugoslav Delegation also has a list containing 535 names of persons who were shot by the Germans on that day.

All the officers and N.C.O's mentioned in this charge organised and took an active part in the above massacre.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission is in possession of the proclamation by the German Kommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC, and of sworn statements of relatives of those who were shot, as well as of lists of the names of the victims.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1432/Y/G/67

0656

1. NEUHAUSEN, Franz, and 3 others

Submitted Decision of Committee
5 SEP 1945 AU A ~~CARD~~

1432/Y/G/67

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0657

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1432/Y/G/67

8 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/67 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Franz NEUHAUSEN, Generalbevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft in Serbien, N.S.F.K. Gruppenführer (F.959/I) (Chargé unter R/N/54 - hat not held)
- 2. PRAGER, Oberarbeitsführer, Reichsarbeitsdienstführer beim Militärbefehlshaber Südost (F2395)
- 3. DAUBENSCHMIDT, Major, Kreiskommandant in UZICE in 1942. (F.689/II) (entered on the list of war criminals R/N/36)
- 4. KÄMPFER, Hauptmann, Kreiskommandant in UZICE in 1943. (F.690/I) (entered on the list of war criminals R/N/36.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1942/43: UZICE district.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy.
- XV. Exaction of Illegitimate or of Exorbitant Contributions and Requisitions. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.
- Violation of Article 6, 49, and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named individuals, through issuing illegal orders, (a) for the removal of food stocks needed by the civilian population (b) for civilians to be sent to forced labour (c) for the exaction of exorbitant contributions and requisitions and (d) for the imposition of collective penalties, are mainly responsible for the economic ruin of occupied Serbia. This charge will deal with the details relating to the district of UZICE.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Ant. Zorkovic

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

22nd August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Franz NEUHAUSEN, throughout the term of his office as plenipotentiary economic director in Serbia, issued illegal orders and instructions and prescribed numerous measures to be taken, such as the removal of food stocks needed by the civilian population, illegitimate and exorbitant contributions and requisitions which resulted in widespread pillaging and the impoverishment of the occupied territory.

The individuals entrusted with the execution of his orders availed themselves of every opportunity to commit crimes against the civilian population, while any failure to comply with their orders entailed collective penalties.

PRAGER, as Reichsarbeitsdienstführer, gave orders for civilians to be sent to forced labour in the mines or on road repairs. Disobedience of such orders again was punished by exorbitant fines imposed on the municipality concerned.

The following are some of the details available:-

1. In the last four months of 1942, the district of UZICE had to deliver:

- (a) 140 waggons of oats
- (b) 1044 waggons of maize and 860 waggons of ground maize
- (c) 50,000 kgr. per week of livestock.

It should be noted that before the war the district of UZICE used to import some 500 waggons of maize and wheat per year for its own consumption.

2. In March 1943, this district delivered 635,530 kgr. of maize. As this quantity was still less than that stipulated, all distribution of corn to the civilian population was forbidden throughout the district and fines amounting to between 100,000 and 500,000 dinars were imposed on the 61 municipalities of the district.

3. In May 1943, for failing to send workers to forced labour in the mines of BOR, the municipality of DREVNICA was fined 300,000 dinars.

4. In July 1943, the municipality of RIBASEVINA was fined 150,000 dinars for not complying with orders to send workers to repair the road connecting UZICE and KOKIN BROD.

5. In August 1943, fines of 300,000 dinars each were imposed on the municipalities of RAVANJ and KARAN for non-delivery of livestock.

These are only a selection of the details relating to the district of UZICE. Apart from this, the State Commission has collected evidence concerning seven other districts where the collective fines from March to November 1943 amounted altogether to some 20 million dinars. It should be noted that the successive kreiskommandants in the district of UZICE were DAUBENSCHMIDT and KAMPFER and they, in virtue of their position, shared the responsibility for the crimes described in this charge.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of:-

- (a) 14 official documents of the Town Council of UZICE district during 1943.
- (b) 3 official documents of the Town Council of UZICE district during 1942.

Z.G.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1433/Y/G/68

06E1

1. PHELPS Arthur, and 5 others

Submitted Decision of Committee 1

5 SEP 1945 All A

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1433/Y/G/68

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0662

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1433/Y/G/68

8 9 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/68 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>-1. Arthur PHLEPS, S.S. Gruppenführer, Generalleuthant der Waffen SS und Kommandant SS Prinz Eugen Division in SPLIT. (F.290/III) (Charge R/N/20)</p> <p>-2. PETERSEN, S S. Obersturmführer und Kommandant des SS Gebirge-Jäger Regiment, SS Prinz Eugen Division in SPLIT. (F.1810)</p> <p>-3. BREIMEIER, SS Sturmbannführer und Bataillonskommandeur des SS Prinz Eugen Division. (F.1809)</p> <p>-4. SAUDISCH, SS Untersturmführer in SS Prinz Eugen Division in SPLIT. (F.1811)</p> <p>-5. D-r Franz ADELMAYER, SS Untersturmführer in SS (F.1812) Prinz Eugen Division, SPLIT.</p> <p>-6. BRENNER, SS Sturmführer, Batt. Kommandeur SS Prinz Eugen Division, SPLIT, MOSTAR. (F.1813)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 5th November 1943 at SINJ, and the 17th April 1944 at the village DRASNICA.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.</p> <p>II. Putting Hostages to Death.</p> <p>Violation of Article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Units of the German SS Prinz Eugen Division shot 24 innocent persons and hanged a man on the 5th November 1943, in revenge for one German soldier who had been wounded. On the 17th April 1944, the German garrison from PODGORA, belonging to the same division, came to the village DRASNICA and shot 16 innocent persons, without giving any reason.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. B. ...

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
 22nd August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The SS Prinz Eugen Division was at one time stationed in SPLIT. They committed many crimes in the area which they controlled and the following two crimes should be added to the atrocities committed by this ill-famed division:-

1. On the 3rd November 1943, a German soldier was wounded at SINJ by an unknown man. German units made investigations and could not find the author of this act. In revenge, they shot 24 peaceful citizens and hanged one man. The victims were in no way connected with the wounding of the German soldier and were killed, in spite of their innocence, in revenge by units of the German SS Prinz Eugen Division.

2. On the 17th April 1944, units of the same division shot 16 innocent old men, women and children at the village DRASNICA, without any reason at all. They refused to give any explanation for this crime even to the Ustasi quisling organisation at PODGORA, as appears from an Ustasi document which is in the possession of the State Commission. Both crimes were carried out on the instructions of Arthur PHLEPS, Commander of SS Prinz Eugen Div. and in both cases the instructions were carried out through PETERSEN, O.C. the SS Gebirge-Jäger Regiment, belonging to the Division, and BREIMEIER, C. O. a Battalion of the said Regiment. SAUDISCH, ADELMAYER, and BRENNER were among the perpetrators of the crimes mentioned above.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The State Commission is in possession of the names of the victims, as well as of the original order given by BREIMEIER on the 5th November 1943, and the document from Ustasi authorities of MAKARSKA, dated the 19th April 1944.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

69/9/16/69

Submitted
12 SEP 1945
Director General
Air Administration
[Signature]

I. HOSS
and others

9390

69/9/16/69

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0567

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1471|Y|G|69

5 SEP 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/69 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -HOSS, Major, 892 Gren. Regt. 264 Division.
2. -HELDT, Lieutenant, 892 Gren. Regt. 264 Division.
3. -von BAHR, 2/Lieut., 892 Gren. Regt. 264 Division.
4. -DONAT, Cpl. 892 Gren. Regt. 264 Division.
5. -SCHMITZ, Cpl. 892 Gren. Regt. 264 Division.
6. -WEBER, Cpl. 892 Gren. Regt. 264 Division.
7. -PEZKY, Pte.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-October 5, 1943 at SUCURAJ (Island of HVAR) Croatia.
In December 1943, at MUC (IMOTSKI District) Croatia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

-I. Murders

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Article 46 Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13 Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On October 5, 1943 at SUCURAJ, on the Island of HVAR, in Jugoslavia, two girls and a man were captured and murdered. Major HOSS, Lieut. HELDT (since killed), 2/Lieut von BAHR, Cpl. DONAT and Cpl. SCHMITZ were responsible for this crime.

At MUC in December, 1943, eight women were murdered. The men responsible were Cpl. WEBER and Pte. PEZKY (the latter has since gone to Russia).

On another occasion in MUC in December 1943, two girls were murdered by Cpl. WEBER.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State Commission: *MR. Zimonek*

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

August 31, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

7

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were transmitted to the Yugoslav Delegate in a letter from Colonel H.H. WADE, dated September 18, 1944, forwarding a report received through a British Service.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1472/Y/G/70

0671

1. SCHOLDER
2. STERBL

Submitted Decision of Committee I

12 SEP 1945

Both AF *JW*

1472/Y/G/70

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0672 0

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1472/Y/G/70

SEP 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/70 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Dr. SCHOLDER, Kreiskommandant at KRUSEVAC (R/N/56 -List A). (F. 691)
2. STERBL, on duty at the political department of the Kreiskommandatur at KRUSEVAC. (F.2400)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-On December 4, 1942; KRUSEVAC -village of CAIR.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

-II. Putting hostages to death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Articles 46 and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the suggestion of STERBL, of the political department of the Kreiskommandatur at KRUSEVAC, Dr. SCHOLDER, Kreiskommandant of KRUSEVAC ordered the shooting of a completely innocent man, Jovan ROGLIC, as a reprisal for the burning down of the railway station at POCEKOVINA.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(20032) W.P.15105 1120 500 114 A.S.E.W.L.L. Cp.685
(20034) W.P.1817 151120 5,000 314

September 1, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Dr. SCHOLDER, who was the Kreiskommandant at KRUSEVAC, issued orders to a German unit to raid the village of CAIR. On December 4, 1942, German soldiers arrived at the village and searched every house. While the search was going on, the frightened population were grossly ill-treated, being beaten and tortured. As the Germans could find nothing incriminating, and not wishing to r turn empty-handed, the Germans arrested Jovan ROGLIC, aged 41, and took him to a camp at KRUSEVAC. He was kept for 17 days in this camp and was terribly-illtreated and beaten during that time.

It happened that, at that time, the railway station at POCEKOVINA was burned down, and STERBL, who was on duty at the political department of the Kreiskommandatur at KRUSEVAC, suggested to Dr. SCHOLDER that ROGLIC should be shot as a reprisal for the burning down of the railway station. Dr. SCHOLDER found the suggestion very acceptable and consequently issued an order for Jovan ROGLIC to be shot. So, an innocent man, who was not guilty of any offence whatsoever was shot, and the above mentioned criminals are responsible for his death.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The evidence consists of:

1. The testimony of Radoje ROGLIC, dated 26.11.1944.
2. The testimony of Vasa ANTIC and Aleksa PAVLOVIC.

These documents are filed at the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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

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**REGISTERED
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1511/Y/G/71

0676

WALTER

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 SEP 1945

A R

1511/Y/G/71

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0677

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1511/Y/G/71

1^o SEP 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/71 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.	WALTER, Commander of the "Einheit Brandenburg" Regiment known as "Panduren des Balkan" Lt. Colonel F.2593.
---	--

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944: The territory of the municipality of KISTANJE.
--	--

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	Terrorism and Illegal Arrest. XIII. Pillage.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

WALTER was in charge of the "Einheit Brandenburg" Regiment stationed at KNIN. This regiment committed a number of crimes in the district of KNIN and especially in the municipality of KISTANJE.

TRANSMITTED BY: The Yugoslav State Commission:

Handwritten signature

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Lt. Colonel WALTER, Commander of the "Einheit Brandenburg" Regiment, issued orders to his subordinate officers and to his men which resulted in crimes committed against the innocent and peaceful population. Below are detailed some of the crimes which were committed:

1. Lt. Colonel WALTER issued orders to his soldiers to go to the small village of KRNETE, in the municipality of KISTANJE, in July 1944, with the intention of frightening the inhabitants. The soldiers arrived at midnight and searched the houses. As they could not find anything compromising and unwilling to return to their commanding officers empty-handed, they arrested Jeka, the wife of Jovan MAZIBRADA without any reason whatsoever. She was taken to KNIN and from that moment her fate is unknown.

2. Soldiers of Lt. Colonel WALTER's regiment committed another act of illegal arrest on the 11th July 1944 in the same village when Manda, the daughter of Jovan KRNETA, age 14, was illegally arrested and taken away. No trace has been found of the girl and it is not known whether she is dead or alive.

On the same date, the same group of soldiers broke into numerous houses and looted all the valuables. In this manner Jovan MAZIBRADA suffered material loss amounting to 10,000 dinars.

3. In July 1944 Lt. Colonel WALTER's soldiers, in passing through the village of DOBROPOLJCI, in the municipality of KISTANJE, pillaged the house of Dusan DOBRIC and took with them goods to the value of 5,000 dinars.

4. In February 1944, soldiers of the same regiment pillaged the house of Djura DUBAJIC from the village of DOBROPOLJCI, and caused a loss of 10,000 dinars.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Ten witnesses have given sworn statements and the relevant documents are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1592/Y/G/72

0681

1. STAGE Kurt, and 11 Others

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1-11 A }
12 S }

CARDS CHECKED

B

1592/Y/G/72

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0682

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1592/Y/G/72

5 OCT 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/72 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr. Zeman

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

3rd October, 1945.

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0683



Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- 1) ✓ Kurt STAGE, SS Sturmbannführer, Chef der Gestapo, Maribor, from May 1944.
- 2) ✓ VOGT, SS Obersturmbannführer, Chef der Gestapo, at Maribor, before May 1944.
- 3) ✓ LAUDORF, SS Hauptsturmführer, Deputy Head of the Gestapo at Maribor.
- 4) ✓ GABRISCH, SS Hauptsturmführer, SS Staatsanwalt in Maribor.
- 5) ✓ Josef STROHMAYER, SS Hauptmann, Hauptsturmführer, Chief of Gestapo Department (Abteilung) 4.1.A.
- 6) ✓ WIEGELE, Gestapo man in Maribor.
- 7) ✓ FUCHS, Gestapo man in Maribor.
- 8) ✓ ZANGL, Gestapo man in Maribor.
- 9) ✓ NIEBAN, a Commissar, Head of Department (Abteilung) IV N, later IV S, at Maribor.
- 10) Hugo GAIDA, Polizeikommissar in Maribor, in 1944.
- 11) Josef KRABITZA, Polizei-Criminal-Sekretär in Maribor in 1944.
- 12) ✓ SCHABATKA on duty with Polizeikommissar in Maribor.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1944: at MARIBOR.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- VII. Deportation of Civilians.

Violation of Article 42, 46, & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1944, Kurt STAGE, Head of the Gestapo in MARIBOR, gave orders for the shooting of hostages and the torture of innocent people. Over 1500 men were shot by his orders and over 2,500 were sent to concentration camps and deported, being obliged to leave their homes and properties which, within a few hours, were taken over or simply stolen by the Nazi Party.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Two witnesses, Hugo GAIDA, born on the 28th December 1901 in ALTSTADT (Sudetenland), Polizeikommissar in MARIBOR, and Josef KRABITZA, born on the 13th March 1884 in Rosenau (Sudetenland), Polizei-Criminal-Sekretär, in Maribor, now detained by the British Military Authorities, have given the following particulars in written statements:

Sturmabführer STAGE, replaced Obersturmbannführer VOGT in May 1944 as head of the Gestapo in MARIBOR. STAGE was very violent, severe and hard and he was well known for his brutality and heartlessness. He ordered arrests and frequently sent innocent people to a concentration camp. In retaliation for Partisan attempts against the SS, the Wehrmacht or a Nazi organisation, he regularly ordered the shooting of about 20 Partisan hostages. This began in fact in 1942 under VOGT. The shooting was undertaken by the Schutzpolizei on STAGE's orders. Between 1500-2000 men were shot in this way.

If a Partisan did not confess his "crime", STAGE or his deputy, LAUDORF, gave orders for the so-called "stringent interrogation" (verschärfte Vernehmung) which meant that people were beaten and sometimes left the interrogation room bleeding profusely. The Gestapo men, WIEGELE, FUCHS and ZANGL from the Department 4.1.A. were the most wicked robbers and torturers. They beat people to death or at least until they bled if they would not confess and drove them to such a pitch of desperation that many committed suicide. The chief of the department 4.1.A. was Josef STROHMAYER.

GABRISCH, Hauptsturmführer, had formerly been an instructor at the SS Officers' School (Führungs Schule) in Berlin, and then became SS Staatsanwalt in MARIBOR. He received proposals for the shooting of Partisans, picked out about 20 or 30 names from a list of about 100 to be shot, and sent the list back to STAGE and LAUDORF, who then had the shooting carried out.

A Commissar NIEBAN was head of the Department IV N, later IV S, and was in charge of the repression of Partisans. He was also responsible for the shooting of Partisans.

The witness, GAIDA, said a man called SCHABATKA, was with his unit and could confirm everything he had said. GAIDA admitted that he himself had "in two or three cases given people a box on the ear".

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The above-mentioned written statements of the witnesses were forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegate by the British Officer in charge of the War Crimes Branch, Treasury Solicitors Department.

CONFIDENTIALTranslation of a Written Statement made by KRABITZA, Josef.

KRABITZA, Josef. Born 13.3.84 in ROSENAU (Czechoslovakia)
Sudetenland.
Polizei - Criminal - Sekretar in MARBURG.

I was transferred from VOELDES to MARBURG in April 1944. STAGE did not come to MARBURG till May 1944. Before him Obersturmbannfuehrer VOGT was there. STAGE was very hard. He has over 1500 shootings on his conscience and at least 2500 were sent by him to concentration camp and "emigrated", i.e. they had to leave their home and property, which were taken over or simply stolen by the Party, within a few hours. I cannot recall that STAGE ever reduced a punishment or annulled it; on the contrary he mostly gave heavier punishments than those recommended.

There were also so-called "V-men" agents, who were "informers", but I do not know any of them. They worked for the Gestapo men, WIEGELE, FUCHS and ZANGL in MARBURG. These three were the wickedest robbers and torturers of Department (Abteilung) 4.1.A. They beat people to death or at least till they bled, if they would not confess, and made them despair, so that many committed suicide.

I am an old Austrian police - official, and have never approved of this treatment or taken part in it. I was not with the Gestapo, but in the Department for ordinary crimes and offences.

The chief of Department 4 1.A. was SS Hauptmann Hauptsturmfuehrer STROHMAYER, Josef, who fled before TITO's troops arrived.

Every day, even a few days before the arrival of TITO's troops, STAGE gave orders for the shooting of partisans and hostages. These executions were carried out on the military range (Schliess-staette) at MARBURG, or at the edge of the wood there, and the bodies were buried on the spot.

I met STAGE here and he told me that he was caught in TAMSWEG, and that his assistants LAUDORF and GABRISCH are still hiding in TAMSWEG or the neighbourhood.

If I were taken to TAMSWEG and could root round there a little, I should certainly be able to find them quickly.

STAGE also told me that if he was accused of murder he would commit suicide or try to escape. He told me this only a short time ago.

A Commissar NIEBAN was head of Department (Abteilung) IV N, later IV B and was in charge of the repression of partisans. He was also responsible for the shooting of the same.

I herewith declare that I have given this information to the best of my knowledge and conscience.

WOLFSBERG, 24 July 1945.

Witness:
BNA/13809597
Cfn. BERGMAN, G.
Interpreter, G.S.I.

(sgd) KRABITZA, Josef.

Certified a true copy:

A. R. Znamie

Translation of a Written Statement made by GAIDA, Hugo.

GAIDA, Hugo, Born in ALTSTADT (Czecho-Slovakia) Sudetenland, 28.12.01. Polizeikommissar in MARBURG.

Sturmbannfuehrer STAGE came to MARBURG in 1944, as head of the GESTAPO. He was against the Austrians, and replaced them by Germans. He was very violent and severe.

If, for example, I or one of my colleagues proposed the release of a man after 21 days' arrest, he almost always refused and sent the man, who was frequently innocent, to a concentration camp. If the partisans made an attempt against the SS or the Wehrmacht or a Nazi organisation, he regularly ordered the shooting of about 20 partisan hostages in retaliation. This began in fact in 1942 under VOGT. The shootings were undertaken on his orders, by the Schutz-polizei. I suppose 1500 - 2000 men were shot in this way.

If a partisan did not confess to his "crime", Sturmbannfuehrer STAGE, or his deputy Hauptsturmfuehrer LAUDORFF - who alone were empowered to do so - gave orders for the so-called "stringent interrogation" (verschärfte Vernehmung), i.e. the people were beaten, and sometimes left the interrogation room bleeding profusely.

I myself had charge of the repression of anti-German propaganda, and in general took no part in the beatings. I admit that in two or three cases I have given people a box on the ear.

I was not rough enough for STAGE, and on that account I was reprimanded severely by him. Later on I was condemned by him to six months imprisonment over a personal affair.

STAGE was well known for his brutality and heartlessness.

There was also a Hauptsturmfuehrer GABRISCH, who had been formerly an instructor at the SS Officers School (Fuehrungs Schule) in BERLIN, and then became SS Staatsanwalt in MARBURG. This man received proposals for the shooting of partisans, picked out about 20 or 30 names from a list of about 100 to be shot, and sent the list back to STAGE or LAUDORFF, who then had the shootings carried out. The hostages shot were at first mostly Slovenes, but later Austrian partisans and deserters from the Wehrmacht who had joined with them were also included.

I name the following as witnesses that I myself was not rough with the prisoners or partisans:

1. LACH, Johann. Miller by trade, OBERPULSGAU near MARBURG.
2. DEASTWENSCHKEK, Franz, and family, KUNIGUND, near MARBURG.

I have heard that the Gestapo man WIEGELE is said to be in hiding on the KOPALPE.

A man here called SCHABATKA who was also with my unit, can confirm all this.

I herewith declare that I have given this information to the best of my knowledge and conscience.

(sgd) Hugo GAIDA.

WOLSBERG, 24 July 1945.

Witness:
BNA/17809597
Cfn. BERGMANN, G.
Interpreter G.S.I.

Certified a true copy:

BR. Zimmert

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0688

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1593/Y/G/73

0690

GREWER

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

13 OCT 1945

W. CARDS CHECKED

B

1593/Y/G/73

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0691

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1593/Y/G/73

5 OCT 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/73 *

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

-1) GREINER, Hauptmann, Abwehr Offizier, Stalag IX C, during 1941 and 1942, in Germany.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

August or September 1942: Stalag IX C. Bad Sulza, in Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- Shooting of a Prisoner-of-War.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Geneva Convention (P.O.W. Convention) and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Captain W.M. Nichols, R.A.M.C., has given the following information:-

"A Yugoslav prisoner, who had been sentenced to imprisonment, was at Stalag IX C, Hauptlager (Bad Sulza), awaiting transfer to prison. He was summoned by the Abwehr Offizier, Hauptmann GREINER, to his office, and while there he was killed on the spot by shots from a revolver fired by another German officer.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M.R. Zornovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(20352) W.P.1505/1120 500 1/44 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.685
(20924) W.P.1817 P.1139 5,000 3/44 " " "

3rd October, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

WAR CRIMES

CHARGE

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 17

1. On 23 August 1944, the accused, together with other persons, were present at the execution of the following order:

Order of execution of the following order:

(Article 17)

2. On 23 August 1944, the accused, together with other persons, were present at the execution of the following order:

Order of execution of the following order:

3. On 23 August 1944, the accused, together with other persons, were present at the execution of the following order:

Order of execution of the following order:

4. On 23 August 1944, the accused, together with other persons, were present at the execution of the following order:

Order of execution of the following order:

COURT STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The following facts were established by the evidence:

On 23 August 1944, the accused, together with other persons, were present at the execution of the following order:

[Handwritten signature]

PROSECUTOR

THE COURT

COPY

SECRET

0693

MI9/INT/Q 1775

MI8-X

FORM Q.

WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by ex-Prisoners of War.

Number 62741

Name NICHOLS

Rank Captain

Initials W.M.

Unit R.A.M.C.

Home Address 85 Gibson St. Glasgow W.2.

Date and Place of Capture 30 May 1940 Crombeke/Flanders

Date, Camp or Place.	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation.	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc. of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity.	Names of other witnesses
August or September 1942. Stalag IX C Bad Sulza.	A Yugoslav prisoner who had been sentenced to imprisonment was at Stalag IX C Hauptlager (Bad Sulza) awaiting transfer to prison. He was summoned by the Abwehr Offizier, Hauptmann Greiner, to his office, and while there was killed on the spot by the revolver shots fired by another German officer.	Hauptmann Greiner Abwehr Offizier Stalag IX C during 1941 and 1942.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Captain Draffin R.A.M.C. (not an eye-witness) 2. Yugoslav man of confidence in the camp at the time. 3. Dusan JAKOVLJEVIC Yugoslav medical student of the Military Medical School of Belgrade, acting as assistant M.O.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The aforementioned statement of Captain NICHOLS, was sent to the Yugoslav Delegate by the British Judge Advocate General's Office in London.

L.M.

1594/Y/G/74

0697

GRANDKE Helmut

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

17 OCT 1946

A CARDS CHECKED

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1594/Y/G/74

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1594/Y/G/74

5 OCT 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/74 *

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

-1) Helmut GRANDKE, Unteroffizier, 399 Company, German Army (Now Herr Helmut Grandke, Chemnitz 1/S, Glauchauerstr. 13)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- August 1944: at Brand-Erbisdorf, Frieber S/A.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- XXIX. Ill-treatment of Prisoners of War.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Geneva Convention (P.O.W. Convention) and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The witness, Ernest Henry PURDHAM, Q.M.S., Unit: K.O.R.R. (home address, 47, Harold Street, Currock, Carlisle, Cumberland) gave the following information:

"When a Serbian R.S.M. was brought in, under arrest, for no reason whatsoever Cpl. GRANDKE pulled off his ribbons, three or four in number, beat him across the face, that being Sunday. Next day, Monday, the R.S.M. refusing to go to work without food, Cpl. GRANDKE beat him severely with a rifle, cutting and bruising his face, fracturing his arm - left. Civilians and children cried out with horror at the treatment he gave out to the said R.S.M."

The other witnesses are: Pte J.W. SMITH, Sherwood Foresters, and Pte F. WHEATLAND, Queen's Rgt.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr. Zimani

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0700

CONF

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CONFIDENTIAL

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MIS/INT/0675
M-1

Information supplied by confidential source

London 055000

Time 0550

Priority 0550

Info received by source report, London, Ontario, Canada.

Case (U) 055000 055000

By title 055000

Date, Camp
or Place.

STATEMENTS OF THE OFFICIAL ACT OR
APPOINTMENT.

Names of
other
witnesses.

Names where known, descriptions,
rank, assignments, unit, etc.,
of enemy personnel observed and
any other detail to their
identity.

August 1944

Grand-Explosion, Pilsberg 1/4.

When a report is made, the receipt into service, for
no reason whatsoever of a prisoner of war.

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing information has been given to the Yugoslav Delegate by the British Advocate General's Office, London.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1595/Y/G/75

0704

TRISCHLER Franz

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
	A 200 200-200	B	

1595/Y/G/75

1595/Y/G/75

0704

*
TRISCHLER Franz

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
	A 200 100 100	B

1595/Y/G/75

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0705

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1595/Y/G/75

1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/75 *

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

- 1) Franz TRITSCHLER, SS ~~Staffel~~ ^{Stapel}hauptscharführer at the S.D. in Belgrade, in TRITSCHLER 1942 and 1943.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- In 1942 and 1943: in Belgrade.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
II. Putting Hostages to Death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRITSCHLER, a member of the Nazi Party since 1925, was sent to Belgrade in 1942, to the Chief of the S.D., as a member of the Gestapo. His main task was to collect information about the activity of Marshal Tito and the Partisans, and to fight against the resistance movement in Serbia.

In January 1943, he participated, with men of S.D. and SS units, in the large cleaning up operation in Serbia. Towards the end of 1943, in revenge for two German soldiers killed in a village near Belgrade, TRITSCHLER chose 50 hostages who were shot at once.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

DR Zindovic

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

4th October, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 2

0706

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above-mentioned particulars were given to the Yugoslav Delegate by the French Delegation to the United Nations War Crimes Commission. TRITSCHLER has been detained in prison in Fribourg by the French authorities in order that he may be handed over to the competent Court for trial.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1596/Y/G/76

0709

KUPKE Harry

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

A ROS CTR K EE

B

1596/Y/G/76

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0710

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1596/Y/G/76

5 OCT 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/76 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) Harry KUPKE, F/W, now PW No.102019, 306 P.O.W. Camp M.E.F. According to his own declaration he was in Yugoslavia before 1943.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1941 - 1943: In Yugoslavia. The name of the place could not be established on the basis of the information given in the affidavits of the witnesses.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians.
XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

KUPKE used to boast openly of crimes he had committed in Yugoslavia - killing quite often merely for the fun of killing.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

J. R. Z...

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

4th October, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0711

1) The witness Felix SIKORSKI was in the same company from 1943 up to the capitulation of the Island of Rhodes with the accused man Harry KUPKE. The following is SIKORSKI's statement:

"KUPKE, then Uffz, used to enjoy boasting about his exploits in Jugoslavia. He would say:

"I used to walk down the street and when I passed a house where I heard Jugoslavian voices, I would throw a grenade in through the window and dodge round the corner before it exploded. Sometimes we met a Jugoslav in the fields away from the town and we used to beat him, or if there were more, we used to beat them all until they could not move and then came the best part of the sport, we took hand grenades and fastened them to their genitals and made them run after we had drawn the pin until the grenade exploded."

When KUPKE told this story he would laugh and boast about it.

2) The other witness, Ignacy WOELK, gave the following statement:

"KUPKE ... used to delight in telling us how he and his comrades used to murder Jugoslavians in the town of BUSCHEGGER (pronounced like this, ?spelling) He used to describe the methods used in these murders, among which was tying hand grenades to the genitals of male victims and forcing them to run till the grenade exploded and also when the local peasants offered vegetables and other foodstuffs for sale they would entice them out of the village and kill them, not merely to obtain the foodstuffs, but also and in some cases, purely for the fun of killing."

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing statements were forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegate by the British War Crimes Branch, Treasury Solicitor's Department.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1597/4/6/77

0714

1. ROESNER, and 2 others

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7 OCT 1958

1. A }
2. W }
3. C }

CARDS CHECKED

1597/4/6/77

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0715

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1597/Y/G/77

5 OCT 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/77 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>^E ^{Erwin} - 1) ROESNER, Generalleutnant, SS Police Chief in LJUBLJANA, listed as war criminal on the basis of charge R/N/19. - 2) SCHWICETENBERG, Lieutenant, SS Polizei Regiment No. 95, 2 Bataillon, 6 Compagnie. - 3) Men of the 6 Company, 2 Bataillon, SS Polizei Regiment N. 95.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- in 1942 - 1944: In Yugoslavia and in Istria and Gorica.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres. Shooting of Prisoners of War.</p>
<p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>Violation of Article 46 & 23 (d) Hague Regulations 1907 and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Lt. SCHWICETENBERG, prisoner of war, detained in the Depot de Prisonniers de Guerre No. 7, in France, made the following declaration:

He was 2½ years in Italy and Yugoslavia. He fought against Tito till March 1944. At the time of Italy's collapse he disarmed the Italian troops and Tito's partisans who were handed over to the S.D. By the orders of General ROESNER, some of these partisans were shot by his unit in revenge for their attacks against the German army. 50 men were shot at once, and 30 men were shot another time by SCHWICETENBERG's men. These 80 partisans were sentenced to death by Court Martial on the orders of General ROESNER.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zankovic

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

4th October, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing declaration by Lt. SCHWICETENBERG was sent to the Yugoslav Delegate by the French Delegation to the United Nations War Crimes Commission and constitutes reliable evidence of the crimes in question.

L.M.

□

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

78

REGISTERED
NOS.

MISSING

1819/V/G/79

0719

SCHAFFER Robert

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee 1

21 NOV 1945

A
+ 6 names W

B

1819/V/G/79

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0720

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1819/y/G/79

14 NOV 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/79 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Robert SCHAPPER, S.A. soldier at Mostar in Jugoslavia in 1944. Born in Vienna on the 28th May 1900. Now living in Neuseiersberg, Mitterstrasse 221, Graz.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- Autumn of 1944, near Mostar.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

SCHAPPER, while an S.A. soldier in the German Army, was stationed in the vicinity of MOSTAR in 1944. On returning to SEIERSBERG, for a period of leave, SCHAPPER openly boasted of having killed two Yugoslav families by strangulation in the case of adult members, and breaking the necks of the children against a tree. His reason for committing these crimes, it is stated, was that members of these two families were responsible for the theft of a number of parachutes from a nearby aerodrome.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

A.M. Zorkovic

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

26th October, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1

0722

Police Post, Seiersberg, District Graz, Styria.

Sp. f.No.4 ad

SCHAFFER Robert

Suspicion of a crime of war.

To the

F.S.S. of British Military Government

by the command of the police of Styria

Seiersberg on the 30th of August 1945.

Graz.

As supplement of the denouncement Sp. f. No.4 of the 29th of August 1945 following are denounced:

1/ Klara HABIANITSCH, living at Neuseiersberg, Mittergasse 221 Community Seiersberg post-station Puntigam, reports:

Anna KOGLER, who died by an attack of bombers went to me in Autumn of 1944, and told me that SCHAFFER had related to her with joy that he had killed two families in Yugoslavia. He had turned the necks of the children and thrown them to a tree that the blood had squirted. KOGLER said to me that she abhorred at him now and she couldn't see him any more. KOGLER became very indignant and said it was terrible. I didn't speak about that, because at this time one had to fear to speak about a thing that would displease the Nazis. After the revolution in May 1945, it was told about this matter by the people. Margarete LIPPUSCH told me the same story like Anna KOGLER. It is my opinion SCHAFFER did really those cruelties. I consider him to be able to do it, as he was violent against me too. Once he insulted my honour and in 1940 therefore SCHAFFER was punished by the district-judgment of Graz Pauluster. Our living in the same house was and is dreadful. He passed off for a householder and promised that I should come to the K.Z. camp Dachau. SCHAFFER denounced me groundless for several times at the Gestapo of Graz and I had to suffer there different unpleasantnesses. SCHAFFER was very busy in working for the N.S.D.A.P. At the time of the revolution in March 1938 he was one of the first actives and made illegal searches in the houses. But I have never seen SCHAFFER wearing a distinguishing mark and I can not say that he was booked member of the N.S.D.A.P.

2/ Alois KÄTER foreman-labourer of MAYREDER and KEILIST living at Neuseiersberg Blumengasse 281 Community Seiersberg Post-station Puntigam, reports:

In Summer of 1943 or 1944 SCHAFFER went in our yard and spoke to Alfred and Anna KOGLER. I closed the windows of my flat and heard SCHAFFER relating how he had killed children at his service in Yugoslavia. He demonstrated it saying: one has to take them simply at the collar and backbone, to turn their heads and to throw them to a tree. I turned off and didn't hear any more. At this time I doubted at SCHAFFER would be able to do that. Then being foreman-labourer in the K.Z. camp of Peggau I had the occasion to speak with the inmates of that camp and heard from these the most abominable things. I also could see myself how the inmates were treated by the guard in an inhuman manner. There I began to think that SCHAFFER was able to have done the cruelty related by himself. For instance, I saw in the camp of Peggau that in February 1945 an arrested clergyman was shot by an unknown SS man in his stomach. This clergyman had complained to me of feeling not well and I as

Fireman-labourer had allowed him to go aside to recover himself. The clergyman gave still signs of life for six hours. But no one took care of him until he finally died.

The witnesses Alfred and Anna KOGLER were killed by bombs on the 9th of March 1945. My wife didn't hear the story directly by SCHAFFER but only by repeat.

Josef BAN Baker's assistant at Neuseiersberg Blumengasse 281 Community Seiersberg Post-Station Puntigam reports:

The late Alfred KOGLER and the married couple LIPPUSCH told to me in Summer 1944 that SCHAFFER had said to them he had killed two families in Yugoslavia (Bosnia). The older people were hung up and the necks of the children were turned over and SCHAFFER is said to have participated in it. I didn't hear myself those expressions of SCHAFFER. If SCHAFFER has done it really I can't say.

Franz LIPPUSCH worker's assistant living at Neuseiersberg Mitterstrasse 158 Community Seiersberg Post-station Puntigam reports: Before bomb damage I lived in Blumengasse 281. One day I believe before Christmas 1943 there came SCHAFFER whom I knew and related in my kitchen and not in the yard besides others about his adventures during the war in Yugoslavia. He related that once two parachutes got lost. It was proclaimed that the parachutes had to reappear, otherwise the relations of the probable perpetrators would be called to account. I believe one perpetrator placed himself and his wife and two children were hung. That SCHAFFER also spoke about the extirpation of a second family I can't remember. I didn't believe the story of SCHAFFER and didn't listen with attention what SCHAFFER told.

Margarete LIPPUSCH wife of a worker's assistant living at Neuseiersberg Mitterstrasse 158 Community Seiersberg post-station Puntigam reports:

I shouldn't like to be thought to be an informer and I am not very pleased to declare in this matter. But as being interrogated I am able to report following: SCHAFFER told my husband and me in our kitchen that as he believes in 1944 in that village where SCHAFFER had service two parachutes were stolen. Two families were accused of that theft. One of the men had escaped. The remaining members were taken for hostages and were told that if the one man would not place himself all would be hung. But if the man would place himself only the men would be taken responsible. The man didn't come back and the two families were killed. To the children I think 2 or 3 of each family the neck was turned over, the other persons were hung. At first it happened to the man, then to the women and at last to the children. For 8 days the dead bodies were exhibited for a deterrent example and the population had to look on the execution. SCHAFFER related it so that he had participated in the execution. In the evening I spoke about that to my husband and said to him: if SCHAFFER had done it he would be a great pig but if he had not done it then he had to get 25 strokes for his lies.

Josef TEMMEL, house-owner, living at Neuseiersberg Blumengasse 281 Community Seiersberg Post-station Puntigam, who heard the matter of SCHAFFER too couldn't be interrogated because he has gone on a journey for some days. TEMMEL will be interrogated at a later time and the result will be reported.

The suspected Robert SCHAFFER reports:

From the 4th of December 1939 to the beginning of 1941 I joined the German Army. Then I disarmed on account of a decree of the Führer and got a civil employment at the aerodrome Thalerhof near Graz. There I remained till the 28th June 1943. Then I came again as civil employee to Sarajevo where I was employed as in

the card-registry. In October the retreat began through Nisch. From the 3rd of November 1944 to the revolution I was ill and in the hospitals of Vienna and Graz. In that service there is to see that I had a civil job in Yugoslavia especially at the time when I was said to have done those misdeeds. I have never done such misdeeds and I have never told to anyone of having done such misdeeds. I never saw such a massacre and never joined to such one. I remember having once related in the neighbourhood such deeds of horror done by the SS at Mostar near the aerodrome. There parachutes had been stolen and the population illtreated by the SS in a brutal manner. I never was a member of the N.S.D.A.P. nor of one of its formations. I confess to have worn an uniform of the S.A. but not as a member of the S.A. but only as a member of its band. I am musician and I am occupied with music principally. In former times I was official of the fiscal office of Graz and was accused of an affair with a woman. I got no punishment but had to leave the public service. On account of this matter I was not accepted to enter the N.S.D.A.P. and I am able to show that decision at any time. I never was active for the N.S.D.A.P. on the contrary I was persecuted by the party.

The temporary command of the police-post

SCHLEICH

Rev. Insp.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars of the aforementioned crimes have been given by a number of witnesses: Klara HABIANITSCH, Alois KAFER, Josef BAN, and others. Their statements were forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegate by the British War Crimes Branch, Treasury Solicitor's Department, on the 18th October 1945.

Reports by various witnesses concerned accompany this charge.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1820/Y/G/80

0727

DENCKE Sepp

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

21 NOV 1945

A

B

1820/Y/G/80

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0728

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1820/Y/G/80

14 NOV 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/80 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Sepp DENCKE, Feldwebel, residing at Willy Kellinghusen, Billoeich 189, BILLWARDER-Hamburg, Bergedorf.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At a farm near Hamburg.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder of two political prisoners.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

According to a document of the Belgian Sûreté de l'Etat the following declaration was made by the witness, M. Frisch Roland, residing at rue Coquist, Charency-Vézin, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France:

A German Feldwebel, Sepp DENCKE, was in charge of the supervision of political prisoners and he shot two Yugoslav political prisoners with a revolver while they were working at a farm in the region of Hamburg.

The above criminal now resides at Willy Kellinghusen, Billoeich 189, Billwarder-Hamburg Bergedorf.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. Zimone

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

30th October, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above-mentioned particulars were given to the Yugoslav Delegate by the Representative of Belgium on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, as well as the original document of the Belgian Sûreté de l'Etat, P.V. No. 228/45, of the 5th July 1945.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.**

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**REGISTERED
NOS.**

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1821/Y/G/81

0732

STOBE

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
21 NOV 1945	A	B

1821/Y/G/81

0733

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1821/Y/G/81

14 NOV 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. E/N/81 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1) STOBE, Major, Kreiskommandant, VALJEVO 1941. (F.2030)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>June - October 1941: VALJEVO and the district.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XXVIII. Directions to Give No Quarter. Violation of Article 23(g) & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Geneva Convention (P.O.W. Convention) and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While Major STOBE was Kreiskommandant of VALJEVO and the district, German troops and members of the German police perpetrated numerous crimes, including murder, torture, wanton destruction of property and the shooting of Yugoslav prisoners of war.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zindovic

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

8th November, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

As Kreiskommandant of the VALJEVO area at that time, Major STOBE is responsible for the following crimes committed by German units under his command:

1. In June 1941 German soldiers illegally arrested over 20 men in VALJEVO among whom were Jovan KASIKOVIC, Marko KASIKOVIC and Krsta KRSMANOVIC. These men were told that they were to be kept as hostages and, as such, they would be shot if any incidents occurred on June 28th - i.e. on the Yugoslav National Day. They were kept in prison for seven days, in indescribable suspense. Fortunately nothing happened and they were released.

2. In September 1941, a German punitive expedition went through the village of ZLATARIC. A number of houses were burned down and a number of persons were shot at sight. Among the victims was Mihajlo DIMITRIJEVIC, who was shot while his house and adjoining buildings were set on fire.

3. On the 25th September 1941, a German punitive expedition went through the village of RODJENO. The Germans broke into the house of Cedomir MISIC in whose courtyard they noticed a pill-box, built by the Partisans. Although they could not find any Partisans in the place, the Germans took Cedomir MISIC and his two sons, Mihajlo (age 21) and Radomir (age 18) into the courtyard and shot all three of them.

4. In September 1941 the Germans captured three Partisans belonging to the "Vlada Zecevic" detachment. The three Partisans, Milija VUKOVIC of BELO POLJE and Ilija RADOJKOVIC and Dragutin KRUNIC of VALJEVO formed the vanguard of the aforementioned Partisan detachment. The Germans shot KRUNIC on the spot. They took the other two to the local prison where they were shot after 15 days.

On the 6th October a German unit passed through the village of ZABRDICA. Soldiers caught the wife of Cedomir PANIC, Savka, and shot her without any reason. They also burned down her house and the stable after they had first killed all the cattle.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence:

ad 1. Affidavit by Ivan KASIKOVIC, Marko KASIKOVIC,
and Krsta KRSMANOVIC.

ad 2. Affidavit by Krstina DIMITRIJEVIC, Radoje RAICIC
and Dragomir BIDIC.

ad 3. Affidavit by Miljka MISIC, Dragoljub JAKOVLJEVIC,
and Tihomir DJURDJEVIC.

ad 4. Affidavit by Borka VUKOVIC, Mileva MIHAJLOVIC,
Zlatke VUKOVIC, Gospava KRUNIC and Dusan STOJAKOVIC.

ad 5. Affidavit by Cedomir D.PANIC, Rajko DJURIC and
Milovan KUZMANOVIC.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1822/V/G/82

0737

1. SCHULZ
2. WINNECKE

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

21 NOV 1948

Both A

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1822/V/G/82

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0738 "

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1822/y/G/82

14 NOV 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/1/82 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. SCHULZ, Commandant of the Concentration Camp "ORVENI KRST" near MIS, April 1943. F.2028
- 2. WIERBCKE, Lt.-Col. Obersturmbannführer, Chief of Gestapo at MIS, April 1943; from HAMBURG, Hamburgerstrasse No.28a. F.2029

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- April 1943
- Concentration camp "ORVENI KRST" near MIS.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Illegal arrests. VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
- III. Torture of civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.
- Violation of Articles 4, 5, 46 and 47, Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

SCHULZ was responsible for deprivation of the liberty of and the torture and robbing of civilians brought to his camp.

Lt.-Col. WIERBCKE was responsible for the illegal arrests of civilians, and for sending them to concentration camps in Germany, where many of them died.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission :

DM. Zindovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0739

In April 1943, on the orders of SCHULZ and WINNECKE, the Bulgarian authorities of occupation at BLAC brought about 70 Serbs from the JASVREBAC area to the concentration camp CRVENI KRST near NIS, the Commandant of which was SCHULZ. Among the arrested were: Budimir MIMIĆ (26), father of 2 children; Vuka NIKIĆ (40) father of 2 children, Krstivoje TUKIĆ (47); Čedomir STEFANOVIĆ (32), father of 4 children; Boža ALEKSANDROVIĆ (50), father of 4 children; Pavle POPOVIĆ (52) father of 5 children, Živojin DIMITRIJEVIĆ (45) father of 4 children; Miloš LAPČEVIĆ (28), father of 4 children; Obren KOSTIĆ (48) father of 4 children; Ratko POPOVIĆ (31), father of 4 children; Stojko TUKIĆ (42), father of 2 children; and others, the names of which are available.

In the camp they were questioned separately, and tortured in order to extract from them the confession of being in association with the Partisans. Also all their belongings were pillaged. After a number of days in the camp, upon the decision of Lt.-Col. WINNECKE, the arrested were sent to concentration camps in Germany, with a few exceptions who were set free.

From those sent to Germany, seven are so far known to have died. Among these are Vuka NIKIĆ (father of 2 children); Krstivoje TUKIĆ (47); Čedomir STEFANOVIĆ (father of 4 children); Boža ALEKSANDROVIĆ (father of 4 children); Randjel KOSTIĆ (father of one child); Živojin DIMITRIJEVIĆ (father of 4 children) Pavle POPOVIĆ (father of 5 children). The fate and whereabouts of the rest are so far unknown.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence and affidavits given to the State Commission by many witnesses, among whom are : Ratomir IVANOVIĆ, Milojka RADOVANOVIĆ, Predrag RANĐIĆ, Nedosav STEVANOVIĆ, Dragoljub DRASKOVIĆ, Milutin MILOVIĆ, Stana MIKIĆ, Stana LAPČEVIĆ, Vasilije TUKIĆ, Sima POPOVIĆ, Kadijka ALEKSANDROVIĆ, Stana KOSTIĆ, Milosava POPOVIĆ and others.

ASK.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1823/Y/G/83

0742

SCHUSTER Hans

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

21 NOV 1945

A

B

1823/Y/G/83

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0743**

1823/Y/G/83

14 NOV 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/83 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Hans SCHUSTER, Lieutenant, from Rochelgasse 52, Eggenberg, near Graz. (F.2033)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 18th August 1941: DREZNICE near UZICE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

- Violation of Article 23(g), 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Lieutenant SCHUSTER was the Commander of a punitive expedition which pillaged and burned down ten houses, rounded up and shot 40 peaceful peasants.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *Mr. Zmilovic*

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

(2052) W.15130.1120 500 144 No. F.W.111 Cp.685
(20024) W.151312.3.1130 5,000 5.11

8th November, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 18th August 1941, a German punitive expedition, consisting mainly of the Serbian quisling Nedic's gendarmes and of Albanian quisling troops, and led by Lieutenant SCHUSTER, was involved in a battle with a Partisan detachment in the area of GRADINA.

Afterwards the expedition broke into the village of DRZ^ENICE where it pillaged and set on fire ten houses, rounded up 40 peaceful peasants and shot them on the spot without any trial. The bodies of the victims were then hung up as a warning to the population while the expedition continued on its way towards UZICE.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence:

Affidavit given to the State Commission
by Hinko KEFER. (No. 359)

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1967/V/G/84

0747

I. TOMBROWSKI
42-21.

Addendum I I. ZIEL
652

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

12-12-45 All A.
270 JUN 1946 Addendum I: 1-52 : A

B
B

~~CARDS CHECKED~~

1967/V/G/84

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0748

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1967/Y/G/84

28 NOV 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/84 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: Laza Markovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 27th November, 1945.

Page 2

0749

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

13 JUN 1946

I ADDENDUM TO YUGOSLAV CHARGE 1967/Y/G/84

concerning the crimes committed at
the Dachau Concentration
Camp.

1. ZIEL, SS Sturmbannführer, Commandant of the Dachau Camp from November 1942 to the end of 1943. (F 4450)
 2. WRITZL, 50 years old, from Schwabenland, SS Sturmbannführer, Commandant of the Dachau Camp in 1944 and 1945. (F 2044)
 3. KLATTENHOF, SS Standartenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from December 1942 to the Liberation. (F 4454)
 4. GERSTHOFER, SS Sturbannführer, at the Dachau Concentration Camp from September 1944 to the Liberation. (F 4475)
 5. GRUENZWALD, SS Sturbannführer, at the Dachau Concentration Camp from October 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4444)
 6. WALTER, Dr., about 35 years old, SS Hauptsturmführer, Chief of the hospital at the Dachau Concentration Camp (Kreisarzt in Schweinfurt), from 1941 until April 29, 1945. (F 4441)
 7. BAUCKER, about 60 years of age, SS Hauptsturmführer, Commandant of the SS guards at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4443)
 8. REDWITZ, SS Hauptsturmführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from December 1942 to the Liberation. (F 4477)
 9. TMMNOFF, SS Hauptsturmführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from September 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4440)
 10. WUEST, SS Obersturmbannführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from September 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4435)
 11. RAMSAUER, SS Obersturmführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4462)
 12. LANZIUS, SS Obersturmführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from September '42 until the Liberation. (F 4453)
 13. EICHELE, SS Obersturmführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from July 1943 until the Liberation. (F 4456)
 - 14.
- (see next page)

14. THEUBERT, Dr., 35 years' old, SS Obersturmführer, dentist, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from November 1942 until the Liberation. (F 2055)
15. RUPERT, 45 years' old, SS Obersturmführer, I Schutzhaftlagerführer, on duty at the Kommandatur at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1944 until the Liberation. (F 4473)
16. Otto REINECKE, SS Untersturmführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from November 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4455)
17. Bonifacius WEINER, SS Untersturmführer, SS-Totenkopf, at the Dachau Concentration Camp from October 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4436)
18. JUNG, SS Untersturmführer, II Schutzhaftlagerführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1944 until the Liberation. (F 4472)
19. BACH, SS Hauptscharführer, Vernehmungsführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1944 until the Liberation. (F 4468)
20. KELL, SS Hauptscharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4474)
21. Theodor OPITZ, SS Oberscharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4439)
22. GEIST, SS Oberscharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from February 1943 until the Liberation. (F 4451)
23. KAUSZ, SS Oberscharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from February 1943 until the Liberation. (F 4463)
24. Karl DANNWOLF, SS Scharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4465)
25. Horst EHRHAUPT, SS Unterscharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from November 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4445)
26. Fritz LEONARDT, SS Unterscharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from October 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4449)
27. Emil JOLK, SS Unterscharführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from October 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4464)
28. Othmar RUEMKORF, 24 years' old, SS Unterscharführer, ~~Rottenführer~~ on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1941 until the Liberation. (F 4428)
29. Gustav ROHNDE, SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4431)
30. Alvis PEICHL (REICHL), SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4432)
31. Arno MEIER, SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4433)

(x from Vienna)

32. Edmund KRIESE, SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from September 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4438)
33. BORKERT, SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from August 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4448)
34. Welbeck LIEDTKE, SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from December 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4458)
35. Georg BLEYER, SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from November 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4459)
36. Albert MOERTEL, SS-Rottenführer, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from December 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4460)
37. Max PARAKENINGS, SS-Sturmmann, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from December 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4461)
38. Erwin FREUDENFELD, SS-Schuetze, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from November 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4452)
39. RETTMANN, SS-Schuetze, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. Erz (F 4434)
40. Hugo KEHL, SS agent, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from September 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4437)
41. TORCK (TUECK?), SS agent, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from December 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4446)
42. Matthias SEITZ, SS agent, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp from October 1942 until the Liberation. (F 4447)
43. Kristian STENKEL, SS agent, on duty at the Dachau Concentration Camp. Erz (F 4457).
44. KICK, Gestapo Chief at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1941 until the Liberation. (F 4442)
45. NET, Criminal Secretary at the Dachau Concentration Camp, member of the Berlin Gestapo, from 1944 until the Liberation. (F 4476)
46. SCHAFERASKI, 50 years' old, a criminal, chief of all "Kapo", at the Dachau Concentration Camp, from 1942 until 1944. (F 4430)
47. KAPP, about 50 years old, a criminal, chief of "Kapo", at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1942 until 1944. (F 4466)
48. DEUTSCH, a criminal, principal "Kapo", at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1942 until April 23, 1945. (F 4429).

49. HUGO, about 30 years old, a criminal, Stubaltenster, Chief of Room No.3, Block No.27, at the Dachau Concentration Camp from 1944 until the Liberation. (F 4471)
50. WEITER, about 40 years old, a criminal, "Kapo" at the Dachau Concentration Camp from the beginning of 1944 until the Liberation. (F 4467)
51. HAKS, about 45 years old, a criminal, "Kapo" from the beginning of 1944 until the Liberation at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4469)
52. Karl WAGNER, a criminal, "Kapo" from the beginning of 1944 until the Liberation at the Dachau Concentration Camp. (F 4470).

Over 20,000 Yugoslav citizens were killed and 2,907 tortured at Dachau Concentration Camp.

General Mihailo NEDELJKOVIC was taken to Dachau from Oflag VI-C, where he was a prisoner-of-war, and killed.

The following war crimes were committed at Dachau Concentration Camp:-

1. The inmates of the Camp were starved to death. The only food they received consisted of ersatz coffee without sugar in the morning, and a litre of water boiled with beetroots or cabbage refuse, and 150-250 grammes of bad bread at midday.

They were forced to do heavy work until completely exhausted. Certain inmates were then picked out and sent to the gas chambers.

2. The space allotted them in the Camp buildings was calculated in such a manner as to ensure their death. In a room of less than 200 c.m., 4000 people had to live. Two or three had to sleep in the same bunk and there were three tiers of bunks.

Their clothes were taken from them and they were given old, dirty and torn clothing to wear.

3. Torture and beating of inmates was carried out by the "Kapo", who were the direct supervisors of work and of the camp. They were chosen from among the German criminals sentenced to various punishments. They committed numerous atrocities in order to please the SS officials of the Camp. The Commandant of the Camp introduced the punishment by beating when five to one hundred strokes were administered with thick sticks. Inmates were undressed and beaten on the back. A Yugoslav inmate, Dusan ANTONIJEVIC, was beaten in this manner and, as a result, went mad. Through being beaten many of the inmates died. Their ribs were broken and numerous injuries inflicted on their bodies.

4. Inmates were killed in various ways. The worn out, the old and the sick were killed off because they were unable to work any longer. They were murdered individually or en masse. Shooting, hanging, poison by injection, poison gas in the gas chambers, cold and hot baths were the methods employed, as well as the experiments carried out on the inmates by the SS doctors in the name of medical research.

At the end of 1942 the Camp Commandant invited all the old, sick and worn out inmates to report as they were to be sent to a better camp in order to recover. As a result, several hundreds met their death in the gas chambers.

Inmates were put under hot and cold showers, then taken out in the cold and kept naked and wet for several hours at the end of which time they were placed under hot and cold showers again. This was repeated until they died.

They were also killed by being put into ice-cold water in order to find out the maximum degree of cold human can resist.

A group of inmates had to swim in icy water until they died. Some were nude and others were dressed in special waterproof suits provided by the German Air Force. They died of these experiments which were carried out for the benefit of the German Air Force.

A malaria research station under Dr SCHILLING, Professor at the Koch Institute in Berlin, was established. He carried out various experiments on the inmates, such as giving them injections of malaria bacilli, the majority dying.

SS Dr Willy JAEGER gave all the information regarding the ill-treatment of the inmates of the Dachau Concentration Camp, as well as reliable Yugoslav witnesses who were survivors of the Camp.

6. Dr WALTER, 35 years' old, chief of the Camp hospital, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, organised several scientific institutes at the Camp in which inmates were tortured and killed.
- (a) Healthy Yugoslav inmates were given piramidon in lethal doses.
 - (b) At the malaria research station inmates were injected with malaria bacilli and died in agony.
 - (c) The mentally sick were either starved to death or exterminated by intra-muscular injections of cyanalium or heroin.
 - (d) Typhus experiments were carried out on inmates by introducing lice into the clothing of the victim or on his body, and the incubation period and the illness itself were studied. Typhus spread to other inmates who died of this disease.
- In 1942 he organised studies in blood-poisoning which consisted in injections of flegmona in the thigh causing pus infection and blood-poisoning. They were then left to their fate, to be cured "biochemically", which usually ended in their death. Inmates who survived were given the same injection in the other thigh and if they survived the second injection, they were given a third in the shoulder which killed them.
- (e) Dr Walter organised a special experimental station for the benefit of the German Navy and Air Force. The inmates were kept in rooms with rarefied air where they died. They were also forced to swim in icy water until overcome by death. These experiments were carried out in order to discover the length of human endurance in a rarefied atmosphere or in icy water.
- Dr Walter transformed the hospital into a huge cemetery and torture chamber where the sick could only look forward to a martyr's death.
7. BAEKER, from 1942 until the Liberation, was Commandant of the SS Guard of the Camp which he transformed into a huge cemetery and torture chamber. He organised beatings, individual and mass murders and starvation of the inmates.

He ...

- He permitted SS Guards to beat inmates in the most brutal manner and to use cold steel and fire-arms for this purpose. BAEKER and his Guard formed the backbone of the dreadful criminal régime of the Camp.
14. Dr THEUBERT, SS dentist of the Camp, instead of attending to the teeth of the inmates, extracted teeth with gold fillings especially of those inmates destined for the gas chamber. He also removed the teeth of victims after they had been gassed. A great number of inmates died as a result of the dirty instruments he used while attending them.
 15. RUPERT, tall, strong, with grey hair. From 1944 until the Liberation he was deputy to Camp Commandant WEITZL. a survivor of the Camp, Vladeta Popovic, declared that RUPERT took a sadistic pleasure in inflicting the cruelest forms of punishment. In order to make room for new arrivals, he himself shot them with a revolver in front of the crematorium or hanged them.
 18. JUNG, stated Vladeta Popovic, a survivor of the Camp, enjoyed supervising and witnessing mass and individual murders which were carried out by the SS Guards in 1944 and 1945 in order to make room for new arrivals.
 19. BACH was in the Camp from 1944 and in 1945. Vladeta POPOVIC declared that BACH carried out sadistic beatings, hangings and killings for no reason at all. In interrogating inmates he applied Inquisition methods.
 20. BUENKORF, through his subordinates, had the inmates beaten and tortured, and murdered individually and en masse.
 44. KICK was Chief of the Gestapo at Dachau from 1941 until the Liberation. He took part personally and through his subordinates in the individual and mass liquidation of the inmates in and outside the Camp. He had to find means of destroying an ever increasing number of inmates. The methods employed were mass and individual shootings, gas chambers, scientific experimental stations, deliberate starvation, the spreading of disease and beatings. KICK did his best to make room for newcomers who arrived from all the occupied countries.
 45. NET discriminated in the treatment of inmates and made their extremely hard life even worse so that a great number died under various forms of torture.
 46. SCHAFERSKI was chief of all "Kapo" (chief of barracks and chief of rooms), from 1942 to 1944. A witness, Vladeta Popovic, stated that SCHAFERSKI kicked inmates, beat them with his hands and anything he could lay hands on. He forced them to do the hardest work even during their periods of rest. He denounced them to the SS officials who punished the victims by hanging them on trees and beating them. A great number of inmates sickened as a result of this treatment and died.
 47. KAPP behaved like SCHAFERSKI.
 48. DEUTSCH, from 1942 to April 29, 1945, was "Kapo" chief and supervisor of inmates during work and in the Camp. He was notorious for the severe beatings he inflicted on the inmates which usually ended in their death or grave illness. These particulars were given by Aleksandar MARINKOVIC, a survivor.
 50. WEITER behaved in the same way as DEUTSCH.
 51. MARKS

49. HUGO, a German criminal, who worked out his sentence at Dachau Concentration Camp, was chief of Room No. 3, Block No. 27. He, personally, beat inmates most cruelly for no reason at all. A Yugoslav, Vladislav Ristanovic, for having covered his feet during the night in order to avoid frost bite, was beaten seven times by HUGO being given twenty-five strokes each time.
52. WAGNER behaved in the same way as HUGO.

.....

All the other officials of the Dachau Concentration Camp, whose names are given in the above list, took part in the crimes committed, such as individual and mass murders, forced labour of inmates for German war purposes, starvation, beating and torturing. They all kept up the regime of terror and extermination as described at the beginning of the charge.

.....

Transmitted by: YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

L.R. Zivkovic

May 24, 1946.

49. HUGO, a German criminal, who worked out his sentence at Dachau Concentration Camp, was chief of Room No. 3, Block No. 27. He, personally, beat inmates most cruelly for no reason at all. A Yugoslav, Vladislav Ristanovic, for having covered his feet during the night in order to avoid frost bite, was beaten seven times by HUGO being given twenty-five strokes each time.
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.....

Transmitted by: YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

L. R. Zivkovic

May 24, 1946.

Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

1. TOMBROWSKI, Commandant of DACHAU concentration camp, May 1942, age about 50. (F.2040)
2. WEISS, Sturmbannführer, Commandant of Dachau concentration camp, 1942, age about 40. (2041)
3. SEEL, Willy, Obersturmführer, Kompaniekommandant im Konzentrationslager Dachau, 1942, age about 60, from Heidelberg. (F.2042)
4. PANNITZ, Kompaniekommandant im Konzentrationslager Dachau in 1942, age about 55, from Pforzheim. (F.2043)
5. WAITZL, Sturmbannführer, Leiter der Werkstätten im Konzentrationslager Dachau in 1942, age about 50, from Swabia, (F.2044)
6. GLATTENSHOP, Heinrich, Hauptsturmführer, Leiter der Verwaltung im Konzentrationslager Dachau in 1942, age 42, (F.2045)
7. HOFFMAN, Fritz, SS-Obersturmführer, Schutzhaftlagerführer im Konzentrationslager Dachau in 1942, age about 45. (F.2046)
8. JAROLIN, Obersturmführer, Assistant of the Director of the Prison in Dachau concentration camp in 1942, age about 40, (F.2047)
9. Dr. WOLTER, SS-Hauptsturmführer, Chief Doctor of the Camp in 1942, formerly Kreisarzt in the area of Schweinfurt, age about 35. (F.2048)
10. Dr. BRACHTTEL, SS-Hauptsturmführer, Chief Doctor in the camp in 1942. (F.2049)
11. Dr. WÜRTHS, Eduard, SS-Obersturmführer, Doctor in the camp during 1942, from the district of Würzburg. (F.2050)
12. Prof. Dr. SCHILLING, Chief of the Laboratory for research on malaria in Dachau concentration camp in 1942, age between 60-65. (F.2051)
13. Dr. RASCHE, Stabsarzt der Luftwaffe in the camp during 1942, age about 32, from North Germany, district of Kiel (F.2052)
14. Dr. RAMSAU, SS-Obersturmführer, Doctor in the camp during 1942, age 30, from Vienna. (F.2053)
15. Dr. BABOV, SS-Untersturmführer, Assistentenarzt in the camp in 1942, age 24, from Vienna. (F.2054)
16. Dr. THEUBERT, Gruppensturmführer, dentist in the camp during 1942, age about 35, from Breslau, (F.2055)
17. Name unknown ...chemist in the camp during 1942, during 1945 he was chemist (Apotheker) at the All-Concentration Camps Board at Oranienburg. (F.2056)
18. MICHAELIS (?) Politischer Leiter, or, Leiter des Sicherheitsdienstes in the camp during 1942. (F.2057)
19. ZIMMERMANN, Lagerkappe and the Chief medical attendant in the camp, age about 40, he himself was an internee. (F.2058)

20. NEFFE (or NEEFE?), himself an internee, Assistant of Dr. RASCHE, from Munich. (F.2059)
21. BÜCKER, Hauptsturmführer, Battalions-kommandant in the camp during 1942, age about 60, from Mannheim or Heidelberg, (F.2060)
-

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

During 1942: Dachau concentration camp.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

Violation of Article 4, 5, 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The persons mentioned in this charge are responsible for the inhuman treatment and murder in cold blood of numerous Yugoslav internees.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

According to the statement given to the State Commission by Dr. Willi Jäger, SS-Obersturmführer and former Doctor in the camp (during 1942), Dachau concentration camp was the oldest camp of the kind in Germany. In May, 1942, there were 6,000 inmates in the camp, of whom about 1,000 died within six months of internment, already in 1942, because of the strenuous work and insufficient food. The inmates had to work from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m.

For the slightest disciplinary offence the internees were flogged, once a week, in the presence of the Commandant of the camp, camp-doctor and the block-leaders. The victim was tied to the top of a table and was given 5-25 strokes with leather strips. In addition to this "legal punishment" there were many "unofficial" floggings and beatings by various block-leaders, room-leaders, ("caps", SS-men etc., No victim ever dared to approach the doctor for treatment after the beating for fear of revenge by the beater.

In the camp hospital many brutalities took place. The attendants were usually German criminals serving their term of imprisonment; they were at the same time confidants of the Board of the camp. As nearly 90% of the patients in the hospital died, it was believed by the internees that patients were used for various experiments.

The Yugoslav internees also speak of the so-called "Transports of Invalids", which means that those unfit for work were selected and taken away from the camp to be exterminated. Most of these were Jews.

There was another institution, the so-called "Spreng-Kommando". This entailed the transport of the fittest men to places which were especially exposed to Allied bombing, such as factories etc.,. At the beginning, the internees were asked to volunteer for the job and were promised release from the camp after a certain time. However, when the real purpose of the organisation became known and none of the inmates would volunteer, the political leader of the camp and the chief of the camp prison simply selected the necessary number of men. Among those selected were those who were physically the fittest and those who were politically "suspicious" or "dangerous". Very often only a few returned from this job.

There were also many scientific institutes in the camp, such as those for research in malaria, tuberculosis, pathology, and for testing equipment of the German air and naval forces. This latter research was in the charge of Dr. RASCHE. Internees were used in his department in the following way: two men, one dressed in a specially impregnated suit, the other without such a suit, were thrown into a swimming pool filled with ice-cold water. They had to swim for hours, until they collapsed. According to the difference in time before the point of collapse the quality of the specially impregnated suit was judged.

The main purpose of Dachau camp, however, was to exterminate the internees once their working capacity had been exhausted for those who perished were easily replaced by newly arrived civilians. Thus the process of extermination went on and on. It was systematic. As to the final fate of the survivors in the camp, it is clear from the two telegrams sent to every Camp Commandant by HIMMLER, Chief of the Gestapo, in which he orders that "all internees are to be liquidated so that not one of them falls into the hands of the enemy (Allies)".

The witness, Dr. Willi Jäger, described the foregoing persons listed in this charge as responsible for the atrocities committed in Dachau during 1942.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

- (a) Statement made to the State Commission on the 17th April 1945 by the witness Dr. Willi Jäger, SS-Obersturmführer and former Military doctor in Dachau camp.
- (b) Two telegrams (14th & 17th April 1945) sent by HIMMLER to the Commandant of Dachau Camp.
- (c) Report No. 68 compiled by the Yugoslav State Commission on conditions in Dachau camp.

A.S.K.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0764

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2042/Y/G/86

12 DEC 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/86 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. Alfons BELL, Oberleutnant, II Battalion, 893 Infantry Regiment, 264 Division, 30 years old. (F.2082) - 2. SCHNEIDER, Oberleutnant, Garrison Commander at Primosten and Commander of the 6th Company, II Battalion, 893 Infantry Regiment, 264 Division. 27 years old. (F.2081) - 3. Rolf HOLLER, Stabsfeldwebel of the same unit. 40 years old. From Cologne. (F.2080) - 4. Johann DICHMANN, Gefreiter of the same unit as above. (F.2079)
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>7th July, 1944: at PRIMOSTEN (Dalmatia)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder - Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians.</p> <p>Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 7th July, 1944, Rolf HOLLER ill-treated and ordered the murder of three innocent people, two of whom were women, at PRIMOSTEN. HOLLER was under the command of Oberleutnant SCHNEIDER who is responsible for his crimes. Gefreiter DICHMANN told him where to search for victims. Oberleutnant BELL ordered that all persons found sleeping outside their homes could be shot at once.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zerkov

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Oberleutnant Alfons BELL ordered that everyone found elsewhere than at home at night could be killed without any further order. He gave this order with a view to fighting the Partisans, after he had received denunciations of several persons who were hiding outside the village.

Johann DICHMANN, Gefreiter at the office of the 2nd Battalion, told Stabsfeldwebel HOLLER to raid the place, and find the victims. HOLLER went there with his unit of 10-12 men and found Spiro JURIN, his wife Milica and a girl, Svetinka LUKETA, who were hiding in the "bunker". He asked them why they were hiding there. They answered that they were in a shelter from the bombing. He put a rope round a tree and made a noose which he put round the neck of Spiro JURIN and hanged him until he was unconscious. He asked him again afterwards but received the same answer. He used the same method of interrogation for all three victims. Finally he ordered his soldiers to take the three to the next wall and shoot them with their rifles. He said later that the victims had been killed while running away. HOLLER was very brutal in his ill-treatment of people and committed many atrocities of the same nature. Oberleutnant SCHWEIDER, Garrison Commander, was his chief and is responsible for all his crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing particulars have been given to the State Commission in Belgrade in affidavits by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0769

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2043/Y/G/87

12 DEC 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/87 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *S. R. Zimonjić*

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

(29655) W.P.2124 5,000 5/45 A.N.E.W.L.13 Gp.585

6th December, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME



Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

1. Joachim IRMER, born on the 19th August 1923 at Marienwerde, (East Prussia). Private in the 443 Jäger Rgt. 2nd Company, in 1941. Now Soldat de 2^o Classe, à la 15^o Cie Portée du 3^o Régiment Etranger at Marrakech. At present in the custody of the French Military Authorities.
2. BÖHME, General, Commandant of the German troops in Belgrade in 1941. (List A - R/N/27 1000/Y/G/26)
3. BONGRÜBER, Major, Commander of the 443 Jäger Regiment.
4. JAHNE, Lieutenant, from the 443 Jäger Regiment.
5. STOLZE, Lieutenant, from the 443 Jäger Regiment.
6. PAULSEN, Lieutenant, from the 443 Jäger Regiment.
7. WENZEL, ^{Von der} Regimental Sergeant-Major, 443 Jäger Regiment.
8. KERBER, Sergeant, 443 Regiment.
9. SCHWARTZ, Private, 443 Regiment.
10. GRÜBER, ^{Michal} Private, 443 Regiment.
11. RIS, Private, 443 Regiment.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

3rd October to 25th December, 1941: in Belgrade.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting hostages to death.

Violation of Article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Joachim IRMER, while in Belgrade from the 3rd October to the 25th December, participated in the mass murder of the inmates of concentration camps. 600 men were killed on one occasion and on another 800 men. He also killed 7 young girls, between 18 and 20 years of age, who were members of the Yugoslav Partisan units.

0772

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Joachim IRMER admitted the following particulars in an affidavit given to the French Judicial Authorities:-

1) One Friday in November 1941, in Belgrade, Sergeant Werner WENZEL ordered IRMER and seven other men from his room to be prepared for a special job, with their lorry and pistol, at 6 a.m. on the next day. The next day they joined seven other men and two N.C.O.'s armed with tommy guns, and went in a convoy of 15 lorries to the concentration camp at BANJICA. They found columns of inmates there, Jews, from 18 to 70 years old, many of them invalids. They transported the inmates to the shooting place at JAJINCE where there was a guard composed of soldiers from an Infantry Regiment. All the prisoners had their baggage with them and had no idea what was going to happen to them. That morning they made four journeys, carrying prisoners.

IRMER went to see the place of execution and found 200 to 300 prisoners digging trenches under the guard of SS men. At the end the prisoners were shot and replaced by new comers, who had to bury them, before being executed in their turn. 600 persons were executed that morning.

2) Four days later, half of IRMER's company was ordered by Lieutenants JAHNE and STOLZE to keep order while the execution took place. The SS men carried the victims. 800 persons were shot on that day. The victims were shot in the back by squads of five men. Any who were still alive were despatched by machine gun.

IRMER confessed that he knew what he was asked to do, but he could not help it, he had to execute the order.

IRMER said he heard Lieutenant JAHNE, Commandant of his Company, say that for one German soldier killed 50 people were to be shot. In his opinion General BOHME, German Commandant in Belgrade, gave the order for this execution.

IRMER said the soldier GRUBER, from his company, ill-treated prisoners and beat a sick man to get him out of the lorry.

Lieutenants JAHNE and PAULSEN took pleasure in giving orders to the execution squads. IRMER saw other soldiers and officers committing cruel acts but he did not know their names. His regiment was under the command of Major BONGRUBER.

3) On a Sunday in December 1941, Sergeant-Major WENZEL ordered IRMER, SCHWARTZ, GRUBER, RIS, and Sergeant KERBER to go to the SS prison from which they took seven girls between 18 and 20 years old who were already chained together in couples. They drove the girls to Jajince in their lorry, to the place of execution. The girls were kept in the lorry while they dug a ditch. Afterwards they were taken out and executed one after the other. The execution squad was composed of Sergeant KERBER, GRUBER and RIS. IRMER and SCHWARTZ kept guard with fixed bayonets on their rifles. KERBER told them that the girls belonged to the partisan group and they wore a kind of gray and blue uniform.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The foregoing particulars were given to the Yugoslav Delegate by the French Delegate to the United Nations War Crimes Commission on the 13th November, 1945. The file of certified copies of documents is attached to this charge, composed of the statements of witnesses - Erich SILHAVICEK, Erwin GRUDER, Engelbert HIERZENBERGER, and Xavier STOFFELMAYER.

L.M.

0774

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTRE de la GUERRE

Paris le 23 Oct 1945

16, rue Saint-Dominique
(7e)

DIRECTION
DE LA JUSTICE
MILITAIRE

LE DIRECTEUR DE LA JUSTICE
MILITAIRE

No: 32820 MG/DJM/20DG

Monsieur le Directeur du Service
de Recherche des Crimes de guerre
ennemis
48 Rue de Villejust
PARIS

Arrive le 25 Oct 1945
No....12.684
Classé*

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, ci-joint, en communication, le dossier concernant le légionnaire:

IRMER Joachim

du 3^e Regiment étranger d'infanterie, qui se serait rendu coupable de "Crimes de Guerre commis en Yougoslavie.

Dans ce dossier, certains militaires allemands sont mis en cause par IRMER.

Je vous serais très obligé de vouloir bien me donner votre avis sur le point de savoir quelle est la juridiction compétente pour connaître de cette affaire.

LE DIRECTEUR DE LA JUSTICE MILITAIRE
P.O. le Colonel POUPARD
Inspecteur adjoint et sous directeur
de la Justice Militaire

1 dossier de
25 pieces

Certified a True Copy.

London, 22 XI 1945

Jugoslav Delegation



V/FP
COMMANDEMENT SUPERIEUR
DES TROUPES DU MAROC.

ETAT-MAJOR-CHANCELLERIE

JUSTICE MILITAIRE.

No: 1514 CH/J

0775

RA AT, le 13 Oct 1945

Le General de Division DESRE
Commandant Superieur des Troupes
du Maroc,

à Monsieur le Ministre de la Guerre
(Direction de la Justice Militaire
5eme)

à Paris.

(REFERENCE: Instruction No 862 MG/DJM/C.G. du 12 Janvier 1945)

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint, pour
decision, un dossier de plainte contenant vingt quatre pieces
etabli contre le légionnaire de 2eme classe IRMER Joachim, ale
16031, du G.C.M.P. du 3eme R.E.I. actuellement detenu dans les
locaux disciplinaires de la Place de MARRAKECH.

IRMER, Joachim, Hans, sujet allemand, est un ex-
prisonnier de guerre du 2eme Bataillon d'un régiment d'Infanterie
Alpine. Il a été capture le 8 mai 1943 par les Anglais à TUNIS.

Il s'est engagé pour la durée de la Guerre au titre
du 3eme R.E.I. le 4 aout 1944 provenant du Camp de Prisonniers
de Guerre de OUARZAZATE.

Les infractions qui lui sont reprochées ont été
commises en territoire yougoslave.

Les rôles joués dans cette affaire par certains
Officiers sous-officiers et soldats cités par l'inculpé comme
ayant appartenu au 43eme Regiment de Chasseurs Alpins,
stationné à BELGRADE d'octobre à decembre 1941, et pour lesquels
la position actuelle n'a pu être précisée par IRMER, doivent
être déterminés.

Dans ces conditions, le Tribunal Militaire Permanent
de CASA LANGA ne semble pas compétent pour connaître de cette
affaire.

Il n'existe pas, au Maroc, de Delegation Regionale du
Service des Recherches des crimes de guerre.

General de Brigade BUREAU
Chef d'Etat Major
(a) M. BUREAU

DIRECTI N J.M.
Arrive 13 17 Oct 1945
No. 19705

Certified a True Copy.
London, 22 XI 1945

Jugoslav

Delegate



DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE MILITAIRE

Marrakech, le 4 Septembre 1945

SURVEILLANCE du TERRITOIRE

B. S. T.

L'INSPECTEUR-CHEF TRINQUIER Edgar
Chef de la B.S.T. de Marrakech

MARRAKECH

à M. le Colonel, Commandant la Division
(Etat-Major - I^o Bureau

No. 1346

à MARRAKECH

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli, aux fins de délivrance d'un ordre d'informer, une procédure établie à l'encontre du nommé :

IRMER Joachim, Hans, allemand, né le 19 Aout 1923 à Marienwerde (Prusse Orientale), ex-prisonnier de guerre, actuellement soldat de 2^o classe à la 15^o C.M.P. du 3^o R.E.I., en garnison à Marrakech.

Courant Septembre 1944, quelque temps après son arrivée à la 15^o C.M.P., IRMER raconta à certains légionnaires qu'il avait participé à l'exécution d'un grand nombre d'internes, alors qu'il servait, en 1941, à Belgrade, dans un régiment de chasseurs alpins allemands.

Le témoin SILHAVICEK Erich, étant allé à Alger accomplir un stage à l'Ecole de Cavalerie, y rencontra le nommé Erwin GRUDER, engagé dans la R.A.F. en février 1945 et affecté au "Provision Office, North Africa N^o 351 M.U. -R.A.F. à Hussein-Dey. Il raconte qu'il connaissait à Marrakech, un légionnaire nommé IRMER Joachim, qui lui avait déclaré avoir participé à des exécutions massives d'internes à Belgrade, en novembre 1941.

Erwin GRUDER, dont certains parents auraient disparus durant l'occupation allemande en Yougoslavie, informa ses chefs de cette affaire, par lettre en date du 10 Juin 1945 (cote I).

Cette lettre fut transmise, par les Autorités militaires Britanniques, au Commandement Militaire Français en Italie, puis à M. le General d'Armes, chef de l'E.M.G. de la Défense Nationale, d'où elle fut adressée finalement au 5^o Bureau de la D.T. de Marrakech.

L'enquête préalable effectuée par la B.S.T. permit de recueillir les dépositions de légionnaire SILHAVICEK (revenu d'Alger puis reparti le 1.9.45) (cote 2), du caporal HIRZENBERGER Engelbert (cote 3) et du caporal-chef STOFFELMAYER Xavi r (cote 4).

Ces dépositions confirmèrent les termes de la lettre de GRUDER, selon laquelle IRMER avait participé à des exécutions d'internes.

Interrogé à son tour, IRMER reconnaissait :

1^o -Avoir assuré le transport d'internes, depuis leur camp, jusqu'au lieu de l'exécution, en novembre 1941, et ceci à deux reprises.

2^o -Avoir fait partie d'un group de 4 hommes et un sous-officier, qui en décembre 1941, fusilla et enterra sept jeunes filles Yougoslaves.

Pour sa défense, IRMER dit n'avoir fait qu'exécuter des ordres, qui selon lui émanaient du General BÖHME, commandant la Place de Belgrade.

Il cite, dans son interrogatoire, le nom de quelques militaires qui se sont fait remarquer par leur brutalité ou leur zèle au moment des exécutions. Cependant il ne peut dire quelle est la position actuelle de ces individus.

Cette affaire semble pouvoir être poursuivie en Europe, notamment par l'audition du general BÖHME et du commandant BONGRÖBER, des lieutenant JAHNE, STOLZE et PAULSEN, de l'adjudant WENZEL, du sergent KERRER, des soldats SCHWARTZ, GRÖBER et RIS, tous ayant appartenu au 423 Régiment de chasseurs alpins allemands,

.....

0777

- 2 -

stationne a Belgrade d'Octobre a Decembre 1941.

Le legionnaire IRMER Joachim, qui parait devoir
etre inculpe de "crimes de guerre", a ete place dans les
locaux disciplinaires de son unite.

Ampliation

B. DOC 3110 (2)
2^oBUREAU (SM)
C.B.C.T.....Rabat
Archives

Direction des Services
de Securite Publique
(s) E. Trinquier
Service
de la Surveillance
du Territoire

Certified a True Copy,

London, 22 XI 1945

Juroslav Deleatp,



PROCES - VERBAL No 1346

Residence Generale de France
au Maroc

Direction
des Services de Sécurité
Publique

Surveillance du Territoire
de
B.S.T.
MARRAKECH

Nature de l'Affaire:

Crimes de guerre.

Inculpé:

IRMER Joachim

Allemand

Nombre

de Pièces Annexes 6

L'an mil neuf cent quarante cinq et le
vingt cinq du mois d'Aout à 17 heures.

Nous, TRINQUIER Edgar, Inspecteur-chef,
chef de la B.S.T. à Marrakech, officier
de police judiciaire auxiliaire de M.
le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement.

Agissant d'office et assiste des
inspecteurs de notre service.

Disons avoir ouvert une information
à l'encontre du nommé:

IRMER Joachim Hans, allemand, ex-
prisonnier de guerre, actuellement
soldat de 20 classe à la 15^o C.M. P.
du 3^o R.E.I., en garnison à Marrakech.
(s) E. Trinquier

Annexons au present:

Sous cote I: une copie certifiée conforme
de la lettre adressée le 10.6.45, par
le soldat Erwin GRUDER, aux Autorités
Militaires Britanniques.

Sous cote II: Le P.V. d'audition du légionnaire
SILHAVICEK Erich.

Sous cote III: Le P.V. d'audition du
caporal HIENZENBERG R Engelbert.

Sous cote IV: Le P.V. d'audition du caporal-
chef STOFFELMAYER Xavier.

Sous cote V: Le P.V. d'interrogatoire
de l'inculpé IRMER Joachim.

Sous cote VI: Une feuille de renseigne-
ments relative à l'inculpé.
(s) E. Trinquier

Disons que le légionnaire IRMER Joachim
paraît devoir être inculpé de "crimes
de guerre".
(s) E. Trinquier

Dont Procès-Verbal, clos à Marrakech le quatre
Septembre mil neuf cent quarante cinq, pour être transmis, avec
ses annexes, à M. le COLONEL, commandant la Division (E.M.
Justice Militaire)./.

Direction des Services
de Sécurité Publique

(s) E. Trinquier

Service de la Surveillance
du Territoire

Certified a True Copy
London, 22.1.1946

Jugoslov. Delegacija



0779

10 Juin 1945

Cote I

Monsieur l'Officier Commandant
le "Provision Office North Africa"
351 M.U., RAF, CMF.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer des faits suivants, qui ont été portés à ma connaissance, et que je désire transmettre à la Commission Alliée de recherche des crimes de guerre.

Jochen IRMER, de Waldenburg, Haute Silesie, Allemagne, fut pendant son service dans l'Armée Allemande, à la tête d'un commando d'exécution, qui, selon ses propres paroles, tua 30,000 (trente mille) Juifs dans un champ près de Belgrade. Il décrit la procédure exacte de ces exécutions, ajoutant que lui-même tirait une balle dans la tête de chacune des victimes, afin "d'être sûr qu'ils étaient bien morts".

Souvent, surtout en état d'ébriété, il se vante de ses actes criminels, donnant plus de détails sur ces crimes et d'autres qu'il a commis. Après sa capture par les Forces Françaises il s'engagea dans la Légion Etrangère; son adresse actuelle est:

Jochen IRMER, 3ème R.E.I., 15ème CMP
MARRAKECH (Maroc)

Etant donné que différents membres de ma famille, qui habitaient Belgrade, ont disparu pendant l'occupation allemande en Yougoslavie, j'insiste pour que cet homme, qui est directement responsable de la mort de tant de milliers de personnes innocentes et probablement aussi de mes proches, soit traduit au justice.

Je joins le nom d'un témoin, qui était dans le même régiment de Légion Etrangère que le sus-nommé Jochen IRMER, et qui accepte et est disposé à signer ce rapport.

J'espère, Monsieur, que vous transmettez cette déclaration aux Autorités compétentes.

J'ai l'honneur d'être votre très obéissant serviteur.

Signé: Erwin GRUDER
775930 L.A.C.

Signature du témoin.

Nom et adresse du témoin:
Erich SILHAVICEK
No. 15885, 2 Brigade,
Ecole de Cavalerie -ALGER

Marrakech, le 31 Aout, 1945

Direction des Services
De Sécurité Publique

COPIE CERTIFIEE CONFORME.

SURVEILLANCE du TERRITOIRE

L'INSPECTEUR-CHEF, chef de la
B.S.T.:

B.S.T.
MARRAKECH

Direction des Services
de Service Publique
(s) E. Trinquier

Service de la Surveillance
du Territoire.

Certification à l'usage de la
Légation, 20 II 1945

Signature représentative



Residence Générale de France
au Maroc

0780

Cote II

PROCES - VERBAL

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE
SURVEILLANCE DU TERRITOIRE
De
B.S.T.
MARRAKECH

Nature de l'Affaire:
Audition du nommé:
SILHAVICEK Erich

L'an mil neuf cent quarante, cinq le
vingt cinq du mois d'août à 17 heures,
Nous TRINQUIER Edgar, Inspecteur-Chef,
chef de la B.S.T à Marrakech, officier
de police judiciaire auxiliaire de M.
le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement.

Agissant d'office et assisté de
l'Inspecteur FARROUCH Ferdinand

Mandons et entendons le nommé SILHAVICEK
Erich, autrichien, né le 27 Aout 1924
à Vienne (Autriche), mécanicien-électricien,
soldat de 2^e classe à la 15⁰⁰C.M.P. du 3⁰
R.E.I. en garnison à Marrakech, qui sur
interpellation successive nous déclare:
S.I. "Au mois de Septembre 1944 au cours
d'une discussion avec le soldat Jochem
IRMER du 3⁰R.E.I., je recus de celui-ci
les confidences suivantes:

"Au cours de l'année 1942, j'ai été
appelé par mon commandant de compagnie
qui me demanda si j'étais volontaire pour
diriger un kommando de juifs. J'ai accepté,
et tous les deux ou trois jours j'étais
détaché de ma compagnie à ce kommando. Je
servais à l'époque dans les chasseurs alpins
allemands stationnés à Belgrade. J'ai
exécuté, pendant les trois mois où je suis
resté au kommando, environ 30,000 juifs."

S.I. - IRMER ne m'a donné, ni les raisons
ni les mobiles de ces exécutions.

S.I. - IRMER n'était pas en état d'ébriété
lorsqu'il me tint ces propos.

S.I. - IRMER a tenu les mêmes propos au
caporal HIRZENBERGER Engelbert au 15⁰⁰C.M.P.
à Marrakech.

S.I. - Erwin GRUDER (LAC 775930 P.O.N.A.
351 M.U. R.A.F. CHF à Alger) que j'ai
rencontré lors de mon passage à Alger en
Juin 1945, m'a dit qu'il soupçonnait
IRMER d'avoir exécuté des juifs à Belgrade.
Je ne sais s'il a dénoncé les agissements
de celui-ci.

S.I. - IRMER servait dans l'Afrika Corps; il
a été fait prisonnier en Mai 1943 et s'est
engagé à la Légion Etrangère en Juillet
1944.

C'est tout ce que j'ai à déclarer".

Lecture faite, persiste, signe et
signons. /.

Signe: Silhavicek

Pour Copie Conforme
Marrakech le 4.9.1945
L'Inspecteur-Chef
Chef de la B.S.T.

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE
(s) E. Trinquier
SERVICE DE LA SURVEILLANCE
DU TERRITOIRE

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE
(s) E. Trinquier
SERVICE DE LA SURVEILLANCE
DU TERRITOIRE



Certified a True Copy
Lombard 23 II 1945

Jugoslav. representative

Residence Generale de France
au Maroc

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE

SURVEILLANCE DU TERRITOIRE
B.S.T.
MARVA KECH

Audition du nommé
HIERZENBERGER Engelbert

PROCES - VERBAL

L'an mil neuf cent quarante cinq et le
trente du mois d'août à 16 heures.

Nous TRINQUIER Edgar, Inspecteur-Chef,
chef de la B.S.T. à Marrakech, officier
de police judiciaire auxiliaire de M.
le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement.

Agissant d'office et assisté de
l'Inspecteur FARROUGH Ferdinand

Mandons et entendons le nommé
HIERZENBERGER Engelbert, autrichien, né
le 9.9.1910 à Donawitz, près Leoben
(Autriche), mécanicien, caporal à la
15^e C.M.P. de la Légion Etrangère, en
garnison à Marrakech, qui sur interpellations
successives, nous déclare:

"Je suis sujet autrichien. Du 17 Mars
1939 au 23 Juillet 1942, je fus soumis au
"travail forcé" en raison de mes idées
anti-fascistes. Le 23 Juillet 1942, je
fus incorporé au régiment d'Artillerie
de la 34^e Division Allemande. Je fus
envoyé en Tunisie où j'arrivai avec mon
unité le 12 Janvier 1943. Le 4 Mai 1943,
je réussis à me cacher à Tunis, chez un
certain M. ROGER (ou ROCHET) rue Pecla
n° 27, hôtel Atlantique, où je restai
jusqu'au 13 Mai. A cette date, les
Anglais sont arrivés à Tunis et je me suis
présenté à eux. Je fus transféré à Medjez
el Bab, puis à Constantine par les
Anglais. Les Américains m'amenerent
avec un convoi à Casablanca et de là les
Français me conduisirent au Camp d'
Quarzazate.

Le 12 Janvier 1944, je me suis engagé
à la Légion Etrangère au 3^e R.E.I. Le
1er Mai 1945, je fus nommé caporal.

S.I. - J'ai connu le nommé Joachim IRMER
vers le mois de Septembre, 1944, à la 15^e
C.M.P. où je suis affecté. Je ne le
fréquente pas; cependant un mois après
l'avoir connu, je l'ai rencontré au Foyer
du Soldat. Il était accompagné du
légionnaire SILHAVICEK. Nous avons pris
un verre ensemble et au cours de la
conversation qui suivit, IRMER nous
raconta les faits suivants:

"J'étais à Belgrade, avec ma compagnie.
Un jour à 23 heures, mon adjudant vint
chercher quelques hommes et moi-même et
nous dit de prendre notre fusil pour
tuer quelques juifs. Nous sommes sortis
aussitôt et nous sommes allés dans un
camp d'internes, et nous avons tué des
juifs".

S.I. - Je crois qu'il m'a dit que lui-
même avait une fois tué sept femmes et
trois hommes. Il a ajouté qu'environ
30,000 juifs avaient été exécutés dans
ce camp. Mais il n'apporta aucune autre
précision. D'ailleurs je ne lui en ai
pas demandé.

S.I. - Lorsque IRMER tint ces propos, il n'était pas ivre.

S.I. Je n'ai jamais plus ^{eu} IRMER, parler à nouveau des exécutions auxquelles il avait participé, et j'ignore s'il a fait ces mêmes confidences à d'autres légionnaires.

S.I. - J'ai rapporté la conversation que j'avais eue avec IRMER, au caporal-chef STOFFELMAYER, et je crois qu'il en a, à son tour, rendu compte à nos supérieurs.

S.I. - Le frère d'IRMER, est d'après les dires de celui-ci, commandant dans l'armée allemande et son oncle, prénommé Kurt, est dans la "Gestapo". IRMER est originaire de Waldenburg en Silesie.

C'est tout ce que j'ai à déclarer".

Lecture faite, persiste et signe avec nous./.

(s) Hierzenberger.

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE

s) E. Trinquier

SERVICE DE LA
SURVEILLANCE DU
TERRITOIRE



Certified a True Copy
London, 22 XI 1945

Jugoslav Representative

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE

SURVEILLANCE DU TERRITOIRE
de

B.S.T.
MARRAKECH

Nature de l'Affaire:

Audition du nommé
STOFFELMEIR Xavier

L'an mil neuf cent quarante cinq et le
trente et un du mois d'Août à 9 heures
du matin

Nous, TRINQUIER Edgar, Inspecteur-chef,
chef de la B.S.T. à Marrakech, officier
de police judiciaire auxiliaire de M.
le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement.

Agissant d'office

Mandons et entendons le nommé:
STOFFELMEIR Xavier, allemand (en instance
de naturalisation française), né le
28.2.1906 à Dona-Münster (Bavière),
ce oral-chef à la 15^e C.M.P. du 3^e R.E.I.
en garnison à Marrakech, qui sur
interpellations successives nous déclare:

"Je me suis engagé à la Legion Etrangere,
le 6 Juin 1926 à Saverne. A l'expiration
de mon premier contrat, j'ai travaillé à
Metz pendant deux ans environ et j'ai
contracté un nouvel engagement le 24
Juillet 1933. Depuis cette date je n'ai
eu aucune interruption de service.

S.I. - J'ai connu le légionnaire IRMER, vers
Octobre 1944, quelques temps apres son
arrivée à la 15^e C.M.P., venant de crois,
du camp de prisonniers de Ouargzate.

S.I. - IRMER ne m'a jamais parlé des exécutions
faites par les allemands à Belgrade. C'est
le caporal HIRZENBERGER qui me raconta
qu' IRMER lui avait dit avoir participé à
l'exécution de juifs, à Belgrade. Je lui ai
conseillé de porter cette information à la
"bonne adresse" et en attendant nous avons
cherché à avoir des renseignements plus
précis, mais IRMER n'a jamais plus reparlé
de cette affaire.

S.I. - HIRZENBERGER, connaissant très mal
la langue française n'a pas pu donner une
suite immédiate à ce qu'il avait appris, mais
son camarade SILHAVICEK ayant rencontré à
Alger, un soldat de la R.A.F., dont les
parents avaient été tués à Belgrade, lui a
dit qu'il connaissait à Marrakech un
légionnaire qui avait participé à ces
exécution. Je crois que cette affaire a
été lancée à la suite de cette révélation.

S.I. - J'ai acquis la conviction qu'IRMER
est encore un nazi. Je l'ai entendu se
vanter d'avoir participé à l'écrasement
facile de la Pologne, et dire "c'est dommage
qu'Hitler ait perdu la guerre".

S.I. - Je ne fréquente pas IRMER; cependant
j'ai l'occasion de le rencontrer quelquefois
à l'intérieur du quartier mais se sachant
surveillé, il se tient maintenant sur une
prudente réserve.

C'est tout ce que j'ai à déclarer".

Lecture faite, persiste et signe avec
nous.

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE
(e) E. Trinquier
SERVICE DE LA SURVEILLANCE
DU TERRITOIRE

(s) Stoffelmeir

SURVEILLANCE
du
TERRITOIRE

S.S.T.
MARRAKECH

Nature de
l'affaire:

Interrogatoire
du nommé IRMER
Joachim Hans.

L'an mil neuf cent quarante cinq et le premier
du mois de Septembre à 16 heures.

Nous, TRINQUIER Edgar, Inspecteur Chef, chef de la
S.S.T. à Marrakech, officier de police judiciaire
auxiliaire de M. le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement.

Agissant d'office et assiste du Sergent FULGENCI
Valentin, de la 15^e CMP du 3^e R.E. I., comme interprete
pour la langue allemande.

Faisons comparaitre devant nous et interrogeons le
nomme:

IRMER Joachim Hans, allemand, ne le 19 Aout 1923 a
Marienwerde (Prusse Orientale) de Rudolphe et de Elisabeth
Cholz, celibataire, mecanicien, actuellement soldat de
2^e classe à la 15^e CMP du 3^e R.E. I. (No Mle 16031),
ex-prisonnier de guerre au camp de Ouarzazate, qui sur
interpellations successives nous declare:

"J'ai suivi les cours de "l'École du Peuple" jusqu'
à l'age de 13 ans; je vivais auprès de ma famille à
Waldenburg, en Silesie. Mon père était expéditeur dans
une brasserie. Je suis fils unique.

A ma sortie de l'école, je fus envoyé par le "Service
de la Jeunesse Nationale Socialiste", accomplir un stage
dans une propriété agricole pendant six mois. Puis j'ai
travaillé à la Fonderie "Fiebig" à Waldenburg, où mon
oncle Georges CARIS était ingénieur. Cette firme qui
fabriquait des plaques de blindage destinées à la ligne
Siegfried, était placée sous la surveillance des S.A.

Le 15 Juillet 1939, j'ai quitté cette place et je
suis resté sans emploi, chez mes parents, jusqu'à Noel
de la même année.

A cette date, deux S.S. me portèrent une convocation
pour me présenter dans une caserne de Waldenburg; mais,
comme il me manque une phalange à l'index gauche, je ne
fus pas incorporé dans une formation de S.S.

Mon père, lieutenant de réserve, venu en permission
entre temps, me demande si je voulais quand même servir.
Sur ma réponse affirmative, il me dit de me présenter
dans un Centre de Recrutement de la Wehrmacht, qui
fonctionnait au cinema Chauburg à Waldenburg. Je fus
reconnu apte, et le 1er Janvier 1940, je rejoignis la
3^e compagnie du 3^e Bataillon de Telephonistes à Breslau,
dépendant de la 746^e division.

S.I.- Après 5 mois d'instruction, je fus affecté à la
5^e Cie de Marche et trois mois plus tard, je partis en
Norvège, près d'Oslo, avec un renfort. Le 9 Novembre
1940 avec 45 camarades, je revins à Munich, puis à 75 Kms
de cette ville, à Ober Ammergau, dans une caserne. Là
je fus affecté à la 2^e Cie du 443 regiment de Chasseurs
Alpins. Le 18 Fevrier 1941, je suivis mon regiment en
Bulgarie, à Pechet (o.p.), Trois semaines plus tard,
nous partîmes à Petseh (o.p.) à la frontiere grecque, où
nous restâmes jusqu'au 6 Avril 1941, puis à Athenes
jusqu'au 29 Aout 1941. Je partis en permission à cette date,
pour un mois. Je rejoignis mon unite, à Belgrade, le
3 Octobre suivant et j'y restai jusqu'au 25 Decembre 1941.
De là je partis à Gratz (Autrice), puis à Munich, jusu'au
28 Fevrier 1942.

Le 3 Mars je rentrai à l'hopital de Gartsmich,
où je restai jusqu'au 19 Juillet, pour rejoindre Munich
jusqu'au 20 Aout 1942. Je fis trois mois de prison
pour avoir attrapé une maladie venerienne.

Ensuite, je fus affecté dans un Centre d'Education

Physique, puis en Decembre 1942, au 20 Bataillon d'un regiment d'infanterie Alpine, comme caporal d'echelon. Cette unite partit en Italie le 25 Decembre 1942 et le 8 Janvier 1943 arriva a Tunis et participa a diverses operations autour de cette ville. Le jour de Paques 1943, je fus blesse d'un éclat de grenade aux reins, pres d Pont-du-Faha et trans orte dans un hopital de Ferryville ou je suis reste 5 Jours. Enfin le 8 Mai je fus fait prisonnier a Tunis par les Anglais. Je fus transfere au camp de Quarzazate en Juin 1943.

S.I. - Le 2 sout 1944, j'ai contracte un engagement pour la duree de la guerre, au titre du 3^o R.E.I. Je viens de passer une visite pour rengager pendant 3 ans. Actuellement je sers comme soldat de 2^o classe, a la 15^o C.M.P. du 3^o R.E.I. a Marrakech.

S.I. - Lorsque j'ai ete fait prisonnier j'avais le grade de caporal-chef.

D. - Quelle a ete votre formation politique?

R. - A l'age de 9 ans, j'etais dans une formation de Jeunesse dirigee par les "Casques d'Acier" et j'y suis reste un an.

A ma sortie de l'ecole je fus envoye chez des pays ans, par l'organisation nazie "Landhilfe" (Secours du Pays), pendant 6 mois.

Je n'ai cependant jamais appartenu a une organisation nazie.

D. - Quelles etaient les professions civiles, puis les affectations militaires de vos proches parents?

R. - Mon pere etait expediteur dans une Brasserie. Il est lieutenant de reserve d'infanterie. Je n'ai pas de ses nouvelles depuis 1943.

Mon oncle Paul CHOLZ etait de Gleiwitz (Silesie). Il a ete mobilise comme s/lieutenant d'infanterie. Il a ete blesse en Pologne; j'ignore ou il se trouve actuellement.

Mon oncle Kurt CHOLZ etait chauffeur; il etait sergent de pionniers et il a combattu en Russie; je ne sais ce qu'il est devenu.

Mon oncle Gustave BARBONDORF etait agent de la Gestapo a Vienne (Autriche), puis il est alle a Oslo (Norvege) et je n'ai pas de ses nouvelles.

D. - Des renseignements en notre possession, il resulte que lors de votre sejour a Belgrade, vous avez participe a l'execution de nombreux internes. Veuillez nous expliquer dans quelles conditions se sont deroules ces executions et la part que vous y avez prise? Quel a ete le nombre de victimes?

R. - Il est exact, que lors de mon sejour a Belgrade en Octobre -Decembre 1941, alors que j'appartenais au 443^o Regiment de Chasseurs Alpins, j'ai participe a l'execution de nombreux internes. Voici dans quelles conditions se sont deroules ces faits.

Un vendredi de la premiere semaine de Novembre 1941, (sans que je puisse preciser la date exacte) a 7 heures du soir, l'adjudant WENZEL Werner de ma compagnie, penetra dans notre chambre et designa 8 hommes dont moi-meme en disant: "Demain matin a 6 heures vous preparerez vos camionnettes pour une corvee de transport et vous prendrez vos pistolets."

Le lendemain matin, a l'heure dite, mes camarades et moi, plus sept autres et deux sous-officiers armes de mitraillettes, sommes sortis de notre cantonnement, une ecole, sise a cote de l'Hotel de Prague, a Belgrade. Notre convoi qui comprenait quinze vehicules, se dirigea vers un camp d'internes, a l'interieur de la ville.

S.I. - Au moment du depart, j'ignorais ou nous allions.

S.I. - A l'arrivee au camp, des colonnes etaient formees, qui monterent dans nos camions, selon leurs conteneances respectives, qui variaient entre 20, 15 et 25 personnes.

S.I. - Ces personnes, etaient pour la plupart des juifs allemands, qui portaient, sur leurs vetements, a la hauteur de la poitrine, cote gauche, une etoile jaune marquee d'un point noir. Elles avaient de 18 a 70 ans environ et certaines etaient infirmes. Il n'y avait pas de femmes.

S.I. - Le chargement termine, le convoi prit la direction du champ de tir, a 15 ou 17 Km de Belgrade.

En arrivant, nos prisonniers quitterent nos vehicules et le convoi repartit aussitot vers le camp. Nous avons fait quatre voyages dans la matinee.

Au champ de tir, les internes furent places sous la garde de soldats d'un regiment d'infanterie, et formes en colonnes. Tous avaient leurs bagages et ignoraient le sort qui les attendait.

Ces colonnes se dirigerent en un point situe a peu pres a 500 metres du point d'arrivee.

Au 4eme voyage, avec mes camarades, je suis alle voir ce qui se passait a cet endroit la. Deux ou trois cents internes etaient en train de creuser une tranchee, sous la surveillance de S.S. Lorsqu'elle fut terminee, ces hommes furent executes et remplaces par ceux des convois suivants, apres que chacun d'entr'eux ait mis son predecesseur dans la tranchee.

S.I. - Au cours de cette matinee, six cents personnes furent executees.

S.I. - Quatre jours plus tard, la moitie de ma compagnie fut designee pour assurer le service d'ordre des executions.

Cette designation fut prononcee par les Lieutenants JAHN et STOLZE. Je conduisais une camionnette avec 4 soldats en arme. Cette fois ce furent les S.S. qui transporterent les internes dans leurs camions. Huit cents environ furent fusilles ce jour-la.

D. - Comment etaient executees les victimes?

R. - Au fusil; cinq soldats tiraient sur le meme individu. Il n'y avait pas de coup de grace, mais ceux qui paraissaient etre encore vivants, recevaient encore un coup de mitraillette. Les victimes etaient fusillees dans le dos.

D. - Saviez-vous quelle etait votre destination, la deuxieme fois que vous avez ete designe?

R. - Oui, mais je ne pouvais qu'obeir.

D. - Quels sont les responsables de ces executions?

R. - J'ignore, puisque cela se passait a l'interieur du camp, quels sont ceux qui designaient les victimes et le motif de leur designation.

J'ai cependant entendu dire par le lieutenant JAHN, commandant ma compagnie, que pour un soldat allemand tue, cinquante personnes devaient etre fusillees.

A mon avis, les ordres relatifs aux fusillades etaient donnees par le General BORME, commandant des troupes allemandes a Belgrade.

Je ne connais pas le nom du commandant du camp d'interne.

D. - Quels sont ceux que vous connaissez et qui ont participe a ces executions d'une facon remarquable? Ou se trouvent-ils?

R. - Le soldat GRUBER Michael, de ma compagnie, brutalisait les internes. Je l'ai vu battre un infirme pour le faire descendre d'un camion.

Le lieutenant JAHN, commandant ma compagnie a commande les pelotons d'executions, la deuxieme fois, avec plaisir.

C'est le lieutenant AULSEN, de mon regiment, (j'

ignore sa compagnie) qui commanda la première fois.

J'ai vu d'autres soldats ou gradés commettre des actes de sauvagerie, mais j'ignore leurs noms.

S.I. - Mon régiment était commandé par le commandant WONGRUBER.

S.I. - Je ne sais ce que sont devenus ces militaires. Je ne les ai jamais vus en Afrique du Nord.

D. - Vous êtes accusé d'avoir participé à l'exécution de sept femmes et trois hommes. Quel a été votre rôle dans cette affaire?

R. - Un dimanche de décembre 1941, vers une heure de l'après-midi l'adjudant de compagnie WENZEL, désigna les soldats SCHWARTZ, GRUBER, RIS, moi-même, et le sergent KERBER, en disant de nous préparer, mais sans nous donner de précision. Je conduisis donc une camionnette dans laquelle monteront mes trois camarades.

L'adjudant WENZEL, qui resta au quartier, nous dit alors de nous rendre à une maison à deux étages, à côté de la gare. Cette maison qui était entourée de fils de fer barbelés et gardée par un poste de S.S., était sise dans une des rues principales de Belgrade. Le sergent Kerber nous attendait.

Nous sommes montés au 1er étage et nous avons pris sept jeunes filles âgées de 18 à 20 ans, qui étaient déjà enchaînées deux à deux.

S.I. - Il n'y avait pas de jeunes gens.

S.I. - Nous avons fait monter ces jeunes filles dans la camionnette et nous les avons transportées au même champ de tir, mais dans un autre secteur.

Les femmes restèrent dans la camionnette sous la garde du sous-officier et d'un homme, pendant qu'avec mes camarades, je creusais un trou.

Des qu'il fut terminé, on fit descendre ces jeunes filles et l'une après l'autre elles furent exécutées. Le sergent KERBER, les soldats BRUBER, et RIS, composaient le peloton d'exécution. SCHWARTZ et moi, gardions, baïonnette au canon, les victimes. Il n'y avait pas d'autres exécutants.

S.I. - Nos victimes étaient de nationalité Yougoslave.

Notre sergent nous dit qu'elles appartenait peut-être à un groupe de partisans. Elles portaient toutes des vêtements bleus et gris, qui paraissaient être un uniforme.

D. - Quels sont les responsables de cette exécution?

R. - J'ignore qui avait arrêté ces femmes et le motif de leur arrestation.

S.I. Tous mes camarades sont partis en Finlande le 31 décembre 1941. Je ne sais pas ce qu'il sont devenus.

D. - Avez-vous connaissance d'autres atrocités ou crimes commis par l'armée allemande. Quels sont ceux qui les ont provoqués et ceux qui les ont commis?

R. - Le 21 décembre 1941, étant de garde devant mon quartier, je vis passer un convoi de 20 à 25 camions, conduits et gardés par les S.S. Ils transportaient des femmes et des enfants. Je pense qu'ils devaient être conduits sur un champ d'exécution, mais je ne puis l'affirmer.

Je ne puis citer d'autres faits, ni donner d'autres noms que ceux que j'ai indiqués.

S.I. - Je signale cependant, que lors de la première exécution, et ceci sans doute afin de nous exciter, les officiers nous montrèrent des photos de soldats allemands qui avaient été martyrisés et coupés en morceaux par les partisans. Ils avaient la langue et les parties sexuelles arrachées. Les officiers disaient: "Voilà ce qui vous attend si vous êtes pris, donc pas de pitié."

S.I. - Ces photos appartenaient à des officiers de S.S., dont j'ignore les noms.
 D. - Qu'avez vous à ajouter à votre déposition?
 R. - Un jour, étant assis au café à côté de soldats S.S. qui parlaient d'exécutions, je les entendis dire que treize mille personnes avaient été exécutées à Belgrade. C'est tout ce que j'ai à déclarer.
 Lecture faite perstate, signe et signons avec notre interprète, en approuvant un mot rayé nul.

(s) Irmer Joachim (s) Fulgenci Sergt.

DIRECTION DES SERVICES
DE SECURITE PUBLIQUE
 (s) E. Trincquier
SERVICE DE LA SURVEILLANCE
DU TERRITOIRE



Attesté à titre COPY
 Belgrade, 22 I 1945 du délégué représentative

0789

Cote VI

DIVISION DE MARRAKECH

G.C.M.P. du 3^oR.E.I.15^o Compagnie Portée

No 15-9.

FEUILLE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS

conc. le legre. de 2^ocl. IRMER, Joachim, Kle.
16031 de la 15^o C.P. du G.C.M.P. du 3^oR.E.I.

NOM: IRMER: Nationalite declaree: ALLEMANDE
 Prenom: Joachim;
 Né le: 19 Aout 1923 à WALDENBURG, Departement: SARRE;
 Resident a: Marrakech; Departement: MAROC;
 Profession: Mécanicien -Auto;
 Fils de: Rudolf et de: SCHOLTZ, Elisabeth; domiciliés à: WALDENBURG,
 Departement: SARRE;

Visage: ovale; Cheveux: châtain clair; Front: haut degagé;
 Nez: rectiligne; Yeux: bleus; Taille: 1 m 75 centim.

Marques particulieres: Fente de la dernière phalange index gche. suite
 accident de travail.

Positions successives:

Incorpore au D.C.R.E. comme engagé volontaire pour la durée de la
 Guerre le 4.8.44 par devant le Colonel. Commandant le D.C.R.E. au titre
 de la Legion Etrangere. Au Corps et 2^o classe 14j. Affecte le
 4.8.44 a la C.P.S. Affecte p/c du 2.8.44 a la 13.D.B.L.E. 2^o Cie.
 -(N. d S no 7855/VD du 7.8.44) - Affecte p/c du 2.8.44 au G.C.M.P. du
 3^o R.E.I. RdC du D.C.R.E. 14j. et affecte a la 15^o Cie Portee. ---

FEUILLE DE NOTES:

Autorité qui a decerne les notes.

Notes obtenues au cours de l'annee 1944

Nom: ROUSSE ET

par

Grade: Lieutenant

N o M de l'interesse: IRMER

Date: 31. 8. 1944

Prenoms: Joachim

Grade: 2^o classe

Corps: 13 D.B.L.E.

Fonctions de l'interesse dans le courant de l'annee: Voltigeur:

Valeur morale: Bonne

Valeur physique: Très bonne

Valeur militaire:

Comme executant: Peut faire un bon voltigeur, assez bon tireur au fusil;

Appreciation d'ensemble: Bon legionnaire dans l'ensemble:

Signé: Rousslet.

CO INCORPORÉ EN C.N.R.

Marrakech, le 1^{er} octobre 1945.Le Capitaine NICOUART, Commandant la 15^o C.P.
du G.C.M.P. du 3^o Regiment Etranger d'Infanterie.

(s) Nicouart



Certifié vrai par

Le 22 11 1945



COMMUNIQUE N° 11 1947
LE 27 SEPTEMBRE 1947

MARBA RECH le 27 septembre 1947
(s) Piquart

Le légionnaire I M H H Joachim, de nativité
Allemande ex-président de guerre, a été engagé à la
Légion étrangère le 4 août 1941 et a été affecté à la
150 Oie Portes du 30 Régiment Étranger le 2 septembre 1941.
Quelques temps après son arrivée à la compagnie, IMMER
raconte à des camarades qu'il avait participé à l'exécution
d'un grand nombre d'internes alors qu'il était soldat aux
un régiment allemand à Belgrade en 1941.
Ces propos furent rapportés à un soldat anglais, Erwin
GRUBER, par le légionnaire SILHAVICK, alors que celui-ci
accomplissait à Alger un stage à l'école de cavaliers.
GRUBER dont certains parents avaient disparus
pendant l'occupation allemande en Yougoslavie informa
ses chefs de cette affaire.
L'Autorité Militaire Française fut saisie et après
enquête, les temoins confirmèrent les déclarations
de IMMER.
IMMER, interrogé, a reconnu :

- 1) Avoir assuré à deux reprises en novembre 1941, le
transort d'internes depuis leur camp jusqu'au lieu
d'exécution.
- 2) Avoir fait partie d'un groupe de hommes et d'un sous
officier qui en 4 octobre 1941, fusilla et enterra sept
jeunes filles Yougoslaves.

RAP ORT au capitaine PICQUART, Cdt.
La 150 C.P. du GOMP du 30 R.E.I. -
à l'appui d'une plainte en T.M. -
concernant le legs de 20 cl.
IMMER, Josephim; Né. 1903 de
son Unité -

TRUPES DU MAROC
DIVISION DE MARAKKOH
G.C.M.P. du 30 R.E.I.
150 COMPAGNIE PORTES

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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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.)

2044/Y/G/88

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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0794**

2044/Y/G/88

12 DEC 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/88 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>- GROSS, German Director of the Labour Exchange at Kragujevac. (F.2085) - Franz NEUHAUSEN, Generalkonsul, Commissioner for Economy of Serbia. (F.959/III) (Entered on List A - R/N/54;1248/Y/G/54)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 1943: at the Bor Mines.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p>	<p>- VI I. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.</p>
<p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- Violation of Article 4 & 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1943, GROSS, Director of the Labour Exchange at KRAGUJEVAC, sent many peasants to forced labour at the Bor Mines. The directives and general orders for this were given by Franz NEUHAUSEN, Commissioner for Economy of Serbia.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

DR. Zindovic

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

5th December, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In accordance with the directives and orders given by Franz NEUHAUSEN, Commissioner of Economy in Serbia, to further the economic exploitation of the occupied country, GROSS, Director of the Labour Exchange at KRAGUJEVAC, sent many peasants from neighbouring villages to forced labour at the Bor Mines. They worked at the Bor Mines for several months in bad conditions, living on insufficient food in unhygienic barracks, so that their health was undermined. There is a list of 24 victims, mostly from CEROVAC (Stanoje NIKOLIC and others) and JOVANOVAČ (Tihomir NIKOLIC and others) who claim damages of 12,000 dinars each (about £60).

At the Bor Mines there was a punitive camp - "straflagel" - where peasants were sent if they did not come in time for their forced labour. There they lodged and were fed in the worst possible conditions. They wore special signs to distinguish them from the others and were beaten every day. Nikodije NIKOLIC from the village of CEROVAC and Milorad LAZIC from the village of PRNJAVOR were at that punitive camp. No one was released and sent home from that camp: victims could only free themselves there by escaping.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars have been given to the State Commission by the victims - 24 of them - who claim compensation for the injury which has been done to them.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2058/V/G/89

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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee 1

17 JAN 1948

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CARDSCHECKED

2058/V/G/89

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2058/Y/G/89

29 DEC 1945

0799

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV	CHARGES AGAINST	GERMAN	WAR CRIMINALS
	CASE No. R/G/89 *		
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1. Heinrich BENZ, land-holder of IHLOWERFEHN, AURICH. (F.2192)- 2. Daughter-in-law of BENZ, name not known. (F.2194)- 3. Jan WIERZ, land-holder of IHLOWERFEHN (F.2193)- 4. BAUERZWELD, Corporal of the Wehrmacht, Supervisor of a working unit No.5505 at IHLOWERFEHN in 1944. (F.2195)		
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	Summer 1944: village of IHLOWERFEHN, district AURICH (Friesland)		
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	False accusation which resulted in execution.		
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.		

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Pantelije KABANICA, a Yugoslav prisoner of war, was in a working unit No.5505 in the village of IHLOWERFEHN, AURICH, during 1944. The above-listed individuals 1 - 3 falsely accused him of trying to have intimacy with the daughter-in-law of Benz. This accusation was passed on to the Wehrmacht as a result of which KABANICA was arrested by Corporal BAUERZWELD, the Supervisor of working unit No.5505 and handed over to the Gestapo. Shortly afterwards KABANICA was shot at INNBURG because of the false accusation.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5000 545 A & B.W.L.11 Gp.585

17th December, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0800

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0801

Report No.15 of the 10th July 1945 by the Special
Delegate of the Yugoslav State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2059/V/G/90

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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

17 JAN 1941

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0804**

2059/Y/G/90

29 DEC 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/G/90 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1. FISCHER, General-Major, Feldkommandant at VRNJCI during 1943: (1156/Y/G/47 & 1245/Y/G/51) (F.697/VI)- 2. DODTZUWEIT, Leutnant, Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie at VRNJCI. (F.2717)- 3. ALTENBERG, Hauptman, Adjutant to General-Major FISCHER (F.2718)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- During 1943: All over Serbia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	<p>I. Murder & Massacres. XVIII. Wanton devastation & destruction of property. Illegal arrests.</p> <p>Violation of Article 23(g) & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The crimes mentioned in this charge were perpetrated on the orders of General-Leutnant August MEYSZNER, Chief of the SS Police in Serbia during 1943 (1265/Y/G/56) and were organised and executed by Feldkommandant of Gendarmerie, General-Major FISCHER and his assistants, Captain ALTENBERG and Kommandant of Feldgendarmerie DODTZUWEIT.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

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

18th December, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 9th March, 1943, three persons - Dragi SVETOLIK (50) and his two sons Dragisa (23) and Milutin (21) of KOSEVI - were shot because some ammunition was found in their house. Fifty houses were burnt down in the village of LOBODER.

On the 25th March 1943, in revenge for the murder of a Serbian servant at the Feldkommandatur of VRNJCI by unknown men, ten innocent civilians were shot in KRUSEVAC. Among the victims were: Svetozar JANKOVIC, Trifun PETKOVIC, Svetomir MIGRIC and Milivoje BOGOVIC.

On the 26th April 1943, 140 peasants were arrested in the village of NOVO SELO. Four of them were shot on the spot. Twelve houses and farms were burnt down.

On the 12th May 1943, ten innocent persons were shot in ~~BELGRADE~~ and ten in KRUSEVAC in revenge for an attack on the railway station of KOSEVI by unknown Partisans. Among the victims were: Isidor MILOVANOVIC, Vukoman MILENKOVIC, Radoljub VUKICEVIC.

On the 21st June 1943, thirty innocent persons were executed, ten in KRALJEVO, ten in KRAGUJEVAC and ten in SABAC as a punishment for sabotage on the railway line near KOSEVI by unknown Partisans. Among the victims were: Velizar DJOKIC, Mihajlo VUKMANOVIC, Bozidar LAZOVIC, Nenad LAZOVIC, Milenko VEZOVIC.

On the 26th June 1943, 575 innocent persons were executed (324 in KRUSEVAC) as a punishment for an attack on a German police unit by unknown Partisans. Among the victims were: Ivan RADOVANOVIC, Rade OGNJANOVIC, Aleksandar DIMITRIJEVIC, Mihajlo ZIVIC, Vladimir SAVIC, Vukosav POPOVIC.

In July 1943, a great number of innocent people were arrested in KRUSEVAC. Many were executed in December. Among the victims were: Zivota STEFANOVIC, Miodrag DIMITRIJEVIC, Velibor GVOZDENOVIC, Miodrag DJURIC, Stevan RAJAKOVIC, Ljubisa KAMENAC.

On the 10th August 1943, the German Feldgendarmes of VRNJCI burnt down two houses in LIPOVO.

On the 20th November 1943, German gendarmes drove in trucks to the village of BRUS and when the villagers began to run away in alarm at their arrival the gendarmes opened fire and killed Mile RADULOVIC and Dica POPOVIC.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Official reports (including lists of executed persons) prepared by the local authorities in Serbia are now in the possession of the State Commission.

Reports by the Chief of the Serbian State Security Service (No. 7703/43 and Pov.Br. 1608/43) are in the possession of the State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Date Submitted

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2139/Y/G/91

11 JAN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/91 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

KEIPER, General-major, Kommandant der Selbstständigen Feldkommandatur Montenegro, CETINJE, after the capitulation of Italy 1943-44. (F. 525/I)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

December 1943 - August 1944: Montenegro.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

II. Putting hostages to death.
XXVIII. Directions to give no quarter.
Illegal arrests.

Violation of Article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Geneva Convention (P.O.W.) and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

After the capitulation of Italy, General-major KEIPER in his capacity as G.O.C. Montenegro, issued orders for the shooting of captured members of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, and for the arrest and shooting of hostages.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

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

21st December, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the basis of the orders issued by General-major KEIPER, the following crimes were committed:-

Twenty-two innocent civilians who had been arrested as hostages in BJELOSI and CRNA RIJEKA on the 3rd December 1943 were executed on the 9th December 1943 as a punishment for an attack by a unit of the National Army of Liberation on a lorry of the Feldkommandatur in the course of which some German and Italian as well as Yugoslav Quisling troops were killed. Among the victims were: Bozo MARKOVIC, Djuro GOBOVIC, Ilija MILOJKO, Ivan CETKOVIC, Risto MIROTIC, Krsto PETROVIC, Dusan IVANCEVIC, Djuro IVANCEVIC, Veljko JOVICEVIC, Pero DABELIC.

On the same day KEIPER ordered the arrest of fifty more civilians who were to be held as hostages and executed if a member of the Feldkommandatur, who had been taken prisoner during the attack on the lorry, was not returned before the 18th December.

On the 15th December 1943, KEIPER ordered the arrest of more civilians in the municipalities of CRNA RIJEKA, BJELOSI and CETINJE who were to be kept as hostages and executed as such in the event of any attack on the German armed forces, or on leading members of the Quisling administration, or on any military objectives.

In the beginning of January 1944, Gojko KRUSKIC and Musa HADJIC, two captured members of the National Army of Liberation, were hanged.

Ten hostages were executed in BAR on the 6th July 1944 in revenge for an attack on a German courier's car on the 3rd July 1944 while seven hostages were executed at RISANJ on the 7th July 1944 as a reprisal for an attack at RISANJ.

In the middle of July 1944, ten hostages were executed in revenge for an attack on the car of a courier of the Feldkommandatur. Among the victims were: Zarko PEJANOVIC, Djuro KAVAJA, Arsenija KAVAJA (a girl of 19), Lazar JABLAN, Andrija JABLAN, Marko BOROZAN, Jovo LOMPAR, Ljubo MUDRESA (age 17), Vido DJURKOVIC, and Marko RADOVIC.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

- (a) Official announcements of the G.O.C. in the local paper "Crnogorski Vjesnik" of the 11th December 1943, 15th January 1944, 6th February 1944 and 11th July 1944.
- (b) Official Report of the Feldkommandatur of Montenegro of the 20th July 1944. (Inv.Br.7953)
- (c) Official document No.2 of the 31st August 1944, of the Staff of the Montenegro and Stari Ras Command.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Decision of Committee I

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Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2140/Y/G/92

1 JAN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/92 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Paul BADER, General, G.O.C. in Serbia, 1941; 305/Y/G/1 307/Y/G/3 and 1265/Y/G/56. (F.322/IX) 2. HEZEL, Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie in KRAGUJEVAC, 1941. (F.2714) 3. GEMER, Ortskommandant in ARANDJELOVAC, 1941. (F.2715) 4. Dr. FRIEDRICH, Leutnant at the Ortskommandatur in ARANDJELOVAC. (F.2716)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941: District of KRAGUJEVAC & District of ARANDJELOVAC.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Article 4, 5, 23(g), & 4b, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

General Paul BADER is responsible for issuing orders which resulted in the death of many innocent people. These orders were elaborated and put into execution by HEZEL, Kommandant of the Feldgendarmerie in KRAGUJEVAC and his subordinates, GEMER, Ortskommandant of ARANDJELOVAC and Leutnant Dr. Friedrich.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: Lazar Markovic

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 23rd June 1943, a number of innocent persons were arrested in KRAGUJEVAC. Among the victims were Sinisa UROSEVIC, Miladin VUKOMANOVIC, Branislav MILENKOVIC, Vasilije PANTELIC, Milorad JOVANOVIC. Some of these were later executed and the rest were sent to a concentration camp in Belgrade and then disappeared without trace.

After an attack on the KRAGUJEVAC railway station, the café "Mali Pariz" was mined and blown up.

On the 4th October 1941, Dragutin STAKIC, a teacher from DRAGOBRACA, was shot in the middle of the town and then, without trial, was hanged because he was suspected of being in contact with the Partisans.

In October 1941, 55 innocent civilians were arrested in the area of TAKOVO (district of ARANDJELOVAC) and of these 23 were shot and 33 sent to the Belgrade internment camp where they were exposed to most inhuman conditions until they were executed or deported for forced labour in Germany.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Official reports prepared by local officials in Serbia (including lists of persons executed or interned) are now in the possession of the State Commission.

Reports by local police authorities are now in the possession of the State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2141/Y/G/93

0818

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

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17 JAN 1946	1-C 2-W	B	<u>CARDSCHECKED</u>

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0819**

2141/Y/G/93

JAN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/93 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- A Company of SS Men.
OEUSNER, Lt. Colonel, 29th Regiment of Pioneers.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 2nd February 1944: at STON in Croatia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 2nd February, 1944, about 200 Jews were machine-gunned and killed by a Company of SS men at STON in Croatia. Lt. Colonel OEUSNER inspected the 29th Pioneer Regiment near the place where the Jews were executed.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

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

(2065) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.X.E.W.L. Gp.685

4th January, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The witness, Christian Mateus VERBOON, a Dutch citizen, who was employed by the German Army as driver for Lt. Colonel OEUSNER, has made the following statement to the French Police:

"In June 1943 I was in Croatia where I was driving a German Lt. Colonel OEUSNER of the 29th Regiment of Pioneers.

On the 2nd February 1944, I was at STON in Croatia where I was still driver for the same officer. At this town there was a crowd of Jews fleeing from the Germans. I was about 220 yards from this crowd when a company of SS men began to machine-gun the Jews and afterwards set them on fire with petrol. Only about 30 out of 200 Jews succeeded in escaping.

Lt. Colonel OEUSNER ordered me to stay there while he inspected the Pioneers. When he finished his inspection, he whistled to me to join him a little further down the road."

The witness VERBOON did not know anything more about the SS men who committed the massacre. Lt. Colonel OEUSNER, being nearer the place of execution, could provide further information in order to identify the criminals.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0821

Particulars of this charge were given to the Yugoslav Delegate by the French Delegate on the 14th December, 1945.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

0822

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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KRONHOLZ

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Decision of Committee I

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

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21 FEB 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/97 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See Enclosed Documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Z. ...

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

20th February, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

X

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position

Robert KRONHOLZ, born in Austria, former Director General of "SCHENKER" A.D. in Belgrade and former Austrian Consul General in Belgrade.

Date & Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

Between April 1941 and October 1944: Belgrade and other parts of Serbia.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder & Systematic Terrorism.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

As a member of the Nazi Party and as a secret agent of the Gestapo long before the invasion of Yugoslavia, KRONHOLZ was entrusted by the Nazi Government with the task of controlling and conducting the operations of the Serbian quisling Government of Milan Nedic. In that capacity he initiated, instigated and organised together with the Gestapo and the Militärbefehlshaber of Serbia, a series of crimes perpetrated against the peaceful inhabitants of Serbia.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1938 Robert KRONHOLZ was the Austrian Consul General in Belgrade, a post which he occupied for many years before that date. After the annexation of Austria by Germany, he became Director General of the firm "SCHENKER" A.D. in Belgrade. This firm was actually a Nazi spying centre which KRONHOLZ ran as a secret agent of the Gestapo and a trusted member of the Nazi Party.

On account of these activities of his, after the invasion and occupation of Yugoslavia, KRONHOLZ was considered by the Nazi Government as one of the best political experts for Serbia. He was therefore entrusted with the task of setting up a Serbian quisling Government, and of controlling its operations during the whole period of occupation.

Acting in such a capacity, KRONHOLZ formed the Serbian quisling Government of Milan Nedic and D. Ljotic in August 1941, and started without delay to use this quisling administration for the purpose of terrorising the Serbian population.

Together with the Chiefs of the Gestapo for Serbia, and the Military Commander in Serbia (Militärbefehlshabers, Oberbefehlshabers and Feldkommandants) he organised military units in Serbia, such as the Serbian Volunteer Corps and the Serbian State Guards. These units were placed under the full control of the German occupying authorities and used to participate in the shooting and hanging of hostages, the mass murder of the population, and the destruction of inhabited localities, such as those described in the charges previously submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

On the basis of clear statements given to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission in Belgrade by two leading Serbian quislings, Milan Nedic and Dragomir Jovanovic, and by one of the Chiefs of the Gestapo in Serbia, Dr. FUCHS, it has been established that KRONHOLZ personally and directly took part in the planning of numerous war crimes committed against the Serbian population, and actually did issue personal instructions to that effect on many occasions.

It is thus that he took part in the carrying out of the ruthless orders received from the Nazi Government early in September 1941 to start killing hostages in the proportion of 1:100 and even more than that. He is responsible for the mass killing of inhabitants of Kragujevac, as described in charge R/N/66.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of the following accomplices of KRONHOLZ, given to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

1. Milan NEDIC, head of the Serbian quisling Government, 1941-1944.
 2. Dragomir Jovanovic, Chief of the Serbian Quisling Police, 1941-1944.
 3. Dr. FUCHS, Chief of the Gestapo in Serbia, 1941.
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R.Z.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2565/Y/G/96

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Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

2 MAR 1948

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0831

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2565/Y/G/96

9 FEB 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/95 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Alexandar Graf Vitztun von EKSTET, Colonel, Commandant of the Officers' P.O.W. Camp, OFLAG V B at BIBERACH. (F.3549)
- 2. German Staff at the same Camp.
- 3. A Guard of the Camp.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1941 - 1945: at the Officers' P.O.W. Camp Oflag V.B. at BIBERACH.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Shooting of a Yugoslav Prisoner of War. Contrary to Geneva Convention of 27th July, 1929.
- XXIX. Ill-treatment of Prisoners of War.
- Violation of Articles 4-21, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The regime introduced by Commandant von EKSTET at the Officers' P.O.W. Camp at BIBERACH, Oflag VB, was inhuman. Officers were starved. P.O.W. officers, who had escaped and were recaptured, were tortured. One officer was even shot dead with the approval of von EKSTET.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M.R. Zornice

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

(29655) Wt.P.2524 5,000 5.45 A & E.W.Ltd. Gp.655

19th February, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Colonel von EKSTET was Commandant of the Officers' P.O.W. Camp at BIBERACH, Oflag VB. The regime which he introduced in the camp was very inhuman and contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of the 27th July, 1929.

Striking points concerning the conditions of life in the Camp were:-

1. von EKSTET forbade the use of drinking water except for one hour in every 24 hours. (Contrary to Geneva Convention 1929, article 13.)
2. He forbade the use of the W.C. at night. (Contrary to article 13 of the Geneva Convention)
3. He forbade cultural life of any kind whatever - choir, orchestra, theatrical groups etc., (Contrary to article 17 of the Geneva Convention)
4. He prohibited the officers' correspondence with their relations at home. (Contrary to article 36 of the Geneva Convention, 1929).
5. He ordered that the officers' barracks should be locked from the outside at night.

In consequence of these intolerable conditions many prisoners tried to escape from the Camp. Recaptured prisoners were tortured.

A group of Yugoslav officers who had been recaptured after an escape from the Camp were ordered to stand, with their arms over their heads, facing a wall at a railway station. One of the guards, without any reason but acting on the order of Commandant von EKSTET, fired his rifle at the back of Captain Petar KOMNENOVIC, one of the officers, and killed him. Commandant von EKSTET congratulated the murderer with a handshake. When the senior of the Yugoslav officers protested and quoted the Geneva Convention, von EKSTET replied that he knew the Convention but that he would not stand by with arms folded but would suppress any attempt to escape.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission is in possession of the affidavits of several witnesses both of the murder of Captain KOMNENOVIC and of conditions in Oflag VB at BIBERACH.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2566/Y/G/97

0835

1. GRAVENSTEIN Von

* 2.

Addendum: 1. O.C. 172 SS Div.
* 2.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED
MAR 15-5	1: A	B	CARDS CHECKED
2 MAY 1946	Officer comm. 172 SS. Division - A Others: C	B	CARDS CHECKED
180750 1203/11 0000 R/15 MACT 51/1			

2566/Y/G/97

0836

17 APR 1946

ADDENDUM TO YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/96 - 2566/Y/G/97

Vide page 2, No.9.

Officers and men of the SS Division 172 collaborated with the men of the 373 Tiger Division in the pillaging of the village Doljane and the killing of two men on the 23rd September, 1943.

The following are therefore also responsible for the crimes which were committed:

The O.C.172 SS Division stationed at D.Lapac, officers, N.C.O's and men of the Division.

Transmitted by: The Yugoslav State Commission:

29th March, 1946.

L.M.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0837

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2566/Y/G/97

29 FEB 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/96 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Yugoslav State Commission:

SR. Zimoric

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A. & E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

20th February, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position.

- 1. von GRAVENSTEIN, Infantry Division General, Commander of the "Tiger" Infantry Division 373".F.3183.
- 2. Officers, N.C.O's and men of the "Tiger Infantry Division 373".

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1943 - 1945: in the Croatian province of Lika, districts of Obrovac, Korenica, Donji Lapac.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
- XXII. Destruction of Fishing Boats and of Relief Ships.
- XXIX. Ill-Treatment of Wounded & Prisoners of War.

Violation of Article 3, 4-21, 23(g), 46, & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, of Geneva Convention, 1929, and of Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

von GRAVENSTEIN was C.O. of the "Tiger Infantry Division 373" which was located in and operated in LIKA (a Croatian Province). From the beginning of 1943 until the Spring of 1945, his division committed numerous war crimes, especially pillaging villages, burning down houses and buildings, and killing innocent people. Even captured prisoners of war were tortured and killed by men of his division. These operations were mostly planned and carried out by General von GRAVENSTEIN.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The following are particulars of crimes committed by the "Tiger Division 373" in 1943:

1) On the 27th February, 1943, the soldiers of the "Tiger Division 373", under command of General von GRAVENSTEIN, pillaged the village Doljane (Dol. Lapac), burned several buildings and houses and killed two men.

2) About 12,000 men of the same division burned down

- 2) ten buildings on the 10th August, 1943 in the village of Tupale, and killed two persons and pillaged food-stuffs.
- 3) On the 29th August, 1943, a unit of the "Tiger Division 373" burned down the village Piroviste, pillaged the village and killed two men. General von GRAVENSTEIN organised this expedition.
- 4) On the 29th August, 1943, soldiers of the 373 Tiger Division killed ten people at the village of Nebljuse, sent twelve persons to the concentration camp, destroyed more than 500 buildings, pillaged cattle and foodstuffs and cut down 5,000 fruit trees.
- 5) On the same day, they pillaged the village of KRUZE and burned 87 houses.
- 6) On the same day, they pillaged the village CEPACUSE, taking with them foodstuffs, cattle, tools and furniture.
- 7) On the 30th August, 1943, they killed four persons at the village of BIROVAC, pillaged the village and set houses on fire.
- 8) On the 2nd September, 1943, soldiers of the 373 Tiger Division burned four houses at the village of BRUVNO and pillaged several hundred head of cattle and livestock.
- 9) On the 29th September, 1943, a group of soldiers from "Tiger Division 373" and SS Division 172, under the command of General von GRAVENSTEIN, pillaged the village DOLJANE, killed two men, tortured people and burned down the village.
- 10) Between the 20th to 30th November, 1943, soldiers of the 373 Tiger Division killed two men at the village POTKRAJ, tortured several people, burned down and destroyed about 50 buildings and pillaged cattle, livestock and foodstuffs.
- 11) On the 27th November, 1943, the same soldiers captured three partisans in the fighting on the road from Bos. Daljana to Cepas, tortured them, beat them and sent them to a concentration camp. One of them was released eight days later but the other two were never heard of again.
- 12) On the 21st October, 1943, they pillaged and burned down the village of ZAKLOPAC.

1944

Soldiers of the "Tiger Division 373" committed the following war crimes in 1944:

- 1) February 1944 - soldiers under the command of General von GRAVENSTEIN killed 15 persons, tortured 3 persons, and pillaged the village of OSREDKE.
- 2) 2nd April, 1944 - they pillaged and burned down the village of DOBROSELO, beat people and took 476 to a concentration camp where over 30 died from the unhygienic conditions and illness.

- 3) 27th April, 1944 - under the personal command of General von GRAVENSTEIN, they pillaged the village of ZAKLOPAC and burned 27 houses with their contents.
- 4) 30th April, 1944 - under the command of General von GRAVENSTEIN they pillaged and burned down the village of DUGOPOLJE.
- 5) 9th May, 1944 - they pillaged the village of BRUVNO.
- 6) 16th May - under the command of General von GRAVENSTEIN pillaged and sank a fishing boat, "Sloboda III", at OBROVAC on the sea.
- 7) 18th May, 1944, - they pillaged and burned down 30 buildings at the village MEKINJAR.
- 8) 26th May, 1944 - they pillaged and set on fire 93 houses at the village JOSANE.
- 9) 28th May - they pillaged the village DUGOPOLJE.
- 10) From the 29th August to the 9th September, they pillaged the village LICKI STRBCI, taking cattle and food with them, burned down 21 buildings, and killed 3 men.
- 11) 29th August - they pillaged the village of D.LAPAC, burned down over 300 buildings, took cattle with them and killed 6 peaceful peasants.
- 12) In September 1944 - they tortured and killed 4 peasants at the village ZALUZJE.
- 13) 28th October, 1944 - about 3,000 soldiers under the command of General von GRAVENSTEIN pillaged the village of OSREDKE, tortured six persons two of whom never returned to their homes and were probably killed.

1945

The officers, N.C.O's and men of the "Tiger Division 373" committed the following war crimes in 1945:

- 1) From the 1st January to the 21st March, 1945, under the command of General von GRAVENSTEIN, they pillaged the village MISLJENOVAC, set houses on fire, sent people to a concentration camp and killed 15.
- 2) 5th January - they pillaged the village of BUBANJ and set 17 buildings on fire.
- 3) 16th January - they pillaged the village of KESTOVO KORITO, set 6 buildings on fire and killed a twelve year old girl.
- 4) 10th February - they pillaged the village of RACICE and took all the cattle with them.
- 5) 12th February - they pillaged the village of BROTNJA and set on fire six houses and adjoining buildings.
- 6) 23rd February - they pillaged the village of PODEBELJACA and set 76 buildings on fire.
- 7) 24th February - under the command of General von GRAVENSTEIN, they pillaged the village of DOLJANE, set

- 7) 28 houses on fire and atrociously tortured and killed eight persons. A man was stabbed to death, also a twelve year old girl, and a woman was burned alive.
- 8) 8th March, 1945 - they pillaged the village of KOMPOLJE, and set on fire 7 mills and killed a man.
- 9) 15th March, 1945 - they pillaged the village of JOSANI, set 98 buildings on fire, killed ten persons and sent 5 to a concentration camp.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The Yugoslav State Commission holds affidavits of reliable witnesses, victims and their relatives, proving the crimes described in this charge.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2567/Y/G/98

0845

I. KEMF
to II.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7 MAR 1946

I-II - A

B

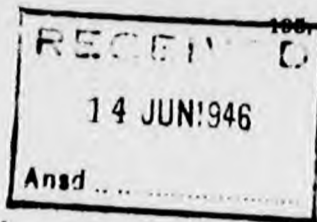
CARDS CHECKED

2567/Y/G/98



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**OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JUGOSLAVIA
ON THE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**



100, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.7.
KEN. 4902-6625. 3400.

13th June 1946.

To: The Secretary-General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Langdown House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

For the information of the Commission, I wish to
advise you of the following:

General GEBEL (R/N/98 (Charge No.) and 2567/Y/G/98
F.3542)

should be General Günther GÖCKEL

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concerns for the
current hit
hit*

100-200000

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0847

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2567/Y/G/98

29 FEB 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/98 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

H.R. Zivnic

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

21st February, 1946.

0848

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position

1. ✓ KEMF, Gestapo Captain, Chief of ABWEHR at the Officers' P.O.W. Camp XIII B at Nuernberg-Langwasser and at Hammelburg from May 1941 to April 1945. (F.3538)
2. ✓ von INCHOF, Lt.Colonel, O.C. the Officer P.O.W. Camp XIII B Oflag at Nuernberg from 1941 to 1942. (F.3539)
3. ✓ BUCHER, Colonel, O.C. the Officers' P.O.W. Camp Oflag XIII B at Nuernberg-Langwasser in 1942. (F.3540)
4. ✓ STENGER or SENGER, Colonel, O.C. of the P.O.W. Camp Oflag XIII B at Nuernberg-Langwasser at HAMMELBURG, in 1942 and 1943. (F.3541)
5. ✓ ~~SEKEL~~ ^{GÖCKEL Günther} General, Commander of the P.O.W. Camp Oflag XIII B at Nuernberg and Hammelburg 1944-45.
6. ✓ STREBER, Captain, Block-Offizier at Oflag XIII B. (F.3543)
7. ✓ FUCHS, Captain, Adjutant and Block-Offizier at Oflag XIII B at Nuernberg and Hammelburg. (F.3544)
8. ✓ BOHNE, Reserve Lieutenant (School master in private life) Block Offizier at Oflag XIII B. (F.3545)
9. ✓ GROSS, N.C.O. belonging to the Abwehr, at Oflag XIII B. (F.3546)
10. ✓ BURLEIN, from Nuernberg, member of the Abwehr, disciplinary chief at the hospital at Oflag XIII B. (F.3547)
11. ✓ BISCHOF, Lt. Colonel, Deputy Commandant of Oflag XIII B. (F.3548)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1941-1945: at the Yugoslav Officers' P.O.W. Camp Oflag XIII B at NUERNBERG and HAMMELBURG.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

Violation of the International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Geneva, 27th July, 1929, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Yugoslav Officers, Prisoners of War, were ill-treated, tortured, beaten and killed at Oflag XIII B at NUERNBERG and HAMMELBURG, contrary to the provision of the Geneva Convention of 1929.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Captain KEMF was Gestapo Chief of ABWEHR at OFLAG XIII B from May 1941 to the end of March 1945. He was the permanent, omnipotent master of the camp and the exponent of the Nazi Party. He was responsible for the unbearable regime which was inflicted on this big camp for Yugoslav officer prisoners of war.

The following striking points convey some idea of the conditions of life prevailing in the camp:-

1. Planned Starvation of Yugoslav officer prisoners in order to break their high morale. The basic food, and mostly the only food, was beetroot which was very often rotten and given in small quantities. There was also about 200-300 grammes of bread per day, made with a little flour. This was contrary to Article 11 of the Geneva Convention, 1929.
2. Next to Oflag XIII B was the Russian Camp which was composed of a group of tents. There Soviet prisoners of war lived without warm clothing in a temperature of 25 and 38 degrees below zero. 30-70 of these ruthlessly under-nourished prisoners died daily from starvation and cold. Yugoslav officers were constantly being threatened by the Germans with being sent to the Russian camp.
3. The German staff at Oflag XIII B refused to consider Yugoslav officers as Yugoslav because they did not recognise the existence of Yugoslavia and its sovereignty. The camp was officially called the Camp of Serbian Officers. This was contrary to the provisions of Hague Regulations, 1907, and of the Geneva Convention, 1929.
4. The Abwehr and the Camp Commandant forced officers, by threats, to sign the so-called Nuremberg Declaration in November 1941 by which officers went into the enemy German service. The threats which were used in this connection were: to send the Yugoslav officers to the Soviet camp where prisoners died daily from starvation and cold; to torture the families and relatives of the Yugoslav officers; to deprive the Yugoslav officers of their P.O.W. status; to beat them as Communists. Officers who resisted these German threats were sent to punitive camps. In May 1942, over 800 officers and Jews were sent to punitive camps.
5. About the end of 1941, ABWEHR forced Jewish officers to wear a special badge - a yellow star - in order to mark them, in spite of the officers' protests. They were only freed from that when a delegate of the International Red Cross came there.
6. Guards were ordered, both orally and in writing, and encouraged to kill prisoners of war for the smallest infraction of discipline. The guards swore at, ill-treated and smacked the officers' faces.
7. On the 28th June, 1942, Reserve Captain Dragomir TRIPKOVIC, Tribunal Officer, was killed. A group of officers were watching the transport of Soviet prisoners which was passing near the camp. Captain STREBER came running up and, without any reason, ordered the German guards to fire at the officer prisoners of war and kill them. The Yugoslav officers dispersed quickly to their barracks. One of the guards fired and killed Captain TRIPKOVIC who was sitting in front of his barracks, one hundred yards away, reading a book. He did not know what was happening and was an innocent victim of German fury.

When asked by Lt. Colonel Branko POPOVIC, Commandant of the Yugoslav officers of VI Block of Oflag XIII B, why the guards had been ordered to open fire and kill the officer prisoners of war, STREBER replied that he had only executed a superior order given by Captain KEMF. A German officer, Captain Fritz SCHMALWISER, Block-Offizier of VI Block, strongly disapproved of STREBER's action and expressed his opinion. As a result of this he was discharged, arrested and sent to a concentration camp in Bohemia.

8. General Mihailo NEDELJKOVIC was deprived of his P.O.W. status at the end of 1944 by KEMF and sent to DACHAU Concentration Camp because he sympathized with the National Liberation Movement. This was contrary to Article 4, Geneva Convention. His age, over 60, his decrepitude, ill health and high military rank did not prevent KEMF from sending him to DACHAU where General NEDELJKOVIC was ill-treated and tortured until he died at the beginning of 1945.

9. A Yugoslav officer in Barrack 52 was shot in the leg by a German guard while he was sleeping. He became lame for life and was sent home.

10. Sick officers were ill-treated. Tubercular patients were not looked after. They were separated and put in two barracks in Block VII with worse conditions of food and lodgings than for those in good health.

Sick prisoners, even those with temperatures, remained in ordinary barracks and were only sent to the Camp hospital when they were seriously ill. On those occasions ABWEHR went through their belongings and the officers, seriously ill, had to wait for hours in the cold while the Germans pillaged their cigarettes, coffee etc., On the personal orders of KEMF, even those who were the most seriously ill, were thrown out of the hospital and sent to punitive camps or back to their barracks. This was contrary to Article 25, of the Geneva Conventions.

11. Officer prisoners who were on the lists for repatriation by the approval of the German High Command were removed from these lists by KEMF and sent to punitive camps if he suspected them of being anti-fascist. This was contrary to Article 53 of the Geneva Conventions.

12. At the beginning of 1942 officers were ordered to go to work, to dig up potatoes. When they refused, appealing to articles 11 and 27 of the Geneva Convention, the Camp Commandant pronounced a collective punishment, by a written order, forbidding potatoes to the whole camp for ten days.

The Camp Commandant and KEMF took action to produce in the Camp workshops articles necessary for the German market. At the same time they exerted pressure on the prisoners to work in the town of NUERNBERG. With this purpose the Commandant reduced the prisoners' daily ration and used to give the surplus so gained as a reward to those who would take engagements to work in the NUERNBERG factories. When these volunteers later on repented and refused to continue their work in the factories, KEMF threatened them with court martial as saboteurs.

13. Correspondence in Serbian was forbidden by KEMF and the prisoners could only write to their families in German. This is contrary to article 36 of the Geneva Convention.

14. The Germans refused to recognise the right of the Yugoslav prisoners to be inspected by the Protecting Power, contrary to article 86 of the Geneva Convention.

15. All personal effects such as warm clothing, gold

watches, rings, field-glasses and raincoats, were taken from prisoners by the ABWEHR. The prisoners were therefore robbed, contrary to article 6 of Geneva Conventions.

Prisoners were left in dirty and worn-out clothing, covered in blood, which they themselves had to wash and mend, contrary to article 12 of Geneva Conventions.

16. All Yugoslav officer prisoners were insulted, regardless of their rank, were exposed to unpleasantness and humiliated in every possible way. They were called names, such as "swine" "filth" etc.,

Yugoslav officers had to salute all German officers, even those of inferior rank to their own and were threatened with revolvers by KEMF's collaborators, contrary to article 18 of Geneva Conventions.

17. KEMF made propaganda in the camp at HAMMELBURG in 1944, through FUCHS, to persuade the Yugoslav prisoners to volunteer for the German armed forces. For this purpose he also used a Serbian quisling minister who visited the camp in 1944.

18. In the second part of 1943, six prisoners tried to escape from the camp at HAMMELBURG. However, they were caught and beaten and tortured by the ABWEHR. One of them was gravely injured. SENGER admitted this to the Yugoslav senior officer, General Milorad PETROVIC, without any consequences for the Germans guilty of this ill-treatment of prisoners of war.

19. When prisoners were to be transferred they were never informed in advance of their new destination and could not inform their relatives - contrary to article 26 of the Geneva Convention.

20. Very often dead prisoners were left in the barracks for several days. In barrack 107, VI block, a dead man was left for three days among the other prisoners. In the hospital two dead officers lay in the W.C. for four days - contrary to article 76 of the Geneva Convention. Dead prisoners were always robbed by the Abwehr before a list of their belongings was made.

In addition to KEMF, other German officers responsible for the state of affairs at the camp were:

1. Lt. Colonel von INCHOF, Commandant of Oflag XIII B at Nuernberg in 1941 - 42. According to article 18 of the Geneva Convention he is responsible for all the war crimes committed there. He ordered that Jewish officers should wear a yellow star on their sleeve and be put in separate camps with worse food and lodging. Jews were forbidden to come in contact with other Yugoslav officers.

He exerted pressure on Yugoslav officers to say they were German, Hungarian, Croat, Roumanian or some other nationality with the promise that they would be sent home.

2. Colonel BUCHER, as Commandant of Oflag XIII B at Nuernberg in 1942 is also responsible. He punished officer prisoners who had refused to peel potatoes by not allowing any of them to eat potatoes for ten days.

He protected STREBER, who gave the order, and the guard who killed Captain TRIPKOVIC, as described on page 2, No.7.

3. Colonel STENGER (or SENGER) as Commandant of Oflag XIII B at Nuernberg, and later on at HAMMELBURG in 1942-43 is also responsible for all the crimes herein described. He also sent to punitive camps those officers whose political opinion he did not like.

4. General GEKEL, as Commandant of Oflag XIII B at HAMMELBURG and NUERNBERG in 1944-45, is responsible for the regime in the camp, as described in this charge, which lasted all through the war. He is guilty of the death of General NEDELJKOVIC, as described under 8, page 3.

5. Captain FUCHS, as Adjutant of Oflag XIII B and Block Officer, carried out all the orders of KEMF and the Camp Commandant.

In February 1942, he ordered Yugoslav officer prisoners to take out on a stretcher from the barracks into the great cold of 30 degrees centigrade below zero a prisoner who was seriously ill.

He threatened a group of officers with a revolver and called them "swine" etc., because they had come to take farewell of some of their comrades who were going to Italy. He punished all officers from Block VI by having a roll call taken all night at two hour intervals.

At Block V, during roll calls, he insulted and shouted at officers and punished them by making them stand for two hours so that old men fainted.

6. Lt. BOHNE, as Block Officer, carried out all orders and, on his own initiative, made worse conditions which were already bad.

7. Lt. Colonel BISCHOF, Deputy Commandant of the Camp, carried out all orders and saw that they were carried out in full. He instigated the beating and torture of the six prisoners of war, as described under 18, page 4.

8. GROSS - Disciplinary N.C.O. of the Abwehr. He executed all orders. He struck and beat officer prisoners of war, calling them "swine" and "filth" and thought out means of making their lives more miserable. He forbade them to rest in their barracks after their midday meal.

9. BURLEIN, Disciplinary Chief at the Camp Hospital, a member of the Abwehr, carried out orders. He also ill-treated sick officers, putting them out of hospital while they were still sick. When one of the sick officers threw out the end of his cigarette he fired a shot at him from his revolver and beat a Soviet prisoner who tried to pick it up.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the statements of reliable witnesses who were former prisoners of war in the camps in question.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2691/Y/G/99

0856

GMOSEK

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

28 MAR 1948

A

re

CARDS CHECKED

2691/Y/G/99

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0857

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2691/Y/G/99

25 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/99 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Kurt GMOSEK, S.A. Untersturmführer, Battalion Wehrmannschaft, born in Graz, Austria, on 26th September 1920; at present detained in the STRAFANSTALT Prison, in Graz.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 27th December 1944: Slovenska Bistrica (Windisch Feistritz)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944, Article 13.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

GMOSEK shot on the spot a youngster of 17 who was suspected of belonging to a partisan unit.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

J.M.R. Zorn

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5/000 5/45 A.&E.W.L14 Gp.685

16th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In December 1944 Kurt GMOSEK was attached to the "WEHRMANNSSCHAFT" Battalion which belonged to the German occupying units in Slovenia.

On the 27th December 1944, with two soldiers, GMOSEK made an inspection in the villages surrounding SLOVENSKA BISTRICA, with the alleged purpose of finding among the inhabitants those who belonged to Yugoslav partisan units. On the threshold of a house he sighted a youngster of 17, Jovan KOREN. He ordered him to kneel down, which Koren did and after approaching him, GMOSEK fired two shots in Koren's neck, killing him instantly.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

An official enquiry carried out by the Austrian authorities in Graz contains a record of GMOSEK's confession that he shot KOREN.

Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2692/Y/G/100

0861

I. MICHL
Is 10.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARD'S CHECKED
28 MAR 1948	1-9: A 10: C	RLL	

2692/Y/G/100

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0862

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2692/Y/G/100

25 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/100 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

DR Zimec

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

18th March, 1946.

0863

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position

- 1. ✓ MICHL (or MICKL or MICKEL) Johann, General, O.C. 392 Infantry Blue Division from Austria, between 55 & 60 years old. (F.3602)
- 2. ✓ SCOBL, Major of the Shock Battalion of the 392nd Infantry Blue Division. (F.3623)
- 3. ✓ KAISER, Major, 392nd Blue Division, about 40 years old, (F.3632)
- 4. ✓ BRAUTSH, Hauptmann, 392nd Blue Division, about 40 years (F.3633)
- 5. ✓ SCHIRMBRANDT, Hauptmann, 392nd Blue Division, about 50 years old, (F.3631)
- 6. ✓ HAMMERSCHMIDT, Colonel, O.C. XI Jäger Regiment, (F.3647)
- 7. ✓ REISINGER, Colonel, O.C. Blue Division. (F.3648)
- 8. ✓ KAEBL, Captain, 392nd Blue Division, (F.3634)
- 9. ✓ BUCHOLT, Captain, 392nd Blue Division, (F.3635)
- 10. Men of the 392nd Infantry Blue Division and of the XI Jäger Regiment.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

In 1944 and 1945: Province of Lika in Yugoslavia.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder and Massacres.

III. Torture of Civilians.

XIII. Pillage.

XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

Violation of Article 23(g), 46, & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The 392nd Infantry Blue Division pillaged the country villages in the Province of Lika, torturing and killing innocent people. Sometimes this Division operated in collaboration with the XI Jäger Regiment. General MICHL was O.C. of the 392nd Infantry Blue Division and was responsible for war crimes committed by this Division, officers as well as men. Colonel HAMMERSCHMIDT, as O.C. the Jäger Regiment, is responsible for the war crimes committed by that regiment.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

1. On the 14th January, 1944, units of the 392nd Division and of the XI Jäger Regiment pillaged the village of DOLNJA DUBRAVA. They burnt down 94 houses, leaving 94 families without shelter in very cold winter weather. They killed ten persons, men and women, without any reason. General MICHL, Colonel HAMMERSCHMIDT and Captain SCHIRMBRANDT, as chiefs of these units, are responsible.
2. In January 1944 the 392nd German Division, under the command of General MICHL, pillaged DREZNICA, burned houses and killed 12 persons of whom 6 were over 70 years old. Captain BRAUTSH and Major KAISER also took part in this "operation".
3. On the 26th February, 1944, soldiers of the Blue Division, whose Commander was General MICHL, General SCOBL being Commander of the Shock Battalion, pillaged the village Lucani and killed 8 persons. They also sent 7 persons to a concentration camp where they were tortured, beaten and starved until they died.
4. On the 17th May, 1944, German soldiers of the 392nd Blue Division, under the Command of General MICHL and Colonel REISINGER, pillaged the village of PISAC, took food and cattle with them and destroyed everything else which they could not carry with them.
5. On the 21st November, 1944, soldiers of the 392nd Division pillaged the village of DREZNICE, burned down nearly all the houses and killed 83 people, among them being 5 babies, 24 children under 10 years old and 11 men over 60 years old. General MICHL commanded this operation, with the collaboration of SCHIRMBRANDT, KAISER, BRAUTSH, KAEHL and BUCHOLT.
6. On the 19th January, 1945, German soldiers of the 392nd Blue Division, under the command of General MICHL and Major SCOBL, pillaged the village of TUZEVIC (district of Brinje), and burned down all the village. They killed 15 people and took 14 to a concentration camp where they died from torture and starvation.
7. On the 19th February, 1945, the German 392nd Blue Division, under the command of General MICHL, assisted by Major SCOBL, pillaged the village of VOJVODUSA, burnt 24 buildings and killed 6 persons.
8. On the 5th March, 1945, German soldiers of the 392nd Blue Division, under the command of Colonel REISINGER, pillaged the village of PISACI, burned buildings and killed

8 persons, the sick and the aged who had not been able to escape before the arrival of the Germans.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The foregoing particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses and victims of German war crimes in written statements.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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2693/Y/G/101

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HOFFMANN

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

28 MAR 1948

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nil

CARDS CHECKED

2693/Y/G/101

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0870

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2693/Y/G/101

25 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/101 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>HOFFMANN, Captain, Garrison Commander at Nerezisce in 1944; Commandant of the Unit which disembarked on the island of BRAC at Milna on the 16th January, 1944. (F.3184)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 16th January, 1944: On the Island of Brac at Milna.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- XIII. Pillage. - Violation of Article 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 16th January, 1944, a German unit under the command of Captain HOFFMANN landed on the island of BRAC and pillaged the town of MILNA.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

D.K. Zindovic

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

19th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 16th January, 1944, a German unit, under the command of Captain HOFFMANN, landed on the Island of BRAC and pillaged the town of MILNA. They took food, fish, plum brandy and oil from different people, as well as such objects as furniture, silver spoons, china, suits and underwear. They also cut down olive trees at several farms, stole two horses, looted a barber's shop and removed all the furniture from the houses of K. Marinovic and Lj. Kuljis.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission has been given particulars of the pillaging by the victims in written statements.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2694/Y/G/102

0874

I. SCHLUENZEL

to 6.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
2, 8 MAR 1946	1-6: A	RR	CARDS CHECKED

2694/Y/G/102

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0875

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2694/Y/G/102

25 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/102 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

SR. Zivkovic

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

20th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

23 124

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Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position.

- 1. ✓ Heinrich SCHLUENZEL (or SCHLUENTZEN) SS Hauptsturmführer, Deputy Chief of SD Police at Rijeka (Fiume). Age about 35 years. (F.3606)
- 2. ✓ KLEMAN, Deputy Chief of SD Police at Fiume. (F.3607)
- 3. ✓ Paul TRAUB, SS Lt. Colonel, Chief of German SD Police at Fiume. (F.3608)
- 4. ✓ Joachim KAMPF, Captain SD Police at Fiume, about 35 years old. (F.3621)
- 5. ✓ Maks SINGER, Feldwebel, Chief of the Military Station at Rukavac. (F.3622)
- 6. ✓ Dr. MUELLER, SS Oberstabsfeldwebel at Fiume. (F.3643)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

- 1944 & 1945 at FIUME and SUSAK.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder & Massacres.
 - III. Torture of Civilians.
 - IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy.
- Violation of Article 6 & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 1944 and 1945, SS Lt. Colonel Paul TRAUB and other German SS officers and men of the SD Police at FIUME arrested, tortured and killed Yugoslavs, men and women.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

1. On the orders of Paul TRAUB, Marica Galovic from Susak was taken to the SD Police at Fiume on the 19th September 1944. TRAUB interrogated her. His deputy, SCHLUENTZEN, ill-treated her, slapping her face and beating her with a rubber truncheon, in order to force her to reveal the names of the people belonging to the National Liberation Movement. She was sent to Auschwitz Concentration Camp and afterwards to Chemnitz where she was a slave worker in a mines factory. Another girl, Zdenka Vosnig, whose name had been revealed to Traub by Marica Galovic, was sent to Wittenberg to work in an aircraft factory.

2. On the 20th September, 1944, on the orders of Paul TRAUB, two Yugoslav girl students were arrested and interrogated by SCHLUENTZEN as to whether they belonged to the National Liberation Movement. When they would not confess, SCHLUENTZEN told them it did not matter because they would be sent to Germany for forced labour. A fortnight later one of them, Miza Matkovic, was sent to Schwarzenberger Camp where she had to work twelve hours a day on the production of an anti-tank bomb. The other, Ljerka Klobucar, was taken to Wittenberg where she worked twelve hours at night or thirteen hours a day in an aircraft factory. The workers received bad and insufficient food in spite of the long hours.

3. A Yugoslav girl, a student of architecture, was arrested by the SD Police at Fiume on the 19th January, 1945 and brought before SCHLUENTZEN and KLEMAN for interrogation as to whether she belonged to the National Liberation Movement. In order to force her to confess, KLEMAN twice beat her with a thick whip in the presence of SCHLUENTZEN. Afterwards she was put in prison where she waited for three months for transport to Germany.

4. On the 14th February, 1945, Branislav Jelusic, a butcher, was arrested by the SD Police. During the interrogation which was conducted by Dr. MUELLER, he was very cruelly ill-treated by two Gestapo men who beat him with truncheons and fists while he was hanging by his arms and legs. To prevent him shouting they gagged him with a handkerchief. He was tortured in this way for 2½ hours and lost consciousness several times during the interrogation.

5. SCHLUENTZEN, as Commander of the SS Police at Fiume, took part himself in various "cleaning up" operations in the district of Kastav from the 1st February to the 3rd May 1945. He was very cruel and tortured the inhabitants even before anything was known against them. He tortured people not only to force a confession from them but also to satisfy his depraved love of torture. He would beat prisoners who had been stripped naked, and in the company of some woman interpreter, he became drunk and jeered at the sufferings of the prisoners.

On the 19th April, 1945, when the Yugoslav Army surrounded Fiume, he chose 41 prisoners. He killed 7 of these prisoners on the road outside Fiume and put the rest into the mountain cave Ičić. There on the night of the 19th and 20th April he killed the remaining prisoners in various ways: by shooting, by stabbing with knives, by blows with blunt objects, by throwing hand grenades. Finally the entrance of the cave was mined and blown up. Afterwards SCHLUENTZEN came back to the cave entrance, laughing loudly at the explosion. The car full of SS officers who had taken part in these crimes also drew up at the entrance of the cave and the officers joined in the laughter. It is probable that Captain KAMPF was with the officers.

6. KAMPF, as Captain of the SD Police at Fiume from the 1st February to the 3rd April, 1945, ill-treated and beat prisoners during their interrogation. He probably participated in the killing of the 41 prisoners as described above under 5.

7. Maks SINGER, as Chief of the Military Station at Rukavac, arrested Marijan Dubrovic, his wife and son Mirko on the 2nd February, 1945. Dubrovic and his wife were released the next day but their son was sent to prison at Fiume and his body was found later among the bodies of those killed in the cave of Ičić, as described above under 5.

On the 2nd March, 1945, SINGER took part in the "clearing up" operation at Rukavac and on that occasion two men were arrested.

The bodies of the two men in question were later found at at the cave of Icici where they had been killed as already described under 5 in this charge.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Particulars of the crimes described in this charge were given to the State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2695/Y/G/103

0882

KUCHENBECKER.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2,6 MAR 1946

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CATTLE CHECKER

2695/Y/G/103

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0883

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2695/Y/G/103

25 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/103 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	- Walter KUCHENBECKER, Oberleutnant, Commander of the 2nd Company of Pioneers of the 369 Battalion of the "Devil Division" at Slano. 30 years old. (F.3185)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 1944 at Slano in Dalmatia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XX Wanton Destruction of Religious Buildings. XXII Destruction of Fishing Boats. Violation of Article 3, 4, 23(g), 46, 47, 56, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Under the command of Lt. KUCHENBECKER, soldiers of the 2nd and 11th Company of Pioneers of the 369 Battalion destroyed property at the town of Slano and in the surrounding villages.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

SMR. Zimm

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

21st March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. German soldiers of the 11th Company of Pioneers of the 369 Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant KUCHENBECKER, were responsible for the following acts of destruction from the beginning of 1944 to the day of the Liberation of Slano:

Olive trees belonging to 13 persons, destroyed.
Boats belonging to 7 persons, destroyed.
28 Cypress trees, destroyed.
Fir trees cut down.
Church of St. Ursula, destroyed.

2. (A) German soldiers of the 2nd Company of Pioneers, under the command of Lieutenant KUCHENBECKER, committed the following acts of destruction at Slano, from the beginning of 1944 to the day of liberation:

4 Houses destroyed.
1 Warehouse destroyed.
Furniture from 3 houses looted.
11 Houses damaged.
2 Warehouses damaged.
6 Buildings damaged.
54 Cypresses destroyed.
2 Boats destroyed.
2 Boats damaged
4 Orchards of Olive Trees, *destroyed*
Inn and Store House of P. Jelic pillaged and afterwards destroyed.

(B) The same Company went into various villages in the neighbourhood which they pillaged, destroying and damaging the peasants' property.

- (a) In the village of Trnova, they took money, gold, furniture, gold watches, and various goods from eight persons. They also destroyed the houses of five persons.
- (b) At the village of Mravinci, they took various objects and money from ten persons.
- (c) At the village of Majkova they destroyed the boats of six persons, destroyed one house, and took some sheep and cattle with them. On the 19th October, 1944 they also blew up the motor boat which was used for the transport of passengers from Dubrovnik to Slano.
- (d) They destroyed two motor boats and four boats at the villages of Banica and Krucici, also seven olive orchards.

(C) German soldiers of the same company damaged and pillaged the house of an Englishman, Robert Withead, who had been interned in Italy. They destroyed or took with them the valuable old furniture from the house and cut down fruit trees, olive trees, cypress and orange trees in the garden.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars in this charge were given to the State Commission by the victims or reliable witnesses.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Q744/Y/S/104

0887

1. BERGER
+ 2.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

4 APR 1946

Both A

B

CARDS CHECKED

Q744/Y/S/104

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0888

Registered Number.

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29 MAR 1946 29 MAR 1946
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/104 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.	1. BERGER, Stabsfeldwebel at Stalag XII-D at Trier from May 1941 to 1943. From Mayen near Koblenz. (F.3174)
(Not to be translated.)	2. HASSE, Feldwebel of the Abwehr at Stalag XII-D at Trier from the end of 1941 to May 1942. (F.3106)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 1941 - 1943: In the Prisoners of War Camp, Stalag XII - D at Trier.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- XXIX Ill-Treatment of Prisoners of War.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Geneva Convention, 1929 (P.O.W. Convention) and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

BERGER and HASSE ill-treated Yugoslav prisoners of war, N.C.O's and men, at Stalag XII D at TRIER, in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *LMR. Zimonic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
21st March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. **BERGER**, as Disciplinary Chief of the Yugoslav prisoners of war, was responsible for the ill-treatment from which the prisoners suffered.

He beat the prisoners cruelly for the smallest breaking of a rule. He forced individuals and groups of prisoners to crawl for hours on hands and knees in the dust and mud. He fired at them in order to frighten them.

He forced N.C.O's to work against their will, beating them and putting them in prison. He called them names and insulted them. He picked out Jews whom he sent to special punitive commands. He was present at medical examinations and prevented prisoners from seeking medical aid, forcing sick prisoners to work.

He belonged to the Nazi Party and enjoyed the confidence of the Gestapo, having boundless power over the Camp.

2. Feldwebel **HASSE**, as a member of the Camp Abwehr, searched the prisoners of war, and he beat them so much that some had to go to hospital afterwards. He used a special room where he beat the prisoners, robbing them of all their belongings such as valuables, cigarettes and food which had been sent through the Red Cross.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars in this charge were given to the State Commission by reliable witnesses in written statements.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2745/4/9/105

0892

I. MUELLER.

↓ 2.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7 APR 1946

Both A

B

CARDS CHECKED

2745/4/9/105

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2745 | Y/G | 105

29 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/105

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. MUELLER, a Guard at the Fallingbosstel Camp at Hanover, 45 years old, (F.3520)
- 2. Adolf KLOSTERMAYER, Farm Owner at Arpka, near Hanover. (F.3521)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1941 at the P.O.W. Camp FALLINGBOSSTEL, Hanover.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- XXIX. Ill-treatment of Prisoners of War.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944 and of the Geneva Convention, 1929. (P.O.W.)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1941 a Yugoslav Prisoner of War, Josip Gregoric, was beaten by MUELLER, a Camp Guard. His head was also deliberately injured by A. KLOSTERMAYER, a farm owner on whose farm Gregoric was working.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

J.R. Evans

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

22nd March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. MUELLER, a guard at the P.O.W. Camp of FALLINGBOSSTEL, tortured and beat Josip Gregoric, a Yugoslav prisoner of war, in 1941 - in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention, 1929.

2. Adolf KLOSTERMAYER, a farm owner, ordered Josip Gregoric to clean a machine for packing straw on the 8th September 1941. While Gregoric was cleaning and oiling the machine, KLOSTERMAYER deliberately started the engine of the machine with the result that the machine tore off a part of Gregoric's left ear and damaged the nerves on the left side of his head, paralysing that part completely.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The victim, Josip Gregoric, gave the foregoing particulars to the State Commission in a written statement.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2746/Y/S/106

0897

I. ZOLLNER

7.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 APR 1946

1, 2, 3 : A
6, 7 : C
4, 5 : adjourned

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CARDS CHECKED

2746/Y/S/106

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0898

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2746/Y/G/106

29 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/106 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. Zimon

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

22nd March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position.

- 1. August ZOLLNER, Untersturmführer, Chief of the Gestapo at Dubrovnik, From Munich, 40 years old. (F.3604)
- 2. Albert KYNZL, N.C.O. Director of the Gestapo Prison Karmen at Dubrovnik, from Dresden. (F.3618)
- 3. Vilim DELMAN, N.C.O. at the same prison. (F.3619)
- 4. BENIC, Feldwebel, XI Company, 3rd Battalion, 369 Regiment of the Devil Division at Grude. (F.3617)
- 5. STROHMAYER, Lieutenant, Commander of the XI Company, 3rd Battalion, 369 Regiment of the Devil Division at Grude. (F.3620)
- 6. Unknown N.C.O. of the same Company. F.3636
- 7. Unknown soldiers on duty at the Gestapo at Dubrovnik.

Date & Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

In 1944, at the Gestapo Prison at Dubrovnik and in the surroundings.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism.

III. Torture of Civilians.

Illegal arrests and torture of civilians.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ZOLLNER, Chief of Gestapo at Dubrovnik, KYNZL, Director of the Gestapo Prison, STROHMAYER and BENIC from XI Company, and their men, arrested and tortured Yugoslavs at Dubrovnik and Yugoslavs from the neighbouring villages and towns.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

1. On the 22nd April, 1944, STROHMAYER, with a unit of German soldiers from XI Company, arrested five patriots and handed them over to KYNZL who placed them in solitary confinement cells where the patriots were brutally interrogated for five days in the presence of August ZOLLNER.

2. On the 29th April, 1944, BENIC, with a unit of German soldiers from XI Company, 3rd Battalion, 369 Regiment, arrested Pavle Valjalo and Marica Vilac from the village of Dunava and

took them to the Gestapo Prison where they were ill-treated and beaten with a whip. Valjalo was detained for 8 days and Vilac for 4 months. The investigation was carried on by DELMAN and KYNZL.

3. On the orders of ZOLLNER, on the 1st May, 1944, two brothers were arrested at the village of Grude. One of them was kept at the Gestapo Prison at Dubrovnik for five and a half months where he was beaten in order to extract information about the Partisans.

4. Unknown Gestapo men, under the command of ZOLLNER, arrested Valdemar Olszewski, a Polish doctor at Popovici, and put him in the Gestapo Prison at Dubrovnik. On the 22nd May, 1944, Olszewski was shot dead by German policemen. In June 1944, ZOLLNER came again to Doctor Olszewski's flat, with Gestapo men, and looted the premises where his widow was still living. ZOLLNER took away the doctor's suits, instruments and drugs.

5. In the beginning of July 1944, BENIC, with a unit from XI Company, arrested two women, mother and daughter in the village of Dunava, and took them to the prison at Dubrovnik for interrogation as to the whereabouts of their sons. They were afterwards removed to the prison of Mostar.

6. On the 11th August, 1944, an unknown N.C.O. of XI Company, 3rd Battalion, 369 Regiment, at Grude, arrested Grgur Zglav and put him in prison where he was ill-treated for 8 days. Zglav was afterwards taken to the Gestapo Prison at Dubrovnik where he remained for 24 days.

7. On the 27th September 1944, Feldwebel BENIC, with a German unit of XI Company, arrested Marijan Fragic in his home in the village of Dunave. Fragic remained for 19 days in the Gestapo Prison at Dubrovnik where he was ill-treated and tortured during an interrogation by ZOLLNER and KYNZL.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars given in this charge were supplied by the victims themselves or reliable witnesses in written statements.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2747/Y/9/103⁷

0904

MOELLER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee 1

4 APR 1946

A

B

CARDS CHECKED

2747/Y/9/103⁷

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0905

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2747/Y/G/107

29 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/107 *

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

- MOELLER, Obersturmbandführer, SD Commander at Fiume. (F.3667)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- February 1944 at Susak

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- Illegal arrest and internment in a concentration camp.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Geneva Convention 1929 and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Josip Smerdel, at the beginning of February 1944, was captured as a Partisan near Senj. He was taken to the barracks in Fiume called Diaz but was freed later on. Subsequently he was re-arrested, taken to Trieste and sent to the concentration camp at Dachau. From there he went to Camp Natzweiler (Post Roatau in Alsace) and was not heard of any more. MOELLER, the SD Commander, was responsible for the arrest and treatment of Smerdel.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. Zivkovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
25th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been given to the State Commission by the parents of the victim and by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Q 748/Y/S/108

0909

LANG

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 APR 1948

A

B

CARDS CHECKED

Q 748/Y/S/108

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0910

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2748/Y/G/108

29 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/108 *

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

- LANG, Lieutenant, Garrison Commander at Vrbovsko, 30 years old, (F.3668)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- During the night of the 11th & 12th November, 1944 at Vrbovsko

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the night of the 11th and 12th November, 1944, at about 3 a.m. LANG came with six German legionaries to the flat of Milan Mrvos. They broke down the two entrance doors on the pretext that three partisans were hiding in the flat and looted all the food, underwear, typewriter etc.,

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zivomir

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

26th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been given to the State Commission
by the victim and reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2749/4/9/109

BBPS C/PPR

FB

1:4
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7 APR 1948

Date Submitted Decision of Committee

1. RPD

2

2749/4/9/109

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2749/Y/G/109

29 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/109

*

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

1) Ernst RADL, Oberleutnant, 118 Infantry Division from Klagenfurt, 21 years old, (F.3666)

(Not to be translated.)

2) Unknown soldiers of the same division.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

= 24th August, 1944: at the village of LOVISTE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A unit of the German 118 Infantry Division, under the command of RADL, came to the village of Loviste. The inhabitants fled but the old people remained. The Germans took two of the latter, a man of 72 and a man of 82 years of age, and shot them the next day in the forest outside the village.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zivkovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

145 424 E

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Reliable witnesses have given their evidence
to the State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2750/Y/G/110

0919

TUNG

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 APR 1948

A

B

CARDS CHECKED

2750/Y/G/110

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0920

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2750/Y/G/110

29 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/110 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>- JUNG, SS Lieutenant, O.C. SS Company. (F.3661) SS Men.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 27th October, 1943: At the Serbian village of Vujnovic, district Vrbovsko (Croatia)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- I. Murder & Massacres XIII. Pillage XVIII. Wanton Devastation of Property.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 23(g), 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 27th October, 1943, SS soldiers under the command of SS Lieutenant JUNG pillaged and burned down all the houses except one in the peaceful village of Vujnovic, and they arrested all the inhabitants who were taken, with their cattle to a neighbouring village. The soldiers also killed five persons who were at work sawing wood. They burned their bodies. The villagers were then taken by lorry to Fiume where they were detained for three days without any investigation of their case. After that they were sent back to their village with all the homes ruined and destroyed. Lieutenant JUNG is guilty in respect of these crimes since he was the responsible officer in charge of this "action".

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *MR. Erdovic*

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

26th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars of the crimes described in this charge have been given to the State Commission by victims and reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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2751/Y/9/111

0924

HINNER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 APR 1948

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CARDS CHECKED

2751/Y/9/111

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0925

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2751/Y/G/III

29 MAR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/111 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- HIHNER, Lieutenant, Garrison Commander at Nerezisce on the island of Brac, 27 years old. Was Garrison Commander from January 1944 to the evacuation of the island. (F.3658)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1944 at NEREZISCE on the Island of Brac.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In March, 1944, German soldiers of the military band looted the house of D. Vranicic and took away various furniture. In September 1944, German soldiers looted the house of F. Kuscevic at Nerezisce.

As Garrison Commander, HIHNER is responsible for these deeds.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *MR. Zindani*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
26th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence by reliable witnesses has been given
to the State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2982/Y/G/112.

0929

RAHN, Helmut

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2 MAY 1948

A

B

CARDS CHECKED

2982/Y/G/112

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0930

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2982/Y/G/112

17 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/112 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	- Helmut RAHN, Oberleutnant at the Garrison at Kistanje about 25 years old. (F.3657)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 17th November, 1943: Kistanje (Yugoslavia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- XVIII Wanton Destruction of Property. Illegal arrest of four men.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 23(g) & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 17th November, 1943, Helmut RAHN from the garrison at Kistanje arrested four men and took them to the prison at Knin. Eight days later all four men were taken to an unknown destination and were not heard of any more. On the same day the house of one of these men was set on fire by the order of RAHN.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
29th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

441 71.7 1

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been given to the State Commission
by the victims' relatives in written statements.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2983/7/6/113

0934

1. O.C. German "Oak Leaf" Divn.

9 2 - 3 .

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2 MAY 1946

1 : C
2 : S
3 : A

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CARDS CHECKED

2983/7/6/113

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2983/Y/G/113

17 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/113

*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1) O.C. German "Oak Leaf" Division. (F.3605) - 2) REISENGER, Colonel, Commander of the 347 Regiment of the 392nd "Blue Division" (F.3648) - 3) HOZZA, Captain, Commander of the 2nd Battalion, 347 Regiment, 392nd Division. (F.3652)
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4th April, 1945 at the village of LOKVE.
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I. Murder - XIII. Pillage. - Violation of Article 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 4th April, 1945, German units belonging to the 392nd Blue Division and the "Oak Leaf" Division came to the village of Lokve in the district of Fugine where they arrested 3 men: Matija Cop, Misko Ferderber and Vjekoslav Stiglic. They took them outside the village and shot them dead with their rifles, for no reason at all. REISENGER, HOZZA and a Commander of the "Oak Leaf" Division are responsible for these crimes, being the superior officers of the men.

On the 14th February, 1945, soldiers of the 392nd Div. looted the home of Kamilo Blazina in the village of Vrata and took cattle, suits, underwear, shoes, fountain pens, a watch, a silver cigarette case etc., They also arrested the wife of Kamilo Blazina.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *Lazar Markovic*

* 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 foregoing particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2984/Y/G/114

0939

1. LANDWEHR

† 2 - 4

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2 MAY 1946

1-3 : A

4 : C

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CARDS CHECKED

2984/Y/G/114

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2134/Y/G/m

17 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/114 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) LANDWEHR, Hauptmann from Vienna, Garrison Commander at Ostarije, part of the 14 Polizei Regiment, about 35 years old. (F.3639)
- 2) HACK or HAK, Leutnant, Commander of the Garrison at Tounj in October 1943, part of the 14 Polizei Regiment. (F.3662)
- 3) GRIEZE, Colonel from Prussia, O.C. 14 Polizei Regiment, about 60 years old. (F.3640)
- 4) Men belonging to the garrisons at Ostarije and Tounj.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

October 1943 at the village of Potok and October and December 1943 at the village of Kamenica.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder.
XIII. Pillage. XVIII Wanton Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 23(g), 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Men of the garrison at Ostarije and at Tounj pillaged and burned numerous houses and buildings in the villages of Potok and Kamenica. The garrison commanders LANDWEHR and HACK are responsible for the deeds of their men, likewise Colonel GRIEZE, who was the commander of the 14 Polizei Regiment to which the men belonged.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lozan Markovic

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

29th March, 1946.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0940

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2984/Y/G/114

17 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/114 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1) LANDWEHR, Hauptmann from Vienna, Garrison Commander at Ostarije, part of the 14 Polizei Regiment, about 35 years old. (F.3639). 2) HACK or HAK, Leutnant, Commander of the Garrison at Tounj in October 1943, part of the 14 Polizei Regiment. (F.3662) 3) GRIEZE, Colonel from Prussia, O.C. 14 Polizei Regiment, about 60 years old. (F.3640) 4) Men belonging to the garrisons at Ostarije and Tounj.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>October 1943 at the village of Potok and October and December 1943 at the village of Kamenica.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder. XIII. Pillage. XVIII Wanton Destruction of Property. Violation of Article 23(g), 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Men of the garrison at Ostarije and at Tounj pillaged and burned numerous houses and buildings in the villages of Potok and Kamenica. The garrison commanders LANDWEHR and HACK are responsible for the deeds of their men, likewise Colonel GRIEZE, who was the commander of the 14 Polizei Regiment to which the men belonged.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
29855) WFP 2524 5,000 3.43 A & E.W.L.O. Gp.685

29th March, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In the second half of October 1943, the men of the German Garrison at Ostarije, who belonged to the 14 Polizei Regiment, burned down several houses and buildings in the village of Potok (district of Ogulin). They first looted the houses and took some cattle and sheep. The Garrison Commander, Captain LANDWEHR and Colonel GRIEZE, O.C. 14 Polizei Regiment, are responsible for these crimes committed by their men.

2. At the end of October 1943, soldiers of the German garrison at Tounj destroyed six houses and five buildings in the village of Kamenica, without any reason. They pillaged the houses before they burned them and took away foodstuffs, suits, underwear, furniture etc.,

The garrison commander, Lieutenant HACK, is responsible for these crimes committed by his men, also Colonel GRIEZE as Commander of the 14 Polizei Regiment.

3. On the 21st December 1943, men of the same German garrison pillaged and burned down several houses and buildings in the village of Kamenica. They also killed F.Funic, aged 77.

LANDWEHR and GRIEZE are responsible for these crimes committed by the men under their command.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Victims of the crimes and reliable witnesses
have given evidence in written statements to the
State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2985/Y/G/115

0944

1. WEZNER

9 2 - 3

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

8 MAY 1956

1, 2: A
3: C

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CARD CHECKED

2985/Y/G/115

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2985/Y/G/115

17 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/115

*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1) - WEZNER, Garrison Commander at Nerezisce, Island of Bra c, from January 1944, to the end of the German occupation. 35 years, from East Prussia. (F.3665)</p> <p>2) - Kurt KAMINSKI, N.C.O. at the German Command at Nerezisce from January to August 1944. 28 years old, from East Prussia. (F.3664)</p> <p>3) - Unknown soldiers from the German garrison on the island of Bra c.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 1944 at Nerezisce (Island of Bra c)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- I. Murder. V. Attempted Rape. XIII. Pillage.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Soldiers of the German garrison at Nerezisce killed, wounded and pillaged the people there. Their superior officer was WEZNER. The N.C.O., KAMINSKI, attempted to rape a girl.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

I.(a) On the 9th March, 1944, M. Framlic was on his way home, following his sheep from the field. He was about three quarters of a mile from Nerezisce when a German guard, who was only twenty yards away, fired with a rifle without any warning and killed him.

(b) On the 17th March, 1944, German soldiers took Ivan Bezmalinovic from his bed and put him in prison, where he was detained for a month. Bezmalinovic was then sent to Zagreb for forced labour.

Soldiers of the same garrison also looted the possessions of the people of Nerezisce. WEZNER, the garrison commander, gave his men their orders and is responsible for the war crimes they committed.

(c) On the 8th April 1944, at about 4 p.m. a woman, A. Zuvic, was working in her vineyard. One of the German soldiers stationed at the "bunker" fired at her without any reason and wounded her in the right leg over the knee.

II. In May, 1944, KAMINSKI and two soldiers met a girl, Asja Gardilcic, near her house and forced her to go back to her home. KAMINSKI entered the girl's room, locked the door, took off her dress and tried to rape her. When she shouted for help he threatened her with a revolver and shut her mouth. A woman, Danica Dorotic, (employed in an office) heard the girl crying and came and prevented KAMINSKI from carrying out his attempt.

A few months later unknown German workers came to the flat of Danica Dorotic and took from her two wrist watches, one gold chain, gold ear-rings, a gold ring with a diamond etc.,

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars given in this charge are contained in written statements by victims and reliable witnesses and are on the files of the State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2986/Y/G/116

0949

I. GRIESE

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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2 MAY 1946

1, 2 : A
3-7 : S

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CARDS CHECKED

2986/Y/G/116

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0950

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2986/Y/G/116

17 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/116 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

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

2nd April, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK & UNIT, or OFFICIAL POSITION.

- 1. GRIESE, Colonel, O.C. 14 Polizei Regiment, about 60, from Prussia. (F.3640)
- 2. SCHOLZE, Colonel, O.C. Armoured Division "Lehr", about 50, from Berlin, wears spectacles. (F.3626)
- 3. WEBER, Captain, Adjutant to Colonel SCHOLZE, 26, from Prussia. (F.3628)
- 4. WUTTE, Captain, Chief of the Motorised Company, "Lehr" Division, allegedly from Prussia, 26, (F.3627)
- 5. WEISS, Captain, Commander of a Company, 14 Polizei Regiment, about 30. (F.3649)
- 6. ZAUER, Captain, Commander of a Company, 14 Polizei Regiment, allegedly Austrian, 33, (F.3650)
- 7. LEKEBUSCH, Captain, Commander of a Company, 14 Polizei Regiment, allegedly Prussia n, about 26. (F.3651)

DATE & PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.

On the 27th October, 1943 at the village of TUK, district of Vrbovsko.

NUMBER & DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST.

I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

XIII. Pillage.

XVIII. Wanton Devastation of Property.

Violation of Article 23(g), 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 27th October, 1943, German soldiers of the "Lehr" Division and of the 14 Polizei Regiment pillaged the village of TUK, set 24 houses on fire and killed 24 persons.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

On the 27th October, 1943, units belonging to the 14 Polizei Regiment and the "Lehr" Division burst into the village of TUK, district of VRBOVSKO, and for no reason at all began to pillage, setting houses on fire and killing the innocent peasants.

First they separated the men from the women and children. Afterwards they went from house to house looting the contents and then setting the houses on fire. They threw the owners of the

houses alive on to the flames. Fourteen men were killed in this way by being thrown alive on to their burning homes. Three other men were stabbed to death and seven more were shot with rifles. In all 24 houses were burned to the ground and 24 men killed.

individual
It was not possible to identify the/perpetrators of these crimes but it has been established that they belonged to the 14 Polizei Regiment and to the "Lehr" Armoured Division stationed at Ogulin, half an hour away from the village of TUK.

Colonel GRIESE was the Commander of the 14 Polizei Regiment and his subordinates were Captains WEISS, ZAUER, and LEKEBUSCH who used to take part in such expeditions.

The Commander of the "Lehr" Division was Colonel SCHOLZE and his subordinates were Captains WEBER and WUTTE.

In view of the proximity of the village to OGULIN, this massacre must have been organised and carried out with the knowledge, approval and, perhaps, the participation of the men named above.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Particulars have been given to the State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3038/Y/G/117.

0956

1. ROESENER ..

4 2 - 10

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2 MAY 1948

1-4, 9: A
5, 6, 7 : S
8: W
10: C



CARDS CHECKED



3038/Y/G/117.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0957

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3038 | Y/G/117

26 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/117 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents

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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

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

10th April, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

18

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position.

- ROESENER, SS Obergruppenfuehrer, Police Chief at Ljubljana. (List A, 954/Y/G/19)
- Dr. UBERREITHER, Gauleiter der Steiermark. (List A, 956/Y/G/19)
- STEINDL, Commissioner of the Gauleiter for Civil Administration in Lower Styria, Bundesfuehrer of Steirischer Heimatbund. (List A, 954/Y/G/19)
- 1. KRAMHOELLER, Gestapo Chief in Cilli, Age about 38, about 1.75 metre tall, stout, round face, brown hair, clean shaven, German.
- 2. Anton KERN, Deputy Kreisfuehrer, now at 373 POW Camp, Wolfsberg, Carinthia.
- 3. Heinrich MAIERHOEFER or MAYERHOEFER, Landrat and Kreisfuehrer in Cilli (Celje), the successor of Dorfmeister, 373 Internee Camp, Wolfsberg.
- 4. Anton FLASER, Chief of the Fuehrungsamt I des Steierischen Heimatbundes in Cilli, at 373 Internee Camp Wolfsberg.
- 5. LERCHER, the Driver of Dorfmeister, Kreisfuehrer.
- 6. Kurt KORNBERGER, born 14.1.1911, living at St. Georgen o/M No.5, leader of a Sonderkompanie (Punishment Company) in the Untersteiermark. He took over the concentration camp "Villa Maternitsch" in Rogaska Slatina, Rohittsch-Sauerbrunn.
- 7. Police Company.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

12th February, 1945, at CILLI (Celje) Slovenia.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

II. Putting hostages to death.

Violation of article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Kurt KORNBERGER, as Commandant of the Concentration Camp at Rogaska Slatina was responsible for the ill-treatment and killing of people.

2. In revenge for the murder of the Kreisfuehrer

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS (cont'd)

Dorfmeister, one hundred Yugoslav hostages were hanged at Sternstein near Cilli (Celje) on about the 12th February, 1945. The responsibility for these executions rested on SS Obergruppenfuehrer ROESENER, KRAMHOELLER, the Gestapo Chief in Cilli, and his immediate chief, STEINDL.

KRAMHOELLER, assisted by two or three police officers, supervised the executions. He himself chose the victims at the Gestapo prison at Cilli, although the majority of the hostages was brought from Marburg prison. According to the witness, Michael BRESCHNIK, MAIERHOEFER, FLASER and KERN were all implicated in these crimes.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

1. Kurt KORNBERGER, leader of a Sonderkompanie, (Punishment Company) "behaved in a very inhuman way". At the end of 1944 he took over the "Villa Maternitsch" Concentration Camp in Rogaska Slatina, Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn, Untersteiermark. This concentration camp had been put up by STEINDL, Bundesfuehrer Untersteiermark, and by Dr. DORFMEISTER, Kreisleiter of Cilli (Celje in Slovenia). KORNBERGER was feared and he always walked about with a stick in his hand.

The country house and adjoining garden belonging to a man called "Matanitsch" (who was compelled to leave) was fenced with barbed wire. People suspected of being partisans or in touch with partisans were imprisoned in this camp and several were shot dead. Everybody was afraid of KORNBERGER. The witness, Michael BRESCHNIK, Niederwoelz No.1, stressed that KORNBERGER was very much feared and known to be a brute. The witness gave all this information to the Austrian and British authorities.

2. Michael BRESCHNIK said that MAIERHOEFER, FLASER and KERN were all implicated in the mass execution of 100 people of Konjice (Gonowitz) in Yugoslavia. These persons were forced to march naked along the road from Gonowitz to Sternstein and were hanged there with wire from meat hooks. The reason for this execution was that, about two months before the Armistice, the Kreisleiter of Gonowitz was shot by persons who were believed to be Yugoslav partisans or sympathisers. According to BRESCHNIK FLASER had the greatest responsibility for this incident and it was in fact FLASER who himself chose the hundred victims.

3. FLASER admits that he went to the scene of the executions, accompanied by Kreisfuehrer MAIERHOEFER, and saw the last of the unfortunates being buried. He denies that he took any part in the hanging and states that he only found out about the hanging on the morning of the day on which the executions were carried out.

4. Anton KERN said he met Dr. UEBERREITHER, Gauleiter der Steiermark, at the funeral of Kreisfuehrer Dorfmeister, and that Dr. UEBERREITHER, in handing over the functions of Dorfmeister to the new Kreisfuehrer and Landrat, mentioned that the Chief of Police, ROESENER, would take measures because of the murder of Dorfmeister. Eight or ten days later, he saw posters giving notice to the public that one hundred hostages had been punished for the murder. This order was signed by the Chief of Police and of the SD in Laibach (Ljubljana), SS Obergruppenfuehrer ROESENER.

5. MAIERHOEFER states; several days after the death of Dorfmeister, he was told by KRAMHOELLER that one hundred hostages, already in Gestapo custody, would be hanged as a reprisal. On the day of execution he was informed by KRAMHOELLER that the executions would be carried out at 9 or 10 a.m. He states that he "passed" the scene of the executions about midday on his way to Maribor. Owing to the impending danger of a possible attack by partisans, he decided to return to Celje (Cilli) after he had seen the last corpses being buried by other Gestapo prisoners.

6. KORNBERGER fled from Untersteiermark (the part of Slovenia taken by the Germans) together with MAIERHOEFER, FLASER and KERN. The driver of the car was LERCHER who could perhaps give some information about the activities of these persons in Slovenia.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Documents relative to the crimes described in this charge were sent to the Yugoslav Delegate by the British War Crimes Office on the 26th March, 1946.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3039/Y/G/118

0964

1. LAURITZ, Karl
called "Desa"
2. REINER, Friedrich.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2 MAY 1946

1: A
2: S



CARDS CHECKED

3039/Y/G/118

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3039/Y/G/118

26 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/118

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Karl LAURITZ, called "Desa", member of the German SD Police at Fiume (F.3609)
- 2. Friedrich REINER, Beauftragter for the operative zone of the Adriatic Coast, age 42, alleged arrested in Carinthia. (F.3610)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 3rd February, 1944: Susak and Trieste.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- II. Putting Hostages to Death
 - III. Torture of Civilians.
- Violation of Article 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Karl LAURITZ is guilty of illegally arresting, starving and deporting Dragutin Cohar who was probably killed later on among the other hostages who were shot on the order of Friedrich REINER.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 17th April, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 3rd February, 1944, Dragutin Cohar, Town Clerk of Susak, was arrested by Karlo LAURITZ, Member of the SD Police. LAURITZ was formerly a photographer at Susak and a well-known Fifth Columnist, belonging to the German national minority.

Cohar was taken to the Volovsko Prison where his wife found him ten days later. He was tortured by starvation on the orders of LAURITZ and was accused of having given some girl a letter for the liberated territory.

Cohar was removed to Fiume and afterwards to the prison at Trieste. The last news of him which his wife received was a letter from him, dated the 23rd February, 1944, in which he said he was going to be sent to Germany.

It is probable that Cohar was shot as a hostage because, at that time, several hostages were taken daily from the prison in Trieste and shot. Friedrich REINER gave the orders for the shooting of hostages.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 3rd February, 1944, Dragutin Cohar, Town Clerk of Susak, was arrested by Karlo LAURITZ, Member of the SD Police. LAURITZ was formerly a photographer at Susak and a well-known Fifth Columnist, belonging to the German national minority.

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It is probable that Cohar was shot as a hostage because, at that time, several hostages were taken daily from the prison in Trieste and shot. Friedrich REINER gave the orders for the shooting of hostages.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars in this charge were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses and by the wife of the victim.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0970

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3040/Y/G/119

26 APR 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/119 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) O.C. "The Oak Leaf Division" stationed at Susak. (F.3605)
- 2) SCHMIDT, of the same division, Feldwebel. (F.3663)
- 3) Officers, N.C.O's and men of the same division.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1943 & 1944: at Lic, Delnice and Fuzine in Yugoslavia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

German soldiers of the "Oak Leaf Division" killed several innocent men, see the following page.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A & E.W.L. Gp.685

18th April, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In December 1943 Lic was freed. On the 8th December, 1943, a young Partisan came home with several friends. In the evening a German patrol belonging to the "Oak Leaf Division" came to this house and, after some fighting, the Partisans had to leave. In revenge the Germans killed the father of the young Partisan, Stjepan Starcevic, an old man of 74, in spite of the fact that the father did not belong to the Partisan units.

2. On the 1st July, 1944, a German unit of about 300 soldiers of the "Oak Leaf Division" came from Susak to Delnice. Two German soldiers came to the house of Anton Zuhar and searched the premises. In order to frame a charge, the German soldiers planted a Partisan cap and pretended it belonged to Zuhar. They arrested Zuhar and stole a gramophone from the house.

Zuhar was taken by a German lieutenant to Feldwebel SCHMIDT who pretended that Zuhar came from Istria in spite of the efforts of the local Catholic priest who vainly produced the Church register in which it was recorded that Zuhar had been born and lived in Delnice. However SCHMIDT pretended that Zuhar came from Istria (the Julian March) and was a Partisan to provide an excuse for shooting him. On the same day, in spite of his innocence, Zuhar was shot in the local cemetery.

3. Franjo Kauzlaric was mowing the grass in his field on the 25th August 1944. At about 3 o'clock German soldiers of the Oak Leaf Division came there. Soldiers of the National Liberation Army fired at the Germans from the neighbouring hill and Kauzlaric sheltered in a ditch. When the fighting stopped, Kauzlaric got out of the ditch, with his scythe in his hand, in order to return to his home. At that moment one of the German soldiers, fifty yards away, fired a shot and wounded Kauzlaric in the right hip. The German soldiers then came up and their N.C.O. killed Kauzlaric with a revolver shot through the head.

The O.C. "Oak Leaf Division" is responsible for the war crimes committed by his soldiers.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission possesses affidavits and statements given by reliable witnesses including relatives of the victims.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3086/Y/G/120

0974

I. BLUEMEL
to 22.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee	RHR	CARDS CHECKED
3 Mar 1948	1-22: A	RHR	

3086/Y/G/120

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0975

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

● 3086/Y/G/120

2 MAY 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/120 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
25th April, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position.

1. ✓ BLUEMEL, Colonel, Commandant of the Officers' Prison Camp, OFLAG VI-C, Osnabrueck-Ewersheide. From Bohum, Kurfuerstenstrasse No. 4. (F.2927)
 2. ✓ REIN, Colonel, Commandant of the same Camp from 1941 to July 1942. (F.2928)
 3. ✓ EBCKE, Colonel, Commandant of the same Camp from the end of 1943 to 1945. (F.2929)
 4. ✓ von KLEMM, General, Commandant of the same Camp, 1944. (F.2930)
 5. ✓ TIELMAN, Major, Deputy Commandant at the Camp, 1942-45. (F.2931)
 6. ✓ KOENIG, Major, Deputy Commandant at the Camp, 1942-45. (F.2932)
 7. ✓ Dr. FINNE, Doctor of Law, Captain, Chief of the Camp Abwehr, Section of the Gestapo, 1941-1945. (F.2933)
 8. ✓ JUNG, Captain, Abwehr Officer, Chief of the Parcels & Mail Section, 1941-1945 (F.2934)
 9. ✓ RADEMACHER, Captain, Chief of Abwehr at the Camp, 1943-45. (F.2935)
 10. ✓ MICHEWC, Captain in the Abwehr at the Camp from the end of 1941 to the end of 1944. (F.2936)
 11. ✓ BARTSCH, Captain, at the Camp Command from the end of 1941 to the end of 1944. (F.2937)
 12. ✓ HUNZE, Captain, at the Camp Command, 1941-45. (F.2938)
 13. ✓ PASSENT, Captain, at the Camp Command, 1943-45. (F.2939)
 14. ✓ SCHREER, Captain at the Camp Command, (March 1942-February 1945) (F.2940)
 15. ✓ GREFFELMEIER, Captain, at the Camp Command, of the Abwehr, end 1941 to May 1944. (F.2941)
 16. ✓ Karl RICHARDS, N.C.O. at the Camp Command. Limp because one leg is a little shorter than the other. (F.2943)
 17. ✓ STRUCK, N.C.O. At the Camp Command, Disciplinary Chief of the Camp Orderlies from the end of 1941 to 1945. (F.2944)
 18. ✓ FERDING, N.C.O. At the Camp Command, Disciplinary Chief of the Camp Orderlies 1942-1945. (F.2945)
 19. ✓ GRAFF, Leutnant, at the Camp Command, beginning of 1942 to the end of 1943. (F.2946)
 20. ✓ DITZ, Captain at the Camp Command from May 1942 to the end of 1944. (F.2947)
 21. ✓ HOCK, Leutnant at the Camp Command from 1941 to the end of 1943. (F.2948)
 22. ✓ Dr. SAMSOHN, Doctor, Captain of the Medical Corps, Chief of the Camp Hospital, from the end of 1941 to the beginning of 1945. (F.2942)
-

Date & Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1941-1945: at Oflag VI-C at Osnabrück-Ewersheide.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

Violation of the International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Geneva, 27th July, 1929, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Prisoners at OFLAG VI-C were subjected to deliberate starvation and ill treatment and cases of murder and death by neglect were numerous.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Colonel BLUEMEL was Camp Commandant of OFLAG VI-C at Osnabrück-Ewersheide. He promised to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929 on the following conditions:

- (a) Officers were to organise workshops at the Camp in order to manufacture articles needed for the German home market. For this purpose he signed an agreement with the Osnabrück firm Bergens & Engels.
- (b) Officers were to do physical work and dig ditches for anti-aircraft defence and build water tanks.
- (c) Officers were to agree to political collaboration with Germany.

When the Yugoslav officers refused these conditions, BLUEMEL instituted a reign of terror in the Camp.

I. (1) To terrorise the prisoners BLUEMEL instilled into the staff of the Camp and the Guards the belief that they were not responsible for the lives and health of the prisoners. Encouraged by the orders and speeches of BLUEMEL, the staff of the Camp and the guards committed the following crimes:

(a) General Dimitrije PAVLOVIC was killed at night in his barracks. A guard fired through the door of the barracks and killed the general who was going from the room to the wash-place.

(b) During the night of the 16th & 17th October, 1944, General Dragomir **RADE**NKOVIC, who was seriously ill was left unattended. He was very ill with neurosis and had high fever. Being unattended he went outside the hospital where he was killed by a German guard.

(c) On the 26th April, 1944, during an air-raid warning, Lieutenant GAJGER (Ladislav) appeared in the doorway of the barracks where he lived. N.C.O. Karl RICHARDS ordered a guard to fire at Lieutenant GAJGER. When the guard hesitated, RICHARDS took the rifle from him and killed Lieutenant GAJGER with a shot.

(d) Colonel EBCKE ordered the transfer of General Mihailo NEDELJKOVIC on the 29th April 1944 without giving any further information. Only later was it discovered that General NEDELJKOVIC had been sent, via the Camp of Hammelburg, to Dachau Concentration Camp where he died in the beginning of 1945.

(e) A group of Jewish officers were released from the Camp because they were ill and were sent by force to Belgrade. They would not go there of their own will knowing too well what the Gestapo activities were in Belgrade. The Gestapo removed all these Jewish officers from hospital in Belgrade and killed them.

(f) Very often, by day or by night, the German guards fired shots at the prisoners either in the court-yard or through the barracks. In this way Ladislav VAJS was seriously wounded and is now permanently disabled.

2. In contravention of Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, BLUEMEL divided the prisoners into two groups. On the 14th June, 1943, he put about 800 officers, ^{including} all Jews, into four barracks surrounded by a triple ring of barbed wire. He instituted a terrible rule of fear in that compound. Nearly every day the prisoners were fired at. Sick prisoners were not allowed to go to the Camp hospital. They had no bath and not enough water. During the hottest nights, the windows and doors had to be shut. This place was known as "Punitive Block D."

3. On the 9th September, 1943, BLUEMEL sent 40 officer prisoners to the STRYJ Punitive Camp. Beforehand he placed posters on the walls of the Camp showing the "Katyn Massacre" in order to let everyone know that all officers sent to the camps in Poland would be murdered there. Among the forty who were sent were even the sick who had to be carried on stretchers, contrary to Article 25 of the Geneva Convention. In consequence of the journey and the worsened conditions of living, Major Djordje DRASKIC, a Barrister, died. He was seriously ill with cancer of the stomach and was not fit to travel to the other camp.

4. BLUEMEL removed the names of officers, whom he considered to be enemies of the Hitlerite regime, off the list of those due for repatriation which had been approved even by the German Supreme Command. These officers were thrown out of hospital and deprived of all medical attention.

5. BLUEMEL forbade the distribution of International Red Cross parcels to Jewish officers. When the entire Camp expressed their disapproval BLUEMEL applied the measure to everyone.

6. By BLUEMEL's order, articles of personal use such as sweaters, raincoats etc., were taken from the officers and were never given back, contrary to article 6 of the Geneva Convention for Prisoners of War.

Prisoners lodged complaints and petitions to Colonel BLUEMEL, drawing his attention to the above-mentioned points and in particular to the indiscriminate use of fire-arms. BLUEMEL always rejected the complaints and petitions and approved the use of arms against the prisoners.

II. Colonel REIN was in command of the Camp from its foundation until July 1942. He did not comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. He at once introduced different treatment of the prisoners in contravention of Article 4, paragraph 2.

He would not allow any intellectual life in the Camp, in contravention of article 17.

The food ration was on starvation level, well below that of the German Depot Troops, contrary to Article 11. Even then German Camp Officials interfered with the meagre rations. When prisoners complained, REIN introduced an armed guard under Lieutenant GRAFF and enforced this regime.

Personal effects were stolen from the prisoners, such as field binoculars, razors, gold watches, rings, torches, sweaters etc., contrary to article 6.

Correspondence of prisoners with their relatives at home was not permitted in the beginning and later on was very limited and had to be in German only, contrary to article 36, Geneva Convention.

REIN, by written orders and speeches, created the impression among the German staff that there was no responsibility for the lives of the prisoners. In consequence of this, German officers, N.C.O's and soldiers fired without any reason on the prisoners.

On the 11th January 1942, Lieutenant HOCK ordered the guard to fire at Captain Petar NOZINIC who was quietly standing in the court-yard watching through the barbed wire the arrival of a new contingent of prisoners. One of the guard fired several shots at NOZINIC who was running away in the court-yard until he was severely wounded. In consequence of his wound he came permanently disabled.

III. Colonel EBCKE took command of the Camp in 1943. Contrary to Article 4, Geneva Convention, he introduced differential treatment of prisoners on political grounds. He organised a special mess with better food for those prisoners whom he considered to be friendly to Germany. The majority of the Camp then went on strike and the German Command deprived them of all cooked food for 24 days. EBCKE refused to forward the prisoners' complaint to the German High Command and to the International Red Cross, contrary to Article 42, Geneva Convention. On the 11th March, 1944, EBCKE ordered that no food should be cooked for 2,300 prisoners out of 3,200.

EBCKE was responsible for the transfer of General Mihailo NEDELJKOVIC to the civilian concentration camp at Dachau where the latter died.

On the 26th July, 1944, by means of threats and force, he sent a group of prisoners of war to the quisling government in Belgrade in spite of the prisoners' written demands to stay in the Camp and their refusal to return to Belgrade.

On the 9th August, 1944, he transferred a group of Jewish officers to Strasbourg without informing them of their new destination, contrary to article 26, Geneva Convention. During the journey in cattle trucks, the officers were fastened hand and foot.

On the 16th September, 1944, he sent Lieutenant Branko PETROVIC to an unknown destination and he was never heard of again. VIC

On the 30th January, 1944, Lieutenant Mirko FUKS was in a Camp prison. He was put in a dark and dirty cell. During all the day he begged in vain to be taken to the W.C. and finally had to use his handkerchief for the purpose.

In December 1943, General Jovan ACIMOVIC was seriously ill with a heart illness. In spite of this fact he was removed from the hospital and detained at the Punitive Camp "D" without any medical attention. At the last moment he was transported in a rubbish cart to the hospital where he died immediately.

Captain Rade MILOSAVLJEVIC died in a car on his way to hospital from the bursting of an ulcer in his stomach which had not been treated in time.

On the 26th April, 1944, Lieutenant Ladislav GAJGER was killed, as on page 3 (1 (c)). The Camp Commandant refused to forward a complaint to the High Command and the International Red Cross on the pretext that the author of GAJGER's death was not guilty.

On the 26th June, 1944, Captain HUNZE fired his revolver without any reason and seriously wounded Lieutenant Aleksandar NOVAKOVIC DJORDJEVIC on the pretext that he was talking to a prisoner from Punitive Block "D".

In violation of article 27, Geneva Convention, he forced N.C.O's to do physical work for war production. When they refused they were drawn up in the court-yard and the Deputy Camp Commandant ordered the armed guard to load their rifles and aim them at the N.C.O's. He then asked the N.C.O's which they chose, to work or to be shot. After the refusal to work the N.C.O's were sent to punitive working units - (Arbeitskommando).

IV. General von KLEMM, who replaced EBCKE in 1944, was responsible for sending several N.C.O's and men to punitive work in August and September 1944 because they refused to collaborate with the Germans.

He is also responsible for the disappearance of Lieutenant Branko PETROVIC, as described under III on page 4.

He is responsible for the death of General Dragomir RADENKOVIC who, in spite of his serious illness, was left unattended, as described on page 2 (I (b)).

He is responsible for leaving the majority of the prisoners in the Camp without cooked food for 24 days, as described under III on page 4.

V. TIELMAN and KOENIG as Deputy Camp Commandants who were frequently acting as Commandants actively participated in the aforementioned crimes. They were notorious for preventing the distribution of the Red Cross parcels to officers, especially if the officers were Jews. They too were responsible for the hard regime of the camp which was contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention, as already described.

VI. Dr. FINNE was Chief of the Camp Abwehr, the most dreaded organisation in the Camp, which was actually a section of the Gestapo. FINNE was an accomplice in all the aforementioned crimes and especially took the initiative in discriminating among the prisoners according to the national political theories. He organised a network of espionage throughout the camp and as a result sent many to the Punitive Camp "D", regardless of the victims' age or infirmity. Because of the hard life there they either died or remained seriously incapacitated.

Dr. FINNE is responsible:

- for sending General NEDELJKOVIC to the civilian concentration camp, so depriving him of his P.O.W. status (see page 3 (d))
- for the death of General Jovan ACIMOVIC whom he sent to Punitive Camp "D", depriving him of all medical attention.
- for sending Major Djoka DRASKIC to the punitive camp at Stryj (Galicia) where he died.

VII. Captain JUNG of the Abwehr also participated in the aforementioned crimes. As chief of the parcels section he kept the parcels and hampered and delayed their distribution to prisoners and prohibited their delivery to Jewish officers. He also ordered that all correspondence of prisoners of war with their families should be in German.

VIII. Captain RADEMACHER, of the Abwehr of which he later became the Chief, was an accomplice to the crimes. He organised the transport of the Jewish officers to the punitive camp at Strasbourg when the officers were fastened hand and foot. When they were searched he took all their possessions away from them.

IX. MICHEWC of the Abwehr also participated in these crimes.

X. Captain BARTSCH, of the Abwehr, participated in all these crimes. Moreover he forbade the issue of uniforms, given by the Red Cross, to officers who were Jews and even to other Yugoslav officers. The majority of the prisoners had to walk about the camp with bare feet and without uniforms while uniforms and shoes were kept in the stores whence they were mostly stolen.

XI. Captain HUNZE was also responsible for the war crimes committed at the camp. On the 26th June, 1944, he fired a revolver shot and seriously wounded Lieutenant Aleksandar Novakovic Djordjevic because he was talking to a prisoner from Punitive Block "D". He also fired at another prisoner but missed him. He also threatened Captain Dusan Kovacevic on the 31st March, 1945, when he was marching from the main camp to Block "D".

XII. Captain PASSENT, being at the Camp from 1943-45, took part in all the crimes already described. On the 23rd January, 1945, at Barrack No. 56, a sick prisoner, Captain Ljubomir Bojkovic was lying in bed with a written medical permission not to attend the rollcall. PASSENT fired a shot at him and the bullet went into the wall above him.

XIII. Captain SCHREER was also on duty at the Camp and participated in the violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention, as already described. He also took part in the aforementioned crimes.

XIV. Captain GAEFFELMEIER likewise participated in the crimes committed by the other members of the Camp staff. On the 24th October, 1942, he ordered the guard to fire on the prisoners. When the guard hesitated he took a rifle from one of them and aimed it at the prisoners. An accident was only prevented by the presence of mind of the prisoners. He very often threatened prisoners with his revolver to compel them to carry out his humiliating orders.

XV. Karl RICHARDS, as has been said, among other crimes, deliberately killed Lieutenant Ladislav GAJGER on the 26th April, 1944.

XVI. STRUCK and FERDING participated in all the crimes at the Camp. They were in charge of Yugoslav soldiers who acted as Camp orderlies. They forced the men to do overtime, even on Sundays and holidays, and forced N.C.O's to do physical work. They beat the soldiers and ill-treated them in various ways. Through their initiative and because of their complaints soldiers were sent to punitive working units. They prevented the curing of sick prisoners whom they treated as saboteurs.

XVII. Leutnant GRAFF was on duty at the Camp and participated in the crimes which were committed there. In the beginning of 1942 he took under his protection the people responsible for the theft of the prisoners' food rations and he attacked a prisoner, Milan Parezanovic, with a weapon because the latter drew attention to the thefts. On that occasion GRAFF brought armed guards to face the prisoners who were drawn up and he threatened them with beatings and death.

XVIII. Captain DITZ was at the Camp, on duty, from May 1942 to the end of 1944 and was an accomplice to the crimes committed there during that period.

XIX. Lieutenant HOCK was at the Camp from 1941 to the end of 1943 and is responsible for the crimes which were committed there during that period.

XX. Dr. SAMSOHN was in charge of the Camp Hospital.

- 8
- (1) In spite of the fact that there were not enough doctors at the Camp, he forbade the employment of Jewish Yugoslav doctors.
 - (2) He was responsible for General RADENKOVIC being left unattended on the night of the 16th & 17th October, in spite of his serious illness, which was the direct cause of the murder of RADENKOVIC.
 - (3) He is guilty of the death of General Jovan ACIMOVIC who was turned out of hospital, in spite of being seriously ill, and sent to Punitive Block "D" where he was without medical attention of any sort.
 - (4) Captain Grgur Acimovic died in 1943 from tooth infection because Dr. SAMSOHN refused to send him to hospital in time.
 - (5) Captain Rade Milosavljevic died on his way to hospital because Dr. SAMSOHN refused to admit him there in time.
 - (6) Dr. SAMSOHN ordered that all medical supplies sent to the prisoners by the Red Cross and by their relatives should be taken away and he took these supplies to German hospitals for German soldiers.
 - (7) He was in charge of the board and lodging of the prisoners and always declared them to be good in spite of the fact that the food fell far below the required standard in cleanliness and nourishment and that the sanitary and living arrangements were equally unsatisfactory.

- (8) He forbade the admission of Jewish officers to the hospital and applied the same rule to prisoners in Punitive Block "D".
-

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The foregoing particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses, including prisoners of war.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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3087/Y/G/121

0987

I. FLECKNER

to 34.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

<p>10 MAY 1946</p>	<p>1+17: A 2-6, 9-16, 19, 21-29, 33, 34: S 7, 8, 18, 20, 30-32: W</p>	<p>ALL</p>
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CARDS CHECKED

<p>11 FEB 1948</p>	<p>Add I: No action</p>	<p>by</p>
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3087/Y/G/121

Rec'd. 30 JAN 1948

ADDENDUM TO THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/121 - 3087/Y/G/121

1. Bernhardt NIETSCHKE, Hauptmann and Commandant of the 13th SS. Police Regt. at FERLACH from April until December 1944. Now believed to be in the P.O.W. Camp at EBENSEE. (F.24570)
2. FLECKNER, Oberstleutnant and Commandant of the same Regiment from December 1944 until February 1945. (F.13046)
3. Georg SCHMIEDT, Major of the same regiment from April 1944 to May 1945. Now in the P.O.W. Camp at EBENSEE. (F.24569)
4. JAKOB, Leutnant of the same Regiment. (F.24568)
5. Dr. SIEPE, Major and doctor of the same Regiment.
6. MUELLER, Hauptmann of the same Regiment. (F.24566)
7. VOELKEL, Secretary (Quartermaster). (F.24561)
8. TESCHMANN, Oberinspektor of the same Regiment. (F.24560)
9. DERN, Leutnant of the same Regiment. (F.24559)
10. BRAUNSDORF, Secretary in the same Regiment. (F.24557)

The accused named above were officers of the 13th SS. Police Regiment stationed at FERLACH in Southern Carinthia from April 1944 until May 1945 (or as given above). They are responsible for the murder of about 20 prisoners of war, mostly Yugoslavs, who were captured in various actions around the Woerthersee. Most of the prisoners were wounded. They were taken to the headquarters of the 13th SS. Police Regiment at FERLACH (BOROVLJE) where they were questioned by Gestapomen and SS. men, after which they were taken to the forest near the Ferlach Rifle Range and shot by men of the 13th SS. Police Regiment.

- It has been confirmed by several members of the 13th SS. Police Regt.
- a) that on November 21, 1944, six Yugoslavs captured in the area of the Woerthersee were executed at the Ferlach Rifle Range and buried there. From the statement of Lorenz KROBATH it appears that these partisans were wounded when captured;
 - b) one night at the beginning of 1945, four captured partisans were executed. Since they were wounded, they were brought by sledges to the Rifle Range;
 - c) on another occasion, during the winter of 1944/45, eight Yugoslav partisans were executed (Statement by Major Hans CORDES of the 13th SS. Police Regt.)

.....

Translated copy.

Ferlach,
14th November 45

Statement of :- KROBATH Valentin, aged 52,
Schisstattgasse No.9,
Ferlach.

"During April 1944 and May 1945, troops of the 13th SS. Police Regiment were stationed at Ferlach. The Regimental H.Q. of this unit was in a building known as the -"

in a building known as the "Arbeiterheim", which building is situated near the Ferlach Rifle Club and Rifle Range.

One day during December 1944, Frau SEMRAN, whose son was fighting with the Yugoslav Partisans against the Germans, told me that some Partisan prisoners had been shot and that they were buried in the vicinity of the Rifle Range.

One night about the beginning of January 1945, being a member of the Landwache (Home Guard), I reported to the Gemeindeamt for guard duty. After reporting to the Gemeindeamt I went out on patrol accompanied by another civilian named KROBATH Josef, and a member of the Gendarmerie whose name I do not know. Shortly after we had left the Gemeindeamt I saw a sledge containing what appeared to be 4 prisoners and 2 members of the 13th SS Police Regiment, also a civilian driver. The sledge drove past us and went in the direction of the Ferlach Rifle Range. A few minutes later we reached the road junction Klagenfurtstrasse - Schiessstattengasse and I heard the sound of shots being fired from the direction of the Rifle Range. There would be about 15 to 20 shots altogether. As we reached the limits of our patrol we did not go further towards the Rifle Range which was about 300 metres from the road junction.

About a quarter of an hour later we were walking along Klagenfurtstrasse towards the centre of Ferlach when I saw the sledge come out of Schiessstattengasse and enter Klagenfurtstrasse. Except for the two SS men and the driver the sledge was empty.

When we had finished our patrol we returned to the Gemeindeamt and I then spoke to two members of the Landwache who had remained on duty at the Gemeindeamt during the time that I had been on patrol. These two men, DIESEL Josef and POSCHINGER Albert, told me that the prisoners had been put on the sledge at the Gemeindeamt. They also told me that the prisoners were of Austrian nationality as they had spoken German, further that they were wounded.

One day, about March or April 1945, together with my brother KROBATH Lorenz who lives at the house adjacent to the Ferlach Rifle Range, I went into the forest near his house and there I saw two small mounds of earth which might have been graves.

I have read over the above statement, it is true and correct.

(signed) Valentin KROBATH

Statement taken down in the German language by L/Cpl. JAUL, Interpreter, read over by KROBATH Valentin and signed by him in the presence of Sgt. A.D., 'B' Section S.I.B.C.M. Police on November 14th 1945.

"I certify that the above is a true translation of the original statement in German, to the best of my knowledge and ability."

(Signed) signature unreadable
interpreter

Translated Copy

FERLACH,
2nd Nov. 45.

Statement of :- KROBATH Lorenz, aged 48,
18 Arbeiterheimgasse,
Ferlach.

"I live at the above address with my wife and two daughters. The house in which I live belongs to the Ferlach Rifle Club and the Rifle Range is situated just behind my house. On either side of the Range are the woods of Dovrava.

Towards the middle of April 1944, a Signal Company of the 13th SS. Police Regiment, consisting of about 45 men, moved into and occupied my house as a billet. At the same time, the neighbouring house, "Arbeiterheim", 14 Arbeiterheimgasse was occupied by about 12 men of a Motor Transport Repair unit and about 7 or 8 officers from Regimental H.Q. of the same unit. I remember some of these officers names, they were : Lt.Col. FLECKNER, O.C. of the Regiment, Captain NIETSONKE, Captain Steiner, Major KORDES (21/o of the Regiment), Lieut. JAKOB, Chief Medical Officer THON, Dental Officer TRAEGER and Capt. MUELLER.

About the beginning of November 1944, the Signal Company moved out of my house and their place was taken by the men of the Repair Unit who moved in from next door. The officers continued to live at the house next door.

About the 21st or 22nd November 44, a member of the 13th SS. Police Regiment, Ober-Feldwebel TICHLER Erwin, who was employed as a telephonist at the Officer's Mess next door, came to my house and told me that he had some very confidential news for me and that I must not divulge it to anyone else. He then told me that the previous day some members of the 13th SS, Police Regiment (he did not give any names) had caught six wounded Yugoslav Partisans near the Werthersee, had murdered them and brought them back and buried them in the forest close to the shooting Range behind my house. TICHLER did not give any indications as to who the individuals responsible for the shooting were nor did he say whether or not it was done on the orders of an officer.

Immediately I had received this information, I went to the place where TICHLER had told me the bodies were buried. I looked over the wall of the Rifle Range and saw there amongst and just inside of the forest a pile of newly dug earth. I only saw this one grave and I did not look further to see if there were any more.

One day during the month January 45, my daughter told me that she had been told by my brother KROBATH Valentin that the SS had shot some more Partisans and that they were buried in another part of the forest on the other side of the Rifle Range. I went to look, but as there was at this time much snow on the ground I could not find this second grave.

During the month of March 45 I found this second grave in the place where I had been told to look for it. I also visited the place where I had seen the first grave and there in the very near vicinity I saw two other mounds of earth which had the obvious appearance of graves. I do not know when the two latter were dug, as apart from the incidents already mentioned I had not heard of any further cases of Partisans being shot.

About April or May 45, a friend of mine, SATTMAN, who is a gravedigger, came to visit me. I took him to the spot where the three graves were situated together. With the aid of a pointed stick SATTMAN tested the graves and he stated that all three of them contained bodies. He did not look at the fourth on the opposite side of the Rifle Range.

On the 8th or 9th of May 45, the 13th SS Regiment personnel left the district, with the exception of Captain STEINER, who I believe is still living at KLAGENFURT, and who has on various occasions since the capitulation visited Ferlach. I have not since that time seen any of the 13th SS. Police Regiment officers.

I have read over the above statement, it is true and correct.

(Signed) Lorenz KROBATH.

- 3a -

The above statement was taken down in the German language by H. ROYCE, Interpreter, read over by him to KROBATH Lorenz, who signed it in the presence of Sgt. DAWSON A.D., "B" Section. S.I. B.C.M. Police, at Ferlach on the 2nd November 45.

"I certify that the above is a true translation of the original German statement to the best of my knowledge and ability.

signature unreadable
Interpreter "B" Section. S.I.B.

Translated Copy

TESSENDORF BARRACKS
 7th November 45.

Statement of:- Major CONRADS Hans, aged 35,
 ex. 13 SS Police Regiment,
 Now attached 788 H.T. Command Work-Shops,
Tessendorf Camp.

Who states:-

On the 21st March 1945, I arrived at the 1st Battalion 13th S.S. Police Regiment, ELBIBURG, having been posted there from the Police School DRESDEN. Just before I left DRESDEN I met Oberstleutnant FLECKNER in the Police School and he told me that he had just arrived there having given up the command of the 13th SS Police Regiment.

I remained at ELBIBURG for about three or four weeks, and during that time I was Battalion Commander of the 1st Battalion. From ELBIBURG I went to the Regimental H.Q. at PERLACH where I was appointed the representative of the Regimental Commander, Oberstleutnant KRUMME who was at that time with the second and third Battalions fighting the Russians north of SAAZ. During my stay at PERLACH, I was billeted in the "ARBEITER HEIM" which was a building used as Regimental H.Q. and Officer's Mess. The only other officers attached to Regimental H.Q. during the time I was there were, Capt. STEINER (N.T. Officer, Secretar WILKEL (Quartermaster), and Waffenmeister WEIMANN (Armoury Officer). These officers I have just mentioned had been attached to the Regimental H.Q. during the whole of the time this H.Q. was in PERLACH. They were all billeted together in the Hotel "JUST".

A few days after I arrived at PERLACH I was approached by the Burgermeister HAMBUSCH, who told me that bodies of some Yugo-Slavian Partisans were buried behind my Regimental Headquarters and that the local inhabitants were complaining that they had not been buried deep enough. The Burgermeister suggested that the bodies be exhumed and reburied in the local cemetery. I had some coffins made for that purpose, but I was unable to carry this out on the fact that I left PERLACH on the 8th of May.

After the Burgermeister HAMBUSCH had given me this information, I spoke to Captain STEINER and asked him if he could give me any information about the matter. Captain STEINER told me that he believed there had been two incidents of prisoners having been shot, though he did not tell me who had been responsible for carrying out these acts. He did however say that he himself was in no way implicated. Captain STEINER also stated that he believed the Partisans who were shot were wounded men and that at the time, no hospital for them was available. The two incidents referred to, according to Captain STEINER, took place whilst the snow was on the ground. There were six men shot in one incident and eight in the other.

I visited the spot where the bodies were said to be buried. I saw two graves, one in the forest by the side of the Rifle Range and on the side of the Range nearest to my Regimental H.Q. The other in the forest on the opposite side of the Rifle Range. The Rifle Range I have just mentioned is situated behind the house of Herr HOCHBACH. I did not see any more graves besides the two I have just mentioned.

Contd.

With reference to Captain NIETSCHE and Major SCHMIDT of the 13th Police Regiment I can state, that I saw NIETSCHE on my arrival at FERLACH. He was then preparing to leave Regimental S.S. to join in the fighting near GRAZ. During the first three weeks of my stay at FERLACH, Major SCHMIDT was stationed at the Second Battalion S.S. MAARVAHNHOF, UNTERDING. After that, he also left the district to join his Battalion in the fighting near GRAZ. I have not seen either of these two officers since that time.

(Signed)

A. JORDAN

I certify that I am fully conversant with the English language and have read over the above statement which is true and correct.

(Signed)

A. JORDAN

Statement taken down, read over signature witnessed by Sgt. DANSON A.D. in the presence of Sgt. G. ISOL. 'P' Section S.I.P., S.S. Police at FERLACH on the 7th November 1945.

.....

Translated Copy

German Military Hospital,
Spittal
15th Nov. 45.

Statement of :- BERNHARDT Adolf, aged 41,
POW Att. 733 D.M.A.,
At present in German Hospital Spittal.

"Until I was posted to the 13th SS Police Regiment, I was for 20 years a civil Policeman in Kassel, Germany.

On the 4th of June 1944, I was posted from Kassel to the 13th SS Police Regiment which at that time had its Headquarters in Ferlach, Austria. On my arrival at Ferlach, I was placed in charge of the Regimental Workshops Section, consisting of 12 men and I held the rank of Meister. From June until September my Section was billeted in a building called the "Jugendheim" and then we moved into another building called the "Schuetzenverein". This building was the next building to the Regimental H.Q. and was also adjacent to the Ferlach Rifle Range.

The only troops of the Regiment stationed at Ferlach were my Workshops Section, the M.T. Company, the Signal Company and a staff of three armourers under Waffenmeister WICHMAN. The armourers shop and billets were in the same building as the Regimental H.Q. This building also housed the Officer's Mess and billets for Oberst-Lieutenant FLECKNER and Hauptmann NIETSCHE. The remainder of the officers were billeted in the Hotel JUST. The Signal Company and the M.T. Company were billeted in the Hotel JUST and the Volkshule respectively.

The O.C. of the M.T. Company was Hauptmann STEINER. I did not receive my orders from Hauptmann STEINER, but received all my instructions from the Technical Police Berlin and it was only necessary for me to approach this officer when I needed a document signing which had to be signed by an officer.

With the exception of members of the M.T. Company, who occasionally took their vehicles on active patrols, none of the Ferlach personnel took part in active operations against the Partisans. It was the practise to bring Yugoslav

prisoners to the Regimental H.Q. interrogation and I remember on two occasions seeing some of these prisoners brought to H.Q., though I cannot remember just when this was.

About the beginning of November 44, I heard a rumour amongst the men of my Section to the effect that Yugoslav Partisans who had been taken prisoner had been afterwards shot and buried in the forest beside the Rifle Range behind my Section billets. I cannot remember the individual who gave me this information and I was not told who the men were who had carried out the shooting. I spoke to Hauptmann STEINER and asked him if he could do anything to stop a recurrence of such shootings as I was afraid that later there might be trouble and I did not want to be suspected of being implicated. Hauptman STEINER said he had no influence with the Regimental Commander and he did not think that he could do anything about it.

About the beginning of December 44, Hauptman NIETSCHKE went away to take a training course (I believe at Vienna), but during the journey he was involved in an accident and was taken to hospital. On his return to Ferlach in March 45 he was immediately sent to the front line.

About the beginning of February 45, Oberst-Leutnant FLECKNER was relieved of his command and posted to Germany and some few days later Oberst-Leutnant KRUMME took command of the Regiment. About 8 or 12 days after Oberst-Leutnant KRUMME arrived at Ferlach he went away to join the Battalions which were at that time fighting.

One day after the snow had thawed (about March or April 45) whilst walking in the forest by the side of the Rifle Range, I saw several mounds of earth which looked like graves though I cannot remember how many of these graves there were.

I have read over the above statement, it is true and correct.

(Signed) Adolf BERNHARDT.

Statement taken down in the German language by L/Cpl. JAUL, Interpreter, read over by BERNHARDT Adolf and signed by him in the presence of Sgt. DAWSON A.D., "B" Section, S.I.B.CM.Police on the 15th November 1945.

"I certify that the above is a true translation of the original statement in German, to the best of my knowledge and ability.

(Signed) signature unreadable
Interpreter.

.....

Transmitted by the YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : *E. J. Schubb.*

January 29, 1948.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0995

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

● 3087/Y/G/121

2 MAY 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/121 *

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

See enclosed documents

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

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

29th April, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position

1. - FLECKNER, Oberstleutnant, 13th SS Police Regiment
2. - NIETSCHKE, Hauptmann " " "
3. - STEINER, Hauptmann, Friedrich " "
4. - SEYBOLD, Hans, Member of Signal Company "
5. - WIND, Josef, Armourer of the 13th SS Police Regiment
6. - BOECKLER, Walter, Member of Signal Company
7. - KROBATH, Lorenz, Civilian
8. - KROBATH, Valentin Member of Landwache
9. - BERNHARDT, Adolf Meister, 13th SS Police Regiment
10. DERN, Oberleutnant, 13th SS Police Regiment
- 11.- SIEPE, Major, Medical Officer, 13th SS Police Regiment
- 12.- Dr. TONN, Dental Officer, 13th SS Police Regiment
- 13.- WICHMAN, Waffenmeister, " " "
- 14.- TESCHMAN, Ober-Inspector " " "
- 15.- VOELKEL, Sekretar " " "
- 16.- BRAUNSDORF, Sekretar " " "
- 17.- KIRCHBAUMER, Gestapo Agent " " "
- 18.- ORGIS, Otti: secretary of KIRCHBAUMER
- 19.- CORDES, Hans, Major. 13th SS Police Regiment
- 20.- HAMBUSCH, Burgermeister at Ferlach
- 21.- TICHLER, Oberfeldwebel, Erwin 13th SS Police Regiment
- 22.- HOELTER " " "
- 23.- BUETTNER " " "
- 24.- BREDLOW " " "
- 25.- ENGLEMAN " " "
- 26.- GRAEBNER " " "
- 27.- JAKOB, Lieutenant " " "
- 28.- MUELLER, Captain " " "
- 29.- TRAEGER, Dental Officer " " "
- 30.- SATTMAN, Grave-digger
- 31.- DIESEL, Josef Member of Landwache
- 32.- POSCHINGER, Albert " "
- 33.- ZWIRNER, Dr. 13th SS Police Regiment
- 34.- SCHMIDT, Major Georg: Commander 2nd Battalion 13th SS Police Regt.

Date & Place of Commission of Alleged Crime

April 1944 to May 1945: FERLACH, Austria.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

Murder of Prisoners of War.

Violation of Geneva Convention (P.O.W.) and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Members of the 13th SS Police Regiment took part in the murder of Yugoslav prisoners of war at FERLACH in Austria, as described in the following section.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

1. The following information was given to the British authorities by Hans BRICHTER, Burgermeister of No.1 Neubangasse:

During the period April 1944 to May 1945, the Regimental H.Q. of the 13th SS Police Regiment had been established in the "Arbeiterheim" at Ferlach. This building is situated on the outskirts of the town near the woods of Dovrava. The next building to the "Arbeiterheim" is called the "Schuetzenverein" and behind this latter building is situated the Rifle Range of the Ferlach Rifle Club. Information had been given to the Burgermeister BRICHTER by Lorenz KROBATH, who lived at the "Schuetzenverein" to the effect that during the winter months of 1944-1945 some Partisan prisoners, who had been captured by members of the 13th SS Police Regiment, had been afterwards shot and buried in the woods behind KROBATH's house.

BRICHTER was unable to say whether Major SCHMIDT or Hauptmann NIETSCHKE were implicated in the murder of the Partisans but he said NIETSCHKE should at least know something about the matter as he had formerly been the Regimental Adjutant. He gave the names of Hauptmann STEINER, Hans SEYBOLD and Josef WIND, who, as former members of the 13th SS Police Regiment, might be able to give more information. He also mentioned Walter BOECKLER of the 13th SS Police Regiment.

2. Lorenz KROBATH stated:

About the 21st or 22nd November 1944, he, KROBATH, was approached by Oberfeldwebel Erwin TICHLER who was employed as telephonist at Regimental H.Q. TICHLER confided to KROBATH that on the previous day members of the 13th SS Police Regiment had murdered some wounded Yugoslav Partisans and buried them in the woods beside the Ferlach Rifle Range. TICHLER could not give the names of the individuals who were responsible for these acts nor could he say whether they had been carried out on the orders of an officer. On receipt of this information KROBATH went to the spot where he had been told the bodies were buried. He saw just inside the forest beside the Rifle Range a mound of earth which had the appearance of being a newly completed grave.

During the month of January 1945, KROBATH was informed by his brother, Valentin KROBATH, who at that time was a member of the Landwache (Home Guard), that some more Partisan prisoners had been shot and buried near the site of the first grave. On this occasion Lorenz KROBATH had been unable to find those graves on account of the great depth of snow which lay on the ground at the time. In March 1945, after the snow had thawed, KROBATH found what appeared to be three more graves, two close by the one he had first discovered and a further one in another part of the forest on the opposite side of the Rifle Range. A member of the British Military Police, who made the local investigations, visited with KROBATH the place where the bodies were alleged to be buried and he saw there the four mounds of earth in the places already mentioned. Flowers had been placed on the graves by some unknown person.

3. On the 3rd November 1945, Hauptmann STEINER stated that he had heard of an incident in which Partisan prisoners had been shot by members of his former unit but could give no definite details about the matter. This incident, which he

stated took place in Autumn 1944, had been reported to him by Meister BERNHARDT, the N.C.O. in charge of the Workshops Section. BERNHARDT had asked STEINER to speak to the O.C. Oberstleutnant FLECKNER and to ask that a recurrence of this incident should not take place as he (BERNHARDT) did not wish that any of his men should be suspected. STEINER said he had spoken to the O.C. about the matter and that FLECKNER had been reluctant to discuss it further and had merely said, "An order is an order and must be carried out".

STEINER also gave the following information respecting the activities of his Regiment. The total personnel of the Regiment stationed at Ferlach during the time in question consisted of the M.T. Company of which STEINER was O.C., the Signal Company consisting of about 45 men, the Workshops Section, the Administrative Staff of the Regimental H.Q. and three Armourers. The M.T. Staff and the Signal Company had their Administrative Quarters and Billets in the Volksschule and the Hotel JUST respectively. These two buildings are situated in the centre of the town. The officers Mess was housed in the same building as the Regimental H.Q. In another part of the same building were billeted the three Armourers. The only officers who resided at the Officer's Mess were Oberstleutnant FLECKNER, Hauptmann NIETSCHKE and Oberleutnant DERN. The remainder of the officers, consisting of Hauptmann STEINER, Major SIEPE (Medical Officer), Dr. TONN (Dental Officer) Waffenmeister WICHMAN, Ober-Inspector TESCHMAN, Secretar VOELKEL and Secretar BRAUNSDORF were billeted together in the Hotel Just and only used the Officer's Mess for meals. None of the personnel were used on active operations against the Partisans and when Partisan prisoners were brought to the Regimental H.Q. for interrogation, they were usually brought by personnel of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Battalion which were stationed at Bleiburg, Unterbergen and Eisenkappel respectively. In addition to the personnel already mentioned there was also attached to Regimental H.Q. a Gestapo Agent named KIRCHBAUMER who had his office in the Gemeindeamt Ferlach.

According to Hauptmann STEINER, Oberstleutnant FLECKNER was posted to the Police Training School Dresden in December 1944. However this date was later found to be incorrect and it was eventually established that Oberstleutnant FLECKNER did not leave the Regiment until late February or early March 1945.

Shortly before the war ended, KIRCHBAUMER, the Gestapo Agent, left Ferlach for an unknown destination in Germany.

STEINER said that Major SCHMIDT had not been stationed at Ferlach at any time but, during the period in question, he had been stationed with his Battalion H.Q. at the Karavanhoff, Unterbergen, which is about 10 km. from Ferlach.

4. A girl named Otti ORGIS, formerly employed as secretary by KIRCHBAUMER, the Gestapo Agent, and a friend of NIETSCHKE, was also questioned by the investigating member of the British Military Police. ORGIS was unable to give any useful information about the alleged shooting incidents though, like many of the civilians in the town, she had heard rumours about the incidents.

5. Major CORDES was next interrogated and made a written statement. However CORDES could give very little information regarding the alleged shooting of the Partisan Prisoners as he did not arrive at the Regimental H.Q. Ferlach until April 1945 and had only been informed of the incidents by Hauptmann STEINER and Burgermeister HAMBUSCH.

6. Three former members of the 13th SS Police Regiment, Josef WIND, Hans SEYBOLD and Walter BOECKLER, were then questioned. All of them professed to know very little of the

shooting incidents and stated that they had only heard rumours amongst the civilians of Ferlach and amongst their own comrades to the effect that Partisan prisoners of war had been murdered. They were either unwilling or unable to name the individuals who had given them the information and they were not able to state the number of shooting incidents which had occurred.

7. On the 14th November, 1945, Valentin KROBATH, the brother of Lorenz KROBATH, made the following statement. Valentin KROBATH had heard by hearsay, in December 1944, of an incident in which Partisan prisoners were shot by members of the 13th SS Police Regiment. He further stated that, one night during January 1945, he was on patrol duty as a member of the Landwache, when he saw some Partisan prisoners, accompanied by personnel of the Police Regiment being driven on a sledge in the direction of the Ferlach Rifle Range. Shortly after the sledge had disappeared in that direction, he heard the sound of shots coming from the direction of the Rifle Range. About a quarter of an hour after he had heard the shots he saw the sledge returning from the direction of the Rifle Range without the Partisans on board. On his return to the Gemeindeamt, which was at that time also the H.Q. of the Landwache, KROBATH was told by one of the members of the Landwache who had remained behind at the H.Q. on sentry duty that the prisoners had been placed on the sledge at the Gemeindeamt and that some of them had been wounded.

8. Meister BERNHARDT gave a statement on the 15th November 1945. BERNHARDT professed to know little of the murder of the Partisans and, like other members of his unit, he claimed to have heard of it only as a result of rumours which were at the time circulating in the unit and amongst the local inhabitants. He further stated that he believed that altogether there were four occasions on which Partisan prisoners were shot, the first of which occurred in November 1944 and the other three during December and January and that all told, about 8 or 9 prisoners had been shot.

9. Four former members of BERNHARDT's Workshops Section were next interviewed: HOELTER, BUETTNER, BREDLOW and ENGLEMAN.

HOELTER made a written statement from which it appears he was almost an eyewitness to one of the shooting incidents for he described how, one evening during the winter 1944-1945 (he could not remember what month it was) he was working in the rear of his workshops truck in front of the "Schuetzenverein" when he saw a lorry closely followed by a horse-drawn sledge enter the yard in which his truck was standing. The lorry contained 4 or 5 prisoners, also several soldiers of the Police Regiment. The sledge was accompanied by two or three Russian personnel who were part of the Regiment's mounted Section. HOELTER dismounted from his truck and went over to the party which had just arrived and he then saw one of the prisoners sitting in the sledge, having apparently been transferred from the lorry. Another prisoner, who appeared to be wounded was being transferred to the sledge. The sledge was then driven off in the direction of the woods by the side of the Rifle Range and at this precise moment HOELTER returned to the interior of his truck. HOELTER further described how, a few minutes later, he heard the sound of pistol shots coming from the direction of the forest and that later, at intervals of ten to fifteen minutes, he heard two further volleys of pistol shots. He did not however, owing to the noise of his vehicle engine, hear the sledge running backwards and forwards with the remainder of the prisoners nor did he see the lorry and the sledge finally leave the vicinity. HOELTER alleged that he did not know who the members of the party were, but he stated that he believed that they were from one of the Battalions and were not members of the Ferlach personnel. This witness further stated that the following day rumours were

prevalent amongst the Regimental Staff to the effect that some wounded Partisan prisoners, for whom no hospital accomodation was available, had, after being interrogated by the Gestapo at the Gemeindeamt Ferlach, been taken into the woods of Dovrava and shot by members of his Regiment.

BREDLOW also made a written statement in which he said that one day during autumn 1944 he, together with several other men, one of whom he remembered by the name of GRAEBNER, was ordered by Meister BERNHARDT to dig a grave to bury a body. He further stated that they all went to a spot in the forest by the side of the Rifle Range where they saw the body of a man lying on the ground. During the digging of the grave, BREDLOW noticed, quite near to the spot where he was digging, a mound of earth which had the appearance of being a grave which had formerly been filled in. After he had completed his digging BREDLOW went away. He alleged that he did not examine the body and could not say whether or not it contained any bullet wounds for he did not take part in the burial.

The other two men, ENGLEMAN and BUETTNER were either unwilling or unable to offer any useful information appertaining to the enquiry. However BUETTNER did refute Hauptman STEINER's statement that Oberstleutnant FLECKNER left the Regimental H.Q. in December 1944 and it would appear that FLECKNER was O.C. of the Regiment during the whole of the time that these shootings are alleged to have taken place.

In respect of Hauptmann NIETSCHKE, it is not certain whether this officer was also at Regimental H.Q. during the whole of the time in question as it is alleged by BERNHARDT that NIETSCHKE left the Regiment in December 1944 to go on a training course in Vienna and that he did not return to the H.Q. until March 1945. Even if this is correct it would appear that NIETSCHKE was at H.Q. when the first of the shooting incidents occurred and, in his position as Adjutant of the Regiment, he should be in a position to give some information regarding the first incident.

Lorenz KROBATH also mentioned the following persons:

- (a) Lieutenant JAKOB, Captain MUELLER, Dental Officer TRAEGER as being among the officers billeted next door in the middle of April 1944.
- (b) SATTMAN, a grave-digger who tested the graves with a pointed stick and said they all contained bodies.

Valentin KROBATH said two men, Josef DIESEL and Albert POSCHINGER witnessed the placing of prisoners on the sledge and supposed the prisoners were Austrians because they spoke in German.

Dr. ZWIRNER was mentioned as the successor of Dr. TONN, the Dental Officer.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The aforementioned particulars were forwarded to the Yugoslav State Commission by the British authorities in the form of numerous sworn statements.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3129/Y/G/122

1006

I. WENDLAND

to 3.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 MAY 1946

1-3 A

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CARTS CHECKED

3129/Y/G/122

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3129/Y/G/122

16 MAY 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/122 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. WENDLAND, Captain, Garrison Commander at FONDA (F 3190)
2. von SCHILZENDORF, Officer, Deputy Garrison Commander at FONDA (F 3191)
3. Otto RUPPENHAGEN, Stabsfeldwebel, Feldpolizei, on duty at the Concentration Camp at FONDA (F 3189)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

September and October, 1943, at the Concentration Camp at FONDA

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

IX Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 6, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above accused were responsible for the forced labour of the inmates of the Concentration Camp at FONDA in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M. Zivkovic*

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

13th May, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. WENDLAND, in September and October, 1943, as a Garrison Commander, and von SCHILZENDORF as his deputy, forced the Yugoslav inmates of the Concentration Camp at FONDA to transport mines and do other work connected with the military operations of the enemy.
2. Otto RUPPENHAGEN, as an agent of the German military command of the camp, carried out the orders of WENDLAND and von SCHILZENDORF and forced the inmates of the Concentration Camp at FONDA to transport mines and do other work in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Written statement of the inmates of the
camp to the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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3130/Y/G/123

1011

I. KAASERER

6 3.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAY 1946

1-3: A

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CARDS CHECKED

3130/Y/G/123

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1012

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3130/Y/G/123

16 MAY 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/127 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Yugoslav State Commission:

A. R. Zamboni

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

May 15, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

R/N/126

Name of Accused, His Rank & Unit, or Official Position

1. Richard KAASERER, S.S. Oberfuehrer, C.C.1st Battalion, 14th Mountain Jaeger Regiment, S.S. "Prinz Eugen" Division; later attached to the Representative of the S.S.Reichsfuehrer (Himmler) in Croatia; at present detained by the British authorities in England. (F 9275)
2. KAIBEL, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer, in command of a Company, 1st Battalion, 14th Mountain Jaeger Regiment, S.S."Prinz Eugen" Division.
3. HELFER, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer, in command of a Company, 1st Battalion, 14th Mountain Jaeger Regiment, S.S."Prinz Eugen" Division.

Date & Place of Commission of Alleged Crime

December 1942 in the area of KOSOVSKA MITROVICA.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
- XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious, Charitable, Educational and Historic Buildings and Monuments.

Violation of Articles 23(b) & (c), 46, 47, 23(g) and 56, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

Short Statement of Facts

In 1942 the above accused were responsible for the massacre and torture of civilians and the pillage and destruction of their property.

Particulars of Alleged Crime

1. In 1942 S.S. Oberfuehrer Richard KAASERER, was a Sturmbannfuehrer in command of the 1st Battalion, 14th Mountain Jaeger Regiment, S.S. "Prinz Eugen" Division.

2. This S.S. Division was mostly composed of members of the German minority in Yugoslavia, recruited on the spot, but it was placed entirely under the German command with officers from the Reich.

3. It was one of the worst German Divisions in Yugoslavia and perpetrated an untold number of most serious crimes against the Yugoslav population. Its main task consisted in terrorising the inhabitants and carrying out so-called "punitive" expeditions against innocent and peaceful inhabitants.

4. The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission has collected definite and clear evidence regarding a number of crimes perpetrated under the direct command and personal orders of KAASERER in December 1942 in the area of KOSOVSKA MITROVICA.

5. The following are facts established on the basis of this evidence:-

(I) By the end of November and in the first half of December, 1942, German units carried out a "punitive" raids against innocent inhabitants in Serbia on a particularly large scale. The main body of these units was provided by the S.S. "PRINZ EUGEN" Division, which was assisted by a number of Bulgarian units and of the Russian Quisling SCHUTZKORPS. This "punitive operation" was placed under the command of General Arthur PHELPS (listed by the U.N.W.C.C. on charge R/N/20 - 955/Y/G/20), who was at the same time G.O.C. of the S.S. "PRINZ EUGEN" Division. The area of KRIVA REKA was assigned to the 14th Mountain Jaeger Regiment, under the command of General August SCHMIDTHUBER, and this Regiment moved to the area of RASKA - NOVI PAZAR - KOSOVSKA MITROVICA. The 1st Battalion of this Regiment, under KAASERER, went to KOSOVSKA MITROVICA where it set up its headquarters for a number of weeks. From there it carried out raids on the surrounding villages and perpetrated many crimes.

(II) On December 3, 1942, the Battalion entered the district of BLAZEVO and in the course of two days, December 3 and 4, murdered a number of peaceful inhabitants and set on fire and destroyed their homes.

(a) In the village of BLAZEVO it^{self} KAASERER and his men shot four inhabitants, among them one woman (Vera MAKSIMOVIC; Toma MAKSIMOVIC; Paole MAKSIMOVIC and BLAGOJE KOVACEVIC). They set fire to the houses of 22 other inhabitants, entirely destroying them with all their contents.

(b) They burnt down the Town Hall. On the same two days KAASERER and his unit went to the village of BAZOLJIN where they perpetrated similar crimes; they shot 18 innocent inhabitants and burnt down a large number of houses.

In both places they pillaged and destroyed stocks of food, agricultural tools and machinery, and took away the cattle.

(c) ...

(c) In the village of GRADAC they burnt down the houses and other property of ten inhabitants and looted the remainder.

(d) In the village of DOMISEVINA they shot, for no reason at all, four inhabitants and pillaged the house of a woman.

(e) In the village of RAVNISTE they took away the cattle.

(f) In the village of CEREKARI they beat with their rifles a number of inhabitants and looted their property, including cattle.

(g) In the village of BARANCI they shot three innocent inhabitants.

(h) In the village of RADINJ they shot one innocent inhabitant and pillaged his property.

(i) In the village of IRICIC they shot one innocent inhabitant.

(iii) On December 11, 1942, KAASERER and his Battalion entered the district of KRIVA REKA. They stayed in this area until December 16 and in that period of time they massacred nearly all the inhabitants of the villages KRIVA REKA, MACKOVAC and BACEVCI, and destroyed these villages by fire.

The following are some particulars:-

(a) In KRIVA REKA, on December 11, they rounded up the inhabitants and locked them up in their houses, in the church and other buildings. On December 12 they massacred them. The last group of 45 was taken out of the church and shot. After that their corpses were put back into the church which was blown up by explosives.

Several bodies, which have been recovered, show that the victims were roasted on spits while still alive.

(b) The inhabitants of MACKOVAC and BACEVCI were massacred in a similar manner.

6. In all these places and in many outlying hamlets, the massacres were carried out indiscriminately and included women and children.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

1. Affidavits of survivors. 3

2. Affidavit of General August SCHMIDTHUBER, O.C. 14th Regiment at the time of the crimes, who relates that KAASERER admitted personally to them his responsibility for all these crimes.

All affidavits are in the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3182/Y/G/124

1019

I. SCHOLZ

to 4.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 MAY 1946

1-3 : A
4 C

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CARDS CHECKED

3182/Y/G/124

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3182/Y/G/124

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/123 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. SCHOLZ (or SCOLCE), Colonel O.C. Tank Division "LEHR" from Berlin (F 3626)
2. WUTTE, Captain, Commander of the motorised company, Tank Division "LEHR" (F 3627) (List S - R/N/116 - 2986/Y/G/116)
3. WEBER, Captain, Adjutant of the O.C. Tank Division "LEHR" (3628)
4. Men of the same Division.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

November, 1943, at the village DREZNICE

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism
 XIII. Pillage.
 XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23(b) & (c), 46, 47, and 23(g) of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Art. 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In the middle of November, 1943, the German Tank Division "LEHR" on its way to KORDUN, passed through the village of DREZNICE and without any warning to the civilians to take shelter, fired upon them with various weapons, killing a twelve year old boy, seven women, aged 19, 20, 25, 28, 30, 55 and 80, and two men, 20 and 22 years old.

They burned down 150 buildings, killed 50 head of cattle and destroyed a lot of food.

SCHOLZ, WUTTE, WEBER were responsible for these acts.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *DR. Z. J. J. J.*

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

May 16, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Reliable witnesses and victims.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3183/Y/G/125

1024

I. KORNDORFER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED
30 MAY 1946	1-3: A	B	

3183/Y/G/125

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3183/Y/G/125

213 MAI 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/124 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KORNDORFER, Commandant of the Deutsche Polizei fuer Kroatien at ZAGREB (F 3644) 2. SUCHARD, Obersturmfuehrer at the Deutsche Polizei fuer Kroatien at ZAGREB (F.3645) 3. SCHWEIGER, Obersturmbannfuehrer at the Deutsche Polizei fuer Kroatien (F 3646)
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>On the night of 8/9 September, 1943, at ZAGREB.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>Illegal arrest.</p> <p>III. Torture of Civilians</p> <p>VII. Deportation of Civilians</p> <p>VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions</p> <p>XIII. Pillage</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5, 42, 46 and 47 of Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the night of 8/9 September 1943, the German Police for Croatia arrested Dr Stanko DEZELIC, Professor of the Commercial Academy, and his wife Zlata, born in 1894. They were ill-treated at the Police Station, especially his wife Zlata, she was sent to MAUNTHOUSEN Concentration Camp near LINZ, and from there to AUSCHWITZ in Upper Silesia, where she was killed on February 11, 1944. The German Police looted their flat removing clothes, jewellery and money.

The above three accused were responsible for the aforementioned acts.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav States Commission: *J.R. Ziverni*

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

May 16, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by Stanko DEZELIC in a written statement.


L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3184/Y/G/126

1029

I. LONGIN
to 3. 

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 MAY 1948

1.2: A
3.2



CARDS CHECKED

3184/Y/G/126

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3184/Y/G/126

213 MAY 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/125 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LONGIN, Leutnant, 750 Regiment, 111 "The Oak Leaf" Division, 3rd and 4th Battalion (F 3637) 2. Commandant of the Concentration Camp at CAPLJINA (Yugoslavia) (3638) 3. Men of the 750 Regiment.
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>on January 3, 1944, at CARA.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>III. Torture of Civilians VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman Conditions. x) Illegal Arrest & sending to the Concentration Camp. Violation of Articles 46, 4 & 5 of the Hague Convention, 1907, and Art.13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On January 3, 1944, a German patrol under Lieutenant x) LONGIN came to the village of CARA, arrested two men, a girl of 16 and 3 women, for no reason at all. They were put into the prison of Korcula for four days and afterwards sent to the CAPLJINA Concentration Camp where they were kept for 22 days. They were ill-treated, starved and forced to work. The men were later sent to forced labour in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: BR. Z. ...

* 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 ALLEGED CRIME



PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses and relatives of the victims.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3185/Y/G/127

1034

I. STAUDAHER

to 3.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 MAY 1946

1-3: A for
complicity in deportation

B

CARD CHECKED

3185/Y/G/127

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3185/Y/G/127

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav

CHARGES AGAINST German

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/126 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Edo STAUDAHER, 44 years old, German, a Clerk at OSIJEK (F 3614)</p> <p>2. Marija STAUDAHER, 64 years old, housewife, German. (F 3615)</p> <p>3. Eva MOJZES, born STAUDAHER, housewife, (F 3616)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941 in Varazdin.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>Denunciation of a Yugoslav citizen to the German Gestapo. Violation of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above accused denounced a Yugoslav citizen, one Alfred MOJZES, a Jew, goldsmith at NOVI SAD, to the Gestapo. He was sentenced to death, reprieved and then sent to forced labour at NEULINSTER.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M. Zivkovic*

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

May 16, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After the capitulation of Yugoslavia in 1941 the victim, Alfred MOJZES, a Jew, goldsmith at Novi Sad, came to VARAZDIN to visit his wife who was there on holiday. As his wife refused to receive him, he had to rent a room for himself in another street. He suspected at once that she was going to denounce him to the Gestapo. A few days later, while he was walking with his little son, a Gestapo agent and an Ustasa arrested him and took him to the Gestapo station, where he was shown a denunciation signed by his brother-in-law, Edo STAUDAHER, and mother-in-law, Marija STAUDAHER. The latter said that he was a Communist, an enemy of Germany, and that he had called Hitler the biggest murderer of Central Europe.

Alfred MOJZES was sentenced to death by the German Tribunal at Bohalt, on the basis of the denunciation of his wife, her mother and her brother.

He was later reprieved and sent to forced labour at NEULINSTER.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by the victim, Alfred MOJZES, of NOVI SAD, Gaejeva ul.23.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3186/Y/G/128

1039

VOGEL

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED
30 MAY 1946	A	B	

3186/Y/G/128

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1040

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3186/Y/G/128

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/128 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Kurt VOGEL, *convict (Kapo)*
a German ~~inmate~~ at the Grossrosen Camp near Breslau.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

13th January - February 1945, at the Grossrosen Concentration Camp near Breslau.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism
III. Torture of Civilians
Violation of Article 23 and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

According to the information given by the American authorities to the Yugoslav War Crimes Delegation to UNFET, Kurt Vogel, a German criminal at the Grossrosen Concentration Camp (near Breslau), killed 4 inmates: a Yugoslav citizen, 2 Poles and a Jew, during the period 13th January to 8th February, 1945. Vogel tortured inmates of the camp. On 12th January he forced 30 inmates, completely nude, into the courtyard in a temperature of -30°C so that they became ill and two of them died.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Yugoslav State Commission:

DR. Zivanovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 2

1041

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The information was given to the American authorities in Germany by Franciszek Knapp, a Polish officer, who was interned at the camp.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3187/Y/G/129

1044

SCHRIBA

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 MAY 1946

A

B

CARDS CHECKED

2

3187/Y/G/129

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3187/Y/G/129

213 MAY 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/129 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

SCHRIBA, Captain, O.C. the German garrison at KISTANJE, Yugoslavia. age about 28

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

in 1943 in the area of KISTANJE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

XIII. Pillage

XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property
Violation of Article 23 (g) and 46, Hague Convention 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1943, Captain SCHRIBA was O.C. at the German garrison at KISTANJE, a small locality in Yugoslavia. Under his orders soldiers of the garrison perpetrated the following crimes:

1. On 17th November 1943, they came to a small village called KRNEPE, and ordered the inhabitants to leave their houses. Afterwards they set on fire all the houses which were burned to the ground, and removed the inhabitants to KISTANJE. This was done in an area where there were no military operations whatsoever.

2. During the same month these soldiers went to the villages of BEZBRADICE and TRAZIVUKE, and looted the houses, removing furniture, food and money.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. S. ...

* 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

Affidavits from witnesses - victims of the above crimes -
are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3214/Y/G/130

1049

I. BALZER
6 3.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 JUN 1946

1-3: A
WOLF }
DIEGEL } W
THEISS }

B

~~CARDS CHECKED~~

3214/Y/G/130

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3214/Y/G/130

13 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R / N / 130 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Johannes BALZER, Hauptmann, Commander of the 2nd Company, 607 Landeschützenbattalion, Commander of the Arbeitskommando Allendorf. His address: BUCHENAU, KREIS BIRNENKOPF, Reg. Bez. WIESBADEN. 2. ARNOLD (it could be the family or christian name), Kommandoführer, of the same unit. 3. BENNER, Schütze. His address: FRANKENBERG, Reg. Bez. KASSEL.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>March 14 or 16, 1943, at the Arbeitskommando, Allendorf.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>XXIX. Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners-of-war. Murder of prisoners-of-war. Violation of Articles 4 and 21, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above accused were responsible for the ill-treatment and murder of prisoners-or-war.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: 510-200-12

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

May 27, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. BALZER was indisputable master of the ALLENDORF Camp. He was extremely cruel, even to German soldiers. As he hated the prisoners'-of-war representative, Rajko BABIC, he had him transferred to a village Arbeitskommando, but as BABIC returned the following day, BALZAR transferred him to a penal company where BABIC had to work hard from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. BABIC talked of escaping to the Stalag where he intended to complain against the way BALZAR had treated him and other prisoners, especially Soviet prisoners, of whom 150 died at ALLENDORF.

ARNOLD, Kommandoführer, heard of this and said publicly that they would kill BABIC if he tried to escape. On March 14 or 16, 1943, BABIC and DJOKIC tried to escape and were killed by a guard named BENNER. They could not have been killed while escaping as they were not shot in the back, but in the front and from a distance of eight metres.

Heinrich WOLF: address: MARBURG a.d. Lahn, AFFOLLERSH II, a German soldier who was on guard in a forest on the night when the two Yugoslav prisoners were killed, declared on July 30, 1945, that they were killed from a distance of seven to nine metres and that in surrendering they had put up their hands. BENNER, who shot them with a rifle, was promoted later. They had been shot in the front, not in the back, so that they could not have been killed while escaping. There are two other German witnesses to the above: DIEGEL, from BERSFELD, Reg. Bez. KASSEL, and THEISS, from SARNAU, KREIS, MARBURG/LAHN, Reg. Bez. KASSEL. They were on guard at the same time as WOLF, BALZAR and ARNOLD were the instigators of this crime and Benner carried it out.

2. In the presence of a Yugoslav prisoner-or-war, one Milan SUBERDIJA, BALZER with his revolver shot two Soviet prisoners-or-war at MARBURG/LAHN, as they had stolen a "packet of butter and a candle."

BALZAR treated prisoners-or-war inhumanly, forced them to do excessive hours of heavy work and gave them bad and insufficient food and ill-treated them generally.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to U.S.F.E.T. by reliable witnesses from among the Yugoslav prisoners-or-war.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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3215/Y/G/131

1054

CONRATH
I.O.C. of "Hermann Goering" Div.
to 3.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
28 JUN 1941	1: S 2: A 3: C	B	CAPTURED

3215/Y/G/131

1055

Dr. Litawski.

Reference Yugoslav Charge R/1/131.
(File No. 3215)

The General commanding the Hermann Goering
Division October-December, 1943, was

Lieut.-General PAUL CONRAT.

H. H. H.

Research Officer.

June 21st, 1946.

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3215/Y/G/131

18 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/131 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p><u>Hermann CONRATH</u></p> <p>1. [^] O.C. of the "HERMANN GOERING" Division. (F 3624)</p> <p>2. KLEIN, Oberleutnant, Company Commander, "HERMANN GOERING" Division. 30 years old, from REMSHEIT. (F 3625)</p> <p>3. Men of the "HERMANN GOERING" Division.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In the district of FUZINE (Yugoslavia) ^{October to December} on 1943.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terror.</p> <p>III. Torture of Civilians.</p> <p>XIII. Pillage.</p> <p>Violation of articles 21 (b) and (c), 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Art. 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Oberleut. Klein, with a unit of the "HERMANN GOERING" Division, was responsible for pillage, murder and torture of civilians in the district of FUZINE in 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *S. G. ...*

* 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. In October, 1943, KLEIN, with a unit of the "HERMANN GOERING" Division, burned down, for no apparent reason, a saw mill, the property of Vlado PEMPER from FUZINE and destroyed all the machinery.

2. On October 9, 1943, during the German offensive against the National Liberation Army, units of the "HERMANN GOERING" Division penetrated the mountain district, and a unit, under the command of KLEIN, entered the village of VRATA. The inhabitants fled in terror as German troops were notorious for their atrocities. 65-year old Stjepan KOSTIC was unable to keep up with the fleeing inhabitants as he was old and feeble. German troops caught up with him and he was shot with a rifle 120 yards from his home.

3. On December 27, 1943, a unit of the "HERMANN GOERING" Division arrived at the outskirts of the village of VRATA and looted the hamlet called SLAVICE. They butchered Srecko FAK in front of his house; they forced Ivan and Draga BUJAN to carry ammunition for them and later tortured and killed them atrociously.

They lined up three other men and took shots at them with their revolvers. One succeeded in escaping, but the other two were gravely wounded. One of the above victims is permanently disabled, one leg being shorter than the other.

Another man was also wounded by a revolver bullet.

They burned down and completely destroyed the house of the Petrovic brothers with all its moveable property and their farm buildings, and also set fire to another house.

The O.C. of the "HERMANN GOERING" Division and Oberleutnant KLEIN are responsible for these crimes which were committed by German troops under their command.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above information was given to the Yugoslav Crimes Commission by reliable witnesses and the victims themselves.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3254/Y/G/132

1060

I. MUELLER

to 7.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 JUN 1946

1: A
.2-7: S

B

~~CARDS CHECKED~~

3254/Y/G/132

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3254/Y/G/132

6 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/ N/132 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. MUELLER, Lieutenant, 3 Jaeger Battalion, 738 Regt. (F 2797)
2. SCHOGGEL, Oberfaehrich, 3 Jaeger Batt., 738 Regt.
3. SCHULZ, Unteroffizier, 3 Jaeger Batt, 738 Regt.
4. EIBEL, Obergefreiter, 3 Jaeger Batt., 738 Regt.
5. WENZE L, Obergefreiter, 3 Jaeger Batt., 738 Regt.
6. SAUER, Gefreiter, 3 Jaeger Batt., 738 Regt.
7. EIBEL, Gefreiter, 3 Jaeger Batt., 738 Regt.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On March 10, 1944, aboard the sailing ship M.B.16, off Supetar, Yugoslavia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 (b) and (c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the orders of MUELLER one of the above accused murdered a boy of ten by throwing him into the sea from the sailing ship M.B.16.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

Handwritten signature: Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On March 10, 1944, a German officer, Lieut. Mueller, and six German N.C.O's and soldiers, all from the 3rd Jaeger Battalion, 738 Regiment, Wehrmacht, embarked at SUPETAR, Yugoslavia, on the sailing ship M.B.16 under the flag of the Quisling Croat (Ustashi) Government and set sail for SPLIT.

When they embarked they had with them a ten year old Yugoslav boy, Andrija DRAGICEVIC. They told the Croat sailors that they were taking him to SPLIT "because he had stolen bread from them."

When the ship was 1.5 miles from the mainland, one of the six N.C.Os and the soldiers, took the child to the bows and, holding him by the neck and one leg, threw him into the sea. The child drowned.

When one of the Croat sailors attempted to throw a life-belt to the boy, the murderer pointed his rifle at him and prevented him from doing so. He told the sailor that he had orders from Mueller to kill the boy.

The rest of the Germans and the Croat crew witnessed this incident.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits from Ivo FANTELA, one of the crew of the sailing ship M.B.16, and from other Croat sailors, in the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3255/Y/G/133

1065

I. PHLEPS

6 X 27

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 JUL 1946

1-27:A

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~~CAPTS CHECKED~~

3255/Y/G/133

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat **1066**

3255/Y/G/133

6 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/133

*

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Lisa Marković

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

June 3, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1067

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSR/N/133

- ✓ 1. Arthur PHLEPS, SS Gruppenfuehrer and Generalleutnant,
Commandant of the 5th SS GEBIRGSJAEGERKORPS.
(R/N/20 - 955/Y/G). (F 290)
- ✓ 2. Karl OBERKAMP, SS Brigadenfuehrer and Generalmajor,
O.C. "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division, from May, 1943.
He became later SS Obergruppenfuehrer.
(R/N/20 - 955/Y/G) (F 361)
- ✓ 3. Arthur SCHMIDTHUBERT, SS Standartenfuehrer, ¹⁴14 Regt.,
"PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (R/N/20 - 955/Y/G)
(F 367)
- X 4. Herbert VOLLMER, SS Sturmbannfuehrer. (R/N/20 - 955/
Y/G). (F 364)
- X ✓ 5. Bernhardt DIETSCHKE, SS Sturmffuehrer, O.C. of a
battalion. (R/N/14 - 595/Y/G) (F 362)
6. Andreas BAYER, SS Obersturmfuehrer, 2nd Mountain
Regiment. (R/N/20 - 955/Y/G) (F 366)
7. BACHMANN, SS Sturmbannfuehrer, (R/N/20 - 955/Y/G).
(F 363)
- ✓ 8. PETERSEN, SS Obersturmfuehrer, Company Commander of
the 1st Mountain Jaeger Regiment. (R/N/68 -
1433/Y/G). (F 1810)
- ✓ 9. BREIMEIER, SS Sturmbannfuehrer, O.C. of a battalion.
(R/N/68 - 1433/Y/G) (F 1809)
- ✓ 10. BRENNER, SS Sturmffuehrer, O.C. of a battalion.
(R/N/68 - 1433/Y/G) (F 1813)
11. Franz ADELMAYER, Dr, SS Untersturmfuehrer, (R/N/68 -
1433/Y/G). (F 1812)
- X ✓ 12. THURMANN, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Company Commander
of the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3941)
- X ✓ 13. AUERBACH, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Company Commander
of the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division (F 3942)

- ✓ 3.14 KERN, SS Obersturmfuehrer, Company Commander of the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3943)
- 4.15 MUCHITSCH, SS Obersturmfuehrer, Adjutant, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3944)
- 5.16 PELISHTEN or PELICHTSTEIN, SS Obersturmfuehrer, 1 Gebirgsjaeger Regiment, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3945)
- ✓ 6.17 KRUSTE, SS Sturmfuehrer, Company Commander of the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3946)
- ✓ 7.18 TOT, SS Sturmfuehrer, Company Commander, 2 Gebirgsjaeger Regiment, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division (F 3947)
- 8.19 SAENDISCH, SS Untersturmfuehrer, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3948)
- ✓ 9.20 Michael WILHELM, SS Untersturmfuehrer, Company Commander, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3950)
- 10.21 Petrovic von HAEDING, SS Untersturmfuehrer, Company Commander, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3951)
- 11.22 WILD, SS Untersturmfuehrer, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3952)
- 12.23 DUMONT, SS Untersturmfuehrer, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3953)
- 13.24 Karl HAUBER, SS Untersturmfuehrer, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3954)
- 14.25 STRAUSS, SS Oberscharfuehrer, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3955)
- 15.26 TRUETTNER, SS Stabscharfuehrer, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division (F 3956)
- 16.27 MOCHLAND or HOCHLAND, SS Oberscharfuehrer, "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. (F 3957)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

In May and June, 1943, in villages of the district of NIKSIC.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Violation of Articles 23(b), (c) and (g), 46 and 47, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

Short Statement of Facts

In May and June, 1943, at the time of the fifth German offensive against the National Liberation Army, the German Command sent a punitive expedition composed of the SS Division "PRINZ EUGEN" from HERCEGOVINA into the NIKSIC district (Montenegro). They laid waste to the countryside and terrorised the people, massacring old men, women and children. They pillaged, set fire to and destroyed houses and farm buildings, although these acts in no way assisted their military operations.

Particulars of Alleged Crime

Arthur PHLEPS, SS Gruppenfuehrer and General-leutnant, formed the German SS Division "PRINZ EUGEN" and was its Commandant until May, 1943, when he became Commander of the 5th SS GEBIRGS-JAEGER KORPS which probably included the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division. He handed over the command of the Division to General Karl OBERKAMP. After its formation the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division, under the command of PHLEPS, committed numerous crimes in different parts of Yugoslavia. PHLEPS, who became Commandant of the 5th GEBIRGS-JAEGER KORPS at the time of the fifth offensive, is responsible also for the crimes committed by the SS "PRINZ EUGEN" Division as he directed its operations.

At the end of May, 1943, the SS Division "PRINZ EUGEN", under the command of OBERKAMP, left HERCEGOVINA for Montenegro and exterminated the civilian population of the villages in the district of NIKSIC. Passing through these peaceful villages, German units open fire on the inhabitants, who, taken by surprise as they had not expected such action, had no time to escape. The few who were lucky enough to flee before the Germans arrived, lost all their property and were left destitute as the expeditionary force destroyed everything which could have been of use to the civilian population.

Officers and men of the Division committed atrocious crimes. The inhabitants were killed with fire-arms, slaughtered with knives, tortured and thrown into burning houses where they perished. People killed on the roads or in the fields were burned afterwards.

Children, mothers with their babies and feeble old men, were thrown into their burning houses where they died.

The following are examples of the atrocities committed in the village of GORNJE POLJE:-

At the house of Gavrilo PERKOVIC the family was taken out and mown down by machine guns. Only Gavrilo survived his wounds, while his mother, wife and two-and-a half year old son, died. In another family, a girl, seven year old Desanka PERKOVIC, survived her wounds, but her mother, four year old sister and brother, aged two-and-a half, were shot dead. In the family of Mihailo PAGOSEVIC only his twelve year old daughter survived, while five members of his family were killed atrociously, among them three sons, aged fourteen, four and two. Even old women of seventy and seventy-three were killed.

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the list of 121 people killed on this occasion.

Germans pillaged, destroyed and burned down all property: houses, farm buildings with all their furniture and food stores, hay and corn. They cut down fruit trees and woods. Cattle and other things were carried away by the Germans.

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the list of 262 people whose property was set on fire as well as the list of 44 people whose property was looted by the Germans.

SCHMIDHUBERT ^{was} and O.C. of the 14th Regiment of the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division which participated in the punitive expedition.

BRENNER and BREIMEIER, with DIETSCH and his battalion of the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division, took part in the expedition.

THURMAN, Auerbach, KERN, KRUSTE, TOT, WILHELM, VON HAEDING and PETERSEN were company commanders of the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division and took part, with their companies, in the punitive expedition in May and June, 1943. They transmitted and carried out the orders of their superior officers which resulted in the crimes mentioned above.

MUCHITSCH, ADELMAYER, VOLLMER, BACHMANN, BAYER, SAENDISH, PELISHTEN (or PELICHTSTEIN), WILD, DUMONT, HAUBER, STRAUSS, TRUETTNER, & MOCHLAND (or HOCHLAND) took part in the same punitive expedition, transmitted and carried out the orders of their superiors, thereby committing the above-mentioned crimes.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

The Yugoslav State Commission is in possession of 643 statements and affidavits of victims and reliable witnesses concerning the crimes committed by the "PRINZ EUGEN" SS Division in Montenegro in May and June, 1943.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1072

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3256/Y/G/134

1074

I. HOFFMANN
to 3.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
20 JUN 1946	1-3: A (on all counts except compulsory enlistment)	B CONFIDENTIAL

3256/Y/G/134

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1075**

3256/Y/G/134

6 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/134 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. HOFFMANN, 55 years old, Hauptmann, Garrison Commander at MILNA on the Island of BRAC. (R/N/100 - 2963/Y/G) (F 3184)</p> <p>2. GROSSMANN, Oberleutnant, German Garrison at MILNA on Island of BRAC, from January to March, 1944. (F 3641)</p> <p>3. OSTERMANN, Oberleutnant, German Garrison at MILNA on Island of BRAC, from January to March, 1944. (F 3642)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>At MILNA on the ISLAND of BRAC, January to March, 1944.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism III. Torture of Civilians VII. Deportation of Civilians XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among inhabitants of occupied territory. XII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23, 23(b), (c) & (g), 42, 46 & 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Above accused were responsible for the murder, torture and deportation of civilians, & their compulsory enlistment in the German Army from January 14, 1944, to March, 1944. They plundered and wantonly destroyed property.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

* 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 Yugoslav State Commission holds
the statements of reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1075**

3256/Y/G/134

6 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/134 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. HOFFMANN, 55 years old, Hauptmann, Garrison Commander at MILNA on the Island of BRAC. (R/N/100 - 2963/Y/G) (F 3184)

2. GROSSMANN, Oberleutnant, German Garrison at MILNA on Island of BRAC, from January to March, 1944. (F 3641)

3. OSTERMANN, Oberleutnant, German Garrison at MILNA on Island of BRAC, from January to March, 1944. (F 3642)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At MILNA on the ISLAND of BRAC, January to March, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism
III. Torture of Civilians
VII. Deportation of Civilians
VII. ~~Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among inhabitants of occupied territory.~~
XII. Pillage.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
Violation of Articles 23, 23(b), (c) & (g), 42, 46 & 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Above accused were responsible for the murder, torture and deportation of civilians, & their compulsory enlistment in the German Army from January 14, 1944, to March, 1944. They plundered and wantonly destroyed property.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *Lazar Markovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A German unit, under the command of Captain HOFFMANN, disembarked at MILNA on January 14, 1944, where they remained until the end of March, 1944.

During their stay they pillaged houses, cut down fruit trees and destroyed fields. The Delegation holds a list of 25 people whose possessions, such as furniture, gold, silver, food, wine and cattle, were looted by the Germans. Twelve of the inhabitants were sent to the concentration camp where they were kept under inhuman conditions.

Captain Hoffmann is responsible for these crimes.

From January to March inclusive, German troops from the garrison at MILNA on BRAC, officered by HOFFMANN, GROSSMANN and OSTERMANN, looted the homes of eight people, killed one man and interned sixteen others. They compulsorily enlisted fifty men in the German Army. They were tortured, their homes looted and their fields destroyed.

On March 17, 1944, German soldiers from the garrison at MILNA, on the orders of Captain HOFFMANN, compulsorily enlisted Yugoslav citizens in the German Army, took a number of men to MAKISKA, whence they were sent to ZAGREB and SARAJEVO. The troops also looted the town. They did not enlist the postman, Ivan SVARCIC, as they said his services were needed, but while on his way to OBRESCE one day in March, 1944, they set upon him and killed him, for no apparent reason.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds
the statements of reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

I. AUMAYER
to 149.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

2 JUN 194

All persons out of 149 charged individually - on 'A' (p. 8-12); others on 'A' or 'S' according to which category they have already been listed upon other Governments' charges, with the proviso that persons belonging to this second group & now listed for the first time go on 'S'.

Final classification:-
On 'A': 1-55, 57-72, 74, 75, 77-81, 85-87, 89, 92, 95, 97-101, 103, 104, 106, 108-149.
On 'S': 56, 73, 76, 82, 83, 84, 88, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 102, 105, 107.

111

CARDS CHECKED

3297/Y/G/135

I. AUMAYER
to 149.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

2 JUN 194

All persons out of 149 charged individually - on 'A' (p. 8-12); others on 'A' or 'S' according to which category they have already been listed upon other Governments' charges, with the proviso that persons belonging to this second group & now listed for the first time go on 'S'.

Final classification:-
On 'A': 1-55, 57-72, 74, 75, 77-81, 85-87, 89, 92, 95, 97-101, 103, 104, 106, 108-149.

On 'S': 56, 73, 76, 82, 83, 84, 88, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 102, 105, 107.

CARDS CHECKED

3297/Y/G/135

L I, S T "S"

PERSONS NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED BY OTHER COUNTRIES AND
WANTED AS SUSPECTS BY YUGOSLAVIA (File No. 3297/Y/G/135)

56.	HORN, Gustav	...	S.S. Unterscharfuehrer.
73.	BREIN, Arthur	...	S.S. Rottenfuehrer.
76.	FEHSE, Fritz	...	S.S. Rottenfuehrer.
82.	JOHNWETS,	...	S.S. Sturmmann.
83.	RICKBUSCH, Hans	...	- do -
84.	SCHLAWIN, Paul	...	- do -
88.	BRAUNER, Ferdinand	...	S.S. Schuetze.
90.	LUBINA, Alfred	...	- do -
91.	BRELMANN, Karl	...	- do -
93.	RATZKA, Johan	...	- do -
94.	FINKEN, Heinrich	...	- do -
96.	GUENTHER, Hinze	...	- do -
102.	MANZIK, Johann	...	- do -
105.	HUTFLES, Mathias	...	- do -
107.	DAMM, Ludwig	...	S.S. Official.

(Numbers indicated above refer to File Serial Numbers.)

-----oO-----

L I S T A.PERSONS CHARGED AS "A" BY YUGOSLAVIA

(It should be noted that numbers indicated hereunder are the Serial Numbers of Charge 3297/Y/G/135)

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| 1. | AUMAYER, ... | S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer. |
| 2. | HASS, ... | S.S. Sturmbannfuehrer. |
| 3. | HARTENSTEIN, Fritz | S.S. Sturmbannfuehrer. |
| 4. | BURGER, ... | S.S. Sturmbannfuehrer. |
| 5. | KRAMER, ... | Commandant, Auschwitz KL. |
| 6. | GEBHARD, ... | S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer. |
| 7. | AUMEINER, ... | S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer. |
| 8. | ZIEMSEN, ... | S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer. |
| 9. | LANGERMANN, ... | S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer. |
| 10. | SCHOBERT, ... | S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer. |
| 11. | BAUR, Richard... | S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer. |
| 12. | STOCKEL, Emil... | S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer. |
| 13. | HESSLER, ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 14. | HOSS, ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 15. | SEPP, ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer, S.S. Company Commander. |
| 16. | SCHWARZ, ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 17. | WAGNER, Rudi ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. Camp Commandant, Auschwitz. |
| 18. | RICK, ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer, Deputy Camp Commandant 42-45. |
| 19. | MULKA, ... | Factory Owner; S.S. Obersturmfuehrer; Adjutant to the Camp Commandant from 1942-45. |
| 20. | HEIDMAN, Karl ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 21. | MOEHLMANN, Arie. | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 22. | WETTER, ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 23. | MUELLER, Paul... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 24. | LEUTE, ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 25. | ENSER, Max ... | S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. |
| 26. | STRESSE, ... | S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Company Commander at S.S. Concentration Camp Auschwitz and later Bergen-Belsen. |
| 27. | SCHAAF, ... | S.S. Untersturmfuehrer. Camp Commandant 42-45. |
| 28. | SCHULTZ, Otto... | S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Coy. Commander. |
| 29. | SCHWARZ, Hubert. | S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; S.S. Commandant at BirkenauKL |
| 30. | HALBLEIS, ... | S.S. Untersturmfuehrer. |

31.	MUELLER, Gert	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Coy. Commander.
32.	FLUCHER, Josef	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer im Stab des Kommandanten.
33.	THILO,	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.
34.	SAUTTER,	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.
35.	SCHEMEL,	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.
36.	KOCH, Walter	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.
37.	BROSSMAN, Otto	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer.
38.	GRABNER,	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer, im Dienst der politischer Abteilung.
41.	KADUCK,	...	S.S. Oberscharfuehrer.
54.	MEYER,	...	S.S. Unterscharfuehrer.
55.	MOLL,	...	S.S. Unterscharfuehrer.
87.	FERAZICH, Karl	...	S.S. Cook at Auschwitz KL and afterwards at Bergen-Belsen KL.
110.	HIRSCHNER,	...	S.S. Political Chief.
111.	FISCHER,	...	S.S. Political Chief.
112.	SCHUBER,	...	S.S. Political Chief.
113.	KRAMER, Max	...	S.S. Official; Chief of Public Security at Auschwitz Camp.
114.	SCHREDER,	...	S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer.
116.	EMERICH,	...	S.S. Rapportfuehrer and Arbeitsdienstfuehrer at Birkenau-Auschwitz.
117.	PALITSCH,	...	S.S. Rapportfuehrer and Arbeitsdienstfuehrer.
118.	KOCH, Martin	...	S.S. Blockfuehrer.
119.	PERSCHELL,	...	S.S. Arbeitsdienstfuehrer.
120.	RIETERS,	...	S.S. Arbeitsdienstfuehrer.
121.	ZELL,	...	S.S. Arbeitsdienstfuehrer.
122.	WIRTHS, Eduard, Dr...	...	S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer.
123.	SCHWELLA, Dr.	...	S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer.
124.	UHLENBROCK, Kurt	...	S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer.
125.	Freiherr von BODMANN, Dr.	...	S.S. Obersturmfuehrer; Deputy Chief of the Medical Service.
126.	KUNICKE, Dr.	...	S.S. Obersturmfuehrer.
127.	CAESAR, Joachim, Dr..	...	S.S. Obersturmfuehrer.
128.	HESCHL, Dr.	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Deputy Chief of the Medical Service.

129.	WETTER, Dr.	...	S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Deputy Chief of the Medical Service.
130.	ENTRESS, Fritz, Dr.		S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Deputy Chief of the Medical Service.
131.	SCHULTE, Willi, Dr.		Dentist from Berlin, S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Deputy Chief of the Medical Service.
132.	SCHULZ, Karl	...	A Dentist; S.S. Untersturmfuehrer; Deputy Chief of the Medical Service.
133.	LINSMAIER,	...	A Dentist at the Bergen-Belsen KL.
134.	MENGELE, Dr.	...	SS-Mann - Dr. at Birkenau KL.
135.	KOENIG, Dr.	...	SS-Mann - Dr. at Auschwitz KL.
136.	RODE, Dr.	...	-do- Dr. at Birkenau KL.
137.	TILOE, Dr.	...	-do- Dr. at Auschwitz KL.
138.	KLEIN, Dr.	...	-do- Dr. at Auschwitz KL.
139.	MUELLER, Dr.	...	-do- Dr. at Auschwitz KL.
140.	SCHUMANN, Dr.	...	Senior Medical Officer at Auschwitz.
141.	HEINE,	...	S.S.-Mann; Medical Assistant.
142.	STIBITZ,	...	- do -
143.	GREZI,	...	S.S.-Woman; Commandant of Womens' Section, Auschwitz.
144.	DRAECHSLER,	...	S.S.-Woman; Deputy Commandant of above.
145.	MANDEL,	...	S.S.-Woman; Commandant of W/KL, Auschwitz.
146.	RUPERT,	...	Female; S.S. Rapportfuehrer, Birkenau.
147.	KUCK, Helena	...	Female; S.S. Rapportfuehrer, Birkenau.
148.	BRANDEL,	...	S.S.-Woman, Deputy Commandant Womens' Camp.
149.	HASSE,	...	S.S. Woman, S.S.-Rapportfuehrer, Auschwitz.

LIST "A"

LIST OF PERSONS CHARGED UNDER FILE NO. 3297/Y/G/135 AND ALREADY CATEGORIZED AS "A" BY COURTESIES OTHER THAN YUGOSLAVIA.

(Numbers indicated hereunder are File Serial Nos.)

39.	MEHLBRECHT, ... (under name of MEHLBUCH List 16:287 (France))	S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.
40.	WIGAND, Konrad ...	S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.
42.	KIRCHNER, ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer, Admin. Staff.
43.	SCHOPF, ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
44.	ZIEG, Wilhelm ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
45.	RICHLINGER, Sopp ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
46.	BRIS, Jakob ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
47.	KAPFER, Otto ...	S.S. Oberscharf.
48.	GRUBENBERG, Georg ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
49.	HAINTZ, Karl ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
50.	ROGER, ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
51.	FRISCHMANN, Martin ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer, Kommandant Staff.
52.	BRODMOND, ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
53.	SCHAEFER, Walter ...	S.S. Oberscharfuhrer.
57.	ANDRES, Hans ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
58.	KNEFFEL, ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer,
59.	GIEBA, Helmut ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
60.	DRASER, Hans Andreas ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
61.	TARNOW, Paul ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
62.	SCHMIDT, ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
63.	SCHIEDLER, Adolf ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
64.	RICHTER, Friedrich ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
65.	PIELER, Herbert ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
66.	NIEBZWICKI, Hans ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
67.	MULLER, Anton ...	S.S. Unterscharfuhrer.
68.	ARIE, Bruno ...	S.S. Rottenfuhrer.
69.	WERNI, Joachim ...	S.S. Rottenfuhrer.
70.	AFLEDER, Fritz ...	S.S. Rottenfuhrer.
71.	SCHILD, Helmut ...	S.S. Rottenfuhrer.
72.	KLEINDENST, Karl ...	S.S. Rottenfuhrer.
74.	WERTNER, Wilhelm ...	S.S. Rottenfuhrer.

75.	...	REHM, ERNST	...	S.S. Rotenführer, Staff of Kommandant.
76.	...	STRAUB, ERNST	...	S.S. Sturmmann.
77.	...	REINER, HERBERT	...	S.S. Sturmmann.
78.	...	WELT, MICHAEL	...	
79.	...	ROSE, KARL	...	
80.	...	REINER, JOHANN	...	
81.	...	REINIGER, ALDO	...	
82.	...	REINER, WALTER	...	
83.	...	LOCK, ARTHUR	...	S.S. Schutz.
84.	...	VON HAUSER (or HAUSSER),	
85.	...	LEIBOWITZ, RUDOLF	...	
86.	...	SCHULZ, ERICH	...	
87.	...	SCHULZ, ERICH	...	
88.	...	WITTSCHER, ADAM	...	
89.	...	LANG, NICHOLAS	...	
90.	...	WASS, Oskar	...	
91.	...	KENZIG, ARTHUR	...	
92.	...	SLABON, PAUL	...	
93.	...	SCHULZ, MAX	...	
94.	...	REINER, ERNST	...	
95.	...	REIN, ARTHUR	...	On duty at the SS-Id.
96.	...	GAMMELER, WILHELM	...	SS-Idam at the SS-Id.
97.	...	REINER,	S.S. Reportführer and Arbeitssdienst- führer at Kfz-Abteilung-Auschnitt.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1086**

3297/Y/G/135

19 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/135 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See documents enclosed.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: DR. Zivani

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29635) W.F.P. 2524 5,000 5/45 A.S.E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

June 11, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSR/N/135

1. AUMAYER, SS Obergruppenfuehrer, on duty at the SS Concentration Camp at AUSCHWITZ. (F 4026)
2. HASS, 50 years old, SS Sturmhannfuehrer, Commandant of the SS Concentration Camp BERGEN BELZEN. From 1942-45. He was Commandant of a camp at AUSCHWITZ Camp, and later on at BERGEN BELZEN. (F 4071)
3. Fritz HARTENSTEIN, SS Sturmbannfuehrer, at AUSCHWITZ Camp in September 1942. (F 4099)
4. BURGER, SS Sturmbannfuehrer, July 1942. (F 4098)
Hauptsturmfuehrer Staff Of. Garrison M.C.
5. KRAMER, 32 years old, Commandant of a camp at AUSCHWITZ, and later on at BERGEN-BELZEN, (F 4042) from 1942-45.
6. GEBHARD, 50 years old, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, SS battalion commander at AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp from 1941 to 45. (F 4055)
7. AUMEINER, 40 years old, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, from Bavaria. From 1942-45 at AUSCHWITZ. (F 4059)
8. ZIEMSEN, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Administrativ Offizir, May 1942. (F 4076)
9. LANGERMANN, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer in SS-Konzentration Lager in AUSCHWITZ, December '43. (F 4077)
10. SCHOBERT, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Botschafter Commandant, November 1942. (F 4079)
11. BAUR, Richard, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, at AUSCHWITZ November 1942. (F 4081)
12. Emil STOCKEL, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, at AUSCHWITZ in 1942. (F 4080)
13. HESSLER, 50 years old, SS Obersturmfuehrer (F 4025)
14. HOSS, 50 years old, SS Obersturmfuehrer, from MANHEIM. 1942 to 1945. (F 4054)
15. SEPP, 50 years old, from Bavaria. SS Obersturmfuehrer, SS Company Commander. From 1942-45 (F 4056)
16. SCHWARZ, 37 years old, from Bavaria. SS Obersturmfuehrer. From 1942-45. (F 4060)
17. Rudi WAGNER, 32 years old. SS Obersturmfuehrer, Camp Commandant at AUSCHWITZ from 1942-45 (F 4061)
18. RICK, 35 years old, SS Obersturmfuehrer, Deputy Camp Commandant from 1942-45. (F 4062)

19. MULKA, 50 years old, from Hamburg, factory owner,
SS Obersturmfuehrer, Adjutant to the Camp
Commandant from 1942-45. (F 4070)
20. Karl HEIMAN, SS Obersturmfuehrer, January
1943. (F 4082)
21. Arie MOEHLMANN, SS Obersturmfuehrer, in 1942.
(F 4084)
22. WETTER, SS Obersturmfuehrer, December 1942.
(F 4087)
23. Paul MUELLER, SS Obersturmfuehrer, in 1942.
(F 4088)
24. LEUTE, SS Obersturmfuehrer, December 1942 (F 4089)
25. Max ENSER, SS Obersturmfuehrer, T.Stuba, December
1942. (F 4090)
26. STRESSE, 57 years old, SS Untersturmfuehrer,
Company Commander at SS Concentration Camp
at AUSCHWITZ and later at BERGEN-BELZEN,
from 1942-45. (R/N/57 - 1264/Y/G/55) (F 2630)
27. SCHAAF, 30 years old, SS Untersturmfuehrer, from
Westphalia, Camp Commandant from 1942-45.
(R/N/57 - 1264/Y/G/55). (F 2631)
28. Otto SCHULTZ, 50 years old, from Hamburg, Company
Commander, from 1942-45. (R/N/59 - 1312/Y/G)
~~SS Untersturmfuehrer~~ (F 2644)
29. Hubert SCHWARZ, 43 years old, from Bavaria, SS
Untersturmfuehrer, SS Commandant at the
Concentration Camp at BIRKENAU, (F 4029)
30. HALBLEIS, 50 years old, from Frankfurt-on-Main,
SS Untersturmfuehrer, from 1942-45. (F 4057)
31. Gert MUELLER, 25 years old, SS Untersturmfuehrer,
Company Commander, from 1942-45. (F 4058)
32. Josef FLUCHER, SS Untersturmfuehrer im Stab des
Komandanten, November 1942. (F 4091)
33. THILO, SS Untersturmfuehrer, November 1942.
(F 4092)
34. SAUTTER, SS Untersturmfuehrer, October 1942.
(F 4093)
35. SCHEMEL, SS Untersturmfuehrer, September 1942.
(F 4094)
36. Walter KOCH, SS Untersturmfuehrer, Garnisonsstab,
November 1942. (F 4095)
37. Otto BROSSMAN, SS Untersturmfuehrer, T.Stuba,
December 1942. (F 4096)
38. GRABNER, SS Untersturmfuehrer, im Dienst der
politischen Abteilung, March 1944. (F 4097)
(R/N/7 - 380/Y/G)
39. ENGELBRECHT, SS Hauptscharfuehrer, September 1942.
(F 4119)
- 40.

40. Konrad WIEGAND, SS Hauptscharfuehrer, Nov. 1942.
(F 4137)
41. KADUCK, SS Oberscharfuehrer, From 1942-45.
F(4073)
42. Hans KIRCHNER, SS Oberscharfuehrer, Administrative
Staff, January 1943. (F 4120)
43. SCHOPPE, SS Oberscharfuehrer, March 1944.
(F 4121)
44. Wilhelm ZIEG, SS Oberscharfuehrer, January 1943.
(F 4122)
45. Sepp EICHLINGER, SS Oberscharfuehrer, 3/SS F.
Stube, October 1942. (F 4123)
46. Jakob FRIES, SS Oberscharfuehrer, January 1942.
(F 4124)
47. Otto KAPER, " " , January 1943.
(F 4125)
48. Georg GRUENBERG, SS " , November 1942.
(F 4126)
49. Karl HAINZ, " " , January 1943.
(F 4127)
50. BOGER, " " , March 1944(F 4128)
51. Martin FRESSMANN, " " , Kommandant Staff,
November 1942. (F 4129)
52. BROMMOND, SS Oberscharfuehrer, October 1942.
(F 4130)
53. Walter SCHAEFER, SS " " , December 1942.
(F 4131)
54. MEYER, SS Unterscharfuehrer, 1942-45 (F 4035)
55. MOLL, " " 1942-45 (F 4075)
56. Gustav HORN, SS " , 8/SS F.Stube, October 1942.
(F 4132)
57. Hans ANDRES, " " , November 1942. (F 4133)
58. KNITTEL, " " , " " (F 4134)
59. Helmut GIESA, " " , January 1943. (F 4135)
60. Hans Andreas DRASER, SS Unterscharfuehrer,
December 1942. (F 4136)
61. Paul TARNOW, SS Unterscharfuehrer, January 1943.
(F 4138)

62. SCHMIDT, SS Unterscharfuehrer, Jan.1943. (F 4139)
63. Adolf SCHINDLER, " Jan.1943 (F 4140)
64. Friedrich RICHTER, " Dec.1942 (F 4141)
65. Herbert PIENLER, " " (F 4142)
66. Hans NIERZWICKI, " " (F 4143)
67. Anton MUELLER, " Jan.1944 (F 4144)
68. Bruno ARNT, SS Rottenfuehrer, Dec.1942 (F 4100)
69. Joachim EVERTH " In 1942 (F 4101)
70. Fritz ARLEDTER, " Jan.1943 (F 4102)
71. Helmut SCHILD " " (F 4103)
72. Karl KLEINDIENST " Aug 1942 (F 4104)
73. Arthur BREINTWIESEN " Oct.1942 (F 4105)
74. Wilhelm WERNTGEN " Nov.1942 (F 4106)
75. Ewald KELM, " Staff Of.Kommandant,
Oct.1942 (F 4107)
76. Fritz FEHSE, " " (F 4108)
77. Franz STRAUB, SS Sturmann, Dec.1942 (F 4109)
78. Herbert RIEGNER, " Jan.1943 (F 4110)
79. Michael WILL " Dec. 1942 (F 4111)
80. Karl ROSOW " Jan.1943 (F 4112)
81. Johann RENNER " Dec.1942 (F 4113)
82. JOHNWETS " In 1943 (F 4114)
83. Hans RICKBUSCH " Oct.1942 (F 4115)
84. Paul SCHLAWIN " " (F 4116)
85. Alois MERRIDGER " " (F 4117)
86. Walter BEDARF " Jan.1943 (F 4118)
87. Karlo FERAZICH, SS cook at the SS Concentra-
tion Camp at AUSCHWITZ and later at
BERGEN-BELZEN 1941-45 (F 4053)
88. Ferdinand BRAUNER, SS Schuetze, Hospital Stab,
Jan.1943. (F 4145)
89. Artur LOCK, SS Schuetze, Dec.1942 (F 4146)
90. Alfred LUBINA, " 2/SS T.Stube Oct.1942 (F 4147)
91. Karl BRELLMANN " 9/SS T.Stube " (F 4148)
92. Ludwig von HAUSER (or HANSEK) SS Schuetze, 9/SS T.
Stube Jan.1943 (F 4149)
93. Johen RATZKA, SS Schuetze Dec.1942 (F 4150)

94. Heinrich FINKEN, SS Schuetze, Jan.1943 (F 4151)
95. Rudolf LEMPOWITZ " " (F 4152)
96. Hinze GUENTHER " 2/SS.T.Stube, Oct.1942 (F 4153)
97. Erich SCHULZ, " Dec.1942 (F 4154)
98. Adam WITUSCHER " Jan.1943 (F 4155)
99. Mathias LANG " Dec.1942 (F 4156)
100. Oskar FASS " Nov.1942 (F 4157)
101. Arthur KITZIG " Watch Dog Detachment Oct.1942 (F 4158)
102. Johan MANZIK " Nov.1942 (F 4159)
103. Paul SLABON " Sept.1944(F 4160)
104. Max SCHULZ " Oct.1942 (F 4161)
105. Mathias HUTFLES " 4/SS T.Stube " (F 4162)
106. Ewald ENGFER "8/ " " Nov.1942 (F 4163)
107. Ludwig DAMM, SS official Sept.1942(F 4164)
108. Artur ZINN, on duty at the SS Concentration Camp Jan.1943 (F 4165)
109. Willi GAUWEILER, SS man at the SS Concentration Camp Jan.1943 (F 4166)
110. HIRSCHNER, about 30 years old, SS political chief, 1942-45 (F 4046)
111. FISCHER, about 30 years old, SS political chief. 1942-45 (F 4047)
112. SCHUBER, about 40 years old, SS political chief. 1942-45 (F 4048)
113. Max KRAMER, from Vienna, 32 years old, SS official, Chief of the public security at the Camp. (F 4063)
114. SCHREDER, from Burgdorf, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, training as a/Commandant at BERGEN-BELZEN (Camp) 1942-45 (F 2633)
(R/N/57 - 1264/Y/G/55)
115. TAUBER, SS Raportfuehrer & Arbeitsdienstfuehrer at BIRGENAU-AUSCHWITZ 1942-45 (F 4032)
116. EMERICH, SS Raportfuehrer & Arbeitsdienstfuehrer at BIRGENAU-AUSCHWITZ 1942-45 (F 4050)
117. PALITSCH, SS Raportfuehrer & Arbeitsdienstfuehrer (R/N/7 - 380/Y/G) 1942-45 (F 4072)
118. Martin KOCH, SS Blockfuehrer, 1942-45 (F 4033)
119. PERSHELL, about 25 years old, SS Arbeitsdienstfuehrer. 1942-45 (F 4043)
120. RIETERS about 31 years old, SS Arbeitsdienstfuehrer 1942-45 (F 4044)

121. ZELL, SS Arbeitsdienstfuehrer, 1942-45 (F 4074)
122. Dr Druard WIRTHS, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, a doctor,
(R/N/84 - 1967/Y/G/84) Jan.1943(F 2050)
123. Dr SCHWELLA, 35 years old, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer,
a doctor, Chief of the Medical Service at
the Camp. 1942-45 (F 4064)
124. Dr Kurt UHLENBROCK, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, a doctor,
Sept.1942(F 4078)
SS Obersturmfuehrer
125. Dr Freicher von BODMANN, 35 years old, /from Sigmaringen,
a doctor, Deputy Chief of the Medical
Service. (R/N/59 - 1312/Y/G) 1942-45(F 2650)
126. Dr KUNICKE, a doctor, SS Obersturmfuehrer
July 1944 (F 4085)
127. Dr Joachim CAESAR, a doctor, SS Obersturmfuehrer,
Aug.1944 (F 4086)
128. Dr HESCHL, from JUDENBURG, 32 years old, a doctor,
SS Untersturmfuehrer, deputy chief of the
Medical Service. 1942-45 (F 4065)
129. Dr WETTER, from LEWERHUSEN, 32 years old, a doctor,
SS Untersturmfuehrer, deputy chief of the
Medical Service. 1942-45 (F 4066)
130. Dr Fritz ENTRESS, 28 years old, a doctor, SS Unter
sturmfuehrer, (from POZNAN), deputy chief of
the Medical Service. 1942-45 (F 4067)
(R/N/7 - 380/Y/G/7)
131. Dr Willi SCHULTE, 35 years old, a dentist from
Berlin, SS Untersturmfuehrer, deputy chief of
the Medical Service. 1942-45 (F 4068)
132. Karl SCHULZ, 30 years old, from Hamburg, a dentist,
SS Untersturmfuehrer, deputy chief of the
Medical Service. 1942-45 (F 4069)
133. LINSMAIER, 35 years old, from Bavaria, a dentist,
at the Camp BERGEN-BELZEN 1942-45 (F 2632)
(R/N/57 - 1264/Y/G/55).
134. Dr MENGELE, SS man, from Dresden, a doctor at the
BIRGENAU Concentration Camp 1942-45 (F 4030)
135. Dr KOENIG, SS man, a doctor at the Concentration
Camp at AUSCHWITZ, 1942-45 (F 4031)
136. Dr RODE, 42 years old, SS man, a doctor at the
Concentration Camp at BIRGENAU 1942-45 (F 4036)
137. Dr TILOT, SS man, a doctor at the Concentration
Camp at AUSCHWITZ. 1942-45 (F 4037)
138. Dr KLEIN, SS man, a doctor, at the Concentration
Camp at AUSCHWITZ. 1942-45 (F 4038)
139. Dr MUELLER, SS man, a doctor, at the Concentration
Camp at AUSCHWITZ. 1942-45 (F 4039)
140. Dr SCHUMANN, a doctor, Senior M.O. at AUSCHWITZ
Jan.1943 (F 4083)
141. REINE, SS man, medical assistant.1942-45 (F 4040)

142. STIBITZ, SS man, medical assistant. 1942-45 (F4041)
143. GREZI, SS woman, Commandant of the Women's Camp
at AUSCHWITZ. 1942-45 (F 4028)
144. DRAECHSLER, SS woman, Deputy Commandant of Women's
C.Camp at AUSCHWITZ. 1942-45 (F 4027)
145. MANDEL, SS woman, Commandant of Women's Concentra-
tion Camp at AUSCHWITZ. 1942-45 (F 4034)
146. RUPERT, a woman, about 30 years old, SS Rapport-
fuehrer at BIRGENAU. 1942-45 (F 4045)
147. Helena KUCK, 28 years old, a woman, SS Rapport-
fuehrer at BIRGENAU. 1942-45 (F 4049)
148. BRANDEL, SS woman, deputy Commandant of Women's
Camp. 1942-45 (F 4051)
149. HASSE, SS woman, SS Rapportfuehrer, at AUSCHWITZ.
1942-45 (F 4052).

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME

From 1942 to 1945 at the SS Concentration Camp
at AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
 III. Torture of Civilians.
 IV. Deliberate Starvation of Civilians.
 VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
 IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connection with the
 Military Operations of the Enemy.
 XIV. Confiscation of Property.

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23(b) & (c) & 46,
and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

About 10,000 Yugoslav citizens of both sexes were
tortured and killed at the AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU SS Konzentra-
tion Lager. Only 100 Yugoslav citizens survived this
regime of torture, starvation, mass murder and killings.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A transport containing 459 Yugoslav women inmates of the Concentration Camps at SAJMISTE near ZEMUN and from Slovenia, were sent to the SS Concentration Camp at AUSCHWITZ. Only 26 survived, while 433 women were exterminated by different methods, i.e. in the gas chambers, crematoria, by starvation, strangulation and torture, firearms or cold steel.

Another transport from SAJMISTE, near ZEMUN, with 570 Yugoslav inmates for Auschwitz, followed the arrival of the above inmates; there were twenty survivors from this group.

New transports followed from Beograd, Slovenia, Dalmatia and Croatia, bringing the number of Yugoslavs deported to Auschwitz to 10,000. In August, 1941, 8,000 people were sent to Auschwitz; of these, seventy able to work were selected, the rest exterminated. Of the seventy, only six survived, the rest were tortured and killed by different methods later. All the inmates of the Concentration Camp at GRAD (Croatia), with women and children, were sent to AUSCHWITZ and liquidated - their number could not be established.

Inmates wore triangular signs on their sleeves indicating their nationality. Yugoslav and Soviet inmates received the worst treatment.

Women and girls from Yugoslavia were submitted to a special regime. Different experiments were carried out on them. In a special building, Block 10, which served for "scientific" experiments with selected women and girls, the youngest, healthiest, most intelligent and most beautiful women and girls were housed. There were usually about 600 inmates.

Different experiments took place there. A Yugoslav woman from BANJA LUKA was artificially inseminated with the sperm of a dog and she conceived. She died the following month together with the fetus.

Inmates were drowned in barrels. KOSOVIC, factory owner from Beograd, was killed by this method.

All personal belongings were taken from the inmates on their arrival in camp.

* * *

AUMAYER(1) was the highest official at the camp at AUSCHWITZ and of its different branches. With his subordinates he organised and maintained a regime of mass murder, torture and killings, transforming the camp into a huge cemetery.

HASS(2), KRAMER(5), STRESSE(26) and SCHREDER(114), were commandants of one of the Concentration Camps at AUSCHWITZ, and later at BERGEN-BELSEN where the Camp with
all ...

all its officials, was transferred on January 17, 1945. The life of the inmates was even worse at BERGEN-BELSEN where they were given only 800 gr. of bread once a month for twelve people. They slept on the floor in water, without any coverings, as the SS men, on HASS's orders, let the taps run.

HESSLER(13), as higher official of the Concentration Camp and its branches, organized the regime of individual and mass torture, ill-treatment, murder and killing as described at the beginning of this charge.

HARTENSTEIN(3), BURGER(4), ZIEMSEN(8), LANGERMANN(9), SCHOBERT(10), BAUR(11), STOCKEL(12), HEIMAN(20), MOEHLMANN(21), WETTER(22), MUELLER(23), LEUTE(24), ENSER(25), FLUCHER(32), THILO(33), SAUTTER(34), SCHEMEL(35), KOCH(36), BROSSMAN(37) and GRABNER(38) were in close collaboration with AUMAYER and HESSLER and participated in all the crimes mentioned in this charge.

SCHWARZ(29) committed the same crimes as HESSLER(13) in his camp at BIRKENAU. He selected inmates and sent them to the gas chambers and crematoria. He himself shot inmates, emptying his revolver into them.

GEBHARD(6), AUMEINER(7), HOSS(14), SEPP(15), SCHWARZ(16), WAGNER(17), RICK(18), MULKA(19), SCHAAF(27), SHULTZ(28), HALBLEIS(30) and MUELLER(31) were close collaborators of AUMAYER and HESSLER. They punished most cruelly those of the inmates who tried to escape. A victim was first thrown to the Alsatian dogs who mauled him; afterwards GEBHARD, with other SS men, riddled him with revolver bullets, shooting off parts of his flesh until he died. The victim's body was attached to a wooden board with this inscription "This is the fate of all those who try to escape." If inmates succeeded in escaping their family had, for two days, to carry a board with the following notice: "Because he escaped, we will punish his family." Members of the family were later tortured and then burned at the stake, Alsatian dogs chasing the victims into the flames.

KADUCK(41), Rapportfuehrer, tortured inmates atrociously, using the following methods:-

"Sport" - invented by SS men. Inmates had to carry a heavy stone in their arms and bend their knees one hundred times while carrying it. They then had to crawl on their elbows and knees through mud carrying the stone until they fell unconscious. KADUCK struck them on the head with a stick during these ordeals, sometimes killing them with two or three blows.

"Knik-Knak" victims were laid on their backs with the handle of a spade on their throat. On both ends of the handle an SS man stood until the victim expired.

At ...

At the end of 1944, four inmates were captured while trying to escape. They were tortured at Camp XI and sentenced to death by hanging in public. When the noose was put round their necks, the condemned shouted "LONG LIVE FREEDOM, DOWN WITH FASCISM." In revenge, Kaduck went up to the dying men and slashed them across the face.

TAUBER(15) applied the two torture methods of "Sport" and "Knik-Knak" (see KADUCK 41). Work was a torture too. Inmates worked nude and barefooted in the frost and rain from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. For the smallest mistake and often for no reason at all, inmates were killed.

EMERICH(116) and PALITSCH(117) used the torture methods "Sport" and "Knik-Knak" (see KADUCK 41).

MEYER(54) and MOLL(55), killed inmates with revolvers, shooting them through the back of the head as target practice. They drowned men in barrels. They once drowned seven men in this way, one of whom was KOSOVIC, a Belgrade factory owner. They hanged inmates with music and other solemnities and forced other inmates to watch the proceedings. If any inmate looked away during the executions they were shot immediately. MOLL was particularly fond of aiming at women and children's heads during his revolver practice and killed a number of them in this way.

FERRAZICH(87), was a cook at AUSCHWITZ and later at BERGEN-BELSEN. While at the latter camp he killed seven women inmates who, nearly mad with hunger, tried to steal a beetroot. He killed a man at BERGEN-BELSEN for the same reason.

HIRSCHNER(110), FISHER(111), SCHUBER(112) and Max KRAMER(113), as high SS officials and political chiefs, were close collaborators of HESSLER and were accomplices in all the crimes committed by him.

KOCH(118), a higher SS official and Block officer, was HESSLER's close collaborator and participated in all his crimes. As Block officer he worsened the already miserable existence of the inmates by his treatment.

PERSCHELL(119), RIETERS(120) and ZELL(121) were "Arbeitsdienstfuehrers", chiefs of forced labour, at the Camp. They made inmates work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. During the winter they wore no underwear and their trousers and vests were of very thin material. PERSCHELL, RIETERS and ZELL forbade them to wear anything else in order to keep warm. They were not even allowed to wear their caps over their ears. The death rate was very high as they were forced to work in the frost and rain. Trained dogs were set on them to bite them. They killed inmates at work for making the slightest mistake. ZELL forced the inmates to work in the factories at HONON HITRIER and PUNOWERKER, eight kilometres from the BIRGENAU Camp.

Dr WIRTHS(122) collaborated with AUMAYER and HESSLER. He selected inmates and sent them to the gas chambers and crematoria. He brought about artificial blood poisoning (flegmons) by giving pus injections. He castrated and sterilised young people of 18 to 20 years ...

years of age with X-rays causing incurable burns. He then sent his victims to the crematorium where they were burned alive. He injected cancer cellules into men and women; he experimented on women's ovaries, resulting in frightful pain for the victims and death. He operated on and removed parts of the uterus of women and girls. He killed people with fenola injections. He drained the blood of inmates with good blood groups and sent it to the front for the use of the German wounded. He administered poisoned pills under the pretext that they were a preventive for typhus. The inmates so treated died in great pain. Typhus and diphtheria reigned in the camp and a great number of inmates died. They artificially inseminated women and girls with the sperm of dogs and other animals. These experiments invariably ended with the death of the victims.

Dr SCHWELLA(123), Dr UHLENBROCK(124), Dr von BODMANN(125), Dr KUNICKE(126), Dr CAESAR(127), Dr HESCHL(128), Dr WETTER(129), Dr ENTRESS(130), Dr SCHULTE(131), SCHULZ(132), LINSMAIER(133), Dr MENGELE (134), Dr KOENIG(135), Dr RODE(136), Dr TILOT(137), Dr KLEIN(138), Dr MUELLER(139) and Dr SCHUMANN(140) committed the same crimes as Dr WIRTHS(122) as described above.

Dr MENGELE(134) and Dr MUELLER(139) personally selected men, women and children for experiments and put them into Block 10 where they were well fed in order to be killed eventually on the operating table.

HEINE(141) and STIBITZ(142) helped doctors in their different experiments as described above (see Dr WIRTHS 122). They administered injections of fenola, benzine or petrol to inmates, preferably females, so that victims died in agony two hours later.

GREZI(143) as a Commandant of the SS Women's Concentration Camp and a high SS official, introduced the same regime as that operating in the men's camp. She is responsible for the same crimes as those committed by AUMEIER and HESSLER described above. She personally selected women, sent them to the gas chambers and crematoria where she usually burned them alive.

DRAECHSLER(144) was a deputy Commandant of the women's SS Concentration Camp at BIRGENAU, which was a branch of the AUSCHWITZ Camp. She kept up the same regime and committed the same crimes as HESSLER(13). She was a member of the committee which selected inmates of both sexes. On the arrival of transports with inmates to the camp and during the parades two or three times a week, she selected victims for the gas chambers, where, they were exterminated and afterwards burned. The sick and those unable to work were burned alive.

BRANDEL(148) committed the same crimes as DRAECHSLER(144).

MANDEL(145) was a commandant of the women's SS Concentration Camp at BIRGENAU where there were seven gas chambers called "death factories." She committed the same crimes as DRAECHSLER(144). During the parades she lined up all the women nude, ordered them to put their arms over their heads, and sent to the gas chambers those who had the smallest spot, wound or dirty nails. She sent the sick and those unable to work to the crematorium, especially women and children, where they perished. They were burned alive.

RUPERT(146), KUCK(147) and HASSE(149), SS women, maintained the same regime as HESSLER and committed the same crimes. They also used the "Sport" and "Knik-Knak" methods of extermination (see KADUCK 41).

All other SS officials of the camp collaborated with AUMAYER and HESSLER and participated in all the crimes committed by them, as described in the above charge.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by Dr Willi JAEGER, German SS doctor at the DACHAU Concentration Camp and by reliable Yugoslav witnesses.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1100

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3298/Y/G/136

1102

I. VUKICH

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Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	MC	CARDS CHECKED
27 JUN 1946	1, 2: A		

3298/Y/G/136

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1103

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3298/Y/G/136

19 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/136 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Johan VUKICH, 55 years old, Colonel, O.C. at Bjelovar. (F 3629)</p> <p>2. N.GRILK(A), 35 years old, Captain, O.C. Feldgendarmerie at BJELOVAR. (F)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>At BJELOVAR on October 19, 1943 and in February 1944.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>II. Putting Hostages to Death.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 46 and 50 of the Hague Regulations and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

1. On October 19, 1943, 25 hostages were shot at BJELOVAR as a reprisal for an attack on a German guard. Colonel VUKICH gave the order the signed the proclamation for the shooting of the hostages. He declared, also, that he would shoot hostages if the German guard was attacked again. Captain GRILK, as O.C. Feldgendarmerie gave orders for the arrest of hostages and is guilty as an accomplice in the above war crimes.

2. In February, 1944, two members of the Municipal National Liberation Committee were arrested in the village of VRBICA (district of BJELOVAR), by the Gestapo and, on the order of Colonel Johan VUKICH, were hanged.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

M. Z. Zimonic

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

June 12, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses and relatives of the victims. A copy of the Proclamation is also in their possession.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3299/Y/G/137

1107

I. DOSSE

42.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

27 JUL 1946

42: A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3299/Y/G/137

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1108

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3299/Y/G/137

19 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/137 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1) Fritz DOSSE, about 55 years old, Major, Ortskommandant at VALJEVO. (F 368) (R/N/18 - 953/Y/N/18).

2) Baron von JOSEF, Doctor, from East Prussia, about 30 years old, Captain, Deputy Ortskommandant. (F 3811)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On August 28, 1943 in the village of ZVIZDAR (near VALJEVO).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism

Violation of Articles 23(b) and (c), and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 17 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On August 28, 1943, SS units under the command of Captain Baron von Josef entered the village of ZVIZDAR (district of TAMNAVA), locked 17 people in a barn and set it on fire and burned them alive. The eldest of the victims was 92 years old and the youngest a baby of two. The reason given for this atrocity was that one of the resistance chiefs was seen at the home of the family of KRUIIC of which ten members were burned alive as a reprisal. Fritz DOSSE is also responsible as an accomplice in his quality of Ortskommandant.

Baron von Josef, though a doctor by profession, also carried out military operations.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

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

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June 12, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3300/Y/G/138

1112

I. STABE

b 4.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee !		
24 JUN 1946	1-3: A 4: C	WAC	PARTS CHECKED

3300/Y/G/138

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1113**

3300/Y/G/138

19 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV	CHARGES AGAINST	GERMAN	WAR CRIMINALS
	CASE No. R/N/138		*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1) N. STABE (or STAUBE), about 45 yrs old, Major, Ortskommandant at VALJEVO (F 3803) also (F 421) 2) N. GOLDHAMMER, about 50 yrs old, from Silesia, Leutnant, Deputy Ortskommandant. (F 3804) 3) Erich KELLER, about 35 yrs old, Sigurdienst at Ortskommand. (F 3807) 4) German firing squad of 15 N.C.O.'s and soldiers.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On October 22, 1941, at VALJEVO (Serbia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	II. Putting hostages to death.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 46 and 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In October, 1941, a German lorry carrying drunken German soldiery was involved in an accident on the road from BEOGRAD to VALJEVO (near VALJEVO) and one of the Germans injured. The Ortskommandant at VALJEVO was informed that the lorry was attacked by partisans and that one of the soldiers was injured. As a reprisal fifty hostages (engineers, businessmen, students, workers and peasants), were taken out of the German military prison on the morning of October 22, 1941, and shot at a place called DJENOVACKI POTOK on the estate of the factory of "VISTAD" near VALJEVO. The firing squad was composed of 15 soldiers and N.C.O.'s and the execution took place in the presence of several German officers. GOLDHAMMER, STABE and KELLER are responsible for this crime. KELLER read out the list of hostages on the day of execution.

KELLER had arrested 3 of the above hostages on October 7, 1941, and on July 23, 1941, arrested Dusan SAVIC, who was also shot with these hostages, and tortured him in prison.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

[Signature]

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

June 12, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1114

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3301/Y/G/139

1117

I. BEGE

+ 2.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

27 JUN 1946

1: A
2: C

~~CARD CHECKED~~

3301/Y/G/139

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1118

3301/Y/G/139

19 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/139 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Robert BEGE, Professor from KARLSRUHE, Kreis-kommandant at JAGODINA, Captain. (F 4383)
2. German soldiers.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

April, 1943, at ROCEVAC (district of LEVACKI)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- Violation of Articles 23(b) and (c) and 46 of Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On a night in April, 1943, German troops under the command of Captain BEGE, who was a Kreiskommandant at JAGODINA (Serbia), came to the house of Obren MARINKOVIC at ROCEVAC, shot his wife Kristina and his son ZIVKO, and took him to SVILAJNAC. The following day he was released but no explanation was given regarding the death of his wife and son.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Gickovic

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

June 12, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1119

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by the following reliable witnesses: Stojan STOJANOVIC, Danica VASIC and Obren MARINKOVIC - all from ROSEVAC.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3302/Y/G/140

1122

ZWINGER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

27 JUN 1946

A

MC

~~CARDS CHECKED~~

3302/Y/G/140

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1123**

3302/Y/G/140

11 9 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/140 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Josef ZWINGER, born June 11, 1896, Austrian, a schoolmaster, Captain, Commander of 2nd Company, 167 Battalion, Commandant of the P.O.W. Camp "POLAR-KREIS" in Norway. (F 12053)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From March 20 to May 23, 1945, at the P.O.W. Camp "POLAR-KREIS" in Norway.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism
XXIX. Ill-Treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War.
Violation of Articles 4, 21, 23(b) & (c) and Article 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

From March 20 to May 23, 1945, Zwinger, in his quality of Camp Commander, was responsible for the murder of a Yugoslav P.O.W. and for the harsh treatment meted out to prisoners at this camp, contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission: *L.M. Zivneri*

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

(29055) W/P 2524 5,000 5-45 A & E.W.L. Gp.855

June 1, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Josef ZWINGER was Commander of the 2nd Company of the 187 Independent Battalion which guarded the POW camp "POLAR KREIS" in Norway. From March 20 to May 23, 1945, he was Commandant of this camp whose inmates were Yugoslavs. He committed the following war crimes:-

1. At the beginning of May, probably on May 5, about 1 a.m., a prisoner of war, Radunovic, was shot in the head by a rifle bullet. Zwinger had ordered soldiers to be posted in hiding round the barracks though there was no reason for this exceptional measure. Witnesses think that this order was given by Zwinger in order to arouse the curiosity of the POWs. If any POWs ventured out, Zwinger ordered the guards to shoot to kill. Milen SPASIC, one of the witnesses, who worked in the camp bakery, declared that on the morning after the shooting, he was told by an Austrian soldier, who took part in this guard duty, that Zwinger gave the order for the extra guard being posted and that he was guilty of the murder of RADUNOVIC. Two other witnesses, Paole RISTOVIC and MIODRAG IVANOVIC, corroborated this evidence.

To cover his guilt, Zwinger forced Adolf SCHULZE, a half mad degenerate, who was on guard in the tower, to confess to the killing of Radunovic from his post. ZWINGER refused to satisfy the demand of the POWs for a judicial enquiry while the body was still at the camp and ordered its removal.

Zwinger admitted on April 25, 1946, that he allowed POWs to go out to the latrines at night. On the other hand, it was proved that by his order POWs were forbidden, in principle, to go out of their quarters at night, but where there were no buckets provided, they could go out to the latrines. This being so, he would still be responsible as he had put on guard duty a half-mad soldier whom he had entrusted with arbitrary powers to judge whether the movements of the POWs to the latrines were necessary.

Witnesses affirm that RADUNOVIC was shot at by a soldier in ambush and not by Adolf SCHULTZE. The nature of the wound confirmed that the shot could not have been fired from a tower ten metres high as ZWINGER pretends. As SCHULTZE was half mad, ZWINGER accused him of the crime, thinking that the Tribunal would not hold him responsible for his actions and would release him.

2. Although there was room for over fifty patients in the camp hospital, ZWINGER limited the number to twenty, thereby preventing sick POWs from receiving treatment. He forbade Dr Dionisije, the Camp doctor, to attend sick prisoners and would not accept his professional opinion regarding the fitness of POWs. He forced sick prisoners to do heavy work, even when they had been excused duty by the doctor. Sick and worn out prisoners were ill-treated by the guard, who were dissatisfied with their work, and they reported them to ZWINGER who sent them to prison. This consisted of being imprisoned in a dark bunker. They were forbidden by ZWINGER to take anything with them, such as blankets, etc., and this caused them much suffering as the temperature was 40 C below zero. They were unable to sleep at night because of the intense cold and were forced to work all day.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME (continued)

Sick prisoners who were forced to work had big wounds on their bodies; they suffered from tuberculosis and frost bitten fingers.

3. Prisoners starved as EISENHOWER punished them by forbidding the distribution of parcels from the International Red Cross at Geneva.

4. He would not allow prisoners to choose their own representative, contrary to the provisions of Article 43. He nominated himself "Lagerleiter" and arbitrarily disposed of their property including the prisoners' Red Cross parcels, thereby depriving them of the protection guaranteed by the Geneva Convention.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1126

The above-mentioned particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses, i.e. Miodrag IVANOVIC, Milan SPASIC, Paole RISTOVIC in written statements, as well as by Josef ZWINGER.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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3303/Y/G/141

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I. SCHLUENZEN
6 6.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

27 JUL 1946

1-5: A
6: C

CARDS CHECKED

3303/Y/G/141

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1129

3303/Y/G/141

19 JUN 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
E/N/
CASE No. 141 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	<p>- 1) Heinrich SCHLUENZEN (or SCHLUENZEL) about 35 yrs old, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. (R/N/102 - 2694/Y/G/102) (F 3603 or F 3606)</p> <p>- 2) Joachim KAMPF, Captain of S.D. Police in FIUME. (R/N/102 - 2694/Y/G/102) (F 3621).</p> <p>3) HYNALS, SS Captain in FIUME, S.D. Police Station. (F 3654)</p> <p>4) Dr MUELLER, SS man, Interpreter at S.D. Police Station. (F 3655)</p> <p>5) AUGUST, at S.D. Police Station in FIUME. (F 3656)</p> <p>6) German execution squad.</p>
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On March 10, 1945, in FIUME.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 48 and 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On March 10, 1945, thirteen hostages were shot at FIUME as a reprisal for an attempt on the life of a Ustashi Gestapo man.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *DR. Zivkovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In March, 1945, thirteen men were taken from the Ustashi prison and sent to the S.D. Police Station at FIUME. Two of them had been arrested on March 3, 1945, between 7 and 8 p.m., while the other eleven were imprisoned at an earlier date.

At the S.D. Police Station they were interrogated by a Gestapo officer. His interpreter was Dr MUELLER, a member of the S.S.

Captain SCHLUENZEN was in charge of prisoners. He made inspections often and chose hostages. He sneered at prisoners and tortured them during his inspections. He once remarked to one of the above-mentioned prisoners, while inspecting his cell "Valic, mein leibling, du lebst "noch immer." To another man, Schluenzen said "I regret "that I have not had you shot with the other thirteen, Mr Frosen, but next time I shall certainly do so." In the cellar of the S.D. Police Station prisoners were tortured under the orders of SCHLUENZEN.

On March 9, 1945, an attempt was made on the life of an Ustashi Gestapo man. The same night, March 9/10, the Exceptional Ustashi-Gestapo Tribunal held a meeting. Members of this Tribunal were the following SS men: Heinrich SCHLUENZEN, Captain HYNALIS, Joachim KAMPF. When sentence was pronounced a man called AUGUST, from the S.D. Police, was present; he had tortured and ill-treated prisoners.

Victims were taken one by one to the Tribunal and the sentence read out to them. They were sentenced to death summarily, without proof of their guilt. They were proclaimed communists and punished by death as a reprisal for the attempt on the life of an Ustashi Gestapo man, on March 9, 1945.

The next day, March 10, all thirteen hostages, chained to one another, were taken to SUSAK and shot with tommy guns, but death was not immediate as they were tortured by being shot at for a whole hour before they died.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3461/Y/G/142

1133

L. HITZIG
64.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CAPTS CHECKED
4 JUL 1973	3: A for deputation 1, 2, 4 adjourned	D

3461/Y/G/142

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1134

3461/Y/G/142

1 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/N/142

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. HITZIG, member of Gestapo, Feldwebel S.D. (F 4406)
2. Peter FICHLER, about 35 years old, Interpreter at the Gestapo. (F 4360)
3. Willy DREHKOL, about 35 years old, Gestapo Chief at JAGODINA, Obersturmfuehrer. (F 4361)
4. Johann KEBEL, at the Gestapo at JAGODINA.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On February 15, 1944, at JAGODINA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Illegal arrest.
VII. Deportation of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 42 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 15 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ZIVKOVIĆ

On February 15, 1944, Milutin JAKOVLJEVIC and ~~Hrenoslav ZIVKOVIĆ~~ of JAGODINA were arrested by members of the Gestapo, whose chief was DREHKOL, and deputies Peter FICHLER, as interpreter, and Johann KEBEL, as they were suspected of being in touch with the National Liberation Army. They were kept in prison for twenty days and then sent to the concentration camp at BAJICA. From there they were sent to forced labour in Italy. JAKOVLJEVIC returned but ZIVKOVIĆ has not.

* HITZIG

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zivkovic

* 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

Particulars of the above crime were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by the victims and their relatives.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3462/Y/G/143

1138

I. WEISS

4 2.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 JUL 1956

1: S
2: C

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CAPPS CHECKED

3462/Y/G/143

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1139**

3462/Y/G/143

1 JUL 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/W/143 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	1. Friedrich WEISS, from FREIBURG, Kreiskommandant at JAGODINA. (F 4403) 2. Unknown German soldiers from SVILAJNAC, who were under the command of WEISS, Kreiskommandant at JAGODINA.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On April 18, 1944, in the village of JASENOVO, near SVILAJNAC in Serbia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. Violation of Articles 23(b), (c) and 40 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On April 18, 1944, German soldiers from SVILAJNAC, who were under the command of Friedrich WEISS, Kreiskommandant at JAGODINA, surrounded the village of JASENOVO and killed ^{with a rifle} Dragic FRIKULOVIC, a fourteen year old boy, while he was on his way to the fields. Weiss Friedrich, Kreiskommandant at JAGODINA, is responsible for this crime as the soldiers were under his command.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission: *MR. Zindovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1140

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

144

3464/Y/G/145

1143

HAMMER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 JUL 1948

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CARL'S CHECKED

3464/Y/G/145

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1144

3464/Y/G/145

1 JUL 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. B/W/145 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Dr HAMMER, from Stettin, Gestapo Chief at Nis (Serbia) from 1941 until March 1942.

(F 4366)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In the summer of 1941 at NIS.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

~~Taking of hostages.~~

Indiscriminate mass arrests & deportation

of the Hague Convention, 1907, and Violation of Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HAMMER was actual Gestapo Chief at NIS, where he carried out arrests of hostages and mass shooting of Jews. One of HAMMER's victims was Spasoje PRVULOVIC, a merchant of Nis. He sent him to the concentration camp "CRVENIKRST" at NIS and kept him there for a month as a hostage in case, during that period a German were to be assassinated. The Germans used to shoot one hundred Serbian hostages for each German killed.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

S. R. Zivkovic

* 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 above particulars were given to the
Yugoslav State Commission for War Crimes by the victim.

L.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3465/Y/G/146

1148

PISKE

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

4 JUL 1948	S
19 JUL 1948	Addendum I 1 already listed: no action

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B

CAR'S CHECKED

3465/Y/G/146

ADDENDUM to the Yugoslav Charge
against German War Criminals

R/N/146 - 3465/Y/G/146

The Yugoslav Delegate begs to send more particulars regarding PISKE:

Christian name is HERBERT.

HERBERT PISKE was born on 3rd August, 1906 at Neuvedel (Kreis Arnswalde).

In 1930 PISKE became a member of NSDAP. In 1941, he was in Yugoslavia as Lieutenant of the 2nd Coy. 741 Regiment, 714 Division. His battalion covered the area Jagodina-Cuprija-Paracin and his headquarters were at Cuprija. On 14th June 1944, he was transferred to JAGODINA, as Lieutenant and Ortskommandant and had 10 men under his command; he remained there until 15th September 1944. As there was no prison at Jagodina, Piske sent the arrested persons to the Ortskommandant at Cuprija. Piske did not interrogate but sent people to Cuprija immediately after arrest. He admitted that he arrested about 10 men and sent them to Cuprija and these people were executed for alleged co-operation with the National Liberation Army.

This additional information was received from Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to B.A.O.R. No. 699, 17th June 1946.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

D. C. ...

16th July 1946.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number:

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1150**

3465/Y/G/146

1 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/146 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. PISKE, Kreiskommandant at JAGODINA. (F 4358)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In August, 1941, in the village of RADOSIN (near JAGODINA).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 23(b), (c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

At the beginning of August, 1941, three German soldiers from Milosevo arrived in RADOSIN to search for arms. When one of their victims, a 55 year old man named Maksim PASIC told them that there were no arms in the village, he was beaten. They left him and when they were a certain distance away, PASIC tried to escape. He was fired on and killed. PISKE is responsible for this murder as the soldiers were under his command and attached to him as he was Kreiskommandant.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

DR. Zivkovic

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

June 26, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

147

3470/7/G/148

1154

HILBICH or HILBACH

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 (JUL 1946

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CAP IS CHECKED

3470/7/G/148

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat **1155**

3470/Y/G/148

4 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/N/148

*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. HILBICH (or HILBACH), Kommandant der Feldgendarmarie at BAJINA BASTA in 1943. (F 1882)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	15th November, 1943; BAJINA BASTA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. MURDER Violation of Article 23(b), (c) and 40 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On November 15, 1943, Feldgendarmarie men from BAJINA BASTA, led by their Commander HILBICH (HILBACH?) while marching from BAJINA BASTA to PERUCAC for the purpose of requisitioning food, were fired on by Yugoslav armed units.

As a reprisal for this attack, they arrested Nedeljko LUKIC, retired customs officer, and Stanko DESPOTOVIC, a peasant from ROGATICA, who were peacefully gathering maize in their fields, and shot them without trial.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

M. Ljermic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1156

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1157

Particulars were given to the Yugoslav State
Commission by reliable witnesses.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

1158

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

3471/Y/G/149.

1159

1. GOETH

1-3.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

6 JUL 1946 Adjoined - to be
communicated to Polish
National Office.

9 JUL 1946 1-3 A

CARL'S CHECKED

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JL/IS

22nd July, 1946.

Dear Dr. Szerer,

In accordance with the decision of
Committee I, I enclose a copy of a Yugoslav charge
(No. 3471) for your information in view of the fact that
the crimes in this case were committed in Poland.

The case has been accepted by Committee I
and all the accused listed on 'A' as wanted by
Yugoslavia.

Yours sincerely,

hit

Legal Officer.

Dr. Mieczyslaw Szerer,
Polish Embassy, T.S.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1161

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3471/Y/E/149.

4 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. B/W/149 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. GOMTH, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Commander of the Concentration Camp KRAKOW-PLASZOW (Poland), from VIENNA. (F 2828)

2. RUEHL, SS Obersturmfuehrer, appointed to the administration of above Camp, from the RHINE-LAND. (F 2829)

3. RICHARDS, SS Untersturmfuehrer, a dentist at the above Camp. (F 2830)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From February to April, 1944, at the Concentration Camp KRAKOW-PLASZOW in Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. * Murder and Massacre. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23(b), (c) and 46 of Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named individuals ill-treated internees in the KRAKOW-PLASZOW Concentration Camp and collaborated in their extermination by mass murder.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Mr. Zivkovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

One of the concentration camps in which the Germans ill-treated internees from enslaved countries was that in KRAKOW-PLASSOW (Poland). Until the end of 1943, this camp consisted of the KRAKOW Ghetto, but at the beginning of 1944, after the rising of the Jews in Warsaw, it was reorganised as the Concentration Camp KRAKOW-PLASSOW.

Like other concentration camps, the treatment in Krakow-Plassow was inhuman and torture, murders and massacres were the order of the day. The so-called Kapo system was also in force.

During the period mentioned below the following, among others, were responsible for the running of the camp:-

(1) GOETH, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Commandant of the above-named concentration camp from the end of February, 1944, to the end of April, 1944, and for an unknown period ████████ before and after this date;

(2) KUEHL (or KURL), SS Obersturmfuehrer, member of the concentration camp administration during the same period, and a certain

(3) RICHARDS, SS Untersturmfuehrer, appointed as dentist to the camp.

According to a statement made by Dr Willy JAEGER, who was at the camp during this period, he alleges that no mass murders took place then, but he affirms that previously Jews had been treated in a very cruel way and shot in thousands.

All the above accused are responsible either as perpetrators or ^{as} collaborators in the crimes mentioned.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement made by Dr Willy JÄNGER in the
files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3518/Y/G/150

1165

DIETGES, Karl Benno.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

10 JUL 1948

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CARLS CHECKED

3518/Y/G/150

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1166

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3518/Y/G/150

1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/151 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Karl Benno DIETGES, born Nov. 19, 1899, at Dusseldorf, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer und Kriminalrat, chief of a Gestapo section in Beograd from May, 1942, to August, 1943, and Gestapo Chief at PETROVGRAD from August to November 1943. (F 13088)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In 1942 and 1943, in Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder and Massacres. II. Putting Hostages to Death VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians VIII. Internment of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23(b), (c), (g), 42, 46, 47 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People & State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

DIETGES was chief of section, for some time deputy Chief of the Gestapo in Beograd and later a Gestapo Chief at PETROVGRAD. He is responsible for a series of crimes against the Serbian people committed during the occupation with the object of their extermination. The means employed were punitive expeditions, deportations to concentration camps at BANJICA, SAJMISTE, SARAC and NIS, where, on Gestapo orders, masses of innocent people were taken out and shot or sent to slave labour or extermination camps in Germany or Norway.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission: *Lazar Markovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the occupation DISTESS was chief of the IV Section of the Gestapo in Beograd, which was competent to deal with the "fight against the Communist resistance movement" and was actually in charge not only of the extermination of members of the Communist party and its sympathisers - members of the National Liberation Movement who fought and were captured in the fight, but also of a peaceful civilian population of Belgrade and of all Serbia. Besides being chief of Section of the Gestapo, DISTESS, from May 1942 to August 1943, was deputy of the Gestapo Chief SATLER, SS Sturmabführer and Leiter of the Gestapo, that is, of the IV Section SIPO and SD, as the Gestapo was a section of the Security Police which was under SCHAEFFER, SS Stabsartenführer and Befehlshaber SIPO and SD.

As one of the most important officials of this criminal institution, DISTESS is responsible for a series of mass crimes, organised, ordered and executed by the Gestapo of Beograd and its agencies in all Serbia, in collaboration with the staff of the Commanding General in Serbia and the German military authorities, Feldkommands and Kreiskommands and German troops.

This system of organised crime was applied not only to members of the National Liberation Movement and to active fighters, but also to peaceful civilians with the object of their extermination and in order to secure the undisturbed occupation and looting of the economic sources of the national wealth by the chiefs and officials of the Gestapo, in accordance with the general directives received from Berlin from Reichsführer SS Himmler. They themselves on the spot created concrete plans for the extermination by different methods of the Serbian people and carried them out mercilessly during the whole of the occupation. The means usually used were punitive expeditions, which destroyed all counties in Serbia, destroying and burning down peaceful inhabited localities, killing the population, male and female, from babies to old people and taking masses of people to concentration camps.

During the period when DISTESS was deputy chief of the Gestapo, German punitive expeditions devastated a great number of places and regions in Serbia, and the following are some examples:-

(1) On December 3 and 4, 1942, they destroyed homes in nine villages in the Commune of BLAZEVSKA (district of POPOVNIK) killed a number of men in each village 31 of whose names are known, looted all moveable property and burned down a great part of the immoveable property.

(2) On December 21, 1942, a German punitive expedition devastated the villages of KRIVA REKA and MACHOVAC and killed atrociously 45 people; some were shut up in a church and blown up by a mine, while others were burned alive on a spit. Only 20 houses were left intact out of 120. All cattle and food were looted.

(3) In December, 1942, Germans shot 26 innocent peasants from the villages of CERICINICA, BUCZJA and KRUMANI in the district of KOLUBARA as a reprisal for two German soldiers killed during the fighting.

(4) ...

(4) On February 10, 1943, two German lorries full of German soldiers came to the village of DONJA BILA BKA (district of ZAJECAR) and set fire to buildings and houses. When the peasants wanted to extinguish the fires, the Germans fired on them with rifles killing 13 and wounding 5.

(5) On February 12, 1943, 77 people (hostages) from KRUSEVAC and BACARAD were shot as a reprisal.

(6) On February 26, 1943, on the orders of Kreiskommandant Major KLAUSEN at POZAREVAC, 20 peaceful citizens were shot because they had "cold-bloodedly watched" the murder of two members of the quisling Police Force.

(7) During ten days from April 25 to May, 1943, the Gestapo at LOZNICA arrested 200 people in the district of SANAC.

(8) On June 29, 1943, on the orders of WEISSNER, SS Gruppenfuehrer, Commandant of SIFO and OSFO, 975 people were shot; 384 at KRUSEVAC with WEISSNER and other officials from the Belgrade Gestapo participating. These executions took place as a reprisal for the attack on a German police unit near SUVASA RADOJKOVICA on June 19, 1943, when 5 were killed and 7 wounded.

(9) In July 1943, 24 lorries containing a German punitive expedition, surrounded the village of RUDNA GLAVA in the district of ZAJECAR, burned down the village and opened fire on the inhabitants, killing 16 people and taking 35 as hostages.

(10) In the village of BOZEVAC on August 13, 1943, German soldiers shot three people from 52 to 72 years old and three from 10 to 21 years old of either sex.

The above are a few examples of the countless German crimes committed in Serbia by the German Army and Police. The German Police was actually a criminal institution which systematically committed war crimes in which every one of its members took part either by giving orders or by carrying them out.

These examples do not include crimes committed in the concentration camps where mass extermination was carried out, as at BAJICA, near Beograd. About 100,000 people were imprisoned there and masses sent to the JATICE firing range where 20,000 were shot. Of the 100,000 people imprisoned at the SATHISEN Concentration Camp, 40,000 were killed including about eleven to twelve thousand Jews from Beograd.

DITGES's Gestapo Chief at PETROVGRAD from August to November, 1943, where he applied the same criminal regime as in Serbia. He nominated commandants of the Concentration Camp at PETROVGRAD, gave orders concerning the treatment of the inmates at the camp, who were ill-treated and starved. He also approved or increased the sentences pronounced by the chiefs of the town police, Dr SPILLER and REIT. DITGES is also responsible for the introduction of the so-called "death days" when regularly, on two fixed days every week, mass shootings of inmates took place, even then children. While DITGES was

Gestapo ...

Gestapo chief, 100 inmates from the camp at PETROV-GRAD were shot on September 9, 1945.

Karl DISTERS is responsible, in his capacity as a high official of the Gestapo, for the carrying out of the criminal system and for all crimes committed by the Gestapo or by the German Army on the orders of, or in collaboration with, the Gestapo.

A. On two occasions, November 4, 1941, and August 25, 1943, the Gestapo arrested Dr Djordje TASIC, Professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Beograd and took charge of the investigation, as Professor TASIC was suspected of leftist sympathies. According to the statements of reliable witnesses, Karl DISTERS carried out the investigation and as a result Professor TASIC disappeared without trace. It may therefore be taken for granted that he was killed.

B. On March 8, 1943, DISTERS interrogated Dusan DJORDJEVIC, Professor from Belgrade at the Gestapo. During the interrogation DISTERS ill-treated and tortured Professor DJORDJEVIC mercilessly and he succumbed to his injuries and wounds on July 1, 1943, at the camp at BANJICA.

C. In his own statement to the American authorities DISTERS, on April 5, 1946, admitted that he took part in the shooting of 400 hostages on February 19, 1943, carried out in Belgrade and in other places in Serbia, as a reprisal for the killing of four German soldiers near POZARAVAC.

The German Military Commandant of Serbia signed the proclamations for the executions, but there was close collaboration between the Gestapo and the military authorities. The former submitted to the latter their suggestions or orders for executions which ~~the military authorities~~ ^{had to carry out} as the German Security Police received general directives direct from Himmler in Berlin. DISTERS admitted that in his section was compiled the "list of candidates for death" among the camp inmates at BANJICA. Inmates, whose names were on the list, were chosen on the orders of SS-A FHR and other chiefs of the Gestapo and shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission (i) in a written statement by Dietges made to the American authorities on April 3, 1940; (ii) in official reports of official authorities during the occupation of Serbia and (iii) by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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1. VON STERNBERG.

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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

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1. 9 JUL 46

3519/Y/S/151

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1173

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3519/Y/G/151

10 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CHARGE No. R/W/150 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. von STERNBERG, Oberst, Commandant of the POW Camp Stalag XII-D at TRIER (TREVES). (F 3321).
2. BERGMANN, Oberfeldwebel in the same camp, in civilian life Tramway official. (F 5532).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

POW camp Stalag XII-D at TRIER.
From May - December 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XXIX. Ill-treatment of wounded and POWs.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4 and 21 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Ill-treatment of Prisoners-of-war in Stalag XII D, Trier (Treves).

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission: *Lazar Markovic*

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

JULY 5, 1946

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Colonel von STERNBERG was Commandant of the POW Camp Stalag XII-D at TRIER (TREVES) and Oberfeldwebel BERGMANN was in charge. He was alleged to have been the Gestapo agent in the camp, and excelled in ill-treating the POWs.

in May 1942

(1) One day BERGMANN ordered the Moslem POWs to go to work. They refused to do so and explained that they were to be transferred on that very day to another camp and that they were therefore preparing for their move. BERGMANN ordered some guards to drive the Moslems out of their barracks which they did by beating them with clogs which they had brought for this purpose. At the same time BERGMANN stood at the exit with a heavy whip made of dried animal sinews and lashed the prisoners as they ran past him. His blows were such that most of them had to be carried to the hospital.

in June 1942

(2) On another occasion, Oberfeldwebel BERGMANN, during the night, ordered the POW Vladimir STOJANOVIC, a post-office clerk from Belgrade, to write his last letters as he was going to be shot that night. STOJANOVIC did so and then was escorted into the courtyard where a firing-party stood. All this was only a barbarous joke: satisfied with the sight of a man's agony at the thought that his last hour had come, Bergmann burst out laughing and ordered him to be sent back.

From Spring to December, 1942

(3) Starving POWs, mostly Russians, often had to run round the camp along the barbed wire fence, sometimes for one-and-a-half hours, and when they collapsed from exhaustion, they were beaten by BERGMANN.

Both the above-named should be considered as war criminals: Oberst STERNBERG was responsible in his capacity of POW Camp Commandant for any ill-treatment of prisoners, and Oberfeldwebel BERGMANN as the perpetrator of a series of crimes against the prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Written statement of the eyewitness Aleksander
MILICIC, post-office clerk from Belgrade, in the files
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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I. SAUBERZWEIG

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Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

MAY 2 1952	1 - A 2 - A	3	CARL'S CHECKED
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~~3536~~/Y/G/152
3610

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against SAUBERWITZ, born Sept. 1, 1899, at Wissek, Generalleutnant des Heeres, SS Obergruppenfuehrer, Commandant of the 15 SS "Handcar" (Dagger), now at No. 1 PW Hospital at Ostend, Belgium, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, murder and massacre; pillage, wanton devastation and destruction of property, directions to give no quarter, committed in March, 1944, at Srebrenica Race (Srem) and at the village of Gikota in Bosnia in May and July, 1944, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G A L

London,
23rd July, 1946.



The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Willy MEISEL, born Dec. 5, 1907, at Hamburg, SS Sturmbannführer, 15th SS Division "Wandkar", now held at No. 2 C.I.C., Neuengamme, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, murder and massacre, pillage, wanton devastation and destruction of property, directions to give no quarter, committed in March, 1944 at Krasna Pazda (Sreb), and at the village of Nikota in Bosnia in May and July, 1944, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

London,
23rd July, 1946.



Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3610
~~3536~~/Y/G/152

15 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. Y/4/153 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. SAUBERZWEIG, born Sept. 1, 1899, at WISSM, Generalleutnant des Heeres, SS Obergruppenfuehrer, Commandant of the 13 SS "HANDZAR" (Dagger), Now at No. 1 PW Hospital at OSTEND, Belgium.
2. Willy HERPPEL, born Dec. 5, 1907, at HAMBURG, SS Sturmabfuhrer, 13th SS Division "HANDZAR," Now held at No. 1 C.I.C., Neumuenster.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In March, 1944, in BRISKA POLA (SRM), and in the village of CIROTA in Bosnia in May and July, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacre; XIII Pillage
 XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
 XXVIII. Directions to give no quarter.
 Violation of Articles 23(b), (c), (d), (g),... 46 & 47 of the Hague Regulation, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

General SAUBERZWEIG was C.O. of the 13th SS Division "HANDZAR" (Dagger), which was the worst that ever operated in Yugoslavia. It was composed of Yugoslav Moslems (mostly from Bosnia), but the commanding body was German. The division was at the personal disposal of Hitler and conducted numerous crimes.

Sturmabfuhrer HERPPEL took an active part in the offensive described in the particulars under No. 1.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: G.K. Erdemir

* 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. Colonel Franjo MATREIS, SS Standartenfuhrer, C.O. of the 20th Regiment of the 13th SS Division "HANDGARRN," now detained in WESTERBANK Concentration Camp in Germany, in his written statement of October 4, 1945, gave the following particulars of the crimes committed by this Division:-

"The offensive of the Division was started on March 12, 1944. We moved in two columns, one going via BORO to BILJINA and the other via BRANISKA BUCHA to BILJINA. Before crossing the Sava River, the Division was engaged in mop-up actions near KOROVIĆ in Srem and on this occasion the BOSUT river dams were destroyed and the whole region flooded. During this action our battalion of SIFTAŠ (i.e. Albanians) committed unheard of crimes. In BRANISKA BUCHA everyone they met was slaughtered. On their march they slew everyone who did not wear a flag. There were cases when the officer, marching at the head of the column, saw some people working in their fields. On turning round a little later he would see that these people who, a moment before were busily tilling their land, were alive no longer. The SIFTAŠ simply left their column and slew them. Everything was spoilt by the flooding of the BOSUT region. When the division commenced General SAUBA ZEMIG issued an order that north of the Sava River no prisoners were to be taken, the SIFTAŠ, once they had seen blood, could not be held back. When this continued after the crossing of the Sava River, action was taken for the removal of this battalion. Even after the crossing of the river the murders were carried out in the most atrocious way. On one occasion a woman was killed and her heart was removed and carried until it was thrown into a ditch. The men could not be teased; they plundered whole villages, the cattle they stole or gave to their Moslem population."

Before the start of the offensive SAUBA ZEMIG issued the order to his troops that no prisoners were to be taken. This order was carried out to the letter and the troops killed not only captured enemies, but civilians as well whom they met on their march.

HEPCL ...

SHORT STATEMENT OF MATREIS

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME (continued)

HAMPFEL took an active part in the offensive. He admitted that during that operation no prisoners were taken because of the order issued by General SALBERZWEIG which said that north of the River Sava no prisoner should be taken. HAMPFEL stated also that the troops killed everybody they met: soldiers captured while they fought with arms still in their hands as well as every civilian. They plundered the village of SRMSKA RACA and burned it to the ground. HAMPFEL also said that acting under SAUBERZWEIG's orders, he took all the food he found in the village of JAMINA (nr BACKO) and handed it to his Divisional HQ.

3. The 13th SS Division "HANDZAR" occupied the village of CIROTA, district of VLASKICA in BOSNIA, twice in May and July, 1944, burned down houses, pillaged the village and murdered the inhabitants. All valuable articles such as furniture, jewels, clothes, money and cattle were looted. All houses and buildings were set on fire and destroyed. The people who were unable to escape were shot or slaughtered. Seventy-six of all ages and sex were killed.

In May, 1944, in the aforementioned village, a man was thrown alive into his burning house which had been looted. On the same occasion Miroslav MILIC, his wife, son and his girl cousin were slaughtered. All their property was looted and a house and buildings set on fire. Another man, Ovieta MILIC and his three children were shot, his two houses looted and burned down.

SAUBERZWEIG organised and ordered the annihilation of this peaceful people.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by 71 reliable witnesses and victims from the village of CIRCTA and by F. Matheis, SS Standartenfuhrer, O.C. of the 28th Regiment of the 13 SS Division "HA SSAR" in a written statement, and by Willy H. P. L.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3537/Y/G/153
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1185

Von BOTHMER, Karl

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

9 JUL 1946 I - A

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CARDS CHECKED

3537/Y/G/153
3611

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Karl Freiherr von BOETTNER, born Dec. 22, 1889, Colonel, Feldkommandant at Nis from 1941-43, whose home is at Gueltern nr Braunschweig, now held in prison of the Military Government at Braunschweig, Germany, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, murder, deportation of civilians, internment of civilians under inhuman conditions, committed at Nis, (Serbia) from 1941-43, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed his name upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G A L

London,
23rd July, 1946.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1187

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3611
3537/Y/G/153

15 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

A G LAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/1/154 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Karl Friedrich von Helldorf, born Dec 22, 1892, Colonel, 2nd Reserve Regiment of NIS from 1941-43. Now ex-Deputy of a Regiment, now held in custody of the Military Government at Nuremberg, Germany. (F. 2372)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>At NIS (Service) from 1942-43</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. DEPORTATION VII. DEPORTATION OF CIVILIANS VIII. INHUMANITY TO CIVILIANS UNDER INHUMAN CONDITIONS.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Colonel Karl Friedrich von Helldorf, a German, was a member of the German military and was convicted of war crimes committed at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1946.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Department *Mr. Zimovic*

* 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. Von BOTHMER was Feldkommandant at NIS (Barbise) and his direct subordinate was Leutnant SCHULZE (see R/R/4 - 321/Y/G/4), Kreiskommandant at ZAJECAR, who committed various crimes in accordance with the directives and orders received from BOTHMER. Thus, on September, 1941, Leutnant SCHULZE led a mop-up action against partisans near RAJAZEVAC and a partisan was captured. In accordance with BOTHMER's directive, Leutnant SCHULZE ordered the burning of the captured partisan from the electric pylon and the burning of the house there for three days in order to frighten the population.

2. When the war between the Soviet Union and Germany broke out, Leutnant SCHULZE, according to BOTHMER's directives, ordered the local authorities to make a list of the communists, who were immediately arrested. They were also ordered to arrest 500-1,000 Jews in the district of ZAJECAR.

3. Later, SCHULZE, according to BOTHMER's directives, sent all the arrested people to the Concentration Camp at Jasenovac, where they were killed, tortured or sent to slave labour.

The above particulars were given in a statement dated December 3, 1945, by Leutnant SCHULZE, at the camp at Jasenovac.

4. BOTHMER admitted that he ordered the killing of 1000 Jews from the inhabitants, that he confirmed about forty death sentences during his tenure of office at NIS from April 1941 to July, 1943. He admits remembering a mass execution carried out on the hill ground at NIS and that he ordered the arrest of the victims of the crime of the J.B. and of the Burger's Command. He admits, also, that he ordered the arrest of the Jews and the killing of the Jews.

<p>5. He is also responsible for such atrocities as the burning down of houses and the killing of Jews in the territory of his Feldkommandantur by the V. LAZNIK Battalion in command of General NIKOLAV.</p>	<p>as well as for such atrocities as the burning down of houses and the killing of Jews in the territory of his Feldkommandantur by the V. LAZNIK Battalion in command of General NIKOLAV.</p> <p>Number and description of crime in war</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law</p>
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

TRANSMITTED BY

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

50100 W.F. 214/13 2000 10/12
50000 W.F. 214/1 2000 8/12 A.F. 214/11 2000 8/12

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission in a statement on December 3, 1945, by Lieutenant SCHLITZ and in a statement by von BOTTNER himself.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

~~3538~~/Y/G/154
3612

1191

HERINGHAUS, Erich.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

19 JUL 48 1 on A

B

CARDS CHECKED

1 on 41

3538/Y/G/154
3612

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Erich HUNLICHHAUS, from Appertal, Captain of the Wehrmacht, Lagerofficier, deputy of the Abwehrofficier, at the Officers POW Camp OFLAG 65 at Strasburg, Barckenbruegge (in Posenland and at Alexisdorf) a member of the NSDAP, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, ill-treatment of P.O.W., committed at the Yugoslav Officers Prisoner of War Camp OFLAG 65 at Strasburg, Barckenbruegge and Alexisdorf in 1944 until April 15, 1945, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

GAL

London,
3rd July, 1946.



Registered Number.
3612
3538/Y/G/154

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

18 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 7/154*

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. ^H Mich. E. HANKE, Capt. ^{1st Lt.} ~~1st Lt.~~, Captain of the 1st Battalion, Infantry, 30th Infantry Division, 8th Army, U.S. Army, (in command of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 30th Infantry Division) member of the 8th Army.
(# 2753)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At the Friedrichs-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft Prison at Berlin-Carlshagen, Germany, from February 1945 until April 13, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

1. Treatment of POWs.
Reference to the provisions of the International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1929, and Article 5, para. 1. of the Law concerning Crimes against the Persons and Honor of Swiss Citizens, 1941.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Mich. E. HANKE, a member of the 8th Army, U.S. Army, was assigned to the Friedrichs-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft Prison at Berlin-Carlshagen, Germany, in February 1945. He was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 30th Infantry Division, and was in command of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 30th Infantry Division, from February 1945 until April 13, 1945. He was a member of the 8th Army.

TRANSMITTED BY [Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29025) W.P.252 1 5,000 5.45 A.S.E. W.I.O. GP.685
(4419) W.C.11-2.17 5,000 10.45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

2. When Camp VI was stationed in SWANAU in the Western Line, REINHARDT was Lageroffizier of the Fort "Kronprinz". Contrary to Article 4 of the International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, REINHARDT introduced differences in the treatment he meted out to prisoners according to their political leanings. He treated ardently and cruelly Yugoslav officers known for their aggressive ideas as well as Jews. Many of them were arrested and beaten.

3. At BARCKELWITZ, in Pomerania, where the Camp was transferred, REINHARDT for a time, replaced the Lageroffizier in charge. He forbade the distribution of Red Cross parcels to the POWs and ordered all tin cans of food in store to be opened, thus preventing the rational use of this food received from the International Red Cross so POWs were obliged to consume all this food immediately.

4. In November, 1944, he allowed Lieut. Ing. Zenja KOZINSKI, Yugoslav POW, to be handed over to the Gestapo at SCHWEDT and later he was removed to the Gestapo at BERGHEIM where he was killed. REINHARDT thus deprived him of the status of POW, contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

5. In order to please the Nazi Party leaders and to become a Chief of the Lager, REINHARDT prepared a list of prominent officers and Jews who were to be deprived of POW status and handed over to the Gestapo in the same way as Lieut. Zenja KOZINSKI. The Soviet Army offensive, however, put a stop to this so the Camp had to be evacuated on January 25, 1945. The witness Karl OEDERBE, German Captain, in a statement dated November 20, 1945, gave evidence regarding REINHARDT's execution of the aforementioned list.

6. REINHARDT proposed that International Red Cross parcels from the Camp stores should be distributed to the German masses and to the German civilian population, thus depriving the prisoners of their food on the eve of their march to the west. They were poorly dressed and exposed to a temperature of 25°C below zero. He forced exhausted prisoners to march without rest or food in spite of the fact that they were surrounded by the Allies from the East and from the West. He forced marched them from ALTAUSCH to the East under the pressure of the Allies who advanced from the Rhine in March, 1945. At the beginning of April, 1945, he mercilessly forced POWs to march in a circle between Minden, Hannover and Braunschweig. He was only on April 13, 1945, that in order to avoid capture he left this column and the camp of American and British Air Force crews at WAKE near FALLENB. where they were freed by the British forces.

He exposed all these POWs to unnecessary and inhuman suffering and risk of life, contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given by the witness,
Nicholas, who was present at this Camp
on the 1st of July.

1195

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3613
~~3539~~ / Y / G / 155

1197

PLAUL, Wolfgang.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	B	CARDS CHECKED
19 JUL 1946	1 on A		

3613 / Y / G / 155

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1198

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3539/Y/G/155

15 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 257

Table with 2 columns: 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.

Short statement of facts regarding the accused, including details of the crime and the circumstances surrounding it.

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

2000 100 1

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to this Mission by
the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission, ^{to G.A.C.R.} in their letter No. 509/II
226/G of May 9, 1948.

I.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

156

3615
3541/Y/G/157

1202

WENT, Paul.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

19 JUL 1948 I on S.

X

AS CHECKED

3541/Y/G/157
3615

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Paul WEST, born July 13, 1893, at Marienwerde, Colonel, Feldkommandant in MUSTAR, now at 2221 POW Camp at Vilvorde near Brussels (Belgium), in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, murder and massacres, etc. putting of hostages to death, deportation of civilians, wanton devastation and destruction of property, committed from September 1943, to October 1944, at Mostar, and has found that there may be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of suspects.

GAL



London,
23rd July, 1946.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1204

Registered Number.

3615
~~3541~~/Y/G/157

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

18 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1122 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	[Faint, mostly illegible text in Cyrillic script]
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	[Faint, mostly illegible text in Cyrillic script]
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder, rape, etc. in the area of [illegible] (District) of [illegible]. VII. Destruction of property. XVIII. [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]. [Faint text continues with references to national law]

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

[Faint, illegible text in Cyrillic script]

[Faint, illegible text in Cyrillic script]

[Faint, illegible text in Cyrillic script]

TRANSMITTED BY [Faint, illegible text]

* 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 above particulars were sent to the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission in a document No. 203/A/20074 of April 1, 1948, by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to BACH.

L.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3616
~~3542~~/Y/G/158

1208

MAUDANZ, Herman.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	P	CABLE CHECKED
19 JUL 1946	1 - A - plus Herman on A		

~~3542~~/Y/G/158
3616

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1209**

3616
~~3542~~/Y/G/158

18 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/160 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. Herman MAUDANZ, born 22nd November, 1907 at Warnez, (Pomerania) Instructor at the Headquarters Military Training Centre in Belgrade, in 1942 and 1943. 2. HORMAN.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During the summer of 1943 at BELA CRKVA
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	II. Putting Hostages to Death. Violation of Articles 46 and 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

MAUDANZ was at the H.Q. Military Training Centre chief of which was Horman. In the summer of 1943, 50 hostages - among them one woman - were shot dead near BELA CRKVA. Maudanz said that he and other men from the Training Centre were sent by car to Bela Crkva to take part in the execution. The hostages were taken from the concentration camp at Petrovgrad; five of them were chained together and they were shot in groups of ten. Maudanz's commanding officer, Heinrich HORMAN, who was in charge of the firing squad, stated that Maudanz volunteered to take part in the execution.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav War Crimes Commission

D.W. Ireland

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

17th July 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME



PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The aforementioned particulars were sent to ~~Brno~~ this Commission
to B.A.O.R.,
by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission/in a document No. 746/N-236
of 17th June, 1946.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

~~3543~~/Y/G/154
3617

1213

BOECKLER, Richard.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	B	CLASSIFICATION
19 JUL 1948	1-A	B	CONFIDENTIAL

~~3543~~/Y/G/154
3617

FORM 100-100-100-100-100-100

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Richard BOECKLER, born on April 15, 1900 at Luebeck, Kriminalsekretar, deputy Gestapo Chief at Zagreb and Sarajevo, now in G.C.I.C. Neugamme, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, putting hostages to death, torture of civilians, deportation of civilians, committed during 1943 and 1944, in Zagreb and Sarajevo, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G.A.L.

London,
23rd July, 1946.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1215

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3617
~~3543~~/Y/G/159

18 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/161 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	- 1. Richard BOECKLER, born on April 15, 1900 at Luebeck, Kriminalsekretar, deputy Gestapo Chief at Zagreb and Sarajevo, now in 6 C.I.C. Neugamme.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 1943 and 1944. In Zagreb and Sarajevo.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	- II Putting Hostages to death - III Torture of Civilians - VII Deportation of Civilians. - Violation of Articles 42, 46 and 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, paragraph 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1943 and 1944 BOECKLER was Deputy Chief of a "Dienststelle" in Zagreb, then in Sarajevo. A responsibility of the Dienststelle was to prosecute "political criminals", that is to say, everybody who did not want to comply with their political ideology, who did not want to collaborate and who was suspected of helping the resistance movement in any way. Such people were usually handed over to the Gestapo or the SD, deported to Germany for slave labour, or shot as hostages. BOECKLER admitted that he was personally in charge of a prison. In such prisons ill-treatment and torture of inmates were quite regular. BOECKLER also admitted that they sent people from his prison to the well known annihilation Concentration Camp at Zemun, near Belgrade.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission : *M. S. ...*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

44

7

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1217

The details in this charge were given in a document No.511/N/216/G of the 18th April 1946, sent to this Commission by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to B.A.O.R.

LM.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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~~3511~~/Y/G/160
3618

1219

MASCUS Hellmuth

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

19 JUL 1948 I - A

B

CARL S CHECKED

~~3511~~/Y/G/160
3618

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Hellmuth MASCHUS, born March 30, 1891, at Wueste Woldendorf, Silesia, General-Major and Befehlshaber der GSGO Alpenland, now at 2221 POW Camp, Vilvorde (nr Brussels), in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, murder and massacres, putting hostages to death, deportation of civilians, pillage, committed from April 1941 to February 1942 in the Lower Styria territory annexed by Germany from Yugoslavia in 1941, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G. A. L.

London,
23rd July, 1946.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1221

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2618
3547/Y/G/160

18 JUL 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslavia CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4/3/102 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Helmut MASCH, born March 30, 1891, at WURDIE
UNTERDORF, Silesia, General-Major & Befehlshaber
der ORPO A Iggenberg, now at BR21 POW Camp,
Vilvorthe (nr Brussels).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

As of 11 April to February 1942 in the Lower Styria
territory annexed by Germany from Yugoslavia in
1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & massacres. II. Pathetic Hostages to Death,
VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage.
Violation of Articles 31, (c) & 47-7 & 90 of
the Hague Regulations, 1907, Articles of the Geneva
Convention of 1929, and Article 1 of the
Article 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 of the
The People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

MASCH was a German soldier in the original Wehrmacht
in 1939. After the German invasion of Yugoslavia in
April 1941 he was assigned to the 1st SS Panzer Division
in the Lower Styria region. He was responsible for
the execution of the "Final Solution" in the area
of his command.

TRANSMITTED BY

SECRETARY GENERAL

[Handwritten signature]

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

From April 1941 to February 1942, Widor was
 Polizeibefehlshaber of the Ordnungspolizei in Ostpreußen. A list
 the war with Dagestani certain part of Ingolstadt territory,
 Lower Silesia, was entered by the German police. The Police
 force and the gendarmes in that region were under his
 command and committed a series of crimes.
 Widor emptied, while under their control, to
 leaving those the positions of the local troops in Lower
 Silesia, at the disposal of the S.D. and the Gestapo for
 different operations. He launched his measures for deportation
 and wanted them over to the Gestapo or the S.D. He also
 attempted to bring together people he considered on the orders
 of the S.D. or Gestapo and to have them sent to carry out
 their execution. The majority of those he was handed over
 to the Gestapo for deportation. His reports were sent in
 the form of reports about the Poles and other
 nationalities, some, however, were sent to the Gestapo or the S.D.
 directly or were sent to the Gestapo, but he had
 to carry out. Detailed reports were sent to the Gestapo as
 these reports of no value to the Gestapo or S.D. were
 forwarded to the Gestapo. The Gestapo took over the
 responsibility for the Gestapo.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to SAC, to this Mission in an official report No. 203/204/3 of April 6, 1948.

L.S.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.**

161

TO

170

**REGISTERED
NOS.**

161

TO

170

~~3545~~/Y/S/161
3619

1225

THOENESSEN, Albat.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

19 JUL 1946 1 on A

B

CARL S CHECKED

4

~~3545~~/Y/S/161
3619

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Albert THOMSEN, born Jan. 9, 1908 at Wiesbaden, Captain der SCHUPO, 64th Polizei Battalion, now held in prison of Military Government at Hamburg, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, putting of hostages to death, committed in Serbia from October, 1941, to June 1944, and particularly at Kraljevo, in 1943, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its Lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G. A. L.

London, 23rd July,
1946.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

3619
~~3545~~ / Y / G / 161

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1227

18 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 11/161 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Albert THOMPSON, born Jan. 3, 1908, at ... Sergeant in the ... Now ... in ... of Military Government at ...</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In ... from ... to ... at ... in 1943</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>II. of the of the of the ...</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

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TRANSMITTED BY

... M. ...

* 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. In September 1941, as a member of the 5th Police Battalion, THOMASCHKE was in Yugoslavia from Oct. 1941 to June 1942. He went to the Banat as training officer and in March 1942 he was sent to Belgrade. In July, 1942, he was transferred to KRALJEVO with his company with orders to secure headquarters for the Police Battalion and Police Administration. He is responsible for the handling of hostages at KRALJEVO as described below:

1. At KRALJEVO on February 5, 1943, 5 to 10 German soldiers and soldiers were sent to requisition wheat in the village and two or three of them were killed. Bullets dropped, as a reprisal, the execution of 30 Serbs for every German killed, i.e. 90 Serbs. Sixteen hostages were shot in the presence of THOMASCHKE, the Commandant of Kraljevo - Hauptmann WEITZ, and some Bulgarian officers. The firing squad was composed of members of THOMASCHKE's Company and the German Army. The victims were taken from the prison where they had been kept as hostages and the execution took place near the Agricultural School at KRALJEVO. Hostages were shot in two groups of eight men each. The firing squad was composed of 20 men, three firing at one every hostage. A German doctor was present to confirm death and if any were found to be alive they were given the "coup de grace." The rest of the 74 hostages were taken from the Concentration Camp to Belgrade and kept there in order to make up the number.

2. THOMASCHKE's position was that on the orders of Major FASCHNER, Police Administration at KRALJEVO, he had shot six hostages at KRALJEVO on the banks of the River KRIVAVA and that he was present at the shooting. However, this was not told by FASCHNER or the persons for the execution of these hostages.

3. In September, 1943, THOMASCHKE was transferred to Belgrade where he guarded the ill-famed Concentration Camp at BARIJICA.

In December, 1943, he was transferred with all the Battalion to PRIZREN (Zetina), where he was also interned until July, 1944.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1229

The above particulars were given in this Mission by the Inspector of Crimes Commission to BAO in an official report No. 610/2 277/2 of April 6, 1940, to which is attached the written statement of Gerda Thorsen made to Her Majesty on May 11, 1940.

L.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3620
~~3548~~/Y/G/162

1231

1. JOSTEN, Adolf

82.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee	B	CARL'S CHECKED
JUN 9 1948	1 - A 2 - S		

~~3548~~
3620/Y/G/162



London, 2nd July, 1946.

GAL

The United Nations War Crimes Commission
 hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that the
 following is a true and correct copy of the evidence
 furnished to the Commission by the Japanese Government
 in the case of General Kogi, born 12.2.1892 at
 Tokyo, Japan, and Colonel Kawakita, born 12.2.1892 at
 Tokyo, Japan, in respect of charges of crimes against
 humanity, war crimes, and crimes against peace.
 The Commission is satisfied that the evidence
 furnished is true and correct and that the
 charges against the above named persons are
 proved. It is hereby certified that the
 evidence is true and correct and that the
 charges against the above named persons are
 proved.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Fritz TRAJNER, born 21.10.1887 at Hollar an der Aale, Leutnant Captain, ~~Stabskommandant~~ at Sabac (Serbia), now detained at Wilhelmshafen, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, murder and massacres - systematic terrorism, putting hostages to death, internment of civilians under inhuman conditions, committed during 1941 at Sabac, Macva and Jarak (Serbia), and has found that there may be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of suspects.

G. A. G.

London,
23rd July, 1946.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1234

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3670
~~3546~~ / Y/G/162

18 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/164 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Adolf JOSTEN, born 13.2.1892 at Giesenkirchhausen, Major der Schupo, O.C. 64th Police battalion.
Now held in 4 C.I.C. Recklinghausen.
2. Fritz TROTTE, born 21.10.1887 at Holler an der Saale, Wehrmacht Caprain, Ortskommandant at Sabac (Serbia). Now detained at Wilhelmshafen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 at Sabac, Maova and Jarak (Serbia)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism
- II. Putting Hostages to Death
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- Violation of Articles 23 (b) & (c), 46 & 50, 4 & 5 of the Hague Regulations 1907, Violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

JOSTEN came to Yugoslavia in July 1941, with his battalion. At first he was under the direct command of the German Military Commandant of Serbia, General Danckelmann, and later on under the Befehlshaber der ORPO. He is responsible for atrocities and massacres committed in Sabac in 1941.

TROTTE came to Yugoslavia in April 1941. He was at Sabac (Serbia) from 21st April, 1941 to the beginning of 1942, when he was transferred to Belgrade. He replaced the Ortskommandant at Sabac from August to the end of October 1941. He participated in the crimes described under No. 2 of this charge.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

DR. Zindovic

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

17th July 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In September 1941, a punitive expedition was sent to West Serbia to suppress the resistance movement. Major JOSTEN's battalion took a prominent part in these actions. On 24th September, 1941, all males from the town of Sabac were told to assemble at a given place. After the expiration of the time limit, soldiers of the 64th battalion searched the houses and killed every man found at home. Several dozen men were killed in this way.

A column of 5,000 men marched from Sabac, over the river Sava to Klenak. They were forced to run and every man who eventually through exhaustion was unable to run was shot by Josten's men troops. On 26th September 1941, this running column ran on to Jarak - a distance of 25 km. More than 150 men were killed by soldiers when they could run no longer. At Jarak the men were divided into groups of 200 and forced to stay until 1st October on one spot, in the open air, without food and water. On arrival at Jarak, 50 eminent men were taken out to prepared graves and shot in the presence of all the others. On 1st October, 1941, the first group from Jarak was sent back to Sabac - under the guard of 64th police battalion - and other civilians from MACVA and Sabac neighbourhood were sent to JARAK.

A concentration camp was formed at Sabac and from 1941 to 1943, 25,000 people from Sabac and Macva passed through. The camp was guarded by 64th Police battalion.

2. The town of Sabac was attacked by the Yugoslav Resistance Army on the night of 22nd/23rd September 1941, and this attack was beaten off by German army and police forces in the town. After this there was peace and order. The attack was not repeated. All males from the town were sent to the concentration camp at KLENAK. Those who avoided this or hid in their homes were caught and shot.

About 10,000 men at the concentration camp at Klenak were sent to JARAK and lived in the open until the beginning of October - the nights were very cold. On that march about 40 men were killed by Schupo and troops of a German division specially dispatched to Sabac. When these people returned to Sabac the Court ~~Martial~~ Martial of this division sentenced 192 of them to death and they were shot.

Trotte said that to his knowledge 20 men were killed because they did not leave Sabac when ordered to do so.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The aforementioned particulars were given by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to B.A.O.R. No.780/N -238 of July 1946 and in No.698/46 of 17th June 1946 - to which is annexed the written statement of Trothe.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3542/Y/G/163

1238

Peru - ill.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

25 JUL 1948

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D

CARDS CHECKED

114

3542/Y/G/163

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1239

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3542/Y/G/163

7 9 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. 3/A/152 *

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

Peter WILK, landowners at DITTLINGEN, Kreis Saasburg, Bezirk TRIER, Germany. (F 2983)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From June 18, 1942, to October 1945, on accused's farm at DITTLINGEN.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XXIX. Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4 and 21 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Above accused ill-treated, starved and humiliated POWs on his farm.

TRANSMITTED BY

Czechoslovak State Commission: J. K. Zimera

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Peter TILL, landowner at DITTLINGEN, during the second half of 1941, was allowed by the military authorities to have Yugoslav POW labourers on his estate.

The treatment he meted out to these prisoners was so inhuman that, coupled with the meagre rations and the beatings they received, they often had to be transported to the hospital.

The Prisoner of war, Pavle PETROVIC, a driver from Belgrade, was the victim of TILL's extreme cruelty. He was obliged to eat out of a trough the food destined for pigs on the estate and he only saved his life by picking potatoes out of the pig swill. In the space of three months he dropped from 76 kilos in weight to 46 kilos. He was, nevertheless, forced to do heavy work and when he fainted from exhaustion, was beaten with a pitchfork until covered in blood. TILL only called him "swine" and "idiot."

One day PETROVIC collapsed and lost consciousness. Comrades carried him back to camp and, as a result of TILL's inhuman treatment, PETROVIC lost his hearing and his sight was impaired.

When somewhat recovered, PETROVIC was sent back to TILL's farm where he was ordered to carry loads weighing 100 kilos. He collapsed with serious internal complications and had to be removed to hospital where, fortunately, he had to spend a long time and this is probably the reason why he is alive to-day.

The above description of the ill-treatment of a war prisoner is undoubtedly a grave infraction of the rules of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and the Geneva Convention of 1929.

H.M.

Statements by two related witnesses in
the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Page 3

1291

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3634/Y/G/164

1243

NEUBACHER, DR. Hermann.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

31 JUL 1946

A for complicity
in all crimes
except that of
usurpation of
sovereignty

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 42

3634/Y/G/164

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Dr. **FRANJO TUSAČIĆ**, *Bundesbevollmächtigter des Ausschlittigen Landes für den Süd-Osten, in Belgrade, from II. 1943 - IX. 1944*, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, complicity in:

1. Murder and massacres;
2. Systematic terrorism;
3. Putting hostages to death;
4. Torture of civilians;
5. Deportation of civilians;
6. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions;
7. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy;
8. Pillage;
9. Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions;
10. Wanton devastation and destruction of property;
11. Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war;

committed between 1943 and 1944, in Serbia, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed his upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G.A.L.

London,
1st August, 1946.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1245

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3634/Y/G/164

25 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

24-117

CHARGES AGAINST Germany WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 5/3/25 *

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.

TRANSMITTED BY _____

21-11-46 3000-10-45: 49, 21/10/46

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR
CRIMINALS

2/1/1948

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND UNIT OR
OFFICIAL POSITION

Dr HERMANN HUMBACH, Sonderbeauftragter
des Auswärtigen Amtes für den Süd-Osten,
in BELGRADE from XI 1943-IX.1944.
(P 11,952)

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME

1943-44. in Serbia.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES OF THE STATUTE

- I. Murder on a large, systematic scale.
- II. Rape, robbery and looting.
- III. Deportation of Civilians.
- VII. Imprisonment of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy.
- X. (Use of Law of Sovereignty during Military Occupation.)
- XIII. Pillage.
- XV. Deception of the Enemy or of Neutral Countries and Acquisitions.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
- XXIX. Ill-Treatment of wounded and prisoners of war.

ARTICLES OF THE STATUTE WHICH ARE VIOLATED BY THE ACCUSED

Violation of Articles I, II, III, VII, VIII, IX, X, XIII, XV, XVIII, XXIX, and XXXIX of the Statute of the Tribunal, 1947, and Article 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 of the Statute, 1947.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Dr HERMANN HUMBACH was the highest politician and officer and adviser of the Military Government in Serbia. He was responsible in his capacity as Hitler's Special Commissioner for S.E. Europe, for all war crimes committed in the whole of Serbia from November 1943 to September 1944.

MA. 3.17.48 of: Yugoslav State Commission.

July 16, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED S.I.M. (continued)

It is a well-known fact that the rule inaugurated in German-occupied countries all over Europe was a criminal one in the sense that the Germans were quite unscrupulous as to the means chosen to attain the political, military and economic destruction of the vanquished people.

The Wehrmacht, the Gestapo, the Bevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft and the German Volksgenossen in the countries concerned set out to achieve their ends and were aided in their efforts by the various quisling organisations created or supported by them.

The different activities of the above organisations in annihilating an enslaved country were plainly inspired and co-ordinated by the party organization of the N.S.D.A.P. represented by delegates who were in Hitler's confidence. In S.E. Europe, where it was of interest to Germany to raise one people against another and thereby leave them defenceless against their common foe, this position was held by a high official of the German Foreign Office, i.e. by Dr Hermann MAURACHER.

Before coming to Serbia, Dr MAURACHER had already won his spurs in Greece where, with the high rank of Führer's Bevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft in Griechenland, he reduced the Greek to famine and drove currency to a complete depreciation.

In the autumn of 1943 Dr MAURACHER was sent to BELGRADE to replace Dr BÄTZLER who, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, was the political counsellor of the Militärattaché in Serbia and in this capacity carried out the general directives and instructions given him by the Reichsregierung in Berlin. His powers were even wider than those exercised by his predecessor. This appears from his title: "Sonderbevollmächtigter des Auswärtigen Amtes für den Südosten," i.e., Special Plenipotentiary of the Foreign Office for the Southeast, which qualifies him as Herr Ribbentrop's "lone runner" and at the same time as Hitler's own Commissioner for Balkan Affairs.

Dr MAURACHER was the man who stood between the Reichsregierung and the Military High Command in Serbia. He received general orders issued by central offices in Berlin and saw that they were carried out by the Militärattaché and the Gestapo. He is responsible for the regime of terror and for the mass ...

PARTICULARS OF ALLIED CRIME (continued)

mass murders committed all over the country. In particular he is responsible for the mass execution of civilians on a scale of 1:100. This proportion was never reduced, not even during the height of Nedie's and other quislings' collaboration, to whom NEUBACHER was giving every sort of material and moral support in order to encourage their criminal activities. By this latter fact NEUBACHER is responsible not only for the whole of the crimes committed by the members of quisling organizations in Serbia, but in the rest of the Balkan countries as well.

In the same way as NEUBACHER gave instructions to military and police authorities in Serbia, so did he also as regards the economic exploitation of the country and it is proved that he took part in Dr NEUBACHER's plundering of Serbia. The experience he brought from Greece fitted him for this task.

To give an idea of the kind of work done by a Nazi counsellor attached to a military command it would suffice to quote here the statement of Dr FUCHS, German Chief in Belgrade who, speaking both of Dr SCHMELER and his successor Dr NEUBACHER, said on September 3, 1945:-

"Anyway, Germany's official policy as regards Serbia did not agree with my own views. I submitted different proposals, but they were never accepted as they were contrary to the policy followed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its policy towards Serbia was always a hostile one."

It is interesting to note that the German Chief in one of the most terrorised countries found himself surpassed in cruelty by a minister of Foreign Affairs.

In a captured document on the negotiations by the German Foreign Minister with the Montenegrin quisling Djugo TITOVIC, there is a paragraph which reads:-

"Ad 13. It is out of the question to appoint a representative to the Government in Belgrade. The liaison with Serbia is carried out by the German Military Administration ...

STATEMENTS BY CERTAIN OFFICIALS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION
OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED
BY THE ARMY IN THE PROVINCE OF
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

STATEMENTS BY CERTAIN OFFICIALS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION
OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED
BY THE ARMY IN THE PROVINCE OF
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3635/Y/G/165

1253

NOVAK

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 JUL 1946

Adjourned

CARDS ~~CH~~ ~~50~~

15 AUG 1946

*On A for Illegal
Arrest*

R

L
LIST 43

3635/Y/G/165

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1254

3635/Y/G/165

25 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/165

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

NOVAK, Lieutenant, Commander of the IXth company of the 369th Regiment (incorporated in the so-called "Devils Division) age about 25 years.

F-3438

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

May 1944, SLANO (near DUBROVNIK)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VII. Deportation of Civilians.

Violation of Article 42, Hague Regulations, 1907,

and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law

concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

NOVAK commanded a company in the famous "Devils Division", and he led many punitive expeditions in the area of Dubrovnik. On 3rd May 1944, soldiers under Novak's personal command arrested 5 persons at SLANO, took them to the "BABIN KUK" prison at Dubrovnik and from here they were transported to different camps. Only two of them returned home after the war. These people were thrown into the concentration camps because they were unable to give information to Lieut. Novak regarding the whereabouts of two persons who had disappeared. Novak is responsible for deportation of civilians.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission

Ljiljana Marković

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

18th July 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements by reliable witnesses are in the hands of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3636/Y/G/166

1258

KASCHE, Siegfried.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

31 JUL 1946

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B

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 42

3636/Y/G/166

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against Siegfried BASTIS, A.A. Obergruppenführer, German Minister Plenipotentiary at Zagreb, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, deportation of civilians and confiscation of property, committed between 1941 and 1945, in Croatia, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G.A.L.

London,
1st August, 1946.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1260

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3636/Y/G/166

25 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 1/5/166 *

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

Sigfried KASSEL, S.A. Company member, German Minister Plenipotentiary at ZAGREB. (P. 257)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Croatia, 1941-45.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

VII. Deportations of Civilians.
XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 42 and 43 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 2, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Minister Plenipotentiary in Croatia, KASSEL organised the mass deportation of the Slovene and Serbian population with the ultimate design of confiscating their "abandoned" property.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Court

Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Siegfried KASCHKE, an S.A. Obergruppenführer as regards his rank in the Nazi Party, and one of the highest officials in the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was Minister Plenipotentiary in Croatia during the whole period of Germany's occupation of Yugoslavia.

KASCHKE's influence on the running of Croatia's affairs was great and far-reaching. He was the most powerful foreign representative in Croatia and is known to have been one of the few who guided PAVLIC not only in his foreign policy, but in his internal policy as well. KASCHKE was also the man whom the Poglavnik could always rely on during the vicissitudes brought about by a long war, the interference of other Axis Powers, the resistance of his own people and the different views of the various groups in the country. KASCHKE's prestige in Berlin was strong enough to counteract any other suggestions on "Independent" Croatia's policy, with the result that PAVLIC and his henchmen were able to continue the work they had set out to do until the end of the war. Their task would have been impossible without the armed support, at times very considerable, of the German Wehrmacht.

Without entering the question as to whether PAVLIC or KASCHKE bore the greater responsibility for the enormous number of war crimes committed in Croatia, we consider that their guilt was at least equal.

The main feature of "Independent" Croatia's war crimes consists of a large-scale racial struggle with a national and religious background. It was carried out by the pro-Axis rulers of the new Satellite State and their adherents, and essentially inspired, instigated and planned by the Nazi Government.

The aim of this charge is to reveal the extent of the responsibility resting on Siegfried KASCHKE, Hitler's all-powerful envoy in Croatia. In particular, the mass deportation of hundreds of thousands of people ordered and organised by KASCHKE will be dealt with, the ultimate object of which was the denationalisation and the pillage of entire provinces of Yugoslavia.

The facts in regard to the background of KASCHKE's criminal activities are the following:-

After the occupation of Yugoslavia was completed, the German authorities introduced the confiscation of private and public property as a means of plundering Yugoslav provinces. In Slovenia, as early as April 1941, the Reichleiter ULLMANN issued a decree according to which the families of all refugees were to be driven away from their property, and the latter confiscated and put into the hands of the newly-constituted "Dienststelle für die Festlegung des deutschen Volkstums" (Special Office for the Surveying of German Nationality). Further decrees created the category "refugees."

On April 24, 1941, KUTSCHERA, Head of the Civilian Administration of the Occupied Provinces of KROVATA and SLAVONIA (Serbia and Croatia), ordered the confiscation of all movable and immovable property of persons "unfriendly to the people and the State." A article 1 of a further decree of May 7, 1941, reads:-

"What is to be considered as property of persons unfriendly towards the people and the State will be established ..."

established by individual decision."
(i.e. each case will be judged arbitrarily).

This shows that the Head of the Civilian Administration, KUSSCHKA, aimed at seizing the property of the nationally loyal population, going so far that Article 6 of this Decree orders the death penalty for all those who intentionally or negligently damaged or prevent the seizing of such property.

The people who were driven from their homes were allowed to take away only what they could carry as hand-bags, etc. and 500 dinars in cash.

By March, 1941, 535 buildings were confiscated in the town of MARIBOR itself, while in DOLJA STARIJSKA (Lower Styria) more than 110 industrial and 700 commercial and craftsmen's establishments were confiscated.

Leading Nazi circles were aware of the fact that the successful Germanisation of annexed Slovenia would not be carried out unless the greater part of the more nationally and socially conscious elements were first combed out of the remaining population. Certain parts of Slovenia had to be completely razed of Slovenes. The execution of this plan was in the first place supervised by the Gauleiters of the "annexed" territories, ULLMANN in Lower Styria, and KUSSCHKA in Carinthia and Cerinthia.

The German authorities had at first intended to deport to Serbia about 200,000 Slovenes. As a preliminary step had to be taken for them. The German Feldkommandantur of SREBRNICO in Serbia (the former seat of the Yugoslav province "Danubian Banovina" - i.e. Draube Province), sent to the then Quisling, Brana STANOVIC, a communication ordering him to report without delay on the possibilities of accommodating a large number of people in Serbia.

As this proved to be a task which proved to be too difficult a task, no agreement shortly took place between the German authorities and the German Administration in ZAGREB over the question of transporting these Slovenes across Croatia, or accommodating a certain number in Croatia itself and of deporting the rest from Croatia.

It is here that MARIBOR appears as an active part of this scheme. A conference was held on June 4, 1941, for the purpose of solving these problems, at the German Legation in ZAGREB, which was presided over by the German Minister Plenipotentiary himself as the chief organizer of a mass deportation with the attendant horrid consequences.

The minutes of this session contain the names of most prominent German representatives in Occupied Yugoslavia: the Chief of the German Military Administration in Serbia, THOMAS; the German Minister in Serbia, Dr. SCHULZ; the German Special Plenipotentiary for Economy in Serbia, Franz HUBER; and the German Plenipotentiary Gauleiters in Slovenia.

General in Croatia
Glatze von
Horstenau;

The subject of the discussion is clearly pointed out in the text of the said minutes, namely:

"The subject of discussion was the taking into Serbia of certain categories of Slovenes from Croatia into Serbia."

1941, June 4, 1941, ZAGREB

with the question of the carrying out of this mass deportation. The Yugoslav Government, represented by "Kostja" Avramovic, Minister of War, declared its willingness to accept into Croatia about 175,000 Slovenes (out of the 200,000 to be evacuated), but stipulated that an approximately equal number of Serbs from Croatia be transferred to Serbia.

Furthermore, the meeting called by MASCHKE laid down that the deportations should take place in three "waves." The first, 5,000 Slovene intellectuals to be transferred to Serbia by July 10, 1941. The second, 25,000 Slovenes to be brought into Croatia by August 30, 1941, while, at the same time, an equal number of Serbs had to leave Croatia for Serbia. The rest of the refugees (145,000 Slovenes and 145,000 Serbs), had to be deported by October 31, 1941.

It was agreed that each deported person was allowed to take 50 kilograms of luggage, and could only take 500 dinars in cash. All the remaining property was to be confiscated.

The conference of June 4, 1941, was held in the morning. It was followed in the afternoon by other talks by the experts, which dealt with details and technicalities and which led further meetings.

In carrying out this plan about 18,000 Slovenes and 20,000 Serbs were transported to Serbia by the German service organized by Minister MASCHKE during the summer of 1941, but the plan was not carried out in full as the German authorities changed their mind regarding the Slovenes; they were transferred, instead, to slave labour in Germany, mostly in Silesia. As for those who stayed in Croatia, it was no longer necessary to worry about their expensive evacuation to Serbia: the army of the Yugoslav henchmen had already carried the bulk of nearly the whole of the survivors, and it was not over by the uprising of Yugoslavians' leaders against the invaders so that MASCHKE'S plan was stopped.

Deportation of civilians to, in itself, a very serious. It is also in this respect by two special circumstances:

- (1) The large-scale character of these deportations and the unusual conditions under which they were carried out, and
- (2) The fact that they were only a means to certain far more important results, i.e. to expedite internal workings and difficulties in Yugoslavia, to intensify hatred, to create the feeling of helplessness and to create a state of confusion and chaos, and to enable them to facilitate the all-out cooperation with the so-called "occupiers."

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Kugeler State Commission is in possession of the entire text of the minutes of the Conference held on June 4, 1941, and of the later meetings of the experts. They have at their disposal as well numerous official correspondence and reports of military agencies and of the Commissioner for Refugees in Berlin.

1111

NOTES ON THE CASE

1265

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

3637/Y/G/167

1266

POSE, Franq.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

31 JUL 1948

A for ill-treatment
of POW + complicity
in murder

B

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 42

3637/Y/G/167

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1267

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3637/Y/G/167

25 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav

CHARGES AGAINST German

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 3637/Y/G/167*

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

Franz POSE, Lieutenant of AIRBORNE (nr MUSTAIN) (P 3384)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

August and September, 1941, at MINSK

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and abductions
XXIX. Ill-treatment of wounded and POWs.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violations of Articles 2, 3, 35(b), (c) and 46 of the HAGUE CONVENTION, 1907, and Article 3, para. 1, of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Prisoners of War, 1949.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, Franz POSE, was a member of the German Airborne Division and participated in the massacre of Soviet prisoners of war in Minsk during the summer of 1941.

TRANSMITTED BY

Lazar Markuse

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Prisoners of the POW Camp Stalag III B at KUSTAIN were allotted to Franz POSE or ANDRUSITZ (Nr Kustain) for work on his estate. He was notorious for his treatment of POWs - he forced them to do very hard work in exchange for meagre rations. Many POWs were ill from exhaustion.

On 1st in August, 1941, Mikala TRIVAN of BELGRADE, and two other Yugoslav prisoners, asked for a medical examination when ordered to work on POSE's fields. POSE told the nurses that the three POWs were saboteurs, after which an Unteroffizier took out his revolver and killed one of the three men on the spot, while TRIVAN and the other prisoner, a Slovene, were seriously wounded.

Some time later, again on a false denunciation by the accused, the same corporal shot eleven more POWs. As the name of the afore-mentioned corporal is unknown, POSE should be considered as the instigator of these murders.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn statement of the witness and victim
of the crime, and of the facts of the case, in the
case of the murder of the late [Name].

D. D.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3638/Y/G/168

1271

EMZANSEN, August

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

31 JUL 1946

A

B

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 42

3638/Y/G/168

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1272

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3638/Y/G/168

25 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

In Reply

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 17/20 *

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

August 1944, Lieutenant Colonel (Major General, 1945) ...

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

12.I.45. at ...

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XXXX. III-2000 Acts of Treason of War.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 2 and 21 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 2, para. 3, of the Law Concerning Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As per ...

TRANSMITTED BY

Lazar Marković

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1273

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Milevoj MATISABEVIC in the files
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.N.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3639/Y/G/169

1276

KUSCHEL
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 JUL 1946

1, 2 A

B

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 42

3639/Y/G/169

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1277

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3639/Y/G/169

25 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 42/203 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. RUSCHAL, SS Unterscharführer, Examining Officer in the Belgrade Gestapo, a lawyer by profession. Rank: RUSCHAL (N° 1301)</p> <p>2. RUSCH, SS Sonderführer, Interpreter at the Belgrade Gestapo. (N° 2308)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>February 10, 1945, Belgrade.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>III. Torture of Civilians. Violation of Article 36 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On February 10, 1945, Silvio PI and his wife were in the Belgrade Gestapo of the examining official RUSCHAL. During the latter's absence he was tortured by RUSCHAL who gave him electric shocks, using an accumulator for the purpose. He placed the amperes into PI's hands and gave him five shocks until he lost consciousness.

During his stay in Belgrade he actively worked for the Allies, and helped them to escape.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Secretariat:

Luigi Markovic

* 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

Statement by SIEVRO PILLAI in the archives of
the Yu. L. ILYIN State Commission.

H.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3670/Y/G/170

1281

KARLSBERGER, HANS.

42.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

31 JUL 1940

1, 2: A
(but 2 only for
pillage)

B

CARD CHECKE

LIST 42

3670/Y/G/170

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against **Klaus FUCHSBERGER**, **Beaufehlungskommissar** at **Jasenice**, **Slovenia**, **Yugoslavia**, from **November 1941** to **March 1943**, now in **Wien VIII**, **Buchfeldgasse 18a/19**, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, deportation of civilians, internment of civilians under inhuman conditions and pillage, committed in **Jasenice** during the period above mentioned, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed his upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G.A.L.

London,
1st August, 1946.



The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Yugoslav Government against ILICAKA RISPUGA (wife of Hans KAMBERGER, former Uzleidiungskommissar at Jesenice, Slovenia, from November 1941 to March 1943, now in Villach, St. Johannstrasse, 39, Carinthia, in support of a charge of criminal responsibility for a war crime, namely, pillage, committed between November 1941 and March 1943 at Jesenice, Slovenia, Yugoslavia, and has found there to be a prima facie case against her in respect of this charge and accordingly has placed her upon its lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G.A.L.

London
1st August, 1946



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1284

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3670/Y/G/170

30 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 3/1/27 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. <i>[Faint, illegible text]</i> <i>[Faint, illegible text]</i> <i>[Faint, illegible text]</i></p> <p>2. <i>[Faint, illegible text]</i> <i>[Faint, illegible text]</i></p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p><i>[Faint, illegible text]</i></p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p><i>[Faint, illegible text]</i></p> <p><i>[Faint, illegible text]</i></p> <p><i>[Faint, illegible text]</i></p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY

Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

He was arrested as was Nazi Pontier, for the deportation of the Slovene population from JASNA to Germany. For details see case 9387/X/4/17 of June 9, 1945, point IV - Deportation of Civilians - pp. 11-15.

He reports numerous Slovene families from JASNA who inherited them in death camps in Germany were sent away, e.g. for example, all the Wolf family from JASNA.

He usually looted the property of arrested families and was actively assisted in this by his wife, HILDA. They looted furniture and other movable property of the wife of Dr. Ivan STEPIČEK and the movable property of the families of Mrs. GOSWALD and HILDA, etc., especially clothing, linen, china, silver and cutlery. Most of the looted articles are now in their store in Vienna and Umgebung.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given
by the witness Bertie P. P. P., Jan VI, 1888-
1889.

I.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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3769/Y/G/171

1298

VON STOCKHAUSEN
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	Decision of Committee II
5 AUG 1946	1, 2: A Addendum I	K B D
12 SEP 1946	Addendum II Schraeder W.	LIST 43 Addendum II: hist 44. Cards checked.
26.6.47.	Reconsideration of VON STOCKHAUSEN adjourned	B
3.7.47	Reconsideration of VON STOCKHAUSEN adjourned.	
4.9.47	Reconsideration of VON STOCKHAUSEN adjourned	

3769/Y/G/171

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION,

COMMITTEE I.

Case of General von STOCKHAUSEN, wanted by Yugoslavia,

The following further evidence received from General von STOCKHAUSEN's lawyer is circulated to members of Committee I for their consideration at its next meeting.

COPY.

Medical Certificate.

Towards the end of September, 1946, General Hunold von Stockhausen was sent to the military hospital II in Munster-Lager and from there on 30th November, 1946, to the military hospital C-Camp in Munster-Lager for stationary treatment until his transfer to Neuengamme Camp towards the middle of April 1947.

His case was the effect of a fracture of the basis of the skull and dangerous concussion of the brains by an accident in a motor-car in November, 1945.

He complained of sleeplessness, general unrest and faintness with headaches and giddiness.

There was objective proof for a strong hypersensibility, disturbance of memory, considerably impaired concentrative power and disturbances of the balance with rotating giddiness.

After an interrogation of several hours an absolute mental and physical exhaustion could be noticed with Herr. v. St.

On the strength of this condition after illness Herr. v. Stockhausen is not considered to be in a position to take part with full, clear consciousness and responsibility in interrogations which are difficult and which extend over long hours.

Hamburg-Neugraben, 25th June, 1947.

For correctness of Copy.
sgd. Dr. Neumüller.

sgd. Signature,
Dr. med. STAHM.

It is herewith certified that the above is a true and correct translation of a document written in the German language.

(Signed) Werner Brückmann, Dr.
Sworn Interpreter.

Hamburg, 30th July, 1947.

Wilhelm von PEZOLD.

Alsdorf, 12th June, 1947.
Rathausstr. 36.
Tel. Alsdorf 590.

Affidavit.

I am cognizant of the significance of an affidavit.

For use before courts or public authorities I affirm the following in lieu of an oath:

In 1941 I was an Oberleutnant and Ordonnanzoffizier in the regimental staff of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland". In April 1941 the Regiment belonged to the XXXI Panzerkorps. The SS-Division "Reich" was part of the above-named Korps as 2. Division.

After the marching into Yugoslavia the Korps occupied the Banate. Our Regiment lay in the area from Kikinda to the Danube. The regimental centre of command lay in Pancevo.

During the first days of the occupation of Pancevo several sentries of the SS-Division "Reich" were shot at night. The SS - if I remember correctly - thereupon arrested 16 Zetnik-leaders in Pancevo. A court-martial of the Division "Reich" passed the sentence of death on these 16 prisoners. The condemned persons were also executed.

Neither one of the members of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" nor its commander, Col. von Stockhausen had anything to do with this matter. According to my conviction Col. von Stockhausen did not have the possibility either to prevent the measures ordered by the SS-Division "Reich" or to influence the course of the events in any way.

The Regiment "Grossdeutschland" was transferred to the area Troppau Sudetengau towards the end of April, 1941.

(Signed) von PEZOLD.

It is hereby certified that the above is a true and correct translation of a document written in the German language.

Hamburg, 30th July, 1947.

(Signed) Werner Brückmann, Dr.
Sworn Interpreter.

-3-

FUNK, Otto.

Brekling, 20th July, 1947.

Affidavit.

By request, I am making the following voluntary affidavit,

In April, 1941, the XXXI Panzer-Korps occupied the Banate after the invasion in Yugoslavia. The Regiment Grossdeutschland had occupied the area from Kikenda to the Danube. The regimental centre of command lay in Pancevo. In the occupation of the Banate the 2nd Division of the XXXI Panzer-Korps, the SS-Division, "Reich" overlapped with the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" but with its bulk held the Western Banate.

In Pancevo there were also parts of the SS Division "Reich".

During the first days of the occupation of Pancevo several sentries of the SS Division "Reich" were shot at night. As far as I remember, about 16 Cetnik-leaders in Pancevo were arrested as a retaliating measure. A court martial of the SS-Division "Reich" passed the sentence of death on these Cetnik-leaders.

As far as I remember 9 persons (among them 1 woman) were hanged and seven persons were shot.

To my knowledge, the then commander of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland", Colonel von Stockhausen had nothing to do with this matter. The arrests and court-martial were carried through by the SS Division "Reich". As far as I remember the execution was carried out by the so-called "Volksdeutsche Polizei".

In the last days of April 1941 the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" was transferred to the area Troppau/Sudetenland.

I was at that time with the staff of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" as a technical advisor.

(Signed) Otto FUNK.

The above signature given before me is herewith confirmed.
Brekling, 21/7/47.

(Signature) Amtsvorsteher,
(L.S.)

It is herewith certified that the above is a true and correct translation of a document written in the German language.

Hamburg, 30th July, 1947.

(Dr. Werner Brückmann)
Sworn Interpreter.

I/89.
25th June 1947.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

Case of General von Stockhausen (Wilhelm)

The following correspondence concerning General Wilhelm von STOCKHAUSEN, listed by Yugoslavia, is circulated to members of Committee I, for consideration at its next meeting.

HAMBURG 34 10 06
Tel. Ext. 505.
609/SECT/128/10.

Office of the Regional Commissioner,
HQ. Military Government,
Hansestadt HAMBURG
609 OCG., BAOR.

Lord Wright, P.C.K.C.,
Chairman of the United Nations Committee
for the Investigation of War Crimes,
LONDON.

The Regional Commissioner has instructed me to forward the attached documents for the defence of General von Stockhausen to you with a request that they should receive the earliest convenient attention.

Frau von Stockhausen is resident in Hamburg and any correspondence arising from this letter may be sent to this Office for forwarding to her.

(Signed) IAN WINTERBOTTOM.

Private Secretary to the
Regional Commissioner.

IV/JFW.

Enclosure.

Dr. Fritz Meyer-Struckmann
Rechtsanwalt.

(24) HAMBURG, den 10th June, 1947.

Alterwall 37/53.

My Lord,

Will you kindly consider the following application concerning the extradition of the former German General Wilhelm Hunold von STOCKHAUSEN to Yougoslavia.

General Wilhelm Hunold von Stockhausen who was commander in the Concentration Area in Schleswig-Holstein after the capitulation and whose activity was appreciated in a wide degree by the Eighth British Army Corps, should be released preferentially as prisoner of war. The release did not take place because his name was on a list of war criminals presented by the Yougoslavian Government. In the beginning of April he was brought from P.O.W. Camp Munsterlager to Internment Camp Neuengamme as interned civilian and on 20th April, 1947, was transported from here without any announcement of his present whereabouts. There was no notification to his family members, especially to his wife. After all inquiries made hitherto it is to be feared that General von Stockhausen was extradited to the Yougoslavian Government and will be in Belgrade already:

According to an information of the

War Crimes Branch (N.W.E.)
Trial & Extradition Section,
H.Q. B.A.O.R.,
attention Group Capt Somerhough,

3 Luisenstr.,
Bad Oeynhausen,

the Yougoslavian Government is charging General von Stockhausen with death-sentences carried out to Yougoslavian nationals in April 1941, near Belgrade at Pancevo. This charge lacks of any rightful foundation. It is true that there were death-sentences in April 1941 in Belgrade and surroundings to Yougoslavian nationals and that General von Stockhausen was commander of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" in Pancevo then, yet these sentences were not inflicted by the court of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" or his commander but were passed by the court-martial of the SS-Division "Das Reich" and confirmed by the commander of this division.

General von Stockhausen, who then held the rank of a colonel, had - as commander of a regiment - no possibility to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the SS-Division. This SS-Division, therefore, can only be made responsible for the death-sentences inflicted and carried out.

It is certified by the enclosed declaration on oath of the former Generalfeldmarschall Freiherr von Weichs that the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" neither carried out death-sentences against natives nor shot hostages and that death-sentences carried out in Belgrade and surroundings were only inflicted by the SS-Division "Das Reich". This declaration shows without any doubt that General von Stockhausen has absolutely nothing to do with the executions in Yougoslavia, having been there himself only up to the end of April 1941 that is for 3 weeks. It is made obvious hereby that the charges against General von Stockhausen are wrong or

Lord Wright, P.C.K.C.,
Chairman of the U.N. Committee for Investigation of War Crimes,
London.

based on an error.

Your Lordship is asked by the undersigned lawyer to consider the following details when deciding on this matter:

On 15th Nov., 1945, General von Stockhausen was to be brought up for examination by a British military motor-car from Ploen (Schleswig-Holstein) to Bad Oeyhausen. The British car had a serious accident near Neumünster. General von Stockhausen got a compound fracture of the skull and since this time is considerably restricted in his thinking power and ability of remembrance. Owing to this accident, General von Stockhausen will be unable to defend himself when a proceeding of court-martial is taken against him or to follow the proceeding and its cross-examinations.

The seriousness of his injury is certified by the enclosed attestation of the physician Dr. Wolsky, who treated him at the Reserve-Lazarett Heiligenhafer.

According to material and personal reasons stated, I beg Your Lordship to care for

- 1) withdrawal of the extradition of General von Stockhausen
- 2) cancellation of General von Stockhausen on the list of war criminals.

In addition, an application out of the regiment of General von Stockhausen with further evidence will be submitted to the Commander of the British Army of the Rhine. As it is to be feared that the Yugoslavian Government will already take proceedings by court-martial against General von Stockhausen before a decision would be given concerning the application of the undersigned or concerning the application to be submitted to the Commander of the British Army of the Rhine, I beg Your Lordship to see that any trial against General von Stockhausen by the Yugoslavian Government will be stopped as soon as possible and that definitive decisions will be deferred until Your Lordship will have at hand all the evidence from here.

It is further requested to arrange for General von Stockhausen who is bodily and intellectually ill, for sufficient assistance by a defending lawyer.

(Signed) MEYER-STRUCKMANN.

Lawyer.

-4-

A F F I D A V I Tof Field-Marshal General Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS.

I, Field-Marshal General Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS, at present in Nuremberg Court Prison, aged 65, am cognizant that I shall render myself punishable if I make an untrue affidavit. I declare in lieu of oath that my statement corresponds to the truth and that it was made for the purpose of being used as proof before a court.

When the German Army entered Yugoslavia in April, 1941, I was commander-in-chief of the 2nd Army. The troops moving in the direction of Belgrade were in my area of command.

In the plan of campaign it had been provided that the regiment "Grossdeutschland" under the leadership of Colonel Hunold von Stockhausen should capture or occupy Belgrade. Contrary to the given orders, however, the SS Division "Das Reich" pushed forward and captured the capital.

Immediately on the news hereof I was notified that a number of sentries of the SS Division had been shot overnight by civilians and that the SS Division thereupon had proceeded to take severe counter-action.

I was particularly interested in having the SS Division leave Belgrade again. The order was given that the regiment "Grossdeutschland" should enter Belgrade and relieve the SS Division. This order was carried out.

As far as I know, no death sentences against inhabitants of the country nor shootings of hostages were ever carried out by the regiment "Grossdeutschland". Whether the possible execution of death sentences which had been passed by courts of the SS Division took place in the period during which the SS Division was just being relieved by the regiment "Grossdeutschland" is not known to me. If this was the case, Colonel v. Stockhausen certainly did not have anything to do with these executions. The SS courts were independent. They were not even placed under me as commander-in-chief of the Army but under the Reichsführer SS directly. The regiment "Grossdeutschland" was an élite troop of picked officers and men. This regiment was in every respect under my control, also with regard to jurisdiction. I am not informed of any executions by the regiment at that time.

Nuremberg, 2nd June, 1947.

Signed: Frh. v. Weichs.
Field-Marshal General.

The above signature of Field-Marshal General Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS given in the presence of Attorney Dr. Hans Laternser is herewith certified and attested by me.

Nuremberg, 3rd June, 1947.

Signed: Dr. Hans Laternser
Solicitor and Counsel before the
American Military Tribunal in
Nuremberg.

This is to certify that the above translation, submitted to me, gives the true meaning of the original document before me.

Hamburg, June 10th, 1947.

Johannes Obermeyer.
Sworn Interpreter and Translator.

Hilfskrankenhaus Heiligenhafen
Block XX.

Heiligenhafen, June 10th, 1947.

Medical Certificate.

General Hunold v. STOCKHAUSEN, Born January 30th, 1891, has been under medical treatment in Heiligenhafen Hospital from March 22nd to July 22nd, 1946.

Mr. v. St. suffered from severe hurts of the skull with permanent hard complaints.

In June, 1916, the right side of his head has been wounded by a shell splinter. For eight months, he has been treated in a Military Hospital, and after 12 months, he was fit for service in the army again. In 1939, Mr. v. St. had a railway accident and suffered since that time from the complaints of a concussion of brain. On 15th of November, 1945, during the drive in a motor car on duty, Mr. v. St. got a fracture of skull. After this accident, he was unconscious for several hours. In the following days, memory had absolutely gone and he could not remember any events that happened just before. The injury of the brain has been very hard. Some days later, an effusion of blood arose below both his eyes - as a sign of a bone fracture of the basis of the skull. Hearing on the right ear was impaired. The patient suffered from sleeplessness, sensibility in a high degree, degradation of his memory, permanent head aches, and vertigo in turning his head.

By repeated and solid medical examinations, specialists stated the fracture of the right temple bone (os petrosum). - The left radius-reflex has been increased and disturbances of the deep sensibility and of equilibrium were to be found out.

On account of his injuries of brain, (brain contusion!) which have been objectively and clearly proved, Mr. v. St. has been classified to the group of "heavy wounded", degree of injury III.

By these different hurts of the skull, as well of the brain, memory and ability of concentration are diminished and creased in a high degree. Psychic alterations have been observed also during his stay in our hospital.

According to medical opinion, Mr. v. St. will not be able to take part in a difficult discussion longer than one hour with attention. Furthermore he is not able to follow a cross-examination.

(Signed) WOLSKY.

Physician
of the Internal
Section.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.COMMITTEE I.Summary Minutes of the Meeting of Committee I held on 3rd July 1947
at 10.30 a.m.

In the Chair Monsieur de Baer (Belgium)

There were also present:

Members of Committee I and their Deputies:

Sir Robert Craigie	United Kingdom
Mr. Kintner	United States of America

Members of the Commission, not Members of Committee I, and
Representatives of the National Offices.

Miss Deunk	Netherlands
Colonel Muszkat	Poland
Dr. Milenković	Yugoslavia

Dr. NEUMANN sent apologies for not being able to be present.

I. Minutes No. 104.

Minutes of the Meeting held on 26th June, 1947, were approved.

II. Proceedings in Individual Cases.

The Committee considered 88 cases against 145 persons submitted by the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and decided as in the Annex.

III. Case of General von Stockhausen (Doc. I/89) - (continuation
of discussion)

With reference to the Committee's request for information concerning the surrender of General von Stockhausen, Sir Robert CRAIGIE said he had received a reply from Colonel Barratt, of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, to the effect that General von Stockhausen was transferred to the Yugoslav authorities on 20th April, 1947.

That being the case, Sir Robert said that no practical result would be achieved in considering whether von Stockhausen's name should be removed from the Commission's Lists, since he was already in the custody of the Yugoslav authorities. On the other hand, however, the Committee presumably had jurisdiction to remove an individual's name from its Lists, even though he was already in the custody of the country charging him; further, such a removal might, possibly, influence the prosecuting authorities accordingly. He felt, therefore, that the Committee should continue to re-consider the case, and ascertain whether there was sufficient justification for keeping von Stockhausen's name on its Lists of persons accused of war crimes.

Mr. KINTNER was of opinion that the Committee, as a matter of principle, should satisfy itself as to whether or not its original decision should be maintained or withdrawn, regardless of the fact that the accused was already in custody and that he would receive a fair and just trial. Since the Committee had taken note of evidence in the form of affidavits from one side, it was only right that affidavits from the other side should also be considered, and he suggested that the question could be more easily resolved if the Committee had before it extracts from the testimony of the witnesses referred to in the Yugoslav charge.

M. de BAER drew attention to the fact that according to the Affidavit of Field-Marshal General von Weichs, Belgrade was mentioned as being the town which was occupied by the Germans, and in the vicinity of which the alleged crimes were committed, whereas in the charge submitted by Yugoslavia, Pancevo was stated to be the town in question. M. de Baer enquired whether these two towns were close to one another.

Dr. MILENKOVIC replied that Belgrade and Pancevo were approximately ten miles apart.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said that in order to ascertain whether there was a sufficient prima facie case against von Stockhausen, it was important to establish in the first place whether the area around Pancevo was occupied by the SS. Division "Das Reich", or by the "Grossdeutschland" Regiment under von Stockhausen's command.

With regard to the information submitted by the Yugoslav National Office in the charge, Sir Robert made the following observations.

According to a statement contained therein, Stockhausen arrested a number of people during the period April 16 - 23, 1941, who were tortured and some of whom were killed. It would be helpful if the National Office could submit the direct evidence on which this statement was based.

The same consideration applied to the statements concerning the alleged crimes against the civilian population committed by members of Major Krueger's battalion which operated under von Stockhausen's command.

With reference to the statement that arrested people were taken from their homes and interrogated as to their activities before the attack on Yugoslavia (i.e. before April 6, 1941), Sir Robert pointed out that as von Stockhausen did not enter Yugoslav territory until after 6 April, he presumably could not be held responsible for anything that occurred before that date.

Further, witnesses were stated to have said that on April 22, Stockhausen came to a court-martial accompanied by several officers, took a list of victims, and consulted the local Volksdeutsche about the attitude of the victims towards the Germans before the war, and on this information he decided who was to be executed and marked the list accordingly. If the Yugoslav National Office could supply the actual affidavits of some of these witnesses who were in a position to identify von Stockhausen himself, such evidence would be most conclusive.

The above were some of the more obvious points on which the National Office could no doubt quite easily produce more information. Sir Robert thought that where a case was in dispute, and evidence from both sides conflicted, the Committee were quite justified in requesting fuller particulars.

M. de BAER pointed out that the Committee should have before it extracts from the same evidence as that which was to be used in the trial of the accused, otherwise two quite conflicting decisions might result, which would, in his opinion, be most undesirable.

Dr. MILENKOVIC said that he would supply the evidence as requested by the Committee. He assured the Committee, however, that the accused would receive a fair trial by a regular tribunal, and he had already transmitted to Belgrade the information submitted on behalf of the accused where it would be used in evidence.

Dr. Milenković said he wished to repeat, and to stress, what he had already said at the last meeting, namely, that there was already ample prima facie evidence that von Stockhausen was directly responsible for the crimes committed during the first three weeks of the German occupation in Yugoslavia.

The Committee unanimously agreed that further consideration of the case be adjourned pending submission of further evidence by the Yugoslav National Office on the points enumerated above. Further, it was decided that a reply should be communicated to von Stockhausen's lawyer, through the Office of the Regional Commissioner at Hamburg, to the effect that General von Stockhausen had already been transferred to the Yugoslav authorities on 20th April, 1947, for trial; that the matter is under consideration and that the Commission in the meantime were awaiting further information and evidence which the accused's lawyer had proposed to submit.

IV. Case of Dr. GASSAUER, charged by Czechoslovakia, (Doc. I/90).

The Committee took note of a letter from Dr. GASSAUER's lawyer, dated 25th June, 1947, (circulated as Doc. I/90),

Monsieur de BAER referred to the charge in question which concerned the Sondergerichte (Special Courts) set up by the Germans in Czechoslovakia. All the accused indicated in the charge had been listed by the Commission. The name of Gassauer had been submitted later upon an Addendum to the original charge, and he, as a Judge appointed to the Special Court in Brno from 6th July, 1942, onwards, had been listed as a war criminal. In the letter submitted by the accused's lawyer, however, there was no mention of Gassauer being a member of the Sondergerichte.

Dr. LITAVSKI drew attention to the paragraph in the letter where it was stated that "several times acquittals issued by Dr. Gassauer were squashed by the superior courts or by the department of justice of the so-called "Reichsprotector" in Prague". As there was no right of appeal in the Sondergerichte it was to be inferred from this letter that Gassauer was attached to some court other than the Sondergerichte.

The Committee therefore requested particular clarification on the question as to whether or not Gassauer was attached to the Sondergerichte in Brno, from July, 1942.

Information was also requested as to whether Gassauer was in Austrian or in Allied custody.

The Committee took note of a letter from Dr. Neumann stating that he had already applied to Prague for additional information on the case; and requesting that the matter be adjourned for one month.

The Committee decided to adjourn the case accordingly, and to draw Dr. Neumann's attention in particular to the request of the Committee for clarification on the points referred to above.

It was further decided that a reply should be transmitted to the accused's lawyer to the effect that the matter was being considered by the relevant Committee, and that further inquiries were being made

in order to clarify the points raised in his submission.

V. Release of "automatic arrestees".

The SECRETARY GENERAL informed the Committee that he had received an inquiry from the Prisoners of War Section, War Office, concerning "automatic arrestees" detained in the United Kingdom.

Investigating teams were at present visiting the various prisoner-of-war camps in order to screen all "automatic arrestees" detained therein, and at the end of their investigations, which would cover three to four weeks, the authorities concerned would feel very much inclined to repatriate those in respect of whom no charge was preferred, and whose names did not appear either on the U.N.W.C.C. Lists, or on CROWCASS Wanted Lists. There was the possibility, however, that some of those concerned might perhaps be charged at some future date by a particular nation for the commission of war crimes. The Prisoners of War Section, War Office, had therefore asked advice on how long they were justified in detaining these "automatic arrestees" in the event of their being the subject of some future charges. The Secretary-General had, in the meantime, suggested to the Prisoners of War Section, War Office, that at the end of their investigations the Commission should be supplied with the names of the "automatic arrestees" concerned.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE said that in his opinion there was no justification whatever in detaining persons, two years after the war, merely on the grounds that they were "automatic arrestees", and that a charge might, or might not be preferred against them at some future date. He suggested, however, that it would be advisable for the Commission to scrutinize the names of the individuals when the list was completed.

Monsieur de BAER agreed, adding that there should be no difficulty in apprehending such persons even after repatriation owing to security regulations imposed upon all repatriated prisoners-of-war.

The Committee were of the opinion that the matter was one which came within the competence of the Commission rather than the Committee, and advised the Secretary-General that the list of names, when received from the Prisoners of War Section, War Office, should be submitted to the Commission for its subsequent consideration and action.

ANNEX TO MINUTES NO. 105 OF THE MEETING OF COMMITTEE I HELD ON
3rd JULY, 1947.

1) NETHERLANDS Cases.

- 2561 (addendum) 1-8 on 'W'
- 5705 1 on 'A' for ill-treatment only
2-6 on 'W'
As to the charge of complicity in internment there was not sufficient evidence to establish that a war crime had been committed. In particular, it would be necessary to know what anti-German remarks were made by the alleged victims.
- 5706 1-2 on 'A'
- 5707 1 on 'A' for ill-treatment and pillage only
2-5 on 'W'

In view of the fact that the victim was a member of the Resistance Movement and was shot while trying to escape, it was difficult to see any ground for accepting the charge of murder.

As to the 2nd and 3rd accused, there was not sufficient evidence for listing them even as Suspects (on the charge of pillage) and therefore they were listed as Witnesses only.

- 5708 On 'W'
- 5709 On 'A'
- 5710 On 'A'
- 5711 On 'A' for ill-treatment only.

There was no evidence as to whether the accused himself was responsible for deporting the victim.

- 5712 1-2 on 'A'
8-15 on 'W'
As to 3-7, more information was requested to substantiate the charges, and the case against these accused was adjourned accordingly.
- 5713 1-3 on 'A'

2) YUGOSLAV Cases.

- 4987 (addendum) On 'S'
- 5629 1 on 'A'
2-3 on 'S'
- 5630 On 'A' on counts XII and XVIII, and for complicity in deportation
- 5631 1-4 and 20 on 'A' on all counts except X.
5-19 on 'S' on all counts except X.

(YUGOSLAV Cases continued)

- 5632 As it appeared that none of the charges was sufficiently substantiated and supported by the particulars of the alleged crimes and evidence, the accused was listed on 'W' only
- 5633 As it appeared that none of the charges was sufficiently substantiated and supported by the particulars of the alleged crimes and evidence, the accused was listed on 'W' only.
- 5634 1 on 'S' for pillage
2 on 'A' for pillage.
The National Office was asked for more information as to the alleged murder.
- 5635 On 'A' for ill-treatment, deportation and internment under inhuman conditions.
Other charges were not sufficiently substantiated.
- 5636 Adjourned for more particulars as to the circumstances of the crimes alleged under 1 and 2 on page 2.

The Committee was of opinion that the charge under 3, as it stood, could not be accepted as a prima facie case of a war crime in view of the accused's position.
- 5637 Adjourned and the National Office asked for extracts of evidence indicated on page 3 of the case
- 5638 Adjourned for specification as to those of the alleged crimes for which the accused could personally be held responsible and also for particulars necessary to substantiate the charges.
- 5697 Adjourned for more information necessary to substantiate the accused's responsibility for the crimes alleged and in particular for more evidence necessary to show on what grounds he was being held responsible.
- 5698 Adjourned for more particulars of the alleged crimes, especially those under XII, XIII, XIV and XVIII

The National Office was also asked to submit extracts of evidence necessary to substantiate the accused's responsibility for the commission of the above crimes.
- 5699 Adjourned as no particulars of the alleged crimes have been submitted.
- 5700 Adjourned for particulars and evidence of the alleged crimes.
- 5701 Adjourned as there was no evidence sufficient to substantiate the alleged crimes.
- 5702 On 'A' for ill-treatment only
As regards the other charges, the accused's responsibility was not substantiated.
- 5703 Adjourned for additional information and evidence as to the circumstances in which the alleged crimes were committed.
- 5704 On 'A'

3) CZECHOSLOVAK Case.

5640 On 'A' for ill-treatment and complicity in deportation.
The illegality of the alleged confiscation was not established
and there was no evidence that any pillage had been committed.

4) POLISH Cases.

5472 On the basis of the additional information submitted by the
National Office, it was decided to list the accused on 'A'
for ill-treatment only.

5474 On the basis of the additional information submitted by the
National Office, it was decided to list the accused 4 and 7 on 'A'
for ill-treatment and for complicity in illegal arrests and
deportations.
5 on 'A' for complicity in illegal arrests and deportations.

5641 On 'A'

5642 On 'A'

5643 On 'A'

5644 On 'A'

5645 On 'A'

5646 On 'A'

5647 On 'A' for ill-treatment only

5648 On 'A'

5649 On 'A'

5650 On 'A'

5651 On 'A' also for wanton destruction of property

5652 On 'A'

5653 On 'A'

5654 On 'A' for ill-treatment and illegal arrests.
5655 On 'A'
5656 After Colonel Muszkat had additionally stated that the alleged
crimes were committed by way of reprisals, it was decided to
list the accused on 'A'.

5657 On 'A'

5658 On 'A'

5659 On 'A'

5660 On 'A'

5661 On 'A'

(POLISH Cases continued)

5662	On 'A' for murder and systematic terrorism
5663	On 'A'
5664	On 'A' for deportation
5665	On 'A'
5666	On 'A'
5667	On 'A'
5668	On 'A'
5669	On 'A'
5670	On 'A'
5671	On 'A'
5672	Adjourned for further information as to whether the persons on the list prepared by the accused were not guilty of any offence or suspicion warranting the arrest
5673	On 'A'
5674	Adjourned for more information concerning the actual part played by the accused in the preparation of and in the carrying out of the executions.
5675	On 'A' for ill-treatment
5676	On 'A' Witness MONENSCHIN on 'W'
5677	On 'A' for murder, deportation and pillage
5678	On 'A' for murder
5679	On 'A'
5680	On 'A'
5681	On 'A'
5682	On 'A'
5683	On 'S'
5684	On 'A'
5685	On 'A'
5686	On 'A'
5687	On 'A'
5688	On 'S'.

The charge should be supplemented with particulars concerning the circumstances under which the accused committed manslaughter.

(POLISH Cases continued)

5689 On 'A'
5690 On 'A'
5691 On 'A'.

The accused may be identical with the Hermann FEGELEIN reported dead by H.R. Trevor-Roper in his investigation of the death of Hitler. (See his book "The Last Days of Hitler", pp. 25, 170-175, 186 and 271-273)

5692 On 'A' for ill-treatment and complicity in mass murder
5693 On 'A' for murder and pillage
5694 On 'A' for torture and murder
5695 On 'A'
5696 On 'A'

VON BROCKHAUSEN

- 1947
 26 June (No. 101) Doc. I/92 TIC asked to ascertain whether
 2 when U.S. handed over to Yugo.
- 3 July (No. 102) TIC reply when U.S. handed over.
 Consideration of handing
 further evidence from Yugo M.O.
 Reply to be sent saying U.S.
 handed over; 2 matter in order
 consideration; 2 sending
 and case accused proposed to
 submit.
- 4 Sept. (No. 111) Doc. I/95. Additional evidence from accused
 does not constitute anything
 new. Yugoslav representative
 asked to remind authorities in
 Belgrade, saying early answer
 would be appreciated.

24/31/5/8

1307

S.S. 7 ✓

Ext: 506

C. 1a.

HQ Hansestadt HAMBURG
609 HQ CCG (BE)
BAOR

609/SECT/111/2

1 Aug 47

Secretary-General
United Nations War Crimes Commission
Lansdowne House
Berkeley Square
LONDON, W.1

RECEIVED
5 AUG 1947
Ansd.....

Further to my letter addressed to you on 13th June, 1947, and your reply of 4th July, 1947, enclosed please find the evidence submitted for the defence of General von STOCKHAUSEN.

van Wulfforth

BAOR
IW/CO

Private Secretary to the
Regional Commissioner

Encls: 3

RECEIVED
5 AUG 1947
Ansd.....



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... .., 1917.

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It is hereby certified that the above
is a true and correct translation of
the original written in the German language.

In witness whereof, July, 1917.



Wm. Brewster
(Secretary of State)



SECRET

For the purpose of this report I am first of all
 following the line of the following:

In 1941 the... in the...
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signed by: [illegible]

The... is...
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([illegible])
 [illegible]



Walter Brantman



Wien, 30. Juli 1947.

Vermerk

By reference to the following voluntary statement:

In April 1941 the SS-Regiment Grossdeutschland was ordered to move into the Province of Carinthia. The SS-Regiment was ordered to clear the area from Trieste to the north. The regimental commander was in Carinthia. In the execution of the order the 2nd Division of the SS-Regiment, the SS-Division "Reich" overtook the SS-Regiment "Kampfgruppe" with its units and the SS-Regiment.

In Carinthia there were also parts of the SS-Division "Reich".

During the first days of the occupation of Carinthia several leaders of the SS-Division "Reich" were shot at night. As far as I remember, about 15 Gestapo-leaders in Carinthia were arrested as a retaliating measure. A court-martial of the SS-Division "Reich" passed the sentence of death on these Gestapo-leaders.

As far as I remember 3 persons (among them 1 woman) were hanged and 7 persons were shot.

To my knowledge, the then commander of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland", Colonel von Stockhausen had nothing to do with this matter. The arrests and court-martial were carried through by the SS-Division "Reich". As far as I remember the execution was carried out by the so-called "Volksdeutsche Polizei".

In the last days of April 1941 the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" was transferred to the area Troppau/Güstebau.

I was at that time with the staff of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" as a technical advisor.

Signed: Otto Funk-

The above signature given before me is herewith confirmed. Brückmann, 21/7/47

Signature Antvorski (S.S.)

It is herewith certified that the above is a true and correct translation of a document written in the German language.

Wien, 30. Juli, 1947



Werner Brückmann

(Dr. Werner Brückmann)
Sworn Interpreter.

JL/HGC.

1311

Your Ref:
609/3837/128/10.

4th July, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 13th June, 1947, addressed to Lord Wright, Chairman of the Commission, I am instructed by the competent Committee to acknowledge receipt of the documents enclosed therewith and to inform you that it has been ascertained that General Wilhelm Harold von SPONCKHAUSEN has already been transferred to the Yugoslav authorities on 30th April, 1947, for trial.

As regards the admission of his lawyer, Dr. Fritz Meyer-Struckmann, of Alsterwall 37/53, Hamburg, the matter is under consideration, and in this connection the Commission is awaiting the evidence he proposes to submit.

I would appreciate if you could kindly inform Dr. Meyer-Struckmann of the above.

Colonel,
Secretary-General.

Ian Winterbottom, Esq.,
Private Secretary to the
Regional Commissioner,
Office of the Regional Commissioner,
H.M. Military Government,
Hansestadt HAMBURG.
609 G.S.G.,
B.A.C.H.

DE LITAWSKI

From:- Lieutenant-colonel G. Barratt

1312 *sup* *pp* *L*

MD/JAG/FS/1/54(1C)

CONFIDENTIAL



Office of :-

The Judge Advocate General,
6, Spring Gardens,
Cockspur Street,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

ED
2 JUL 1947
Aired

1 July, 1947.

Dear *Sir Robert*:

I understand that the case of General Wilhelm von Stockhausen was briefly referred to at the meeting of Committee 1 held on 26 June, 1947, and Major C.G. Mason of this office was requested by you to ascertain before the next meeting of the Committee whether General von Stockhausen was in custody in the British Zone or had been surrendered to the Yugoslav Authorities.

I have made an enquiry from War Crimes Group, North West Europe, and have now received the information that he was transferred to the Yugoslav Authorities on 20 April, 1947, which is the date mentioned in Document I/89 as being the date when he "was transported from here without any announcement of his present whereabouts".

Yours *Sincerely*,

G. Barratt

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Craige,
G.C.M.G., C.B., P.C.,
United Kingdom Representative on the
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Room 323, Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

/JW



HAMBURG 34 10 06
Telephone Ext. 505

609/SECT/128/10

1313

Office of the REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

HQ Military Government
Hansestadt HAMBURG
609 C.C.G., B.A.O.R.

13th June, 1947

Lord Wright, P.C.K.C.,
Chairman of the United Nations Committee
for the Investigation of War Crimes,
LONDON.

RECEIVED

23 JUN 1947

Ans'd.....

The Regional Commissioner has instructed me to forward the attached documents for the defence of General von Stockhausen to you with a request that they should receive the earliest convenient attention.

Frau von Stockhausen is resident in Hamburg and any correspondence arising from this letter may be sent to this Office for forwarding to her.

Jan Willebohn

Private Secretary to the
Regional Commissioner

IW/JFW
Enclosure

Dr. Fritz Meyer-Struckmann
Rechtsanwalt

Hamburg, den 10th June, 1947.
Akten-Nr. 11 37/53.

My Lord,

Will you kindly consider the following application concerning the extradition of the former German General Wilhelm Hunold von Stockhausen to Yugoslavia.

General Wilhelm Hunold von Stockhausen who was commander in the Concentration Area in Schleswig-Holstein after the capitulation and whose activity was appreciated in a wide degree by the Eighth British Army Corps, should be released preferentially as prisoner of war. The release did not take place because his name was on a list of war criminals presented by the Yugoslavian Government. In the beginning of April he was brought from P.O.W. Camp Munsterlager to Internment Camp Neuenamme as interned civilian and on 20th April, 1947, was transported from here without any announcement of his present whereabouts. There was no notification to his family members, especially to his wife. After all inquiries made hitherto it is to be feared that General von Stockhausen was extradited to the Yugoslavian Government and will be in Belgrade already.

According to an information of the

War Crimes Branch (N.W.E.)
Trial & Extradition Section
H.Q. E.A.O.R.,
attention Group Capt. Somerhough,
3, Luisenstr.,
Bad Oeynhausen,

the Yugoslavian Government is charging General von Stockhausen with death-sentences carried out to Yugoslavian nationals in April 1941, near Belgrade at Pancevo. This charge lacks of any rightful foundation. It is true that there were death-sentences in April 1941 in Belgrade and surroundings to Yugoslavian nationals and that General von Stockhausen was commander of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" in Pancevo then, yet these sentences were not inflicted by the court of the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" or his commander but were passed by the court-martial of the SS-Division "Das Reich" and confirmed by the commander of this division.

General von Stockhausen, who then held the rank of a colonel, had - as commander of a regiment - no possibility to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the SS-Division. This SS-Division, therefore, can only be made responsible for the death-sentences inflicted and carried out.

-2-

Lord Wright P.C.K.C.
Chairman of the U.N. Committee
for Investigation of War Crimes
London

It is certified by the enclosed declaration on oath of the former Generalfeldmarschall Freiherr von Weichs that the Regiment "Grossdeutschland" neither carried out death-sentences against natives nor shot hostages and that death-sentences carried out in Belgrade and surroundings were only inflicted by the SS-Division "Das Reich". This declaration shows without any doubt that General von Stockhausen has absolutely nothing to do with executions in Yugoslavia, having been there himself only up to the end of April 1941 that is for 3 weeks. It is made obvious hereby that the charges against General von Stockhausen are wrong or based on an error.

Your Lordship is asked by the undersigned lawyer to consider the following details when deciding on this matter:

On 15th Nov., 1945, General von Stockhausen was to be brought up for examination by a British military motor-car from Ploen (Schleswig-Holstein) to Bad Oeyhausen. The British car had a serious accident near Neumünster. General von Stockhausen got a compound fracture of the skull and since this time is considerably restricted in his thinking power and ability of remembrance. Owing to this accident, General von Stockhausen will be unable to defend himself when a proceeding of court-martial is taken against him or to follow the proceeding and its cross-examinations.

The seriousness of his injury is certified by the enclosed attestation of the physician Dr. Wolzky, who treated him at the Reserve-Lazarett Heiligenhafen.

According to material and personal reasons stated, I beg Your Lordship to care for

- 1) withdrawal of the extradition of General von Stockhausen,
- 2) cancellation of General von Stockhausen on the list of war criminals.

In addition, an application out of the regiment of General von Stockhausen with further evidence will be submitted to the Commander of the British Army of the Rhine. As it is to be feared that the Yugoslavian Government will already take proceedings by court-martial against General von Stockhausen before a decision would be given concerning the application of the undersigned or concerning the application to be submitted to the Commander of the British Army of the Rhine, I beg Your Lordship to see that any trial against General von Stockhausen by the Yugoslavian Government will be stopped as soon as possible and that definitive decisions will be deferred until Your Lordship will have at hand all the evidence from here.

It is further requested to arrange for General von Stockhausen, who is bodily and intellectually ill, for sufficient assistance by a defending lawyer.

Luigi Hartmann
Lawyer.

A f f i d a v i t

of Field-Marshal General Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS.

I, Field-Marshal General Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS, at present in Nuremberg Court Prison, aged 65, am cognizant that I shall render myself punishable if I make an untrue affidavit. I declare in lieu of oath that my statement corresponds to the truth and that it was made for the purpose of being used as proof before a court.

When the German Army entered Yugoslavia in April 1941, I was commander-in-chief of the 2nd Army. The troops moving in the direction of Belgrade were in my area of command.

In the plan of campaign it had been provided that the regiment "Grossdeutschland" under the leadership of Colonel Hunold von Stockhausen should capture or occupy Belgrade. Contrary to the given orders, however, the SS Division "Das Reich" pushed forward and captured the capital.

Immediately on the news hereof I was notified that a number of sentries of the SS Division had been shot overnight by civilians and that the SS Division thereupon had proceeded to take severe counter-action.

I was particularly interested in having the SS Division leave Belgrade again. The order was given that the regiment "Grossdeutschland" should enter Belgrade and relieve the SS Division. This order was carried out.

As far as I know, no death sentences against inhabitants of the country nor shootings of hostages were ever carried out by the regiment "Grossdeutschland". Whether the possible execution of death sentences which had been passed by courts of the SS Division took place in the period during which the SS Division was just being relieved by the regiment "Grossdeutschland", is not known to me. If this was the case, Colonel v. Stockhausen certainly did not have anything to do with these executions. The SS courts were independent. They were not even placed under me as commander-in-chief of the Army but under the Reichsführer SS directly.

The regiment "Grossdeutschland" was an élite troop of picked officers and men. This regiment was in every respect under my control, also with regard to jurisdiction. I am not informed of any executions by the regiment at that time.

Nuremberg, 2nd June, 1947

signed: Frh.v.Weichs
Field-Marshal General.

The above signature of Field-Marshal General Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS given in the presence of Attorney Dr. Hans Laternser is herewith certified and attested by me.

Nuremberg, 3rd June, 1947

signed: Dr.Hans Laternser
Solicitor and Counsel before
the American Military Tribunal
in Nuremberg.



This is to certify that the above transcription, submitted to me, gives the true meaning of the original document before me.

Nuremberg, June 10th., 1947.

Joh. Obermeyer
Sworn Interpreter and Translator.

Eidesstattliche Erklaerung
des Generalfeldmarschalls Maximilian Freiherrn von WEICHS

Ich, Generalfeldmarschall Maximilian Freiherr von WEICHS, z.Zt. Gerichtsgefaengnis Nuernberg, 65 Jahre alt, weiss, dass ich mich strafbar mache, wenn ich eine falsche eidesstattliche Erklaerung abgebe. Ich erklare an Eidesstatt, dass meine Aussage der Wahrheit entspricht und gemacht wurde, um als Beweismaterial vor einem Gerichtshof vorgelegt zu werden.

Beim Einruecken der deutschen Armee in Jugoslawien im April 1941 war ich Oberbefehlshaber der 2. Armee. Zu meinem Befehlsbereich gehoerten die sich in Richtung auf Belgrad bewegenden Truppen.

In dem Operationsplan war vorgesehen, dass das Regiment "Grossdeutschland" unter Fuehrung des Obersten Hunold v. Stockhausen Belgrad einnehmen bzw. besetzen sollte. Entgegen den erteilten Befehlen schob sich jedoch die SS-Division "Das Reich" vor und besetzte die Hauptstadt.

Im unmittelbaren Anschluss an die Meldung darueber erhielt ich Bericht, dass mehrere Posten der SS-Division nachts von Zivilpersonen erschossen worden seien und dass die SS-Division daraufhin zu harten Gegenmassnahmen uebergegangen sei.

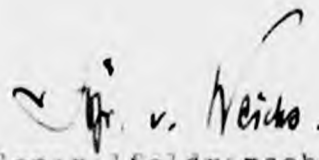
Ich legte besonderen Wert darauf, die SS-Division wieder aus Belgrad herauszubekommen. Es wurde der Befehl gegeben, dass das
Regiment

"Grossdeutschland" in Belgrad einruecken und die SS-Division abloesen sollte. Dieser Befehl ist ausgefuehrt worden.

Von dem Regiment "Grossdeutschland" sind meines Wissens weder irgendwelche Todesurteile gegen Landeseinwohner vollstreckt noch Geiseln-Erschiessungen vorgenommen wrden. Ob die Vollstreckung etwaiger Todesurteile, die das Gericht der SS-Division verhaengt hatte, in die Zeit faellt, in der sich gerade die Abloesung zwischen der SS-Division und dem Regiment "Grossdeutschland" vollzog, weis ich nicht. Wenn das so ist, hatte jedenfalls Oberst v. Stockhausen mit diesen Exukutionen nicht das Geringste zu tun. Die SS-Gerichtsbarkheit war selbstaendig. Sie unterstand nicht einmal mir als Oberbefehlshaber der Armee, sondern unmittelbar dem Reichsfuehrer SS.

Das Regiment "Grossdeutschland" war eine Elitetruppe mit ausgewaehlten Offizieren und Mannschaften. Dieses Regiment unterstand mir in jeder Hinsicht, auch in gerichtlicher Beziehung. Mir sind irgendwelche Exekutionen durch das Regiment zu dieser Zeit nicht gemeldet worden.

Nuernberg, den 2. Juni 1947

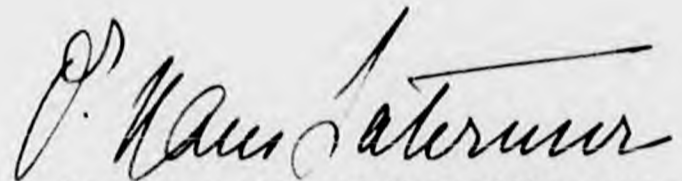

Generalfeldmarschall

1320

- 3 -

Die obige Unterschrift von Generalfeldmarschall Maximilian Freiherrn von WEICHS vor Rechtsanwalt Dr. Hans Laternser geleistet, wird hiermit beglaubigt und von mir bezeugt.

Nuernberg, den 3. Juni 1947



Rechtsanwalt und Verteidiger vor
dem amerikanischen Militärtribunal
in Nuernberg

1951



Handwritten signature

... the following information...

... in the month of...

... the following...

... on the...

... the...

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=====

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1321

Militärkrankenhaus Weillenhafen Weillenhafen, June 10th 1947.
Block 22.

Medical certificate.
=====

General Arnold v. Stockhausen, born January 30th 1891, has been under medical treatment in Weillenhafen Hospital from March 23rd to July 23rd, 1946.

Mr. v. St. suffered from severe hurts of the skull with permanent brain-complaints.

In June 1916, the right side of his head has been wounded by a shell splinter. For eight months, he has been treated in a Military Hospital and after 12 months, he was fit for service in the army again.

In 1935, Mr. v. St. had a railway accident and suffered since that time from the complaints of a concussion of brain.

On 19th of November 1945, during the drive in a motor car on duty, Mr. v. St. got a fracture of skull. After this accident, he was unconscious for several hours. In the following days, memory had absolutely gone and he could not remember any events that happened just before. The injury of the brain has been very hard. Some days later, an effusion of blood arose below both his eyes - as a sign of a bone fracture of the basis of skull. Hearing on the right ear was impaired. The patient suffered from sleeplessness, sensibility in a high degree, impairment of his memory, permanent head aches, and vertigo in turning his head.

By repeated and solid medical examinations, specialists stated the fracture of the right temporal bone (posterior). - The left radius-reflex has been increased and discharges of the leg, sensibility and of equilibrium were to be found.

On account of his injuries of brain, brain contusion(?) which have been objectively and clinically proved, Mr. v. St. has been classified to the group of "heavy wounds", degree of injury III.

By three different hurts of the skull, as well of the brain, memory and ability of concentration are diminished and crossed in a high degree. Psychic alterations have been observed also during his stay in our hospital.

According to medical opinion, Mr. v. St. will not be able to take part in a difficult discussion longer than 30-40 min with attention. Furthermore he is not able to follow a cross-examination.



J. L. Lusty
Physician
of the Internal Section

TRUE COPY.1311
25th September, 1946.OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA
ON THE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

23rd September, 1946.

Dear Colonel Ledingham,

With reference to our telephone conversations regarding the handing-over of General Hunold von Stockhausen, here is some additional information which may help with his identification:

According to my files, General Hunold von Stockhausen was born on 30th January, 1891, in Muenster. He was listed on 15th August, 1946, for crimes perpetrated by his unit in the province called Banat in Yugoslavia. At the time of these crimes he was a colonel in command of a regiment of the SS-Division Grossdeutschland. The crimes were committed in April 1941, when Stockhausen's unit penetrated into Yugoslavia from Roumania. When the German forces surrendered in May, 1945, he was a lieutenant-general (General-lieutenant).

After having examined the files of General von Stockhausen, whose name appears in List 14 of the War Crimes Commission, I have come to the conclusion that it is not impossible for him to be identical with Hunold von Stockhausen. Unfortunately, I possess neither the christian name nor the date of his birth. The clue leading to the conclusion that he may be the same person as Hunold is the fact that at the time of the crimes with which he is charged he was major-general (General-Major). That was in November 1941, when he held the post of Feldkommandant in Sabac in Serbia, i.e. a few months after Hunold von Stockhausen was in command of the above unit as a colonel. It is therefore, not impossible that Colonel Stockhausen was promoted major-general and as such appointed Feldkommandant in Sabac, to see the end of the war as a lieutenant-general.

However, be this as it may, I believe that on the basis of the date of birth of the General Stockhausen now taken by the British, it will be quite easy to establish whether we have by mistake listed twice the same man or whether we are confronted with two different individuals.

In order to enable the British authorities to hand over the man listed as General Hunold von Stockhausen, quite irrespective of the fact that he may be identical with the man whose surname appears on List No:14, I should be grateful if you could confirm again to the British authorities that General Hunold von Stockhausen has been listed and should be delivered to the Yugoslav authorities.

Sgd: (Dr. R. ZIVKOVIC)

The Representative.

Colonel G.A. Ledingham,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
W.1.

S.S. The War Office has only a record
of one Severin v Stockhausen, the
Feldkommandant.
Harwood

24-9-46

~~NO #~~

1324

September 19th, 1945.

I have been informed by Mr. Sivković, the Yugoslavian representative on this Commission, that ~~some~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~names~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~persons~~ ~~who~~ ~~will~~ ~~appear~~ ~~on~~ ~~our~~ ~~list~~ ~~is~~ ~~at~~ ~~present~~ ~~detained~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~British~~ ~~base~~ ~~in~~ ~~Germany~~. Mr. Sivković requests that Stockhausen be handed over to the Yugoslav War Crimes Division to take, had witness. Further you will be glad enough to let us know if you are prepared to accede to his request.

Charles ...
Att. Gen. ...

Cpl. G.P.L.
...

Lieut. Col. F. A. Sevall, C.M.G.
A.M. 3 1945
20 White Horse, W.I.

See Serial

1325

43

General Hunold von STOCKHAUSEN, listed on August 15, 1946

(Pismo od 30 Avg. Sir Robert Craigie-u)

Detained in the British Zone in Germany and should be handed over to the Y.W.C.Mission to BAOR, Bad Salzufflen.

General von STOCKHAUSEN listed -LIST No. 14, published in Oct. 1945

1326

MEMORANDUM

September 9th, 1946.

From the Secretary General.

To: Dr. J. Litawski.

Dr. Marković's Secretary rang up to say that the Stockhausen mentioned in our letter to him is not the Stockhausen to which he referred in his letter to Sir Robert Craigie.

KASCHE

GAI/VPW

As there is no possible ground to differentiate between the two STOCKHAUSEN I propose to leave the matter in abeyance until the H3rd List will be issued.

12.9.46

lit.

5 SEP 46

1327

II ADDENDUM TO YUGOSLAV CHARGE 3769/Y/G/171 - R/N/170

It is requested that Dr Rolf SCHRAEDER, who was medical officer to the 4th battalion of the GROSS-DEUTSCHLAND Regiment should be detained as a witness as, on April 22, 1941, on the orders of the regimental medical officer, Dr KRUMMACHER, he had to be present at the execution described on page 2 of the above-mentioned charge.

2. On arrival at the PANCEVO cemetery at about 2 p.m. he found 8 or 9 poorly dressed people awaiting execution. The firing squad was composed of soldiers of the 4th battalion. A lieutenant gave the command and also administered the "coup de grace" to those who were still alive. A number of the condemned had already been hanged.

August 30, 1946.

Submitted by: The Yugoslav State Commission:

Laz Marković

ADDENDUM TO YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/170 - 3769/Y/G/171

1. Hunold von STOCKHAUSEN, born January 30, 1891, at Muenster, General-Leutnant, Commandant of the Motorised Regiment of the "Gross Deutschland" Division. (F 12,054)

In April, 1941, STOCKHAUSEN came to Yugoslavia from TEMISVAR where he remained until the first half of May, 1941.

He nominated Chief of Police at PANCEVO, Mihail REISER, a Volksdeutsche, who, with other Germans, committed numerous crimes.

STOCKHAUSEN arrested a number of people during the period April 16-23, 1941; they were tortured and some were killed.

Arrested people were taken from their homes, usually at night, and interrogated as to their activities before the attack on Yugoslavia (i.e. before April 6, 1941).

On April 16, 1941, over 40 citizens were arrested at PANCEVO. German soldiers, with Volksdeutsche, searched and looted houses, and blackmailed people. GOTWALD, a Volksdeutsche, took 8,000^{marks} off a merchant under threat of sending him to the concentration camp. The arrested people were tortured at the barracks where STOCKHAUSEN's troops were quartered. They had to clean latrines with their bare hands which were swollen from the beatings they had received. They drew loaded carts while German soldiers beat them.

Witnesses stated that on April 22, STOCKHAUSEN came to a court martial accompanied by several officers, took a list of victims and consulted the local Hitlerites, Volksdeutsche, about the attitude of the victims towards the Germans before the war and on this information he decided who was to be executed and marked the list accordingly.

On the same date 36 people from PANCEVO were killed at the cemetery, half of them were shot by German troops and the rest hanged by REISER's "Manschaft". Two soldiers aimed at each victim, one at the head, the other at the chest. After the volley had been fired, an officer examined them and delivered the "coup de grace." The Germans outraged the corpses of the victims. A top hat was put on one, and another, hanging from a rope, was swung round and round. The Germans photographed a third corpse being threatened with a fist. These photographs were found by American XII Army Group Command in 1945 on a German soldier POW.

On the evening of April 21, 1941, four people were murdered by German troops at PANCEVO.

About 30 were murdered at VRSAC and other places which STOCKHAUSEN passed through.

STOCKHAUSEN ...

1329

STOCKHAUSEN captured about 2,000 Yugoslav officers and a larger number of other ranks. Prisoners' possessions were looted by the Germans and they were taken to military barracks where they had to sleep sitting in the courtyard as there was no room in the barracks for them. At night the Germans drove through the courtyard with tanks and prisoners had to jump into cellars in order to save their lives. They were ill-treated and beaten with rifle butts. The local Germans were taken to the barracks and laughed at and insulted them.

The transportation of prisoners to STAMARA MORAVICA was under the control of German officers and men picked by STOCKHAUSEN from his regiment. The POWs were forced to run and those who lagged behind were beaten with rifle butts & sticks and kicked - ill-treated and injured in other ways. A Yugoslav officer was killed for no apparent reason.

Submitted by: Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

August 15, 1946.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1330

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3769/Y/G/171

2 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 3769/Y/G/171 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. von STUBER, in 1941 Colonel of the "Gross-Deutsche" Regiment, at PASADVO, now a general.</p> <p>2. HANIGER, Major, commander of the battalion of the "Gross-Deutsche" Regiment.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>April, 1941, at PASADVO and other places in Yugoslavia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Rape and Abduction XIII. Pillage</p> <p>Violation of Articles 21(a), (b), and 27 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Geneva Convention which makes its provisions applicable to the State.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the advance of German troops on PASADVO in April, 1941, von STUBER, with his staff, committed the atrocities which are described in the statement of the accused. A further 70 people were killed and the same time as units of the Yugoslav resistance.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

X On April 10, 1941,

General von STOCKHAUSEN, at that time Colonel of the "Gross Deutschland" Regiment, later garrisoned at PANJEVO, ordered a raid against the civilian population of PANJEVO. The raid was carried out by the 3rd Battalion of STOCKHAUSEN's Regiment, under the command of Major K. LEGER, which resulted in the arrest of forty citizens. On April 20, 1941, General von STOCKHAUSEN ordered 30 out of these 40 people to be sent to death. The executions took place in the local cemetery at PANJEVO. Sixteen men were hanged by Volksturme and an equal number were shot by a firing squad composed of Major K. LEGER's Battalion. These mass murders were committed without previous trial of the victims.

8. Units under the command of STOCKHAUSEN further more, murdered, ill-treated and plundered the civilian population and POWs in VRSAC, BRANJAK, KOVANCICI and ALIBUNAR, and it has been possible to establish, locate and obtain evidence that 112 Yugoslav citizens were killed. All these crimes were committed in April, 1941, while the Germans advanced from the Yugoslav frontier towards PANJEVO, during which they met with no military or civilian resistance.

The Yugoslav State Commission among other evidence against the accused, have the statement of the German medical officer, Dr. Adolf SCHNEIDER, confirming that the executions were ordered by STERNBERG. The list of the 112 victims is filed on file with the Commission.



H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3770/Y/G/172

1334

BREUSTEDT, Kurt Christian

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED
15 AUG 1946	S	LIST 43

3770/Y/G/172

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3770/Y/G/172

2 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

In Case No.

CHARGES AGAINST

Person

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 18/172 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Capt Christian Conrad, born Oct. 12, 1901, member of SS (Mittelgebirgs) part of the G. Gruppe, member of NSDAP. Now at POW Camp. (7422)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1941 to 1945 in Yugoslavia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder of civilians
III. Deportation of civilians
VIII. Inhuman treatment of civilians under inhuman conditions
IX. Rape.
Violation of Articles 2, 3(a), (b), (c) and 4 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 5, 1949 of the Law concerning Crimes against the Persons and Property of the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Christian Conrad was in the SS (Mittelgebirgs) part of the G. Gruppe, a member of the NSDAP, and was a member of the SS.

TRANSMITTED BY [Signature: Lazar Markovic]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. (29655) W.P. 2524 5,000 545 A.S.E. W.L.S. Gp. 685 (30149) W.P. 11-8 17 5,000 10 45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

BRUNSTET arrived in Belgrade about the middle of April, 1941, with a unit of Sturmartendienst - or SA - composed of 70 men from the S.D., to organize the intelligence service. He was liaison officer between the WFO and the Grossdeutschland Regiment. He worked at the Gestapo in Belgrade which was responsible for the arrest of many peaceful citizens whom they tortured, beat, starved, etc. The Gestapo then sent them to JAMNICA Concentration Camp, where they were tortured again, shot en masse, hanged, killed with cold steel, or gassed. A great number were sent to forced labour in Germany or other countries. Their jewels and belongings were looted by the Germans.

From July 9, 1941, to October 3, 1944, over 3,000 men, women and children went through JAMNICA Concentration Camp. 10,000 were murdered, while others were sent to slave labour camps. The ^{responsible} person, as a member of the Gestapo, was ^{responsible} for the crimes committed by it.

The Yugoslav State Commission under
Miroslav's declaration of October 11, 1945, and
other documents on the Gestapo's activity in
Belgrade.

L.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

383/Y/G/173

1339

HUETTIG, Hans
and 63

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CAPS CHECKED
29 AUG 1949	1-3.A	LIST 43

383/Y/G/173

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1340

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3837/Y/G/173

13 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

IN RE: CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 44/173 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. SAUL MORTIS, SS Unterscharführer, 3rd Division, VI in VI concentration camp in Norway. (2 15, 70)

2. Arvid, Unterscharführer Government of the UEVA camp in Norway. (2 15, 71)

3. Alfred, Unterscharführer, appointed as UEVA camp in Norway. (2 15, 70)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From the summer of 1941 to the Spring of 1945 in different concentration camps in Norway. X

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Assassination
 II. Slavery
 III. Deportation of Civilians
 IV. Deliberate Deprivation of Civilians
 VIII. Internment of Civilians
 IX. Deportation & Confiscation of Property
 Violation of Article 1, 2, 3(b) and (c) of the
 Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons
 of the League of Nations, 1907, and Article 3,
 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,
 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,
 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64,
 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,
 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94,
 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In the summer of 1941, the German Government (P.W. 100000) deported, in the name of the Government of Norway, about 1000 persons to the result of atrocious treatment.

The records of the German Government show that the VI. concentration camp in Norway was established in the name of the German Government, and that the records of the German Government show that the VI. concentration camp in Norway was established in the name of the German Government.

TRANSMITTED BY Raymond Markovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(2055) W.P.252 4 5,000 5 45 A. & E. W.L.M. Gp.585
(2011) W.P.11-3 17 5,000 10 45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the summer of 1941 the first transports of Yugoslavs began to arrive in Norway. They were mostly composed of deportees, internees, hostages and captured Partisans, among them a great number of intellectuals. They were sent to Norway for forced labour with a view to their final extermination. The German camp administrations treated their prisoners brutally and the conditions under which the inmates were held, (i.e. extreme cold during the long winter nights, malnutrition, ill-odour, flogging and killing of prisoners) were unsurpassed even by the most notorious German concentration camps in other occupied countries. It would be impossible to repeat here in detail things which have already been set out in previous charges dealing with the conditions in Norwegian camps, but reference is made, in this connection, to War Commission's charges filed under nos. 7/2/Y/10, 226/Y/3/1 and 23/Y/3/10. It will be sufficient to point out that out of an approximate number of 9,000 Yugoslavs sent to Norway, only 2,500 were found alive when they were freed.

For the ill-treatment in the above-mentioned above ten camps the Wehrmacht and garrisons are primarily responsible.

One of the most criminal, armed units was the VI SS Schutzbattalion under the command of:

(1) Major BETH Hans, Sturmkommandeur. His battalion supplied the staff and garrisons for the SOTH, HELLFORD, KAPASJØ, KIMBER, GÅSEN, ULVINGEN, ULVØY, GOSLØY and SCHANDERIS Camps. According to reports of many Yugoslav witnesses, the following particulars occur:-

Major BETH Killing, shooting and loading of prisoners was the order of the day; beating of prisoners daily with clubs and whips was a matter of course. Sick and weak people were shot at once. On July 17, 1942, only 25 Serbs were shot because BETH had issued an order that only 10 per cent of all the camp inmates should be shot. A few days later a firing squad shot 17 more Serbian prisoners. An Unteroffizier, Yun, Scherzner, got drunk and killed 10 others with his revolver. On November 26, 1942, 71 Yugoslavs were shot as they were ill. Practically every chance was given to get rid of these defenceless people. On January 25, 1943, 47 sick prisoners were killed "in order to make room for other patients." The guard, Billy Kalinsky, one day in April, 1943, shot the 100 Serbians killed for an epidemic spread. It is not known if, therefore, that under this regime only 20 survived out of 100 at all.

Major KIMBER All prisoners were shot by firing squads as they were coughing, feverish or incurably sick. The total of prisoners in Schanderis fell from 100 to 20.

Major KAPASJØ While on duty the guard shot 20 prisoners as they were coughing or feverish. The rest of the column and were killed by the guard "because of weakness." About 150 prisoners died of starvation. An exact number was shot or later killed by other means.

Major GOSLØY All prisoners were shot by firing squads as they were coughing, feverish or incurably sick.

prisoners and the killing of one German policeman, 20 sick prisoners were put to death at KUMBI and at the same time, and for the same reason, an equal number were shot at OSEM, BOSTAN and BUKOVJE D. None of the inmates of the above two camps died before the liberation.

Camp ULVICKA. The Yugoslav prisoner, Petar Bijelic, was killed on the spot by Unteroffizier Karl "Karl" III while stopping to pick up a crust of bread. Furthermore, in this camp the POW Adam SAVIC was shot because he protested against the stealing of some of the contents of Red Cross parcels.

Camp ULVIA. On July 15, 1942, 27 Yugoslav prisoners were killed as there was an epidemic. Their grave was found and identified after the war ended.

Camp JOZANJE U LINDAJE. There were 400 Yugoslavs in this camp. 15 of them died as a result of privation. When the camp was taken over by the Wehrmacht, almost the whole of the camp inmates had to be taken into hospital in an extremely bad condition.

In the above-named camps the guard and sentry duty was carried out by HUSTIG's Wehrbattalion from the summer of 1941 to the middle of 1943.

Everything which occurred in these camps was done under the personal guidance of HUSTIG who was responsible for the whole system. Not only did he leave unpunished guards who killed or abused internees on their own initiative, but rewarded such men by promoting them. It was noticed that many Wehrmacht simply killed prisoners at work and then reported that they were shot "trying to escape" which was sufficient for them to be rewarded.

(2) Ervin LALC, 3d Obersturmführer, was Commandant of the ULVIA camp. The above-mentioned mass murder of 27 men at ULVIA on July 15, 1942, was ordered by him and he personally commanded the firing party. The victims who, he declared, were "incapacitated" were ordered to stand in two or three rows of a newly dug grave and then shot. While these executions were taking place there was an uproar in the camp. LALC returned to camp to handle the situation and ordered:

(3) Alfred KRAJZ, Untersturmführer, to continue the measures, which he did.

A examination, which took place later, with the assistance of Yugoslav representatives, established the identity of these 27 men.

KRAJZ as well as LALC were the most feared officials in the above camps. They beat prisoners sadistically and hangings were carried out for the sole purpose of intimidating the people they had been ordered to guard.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1343

A number of statements by reliable witnesses, official reports of missions sent to Norway, the reports of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sweden containing reports, all on file with the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3838/Y/G/174

1345

BARTELSCHEN
and G 3

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1948

1-3-A

COPIES CHECKED

LIST 43

3838/Y/G/174

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3838/Y/G/174

3 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 3/N/174 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. BARTLSCHEN, from MAGDEBURG, Captain, Kreis-Kommandant at NIS from October, 1941, to October, 1944. (F 3814)
- 2. WINKLER, Major, Commandant of the Schutzpolizei at NIS, 1941-4. (F 407)
- 3. WINNECKE, from RASTATT, Captain, Chief of the Gestapo at NIS, from 1942-4. (1009/Y/G/52) (F 2023)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

July, 1943, in the village of GADSTIN and at NIS (Serbia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Reserves, Systematic Terrorism
 VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

Violation of Articles 45, 23(b), (c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In July 1943, a punitive expedition composed of German policemen and Bulgarian soldiers from NIS entered the village of GADSTIN and on a reprisal for the alleged help given by the inhabitants to the National Liberation Movement, arrested seven men and sent them to the Concentration Camp at NIS. Two were detained for 6 months, one was taken out and shot, and the others interned in Germany. Major WINKLER was responsible for this as the police were under his command. Captain BARTLSCHEN as Kreis-Kommandant, organised all German organised actions carried out in the district of NIS and gave orders to this effect. Captain WINNECKE was in charge of the Concentration Camp where the inmates were tortured, interned in Germany and shot.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission: *Ljiljana Markovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1917 14 23

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by reliable witnesses to the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3839/Y/G/175

1350

KOLITCH

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CALLS H KED
29 AUG 1948	A	LIST 43

3839/Y/G/175

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1351

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3839/Y/G/175

3 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/W/175 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>I. KOLICK, German Chief at UZICE (P. 302)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>December 1, 1942, at UZICE (Serbia)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>III. Torture of Civilians VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions XIII. Pillage XVIII. Wanton Destruction and Deprivation of Property.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 46 and 47 of HAGUE Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para. 2, of the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of the Civilian Population and the State 1949.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the orders of KOLICK, German Chief and Officer of the German Police, Kamilko POKVIC was arrested on the night of December 1, 1942, in the village of Bela Koba, taken to the village of Ljubus, from there to Uzice where he was beaten and ill-treated by KOLICK and his five of his teeth knocked out. He also received about 300 strokes with a truncheon and a wet rope. The next day German troops looted his list and burnt it to the ground.

POKVIC was sent to the Concentration Camp at BANJICA near Belgrade where he was detained until May 5, 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *Kajetanovic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
 (20655) W.P.252 4 5,000 5 45 A.E.W.L.L. Gp.685 August 8, 1946
 (30419) W.P.11-3 17 5,000 10 45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1925 314 17

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses and by the victim, Moncilo POPOVIC, himself.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3840/Y/G/176

1355

STRACK
and 63

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1946

Adjourn

14 SEP 1947

Add. 1: STRACK on A
for murders,
indiscriminate mass
arrests, pillage &
wanton destruction
of property.

W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

3840/Y/G/176

ADDENDUM TO THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/176 - 3840/Y/G/176

14 AUG 1947

General Strack was the Commandant of the German Feldkommandatur 610 at ČAČAK, and is responsible for the following crimes, committed in August, 1943 :-

At the beginning of August, 1943, a Bulgarian soldier was killed by the Resistance Movement while he was plundering the homes of peasants in the village near Čačak, in Serbia. The Bulgarian Command retaliated by sending punitive expeditions to several villages in the County of Čačak, where they committed numerous murders, arrests, deportations, arson, and the plundering of private property. These expeditions were composed of Bulgarian and German officers and soldiers. Men arrested in these villages were either shot on the spot or taken to the Banjica concentration camp or to the Mauthausen camp in Germany, where most of them died.

1) On August 14th, 1943, a punitive expedition went to the village of Ostra and arrested 15 men, who they sent to the Banjica Camp near Belgrade. There ten of them were shot, while the remaining five were interned at the Mauthausen concentration camp, where 4 of them died as a result of the terrible conditions and the last of them died shortly after his return home following the liberation.

2) On August 15th, 1943, a punitive expedition went to the village of Jezdina committed a number of crimes; torturing and killing people, pillaging and setting fire to houses.

The same expedition plundered the village of Puhovo and set on fire 30 houses and 71 other buildings. At the village of Rogaca, 5 houses and 20 other buildings were pillaged and burned down. At the village of Ratari 36 houses and 68 farm buildings were pillaged and burnt. In the village of Grab, 20 houses and 76 buildings were pillaged and set on fire. At the village of Zeoke, 83 houses and 156 buildings were pillaged and set on fire. At the villages of Turice, Lopase, Dljini, Ducalovci, etc., houses were also pillaged and burned down.

As Commandant of the German Feldkommandatur at Čačak, General STRACK is responsible for the crimes described above because, on his orders and directives such expeditions were made and crimes committed against the civilian population.

LM.

Transmitted by THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

[Handwritten signature]
30th July, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1357

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3840/Y/G/176

13 AUG 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST Germans WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 170 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. STANOK, Generalmajor und Gerichtsherr. (F 2025) 2. FISCHER, Generalmajor, Feldkommandant. (F 697) (1196/2/2/47) 3. FLUBER, General der Inf. und Militärbefehlshaber in Serbien. (A/W/22) (F325)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>At SABAN, June 4, 1944.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & massacres, systematic terrorism. Violation of Article 23(a), (c) and 24 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 2 of the Law concerning Crimes against the Person and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Faint, illegible text of the short statement of facts, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

TRANSMITTED BY

Lazar Markovic

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
 (29635) WLP.252 4 5,000 5 45 A. & E. W.L.L. Gp.685
 (30449) WLP 11-3 17 5,000 10 45

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given to the witness by the
deponent on the 22nd day of November.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3841/Y/G/177

1361

VON GALLÉ

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1948

A

CARLS CHECKED

DIST 43

3841/Y/G/177

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1362

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3841/Y/G/177

13 AUG 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 3841 * *

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

Layan Markov

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1957 11 14 1 24

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Director
and the Director by the following signatures.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3842/Y/G/178

1366

SIEBER, Kurt
and 58

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

9 AUG 1948

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CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3842/Y/G/178

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1367

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3842/Y/G/178

13 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/178 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1927 7/14 13

August 8, 1946.

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSName of accused, his rank & unit or official position

1. ✓ Kurt SIEBER, 60 years old, Colonel, Commandant of POW Camp OFLAG 65 at STRASBURG. (F 6759)
2. ✓ STAEMPFEL, Oberzahlmeister at OFLAG 65, STRASBURG. (F 6760)
3. ✓ WESS, Colonel, Commandant of the POW Camp OFLAG 65, STRASBURG and BARKENBRUEGGE. (F 6758)
4. ✓ LAUTENSCHLAEGER, Captain, Chief of the Abwehr at OFLAG 65, STRASBURG and BARKENBRUEGGE. (F 6755)
5. ✓ LANGHEIN, Lieutenant, officer of the Abwehr at OFLAG 65 at STRASBURG and BARKENBRUEGGE. (F 6754)
6. ✓ Dr TREECK, Stabsarzt, Chief doctor at OFLAG 65 in STRASBURG and BARKENBRUEGGE. (F 6756)
7. ✓ Woldemar DAEMM, 52 years old, Colonel, Commandant of POW OFLAG 65 at BARKENBRUEGGE (Pomerania) (F 6752)
8. ✓ HANDLY, LtColonel, Deputy Commandant of Camp OFLAG 65 at BARKENBRUEGGE. (F 6757)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

At the Officer POW Camp OFLAG 65 in STRASBURG in 1944 and BARKENBRUEGGE (Pomerania) in 1944 and 1945.

Number & description of crime in war crimes list

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The abovenamed German commandants and officers at the POW Camp for Yugoslav officers OFLAG 65 committed numerous crimes contrary to the Geneva Convention of 1929. In 1944 the Camp was stationed near Strasburg in underground cells of the Maginot Line; later it was removed to the Barkenbruegge in Pomerania.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

I. Colonel Sieber was Commandant of the Officer POW Camp OFLAG 65 in Strasburg in 1944. He organized a regime of terror contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929.

(1) Yugoslav officers at this camp were starved. They were fed on old beetroots, hot water and very little bread. They were put in the underground cells of the forts of the Maginot Line where they lived without light. There was a small ditch in front of the fort which contained human excrement. This poured out of the drains from the latrines. Officers were lined up several times a day, sometimes even at night, for several hours at a time for roll-calls, standing in the filthy ditch and returning with excrement on their shoes to cold, dark cells. SIEBER would not allow the excrement to be cleaned as he sold it to a neighbouring farmer, who took it whenever he needed it.

Sick prisoners were kept in two underground cells called a field hospital. SIEBER prevented them from being taken to hospital in time to save them.

Colonel SIEBER would not even allow International Red Cross parcels to be distributed to the starved prisoners. He kept them in store and gave them out when he liked as a personal favour, sometimes leaving the prisoners for more than a month without a distribution.

(2) The International Red Cross sent the prisoners blue uniforms and with Colonel SIEBER's consent these uniforms were given to the prisoners. He then ordered the prisoners to send home their old uniforms so as not to have too much luggage. The prisoners carried out this order and sent them home, whereupon SIEBER ordered the new blue uniforms to be withdrawn from the prisoners. When the latter protested, he called it rebellion and ordered all prisoners to assemble in the ditch which was surrounded by guards with machine-guns. They were threatened with bombs and told that they would be fired on if they refused to hand over their uniforms within a few minutes. In order to avoid bloodshed, the prisoners took off their uniforms and handed them over to the Germans. A great number were left without clothes and for several weeks were clad in their underclothes and covered themselves with blankets. In confiscating these uniforms for the German Third Reich, SIEBER left the POWs without adequate clothing.

(3) SIEBER divided prisoners into categories: "Reds" - Tito men and Communists - and "Nationalists", contrary to the Geneva Convention. He listed the "Reds" and persecuted them, transferring them from one fort to another in order to annoy them, and ordered the guard to beat them with their rifle butts, etc.

(4) In order to frighten the "Reds" who lived in fort "Bismark", Colonel SIEBER ordered that one of the prisoners should be killed. The guards failed in their first attempt but on the following day killed a prisoner, Marisav MINIC. SIEBER had ordered that a wire be stretched across the ditch as a warning that prisoners were not allowed to cross it and approach the barbed wire fence. Guards were ordered to fire on any prisoner approaching this wire. The Camp representatives drew Colonel SIEBER's attention to the fact that the wire could not be seen by the guards and that the order was too dangerous as the guards were thus given arbitrary power. These representations had no effect with the result that the murder of the above-named prisoner took place.

(5) He forbade prisoners to go out on the roof of the fort where they could have fresh air and sun and thus forced them to spend days and nights in underground cells or in the aforesaid ditch.

(6) According to camp orders it was laid down that a whistle was blown for the roll-call. However, when Colonel SIEBER wanted to bring about a panic, no whistle was blown and he sent the guards rushing into the prisoners' rooms, forced them out for the roll-call, using their rifle butts on them, cursing and swearing at them. In spite of several requests, Colonel SIEBER refused to fix the time of these roll-calls.

(7) He changed the elected representative of the camp and sent the one man who could replace him to hospital and from there to OFLAG VI C, in order to instal his own man as chief of the camp.

From fort "Kronprinz" he removed to fort "Bismark" all high-ranking officers and initiated a regime of terror in "Kronprinz" where several prisoners were beaten.

(8) Colonel SIEBER changed the practice by which the Wehrmacht searched prisoners and introduced Gestapo agents in civilian clothes to search and ill-treat prisoners. These searches were used as an excuse for looting - the Gestapo men always appropriated International Red Cross parcels, clothing, cigarettes, tobacco, etc. Several times in order to ill-treat prisoners and enable mass looting to take place, Colonel SIEBER ordered the prisoners to go out to the ditch ready to march where the Gestapo searched them while other members of the Gestapo went into their quarters and looted everything they found. This often lasted all day.

II. STEMPFEL Oberzahlmeister at Camp 65, was especially responsible for starving the prisoners, holding back International Red Cross parcels, confiscating their uniforms (see I(2)), ordering prisoners to be fired on, for the filthy conditions in the forts and all other crimes committed by SIEBER in which he took an active part.

III. Colonel WESS was Camp Commandant of OFLAG 65 in 1944 in Strasburg and later on when it was transferred to Barkenbruegge.

(1) He put seriously ill POWs in an underground cell of the fort near Strasburg and prevented them being sent to hospital for treatment. Although sick they were forced out everyday to answer the roll-call.

(2) He forbade the distribution of Red Cross parcels, although the camp food was very poor and insufficient.

(3) Prisoners were lodged in Strasburg in underground forts under unhealthy and insanitary conditions in dark and damp cells. In Barkenbruegge they were lodged in unfinished barrack buildings with stone floors and without ceilings.

(4) At the end of June, 1944, Lieut. Ljudevit PIVK attempted to escape and was captured. Colonel WESS deprived him of POW status and handed him over to the Gestapo in Strasburg who passed him through different prisons where he was ill-treated and tortured until October 17, 1944.

(5) Colonel WESS made lists of the prisoners according to their political beliefs and forcibly removed from one fort to another those with leftist tendencies: they lived under harder conditions.

(6)...

(6) He would not allow prisoners to choose their own representatives.

(7) When the camp was transferred to Barkenbruegge he handed over Lieut. Zenja KOZINSKI to the Gestapo at Osnabrueck where he was murdered in the Gestapo prison.

IV. Capt. Lautenschlaeger, at the Kommandatur and Chief of Abwehr for a time, took an active part in the crimes committed in the camp, as described for DAEMM (see VII). He took an important part in the negotiations with the Gestapo at Schneidemuehle for the mass murder of the majority of the inmates of the camp and composed the lists of the doomed prisoners. He was guilty of complicity with Colonel WESS in the handing over to the Gestapo of Lieut. PIVKO (see III,4).

V. Lieut. LANGBEIN, Abwehr officer at OFLAG 65 at Strassburg and Barkenbruegge in 1944 and 1945, until the liberation of the camp, was one of the chief accomplices in the crimes committed by DAEMM (see VII). He excelled in insulting and provocative behaviour towards prisoners. At the end of January, 1945, he beat prisoners during their transfer to the West, ordered the guard to beat and fire on them, so that a prisoner was seriously wounded. He participated actively with the Gestapo in the preparations for the mass murder of the majority of the inmates of the camp (see IV - 2) and compiled the necessary lists.

VI. Dr TREECK participated in the crimes as described for DAEMM (see VII). He declared as fit for habitation barracks which were damp and unhealthy and maintained that the prisoners' meagre rations were good and sufficient. He kept the seriously ill prisoners in the barrack or camp field hospital where they died without medical attention or treatment. For instance, at the end of 1944 Captain KOP fell dead outside the barracks during the morning wash. As KOP was a Jew, Dr TREECK would not allow him to go to hospital or receive treatment. Major Djordje DRASKIC (a solicitor) died in dreadful pain as Dr TREECK refused to send him to hospital in spite of several requests, that he should be sent.

He would not allow the old, worn out and weak prisoners to be excused roll-call. On his orders medicine was looted from POW parcels.

At the end of January, 1945, the transfer of POWs to the West took place. Prisoners had to march. Dr TREECK had no organisation for those who fell ill during this journey. They were left by the way-side to be ill-treated and beaten by the guards. A prisoner, Vladislav GUTMAN, fell and injured his spine and suffered atrocious pain. The guards beat him with their rifle butts and then, on Dr TREECK's orders, laid him in a horse-drawn cart, dumping their kitbags and bicycles over him. TREECK would not allow him, although seriously injured, to be sent to hospital of which they passed several on the way, saying that hospitals were for German soldiers and not for POWs.

VII. Colonel WOLDEMAR DAEMM, was Camp Commandant of OFLAG 65 at Barkenbruegge (Pomerania) from the beginning of December 1944, until its liberation.

(1) Prisoners were exposed to starvation and lodged in damp and unhealthy barracks with stone floors and ill-fitting doors and windows. When POWs requested that these barracks should be abandoned, DAEMM consented to instal the Jewish prisoners in them. The camp representative refused this offer on behalf of the prisoners. Prisoners asked him to allow them to live in better barracks with other prisoners but DAEMM refused this request and they were forced to stay in these barracks where the cold was intense.

(2) Although prisoners were starving, Colonel DAEMM refused the

the distribution of International Red Cross parcels. For Christmas 1944/45 he gave them only a quarter of a parcel each although there were enough parcels in store for each man to have a parcel. Although there was storage in camp for parcels, Colonel DAEMM collected the parcels from Ratzebuhr station and stored them in the village of Barkenbruegge in ~~the~~ his house near the German Army barracks. Only the number required for immediate distribution was taken to the camp. That is how it was possible for several thousand Red Cross parcels belonging to the Yugoslav prisoners to be looted at the end of January, 1945, by the German military and civilians.

(3) At the camp field hospital serious cases were kept. DAEMM, Dr TREECK and LANGBEIN would not allow them to be sent to hospital in spite of the fact that this field hospital had no facilities for the treatment of prisoners so that Djordje KRASKIC, Captain KOP, Milosavljevic and Captain ZECEVIC died there.

(4) Colonel DAEMM was in touch with the Gestapo at Schneidemuehle and planned to hand over the major part of the prisoners, the communists and Jews, to the Gestapo and SS troops so that they could be murdered before their liberation by the Allies. This plan was thwarted by the successful offensive of the Soviet forces. Captain Karl OLDENBURG in his statement of November 20 1945, disclosed this fact.

(5) DAEMM had no respect for the Geneva Conventions and made cultural life in the camp impossible. He changed the camp representative, looted the prisoners' belongings during searches, swore at prisoners calling them Serbian swine, gypsies and shouting at them, etc.

(6) On January 28 1945, he ordered the removal of all prisoners except those seriously ill in bed and marched them laden with all their belongings to the West in heavy snow. They pitched camp in the village of Grosborn where he ordered the guards to fire on the exhausted and frozen prisoners and a prisoner was seriously wounded. Colonel DAEMM carried a rifle himself during the march in order to set the guards an example. He threatened prisoners with his rifle and forced them on pain of death to march with bleeding feet. In order to impress prisoners he picked out two and ordered them to be shot. The executions did not take place as the camp representative, Colonel KALUDJERIC, made strong representations that they should be spared. DAEMM then dismissed Colonel Kaludjeric from his post.

(7) Several times during the route march on his order the guards, officials of the Kommandatur and he himself, ill-treated the prisoners, beating them with their rifles, fists, and kicking them, etc. At the station at Mayenburg he kicked Lt Colonel Milutin Lalic.

(8) He is responsible for the handing over of Lieut. Z. KOZINSKI to the Gestapo (see III, -7).

(9) He had fox meat brought to the camp and ordered it to be cooked for the prisoners. When they refused to eat it, he imposed a collective penalty, depriving them of their rations for 15 days.

VIII. Lieut. Colonel HANDLY, deputy Commandant of Camp OFLAG 65 at Barkenbruegge, in the last half of 1944 and at the beginning of 1945, was in close collaboration with Colonel DAEMM and took part in all the crimes committed by him against Yugoslav officers POWs during this period.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The afore-mentioned particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses, former Yugoslav POW at OFLAG 65, and by Captain Karl OLDENBURG in his statement of November 20 1945.

L. M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3843/Y/G/179

1377

VON GEISO

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1948

adjourn

4 SEP 1947

A for pillage
only

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

3843/Y/G/179

ADDENDUM TO THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/179 - 3843/Y/G/179.

14 AUG 1947

Von GEISO (or PHEISO), Kreiskommandant at UZICE, Serbia, in 1941 and 1942.

When Von GEISO (or PHEISO) was Kreiskommandant at UZICE, i.e. C.C. all German units of the German garrison there, the following crimes were committed in the occupied territory under his command.

- 1) On September 4th, 1941, on the road between GORJANI and UZICE, the Germans killed a peaceful citizen, Vitomir NIKOLIĆ, for no reason. NIKOLIĆ was on his way to his office in the National Bank at UZICE.
- 2) On November 29th, 1941, the village of KACER was bombed by German planes. Two peasant women lost their lives; an inn, and a house and all adjoining buildings were destroyed. There was no reason for the bombing of this undefended place, except to intimidate the Yugoslav people and to impose on them slave obedience to the German invaders.
- 3) In November 1941, at the hospital at PALISADE, the Germans killed Dragan COLIC, a railwayman from UZICE, who had been injured when two trains collided. Another patient was killed also. Both of these men were killed for no apparent reason.
- 4) On December 1st, 1941, a group of Germans broke into the house of Miloš NESKOVIĆ in the village of STAPAP, and for no reason shot him.
- 5) In December, 1941, the Germans shot a peaceful peasant, Vasilije COSIĆ, in the village of VOLUJAC, without reason, and looted food and livestock from his mother's home.
- 6) On November 29th, 1941, German soldiers came to the village of SEVOJNO, near UZICE and captured a man called MATOVIĆ and shot him in front of his house. He was a partisan in 1941 but had remained at home when the partisans left UZICE.
- 7) On December 1st and 2nd, 1941, units of the German 113th Division came, as a punitive expedition against the National Liberation Army, to the village of DRAGMICA and burned down the house of a man named GRUJICIC, whose son had been killed during action against the Germans.
- 8) Between the 2nd and the 5th December, 1941, units of the 113th Division came to the village of CAJETINA, as a punitive expedition, and looted the house of Velimir JOVANOVIĆ. They took food, fodder, poultry, drinks, fruit, honey, cattle, clothes and jewellery in gold.
- 9) On December 25th or 26th, 1941, Slavomir DJORDJEVIĆ was arrested at the village of VISESAVA and taken to a German prison at UZICE, where all trace of him was lost.
- 10) Čedomir VUJIĆ, who was a partisan in December 1941 and was captured by the Germans when they took UZICE, was taken to the prison at UZICE and at the end of January, 1942, he was shot.
- 11) In December, 1941, a German punitive expedition came to the village of BELA REKA and looted from Gavriilo VARAGIĆ, one heifer, one pig, 600 kgrs. of oats, 40 kgrs. of fats, 1,000 kgrs. of hay, 200 kgrs. of potatoes, 500 lit. of brandy, 50 plates and 20,000 dinars in cash.

12) On January 21st, 1942, Mihailo TESOVIĆ, a peasant, was arrested at the village of LJUBANJE, taken to UZICE and there sentenced to death by a German Court Martial. He was transferred to the camp of BANJICA near Belgrade, where he was shot on August 17th, 1942. | 2
| 1

13) In March, 1942, Rajko ADZIĆ, a farmer from DREZIK, was arrested by the Germans and detained in a German prison at UZICE for a month¹/₂. | 2
| 1

All these crimes were committed in the district of UZICE, by German soldiers who were under the command of Von GEISO (or PHEISO), Kreiskommandant at UZICE.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

8th August, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1379

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3843/Y/G/179

5 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/179 *

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

1. Von GEISO (or PHEISO), Kreiskommandant at UZICE.

(F 3813)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

December, 1941, at BELA REKA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XIII. Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Von GEISO as Kreiskommandant at UZICE was responsible for looting in December, 1941, when a German punitive expedition pillaged the house of a man at BELA REKA, taking a cow, a pig, 600 kgs of oats, 40 kgs of fat, 500 kgs of brandy, a ton of hay, 200 kgs of potatoes, 30 metal plates, 20 china plates and 20000 dinars in cash.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission

Ljilja Markovic

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 5.45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.695
(30449) W.P.11-3.17 5,000 10.45

August 8, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1944 31A 1

8

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav
State Commission by the victim and a reliable witness.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3844/Y/G/180

1383

LUDEWIK

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1946

1, 3-A
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CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3844/Y/G/180

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1384

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3844/Y/G/180

13 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/180 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. LUDEWIK, Major, Kreiskommandant in KOSOVSKA MITROVICA in 1942. (F 4195)</p> <p>2. STIRTZ, Unteroffizier at VRNJACKA BANJA. (F 3830)</p> <p>3. HERSTERBERG, Generalmajor, Feldkommandant in VRNJACKA BANJA. (R/N/22) (F 321)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>On December 3-4, 1942, in the Commune of BLAZEVO in Serbia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres Systematic Terrorism XIII. Pillage XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23(b), (c), (g), 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A German expedition from KOSOVSKA MITROVICA and VRNJACKA BANJA entered the Commune of BLAZEVO where, in the space of two days, December 3-4, 1942, they killed 31 people, pillaged and burned down cottages and farm buildings the property of 87 peaceful peasants.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission. *Lazar Markovic*

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the orders of General BADER, General HERSTERBEG despatched a punitive expedition from VRNJACKA BANJA to the Commune of BLAZEVO at the same time as Major LUDEWIK despatched one from KOSOVSKA MITROVICA. Both these punitive expeditions took part in the following crimes:-

1. Both expeditions arrived in the Commune during the 3rd and 4th December, 1942. They shot, for no apparent reason, four peaceful villagers of BLAZEVO. They also burned down cottages, buildings and all movable property, such as furniture, materials, china, cutlery, clothing, underwear, food, etc., the property of 22 peaceful peasants. They pillaged and burned down in the same village the following property:

60 tons of wheat, 40 tons of hay, 20 tons of straw, 110 head of cattle, 20 horses, 500 sheep, 60 pigs, 100 goats, all stores of food, drink, furniture, materials, money, etc., leaving the victims, 35 peaceful villagers, completely without means.

2. At the same time, in the village of BOZOLJIN, the Germans killed 18 peaceful people for no reason at all. They also burned down cottages, farm buildings and all movable property, such as furniture, materials, clothes, food, etc., of six peaceful inhabitants. They also pillaged, destroyed or burned down the following property of 22 villagers of BOZOLJIN: 22 tons of wheat, 46 tons of hay, 25 tons of straw, 50 head of cattle, 10 horses, 150 sheep, 28 pigs, 60 foats, all stores of food, alcohol, furniture, agricultural machinery, etc., and money.

3. The Germans committed similar crimes in the villages of GRADAC, RAVNISTVO and CEREKARI.

4. They shot dead, for no apparent reason, four peaceful inhabitants of the village of DOMISOVINA; three of BARANCI and a man from RADINJE.

Major LUDEWIK is responsible for the above crimes as he despatched the punitive expedition from KOSOVSKA MITROVICA which committed them.

STIRTZ was an Unteroffizier at VRNJACKA BANJA at the time and it is most probable that he took part in the expedition which committed the above-mentioned crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav
State Commission by numerous reliable witnesses and victims.

L.M

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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3845/Y/G/181

1388

DR. FROM
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1956

1, 2 - A

CARDS CHECKED

~~LIST 42~~

3845/Y/G/181

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1389

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3845/Y/G/181

4 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/181 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Dr FROM, Chief of the German Police at SARAJEVO. (F 1497)</p> <p>2. Anton FEST, born December 29, 1908, at Limburg Germany, resident at FREISING, Chief Section of Public Security of the S.D. Police at SARAJEVO. (F 1499)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>From 1944 to April 6, 1945, in SARAJEVO.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres; Systematic Terrorism (complicity) III. Torture of Civilians VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman Conditions.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4,5,23(b),(c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

German police, on orders from Dr FROM and Anton FEST committed numerous crimes in Sarajevo as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A.N.E. W.L.L. Gp.685 August 13, 1946.
(39449) WLP.1183 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During 1943 and until April 6, 1945, Anton FEST was chief of Section of Public Security of the S.D. Police at SARAJEVO. Dr FROM was chief of Police. They had complete control and arrested those whom they considered politically untrustworthy, sent them to German concentration Camps and to forced labour in factories. They had under their control a prison at ZENICA where they imprisoned citizens of Sarajevo. From there they were sent to German concentration Camps. At most five per cent returned from these camps. Others perished there of hunger, torture or were murdered. German police also detained prisoners at their SARAJEVO prison, where they were ill-treated and tortured. The victims often committed suicide in order to escape torture. Two men cut their wrists and bled to death; some jumped from the 4th or 5th floor of the prison and were killed in the stone courtyard. Germans arrested and killed a man by beating his head against a wall.

The dreadful cries of the suffering victims were often heard outside, as well as the sound of naked bodies being beaten.

Early every morning the Germans transferred inmates to the Zenica prison whence they were sent to concentration camps.

They also had under their control the local Ustashi Military Police who murdered and carried out mass arrests, sending their victims to the death camp at JASENOVAC. They were also guilty of the terrible crimes committed by the Ustashi during February, March and April, 1945, when 272 people were killed. Fifty-five were publicly hanged in the centre of a town on March 28, 1945.

German police on March 27, 1945, arrested three men and handed them over to the Ustashi who killed them at "BENBASA" near Sarajevo.

FEST and Dr FROM are responsible for the above crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav
State Commission by numerous reliable witnesses and victims.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3846/Y/G/182

1393

STOECKER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

CARDS CHECKED

15 AUG 1948

A

LIST 43

3846/Y/G/182

London, 21. 7.
195
The representative of the British Government of the
United Nations and Eastern Commission,
Secretary General of the United Nations and Eastern Commission,
Colonel.
G. A. LEDINGHAM
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Colonel.

estimate.
List of persons who ought to be brought to trial as well
in respect of these charges and accordingly placed upon the
in Berlin, and has found there to be a prima facie case against the
destruction of property, committed between 1945 and September, 1946,
conditions, forced labour of civilians, wanton devastation and
reporting of civilians, internment of civilians under inhuman
torture, forcible of civilians, putting hostages to death,
and crimes, namely complicity in murder and massacre, systematic
persecution, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for
November 1945 to September, 1946, now believed to be in
investigation under the War Crimes Act, 1945, from
the War Crimes Commission, Berlin, for the purpose of
it has been the pleasure of the British Government
The British Government and Eastern Commission hereby certifies that

September 1946, 1946.

1395

Tel.: GROSVENOR 4060

Ext.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
BERKELEY SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1.

16th September 1946.

To: The Secretary-General
From: E. Schwelb (deputising for Dr. Litawski).

Dr. Zivković rang up asking for an Extradition Certificate regarding an accused named STOECKER.

STOECKER was listed by Committee I on 15th August, and his name will appear on List 43.

STOECKER is allegedly in Switzerland. Because the Yugoslav authorities cannot hand over to the Swiss authorities the whole list, they need an Extradition Certificate. I therefore suggest that the issuing of the Certificate should be placed on the Agenda of this week's Commission Meeting.

E. Schwelb

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3846 /Y/G/182

17 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/182 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p><i>Stallvertreter</i> 1. STOECKER, Stellvertretender des Sonderbevollmaechtigten d. Auswaertigen Amtes fuer den Sued-Osten, in Belgrade, from November, 1943, to September, 1944. (F -)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>From 1943 to September, 1944, in Serbia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>Complicity in: I. Murder & Massacres: Systematic Terrorism; III. Torture of Civilians II. Putting Hostages to Death; VII. Deportation of Civilians. VII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions; IX. Forced Labour of Civilians, etc.; XVII. Wanton Devastation & destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4,5,6,23(b),(c),(g),42,46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

STOECKER was Dr Hermann Neubacher's deputy and collaborated in all his criminal activities as described in Charge R/N/156 - 3634/Y/G/164.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

STOECKER was Dr Hermann NEUBACHER's deputy and collaborated with him in all his criminal activities as described in Charge R/N/156 - 3634/Y/G/164. STOECKER, together with NEUBACHER, carried out the policy of the German Government in Serbia and they are both equally guilty.

The German policy consisted in carrying out criminal measures for the extermination of the Serbian population by the shooting of hostages, arrests, deportation to concentration camps and to slave labour, etc. Furthermore, this policy included the economic exploitation of the country, which included looting, illegal requisitions and contributions in money and in kind, and the introduction of the German valueless banknotes "Reichskreditkassenscheine," the establishment of maximum prices, etc. Neubacher and STOECKER carried out this policy through the German military and police authorities in Serbia.

In 1943 the Germans established the headquarters of the Militaerbefehlshaber for the South-East and nominated a special representative of the German Foreign Office for the South-East to Belgrade. Dr NEUBACHER received this appointment and STOECKER became his deputy. Their powers were farreaching and they worked closely with the Military Commandant for Serbia and with the Gestapo chiefs.

STOECKER, as Neubacher's deputy, is responsible not only for crimes committed by the different German military and police authorities, in which he collaborated by planning the "political course" in Serbia, but is also guilty for the crimes committed by the local quisling government under German orders.

As an expert, STOECKER is especially responsible, together with Neubacher, for the systematic exploitation of Serbia, and for introducing the system of maximum prices.

For details see Charge R/N/156 - 3634/Y/G/164 for Dr. Neubacher, with whom STOECKER was in close collaboration.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds written statements of German and Yugoslav witnesses regarding STOECKER's activities.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3911/1/4/183

1400

SKREPTSCHUK-HEMMERLING, Stefan

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1948

A for pillage,
deportation & wanted
destruction

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3911/1/4/183

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3711/Y/G/183

23 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/183 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Stefan SKREPTSCHUK-HEMMERLING, a German, born in 1896 at Lwow, Leutnant, Einsatzstaffel, Kreisleiter at OSLJEK, now at Camp CIC 101, Esterwegen, Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1941-44 in Slavonia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.

Violation of Articles 23(g), 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HEMMERLING came to Slavonia as a boy and lived at GARESINICA and BJELOVAR. In 1935 he started organising the German minority there and created a "Kulturbund", a society with political aims, which was the foundation of the fifth column in Yugoslavia. For this work Kreisleiter Hemmerling was congratulated by the Leader of the Germans in Croatia in 1943.

After the occupation of Yugoslavia, Hemmerling became Kreisleiter at OSLJEK, Leutnant, Director of the firm "Technoport" and had a luxurious flat belonging to a Jew who had been evicted for this purpose.

He was the first to organise the fight against "Balcano-Bolsevik bands". He organised actions against the partisans with his units "Heimatwacht" and used all measures against the inhabitants, i.e. reprisals, burning down of villages, ill-treatment of civilians, etc. When he left for Vienna at the end of 1944 he took with him two railway trucks full of looted property mostly that of Jews. He sent many Jews and Serbs and followers of the National Liberation Movement to Concentration Camps where a number perished, and he confiscated their property.

Yugoslav State Commission; *Lara Markovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars concerning his activities were found in official documents, German publications and newspapers.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3912/Y/G/184

1405

MUELLER, Rudolf.
and to 22

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I.	CAPTS CHECKED
9 AUG 1946	1, 2, 4-22: A 3- W	LIST 43

3912/Y/G/184

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1406

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3912/Y/G/184

23 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav

CHARGES AGAINST

German

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/184

*

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Laz Markovic

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

August 19, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

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

1. ✓ Rudolf MUELLER, 50 years old, Major, Kreiskommandant at ZAJECAR, from Aug.1943 to Oct.1944. (F 5416)
2. ✓ Hans Dr WULF, Hauptmann, Stellvertreter des Kreiskommandant, from 1941 to Oct.1944 at ZAJECAR. (F 5417)
3. ✓ TUELLER, Sonderfuehrer, Propagandoschef bei Kreiskommandanten, ZAJECAR. (5418 F)
4. ✓ Josef POTOK, Hauptmann und Hilfspolizei Kommandant from July '43 to Oct.'44, at ZAJECAR (F 5420)
5. ✓ Karl BRANDES, Leutnant, Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie, ZAJECAR, 1941 to Oct.'44 (F 5419)
6. ✓ Wilhelm BENIDER, Oberleutnant in Feldgendarmerie, ZAJECAR, from 1941 to 1944. (F 5430)
7. ✓ Kurt RISTTER, Stabsfeldwebel in Feldgendarmerie in ZAJECAR, July '43 to Oct.'44 (F 5428)
8. ✓ Edward LANG, Oberfeldwebel der Feldgendarmerie, ZAJECAR, from 1941-1944 (F 5435)
9. ✓ Antony KARL, Oberfeldwebel der Feldgendarmerie, ZAJECAR, from 1941-1944. (F 5436)
10. ✓ Anton SOUESCHTECK, Oberleutnant, Ortskommandant, Donji Milanovac, from June '41 to May '43. (F 5426)
11. ✓ Ferdinand WEDRAL, Stellvertreter des Ortskommandanten in Donji Milanovac. (F 5434)
12. ✓ STEGER, Oberleutnant, Ortskommandant, Donji Milanovac, from June '43 to July '44. (F 5427)
13. ✓ Ditrich LUECKEN, Stabsfeldwebel, Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie in NEGOTIN, from June '41 to Aug.'43. (F 5425)
14. ✓ Kurt LUCKENHEIM, Stabsfeldwebel, Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie at NEGOTIN, from Aug.1,1943 to Oct.3, 1943. (F 5421)
15. ✓ SCHWARZ, 40 years of age, Hauptmann, Ortskommandant in BOR from Nov.1941 to Dec.1942, unit No. 42516. (F 5424)
16. ✓ ZANDY, 50 years old, Leutnant in BOR, from Nov.1941 to Dec. 1942. Unit No.43088 (F 5431)
17. ✓ HECKERT, 30-35 years old, Leutnant in BOR from Nov.1941 to Dec.1942. Unit No.42516. (F 5432)

18. ✓ THILLE, 32-35 years old, Leutnant in BOR, Nov. 1941
to Dec. 1942. Unit No. 41039. (F 5433)
19. ✓ WURST, Leiter der Gestapo Expositur in BOR, 1942.
(R/N/42 -115/Y/A/42) (F 1276)
20. ✓ HANKE, Hauptmann, Ortskommandant in BOR from May,
1943 to Oct. 1944. Unit No. 25827
(F 5422)
21. ✓ LINECK, Hauptmann, Hilfspolizeikommandeur in BOR,
from July 1943 to Oct. 1944. (F 5429)
22. ✓ PREISNER, Sturmfuehrer, Chef der Gestapo in BOR,
1942-1944. (F 5423)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

In the district of ZAJECAR (Serbia) from 1941-44.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

- I Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- II Putting Hostages to Death.
- III Torture of Civilians
- VII Deportation of Civilians
- XIII Pillage
- XVIII Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Violation of Articles 23(b),(c),(g), 42, 46, 47 and 50
of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the
Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

From 1941 to 1944 Germans committed a series of war crimes in different villages in the district of ZAJECAR. They shot, hanged and murdered peaceful peasants, carried out mass arrests of innocent civilians and ill-treated them, looted their property, imposed collective fines on villages for alleged crimes committed by individuals and sent punitive expeditions against the countryside, etc.

Particulars

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The following are particulars of the crimes committed by German units from ZAJECAR, DONJI MILANOVAC, NEGOTIN and BOR:

1. On September 12, 1941, a German punitive expedition coming from the direction of NIS-ZAJECAR entered the towns of ZLOT and PODGORAC and for no apparent reason destroyed and burned down over 400 houses and homes of peaceful citizens, as well as all public buildings, such as schools, the town hall, hotels, cafes and all shops with stores and furniture: 10,000 people were left homeless.
2. In 1942 a German unit from BOR entered the village of METRIS in the district of ZAJECAR, and arrested 5 peaceful peasants and took them to BOR where they were immediately shot as they were suspected of helping the National Liberation Movement. The criminal character of the Germans is apparent from the fact that the guilt of the victims was neither established nor proved. The victims were from 17 to 21 years of age.
3. On February 10, 1943, German soldiers and members of the Todt organization from NEGOTIN, went to the village of DONJA BELA REKA and, without any provocation, set fire to houses and property of peaceful peasants, who tried to extinguish the fires but were fired on by the Germans. Thirteen inhabitants were killed and 5 wounded.
4. On March 31, 1943, German soldiers from DONJI MILANOVAC entered the village of BOLJEVIN and for no apparent reason shot two peaceful peasants on the spot and arrested two others whom they took to ZAJECAR. They have not been heard of since and it is presumed, therefore, that they perished in one of the concentration camps, such as SAJMISTE or BANJICA.
5. On April 22, 1943, German units from MAJDANPEK entered the village of RUDNA GLAVA and for no reason at all shot four men, wounded five people and burned down a house.
6. On June 18. 19, 1943, Gestapo men from NEGOTIN arrested three men from TEKLIJA and one from KLADOVO. Their fate is unknown. They must have perished in a death camp.
7. On June 26, 1943, a German punitive expedition from NEGOTIN, for no apparent reason, set fire to 20 houses in the village of RUDNA GLAVA. When the peasants tried to escape from the burning houses, the Germans opened fire on them, killing 16. They took away 35 people whose fate is unknown. It can be presumed that they perished in some death camp.

8. In June, 1943, German troops from DONJI MILANOVAC entered the village of BOLJETIN and, after removing a peaceful peasant woman from her home, set fire to it, leaving her destitute.

9. On July 5, 1943, Gestapo men arrested two peaceful peasants from the village of RGOTIN at the BOR mines. Both were taken to the German prison at BOR and have not been heard of since. They probably perished in one of the German death camps in Yugoslavia such as BANJICA or SAJMISTE, etc.

10. On July 7, 1943, Gestapo units from BOR, entered the village of RGOTIN, in the district of ZAJECAR, and looted the furniture in houses belonging to four peaceful inhabitants.

11. On August 4, 1943, German police from NEGOTIN arrested 38 peaceful inhabitants of the village of SIKOLA and detained them in the NEGOTIN prison for two to three weeks without any charge being brought against them.

12. On August 11, 1943, German military police arrested 6 peaceful people in the village of GRLJANE and detained them for several days in the prison of the Kreiskommandatur at ZAJECAR, although no charges were brought against them.

13. On August 12, 1943, Germans arrested 31 peaceful peasants in the village of SLJIVAR and transferred them to the German command at NEGOTIN. Their fate is unknown. They were probably exterminated in some death camp.

14. On August 23, 1943, Germans arrested ⁱⁿ KLAJDOVO a member of the local police station on the pretext that he had sabotaged their work, and took him to the Kreiskommandatur at ZAJECAR. He was probably liquidated in a death camp - SAJMISTE or BANJICA - where mass murders and massacres took place, as he has not been heard of since.

15. On August 25, 1943, a German unit surrounded the village of CRNAJKA. The following day they burned down the village, shot 40 people and took 60, old men, women and children, to NEGOTIN. They were probably liquidated in some death camp. The Germans committed these crimes as a reprisal for a bomb which they alleged was found between the Church and the school.

16. On October 9, 1943, German soldiers from DONJI MILANOVAC entered the village of TOPONICA and for no reason at all shot two peaceful peasants who were digging a well.

17. On October 14, 1943, a group of German soldiers from BOR belonging to different units, shut all the peasants found in the village of LUKA in the village inn, then broke into their houses and looted all their valuables, i.e. food, clothing, textiles, money, cattle, etc.

18. On October 22, 1943, German soldiers from DONJI MILANOVAC looted two houses in the village of TOPONICA, then set fire to them, leaving the owners destitute. On the same day they shot and wounded a peaceful peasant then killed him outright with a revolver shot.

19. On November 12, 1943, German units from BOR arrested 14 peaceful people in the village of PODGORAC and detained them at BOR. On their way they also took 4 calves and 17 sheep.

PREISNER(22) and HANKE(20), on the orders of Major MUELLER(1), sent their men to the afore-mentioned villages where they committed these crimes.

In ...

20. In November, 1943, German soldiers from DONJI MILANOVAC arrested a peaceful peasant in the village of BOLJETIN and detained him for a month at the German prison at ZAJECAR Kreiskommandatur, for his alleged relations with the National Liberation Army. He was there beaten and ill-treated in order to make him confess.

21. On November 19, 1943, Germans from DONJI MILANOVAC arrested a peaceful peasant in the village of TOPONICA. He was detained for ten days in the prison of the German Ortskommandatur although guilty of no crime.

22. On November 30, 1943, Germans from DONJI MILANOVAC looted all the cattle and burned down the farm buildings of a peaceful peasant in the village of BOLJETIN.

23. On December 5, 1943, a German unit entered the village of GRABOVICA and arrested two people and took them to their Command at the SIPSKI canal. They were most probably killed in one of the death camps.

24. A German unit entered the village of RGOTIN on December 17, 1943, and set fire to the houses of the National Liberation Army, then hanged a girl member of the Movement in the presence of the peasants.

25. On January 7, 1944, a German unit from DONJI MILANOVAC pillaged and burned down the houses of 8 peaceful peasants in the village of TOPONICA, leaving them destitute.

26. In April, 1944, a group of German soldiers from DONJI MILANOVAC arrested a peaceful peasant in the village of BOLJETIN and took him away. It is assumed that he was killed by the Germans in one of their concentration camps.

27. At the beginning of April, 1944, German soldiers from DONJI MILANOVAC pillaged and set fire to farm buildings belonging to six peaceful people in the village of TOPONICA.

28. In June, 1944, German soldiers pillaged and set fire to farm buildings of a peaceful peasant in the village of TOPONICA.

29. In July, 1944, the Germans burned down a house of a villager of PIROC, leaving him destitute.

30. In August, 1944, Germans wantonly shot a peaceful peasant in the village of TOPONICA.

31. In October, 1944, they arrested a man in the village of BOLJETIN and detained him as a hostage for six days in the prison of the Ortskommandatur at DONJI MILANOVAC while they looted his property.

MUELLER(1) as Kreiskommandant at ZAJECAR from August, 1943, to October, 1944, after consulting his deputy Dr WULF(2) and TUELLER(3), gave directives to BRANDES(5), Commandant of the Feldgendarmerie at ZAJECAR, to POTOK(4), Commandant of the Hilfspolizei at ZAJECAR, to LUCKENHEIM(14) Commandant of the Feldgendarmerie at NEGOTIN, to HANKE(20) Ortskommandant at BOR, and to PREISNER(22), Chief of the Gestapo at BOR, who issued direct orders to units which committed the above-mentioned crimes.

MUELLER(1) is especially responsible for the crimes described under 11-15, and 16-31.

Dr ...

Dr WULF(2) as deputy Kreiskommandant at ZAJECAR advised MUELLER, who issued directives to the Commanders of the Army, Police and Feldgendarmerie. Hence the crimes described under 12-15 and 24.

TUELLER(3) advised MUELLER who issued orders as a result of which crimes were committed by different German units. For example, during 1943-44, in the district of ZAJECAR, 97 peaceful peasants were killed, 45 arrested, over 500 homes burned down and destroyed, and about 10,000 left homeless.

POTOK(4), on MUELLER's directives, gave direct orders to his unit and to LINECK(21) which resulted in the crimes under 11-31.

BRANDES(5), as Commandant of the Feldgendarmerie, carried out MUELLER's directives and gave orders to his unit which, in collaboration with other German units, committed crimes as described above for TUELLER(3).

BENIDER(6), with his unit carried out Brandes's orders and committed the crimes described for Brandes(5).

RISTTER(7) Commander of Feldgendarmerie at ZAJECAR, carried out BRANDES's orders. He and his unit committed the crimes described under 11-15 and 16-31.

KARL(9) carried out BRANDES's orders and committed the crimes described for BRANDES.

LANG(8) platoon commander of the Feldgendarmerie, carried out BRANDES's orders and, in collaboration with other units, committed crimes described under 1-31.

SOUESCHTECK(10), as Ortskommandant at DONJI MILANOVAC from June, 1941, to May, 1943, in collaboration with his deputy WEDRAL(11), gave direct orders to his units which committed the crimes described under 3.

STEGGER(12), Ortskommandant at DONJI MILANOVAC from June, 1943, to July, 1944, gave direct orders to his units which committed the crimes described under 16,18,20-22 and 25-31.

LUECKEN(13) Commandant of Feldgendarmerie at NEGOTIN from June, 1940, to August, 1943, gave direct orders to his units at NEGOTIN, which committed crimes described under 3,6, and 7.

LUCKENHEIM(14), as a Commandant of the Feldgendarmerie at NEGOTIN, from August 1 to October 3, 1943, gave orders to his unit which committed the crimes described under 11-15 inclusive.

SCHWARZ (15), as Ortskommandant at BOR, in collaboration with URBST(19), Chief of Gestapo at BOR, gave orders to his subordinates ZANDY(16), HECKERT(17) and THILLE(18), who committed the crime described under 2.

HANKE(20) carried out MUELLER's orders in collaboration with PREISNER(22) and his units and committed the crimes described under 9,10,17 and 19.

LINECK(21)...

LINECK(21) Hilfspolizeikommandeur at BOR on POTOK's orders, gave direct orders to his unit which participated in the crimes described under 11-31.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the official documents of the local authorities and statements of reliable witnesses regarding the above-mentioned crimes.

L.M.

August 19, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3915/Y/G/185

1417

SCHUSTER, Hugo
and to 17

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 SEP 1946

On A: - SCHUSTER,
1-14, 17.
18 (LORER).
On W: - 15, 16.

B

on all counts except that of
directions to give no quarter.
CAPTS HICKED

LIST 43

3915/Y/G/185

1418

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3915/Y/G/185

29 ALC 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/185. *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Legat. Markov

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

207 714 2 S

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase No. R/N/185

- ✓ Hugo SCHUSTER, Hauptmann, Kreiskommandant at KRAGUJEVAC, from April, 1942, to October, 1944. Already charged under R/N/22. (F 326)
1. ✓ BOERNER, from Muenchen, Hauptmann, Adjutant des Kreiskommandanten at KRAGUJEVAC, from August 8, 1941, to October, 1944. (F 1830)
2. ✓ CARSTENS, Major, Battallions-Kommandeur, 33 Schupo Battalion, 5 Regiment, at KRAGUJEVAC from October 1942 to January '43 (F 5398)
3. ✓ BINDER, from BOTROPP, Major, Battallions-Kommandeur, 322 Battalion, 5 Schupo Regiment at KRAGUJEVAC from January, 1943, to August, 1943. (F 5399)
4. ✓ Wilhelm SCHAEFFER, Hauptmann, 322 Battalion, 5 Schupo Regt at KRAGUJEVAC from October 1942 to August, 1943. (F 5400)
5. ✓ Heinz BUSCHE, from BUECKEBURG, Oberleutnant, 322 Battalion, 5 Polizei Regt at KRAGUJEVAC from October, 1942, to August, 1943. (F 5408)
6. ✓ NICHROY, Leutnant, 322 Battalion, 5 Polizei Regt, at KRAGUJEVAC from October, 1942, to August, 1943. (F 5409)
7. ✓ STRUCKER, Major. (F 5401)
8. ✓ KUEHNER, Major. (F 5404)
9. ✓ Heintz RUBACKE, Major. (F 5405)
10. ✓ SCHWARZ, Major. (F 5406)
11. ✓ KLEIN, Hauptmann. (F 5407)
12. ✓ GUERTNER, Hauptmann of the German Police at KRAGUJEVAC. (F 5403)
13. ✓ WACKE, Hauptmann. (F 5402)
- 5 HA 14. ✓ Dr ANKERS, Offizier bei Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC. (F 5410)
- 5 HA 15. ✓ BIEKEL, from Berlin, Unteroffizier, at Kreiskommandatur (F 5395)
- 5 16. ✓ HUBA, Oberfeldwebel, at Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC from 1942-1944. (F 5396)
17. ✓ STEINMANN, Oberleutnant, Kommandant der Feldgendarmarie, at KRAGUJEVAC, from August '43, to November '43. (F 5397)
18. ✓ LORER

Date ...

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

At KRAGUJEVAC and its district and in the districts of ORASAC and GRUZA, from 1942-1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

- I. Murder and Massacres; systematic terrorism.
 III. Torture of Civilians.
 XIII. Pillage.
 XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
 XXVIII. Directions to give no Quarter.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Violation of Articles 23(b),(c),(e),(g), 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

According to directives from Captain SCHUSTER, Kreiskommandant at KRAGUJEVAC, German army units, police and feldgendarmarie committed numerous crimes at KRAGUJEVAC and its neighbourhood and in the districts of ORASAC and GRUZA from 1941-1944.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Hauptmann Hugo SCHUSTER was Kreiskommandant at KRAGUJEVAC from April, 1942, to October, 1944. He gave directives and orders to STEINMANN, CARSTENS, BINDER, Wilhelm SCHAEFFER, STRUCKER, WACKE, QUERTNER, KUCHNER, RUBACKE, SCHWARZ, KLEIN, BUSCHE and NICHROY, who issued direct orders to their units and committed the following crimes in the town and district of KRAGUJEVAC.

1. In January, 1942, a German unit from KRAGUJEVAC surrounded the village of BANJE, assembled all the inhabitants in the school and ordered the village committee to make a list of people who were participating in the National Liberation Movement. On the basis of this list, they took five peaceful peasants to Kragujevac where they were shot in April, 1942.

2. On January 6, 1942, seven peaceful people were arrested ...

arrested by Germans in the village of PAJAZITOVO and beaten with rifle butts. They were then taken to the prison of the German Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC where they were detained for 45 days without any charge being brought against them. One was beaten and tortured to such an extent that he died as a result of this brutal treatment in August, 1944; four were sent to the notorious concentration camp of SAJMISTE and two were probably exterminated there as they have not been heard of since.

3. On March 15, 1942, a peaceful citizen of BELOSAVCI was arrested and taken to the German prison at KRAGUJEVAC where he was detained 30 days although guilty of no crime. He was tortured and beaten by the Germans who used their rifle-butts and fists on him. He was kept a further 28 days as a hostage and eventually sent to forced labour in Germany. He was released six months later as he was sick and unfit for work.

4. In March, 1942, a man was arrested as his son was a partisan. He was released when it was established that his son had been shot. He was rearrested later and detained as a hostage and kept in a deep cellar with water seeping through the walls so that the floor was under water. They released him but rearrested him later and detained him for a month and a half. Prisoners were beaten by the Germans with truncheons during the day and at night. As food they were given a piece of bread with hot water every day. Forty-two inmates were put into a room 4m x 4m. Starved and exhausted prisoners were forced to run several hours a day, even the lame.

5. On August 9, 1942, German Feldgendarmes surrounded the Cafe "Zemun" and arrested six people, allegedly because they were gambling and detained them in prison for 15-30 days where they were beaten with fists, truncheons, etc, so that one of them had to spend five days in hospital in order to recover from the beatings.

6. The Ortskommand at ARANDJELOVAC arrested a man in November, 1942, in the village of MUSACA as he was suspected of helping the National Liberation Movement. He was detained in the Kreiskommandatur prison at KRAGUJEVAC for ten days and then sent to the death Camp at BANJICA where he remained two months.

7. In December, 1942, Germans looted 600 kgs of corn belonging to a peasant from the village of VRBICA.

8. On January 1, 1943, a man was arrested in the village of JUNKOVAC and detained as a hostage in the prison of the Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC where he was mentally tortured as he had to witness the beatings of the other inmates and watched them being taken away to be shot.

9. In February, 1943, a man from the village of JUNKOVAC was arrested and taken to the Kreiskommandatur prison at KRAGUJEVAC where he was detained for 17 days although not guilty. He had to watch people being tortured and taken out to be shot.

10. On February 28, 1943, six peaceful citizens were arrested at KRAGUJEVAC and detained from 15 to 20 days as hostages in the Kreiskommandatur prison.

11. On February 28, 1943, Germans arrested a peaceful man at ARANDJELOVAC, allegedly for being suspected of helping the National ...

National Liberation fight. He was atrociously tortured in order to give information which he did not possess. He committed suicide on March 3, 1943, to avoid further torture. His corpse was hanged on a wire by the Germans in the main square for several days.

12. On March 13, 1943, a peaceful man was arrested at KRAGUJEVAC and detained in the prison of the Kreiskommandatur until April 16, 1943, although not guilty.

13. On March 1, 1943, the Germans arrested a peaceful peasant in the village of BATOCINA and detained him at the Kreiskommandatur prison at KRAGUJEVAC for 22 days as a hostage.

14. In March, 1943, a peaceful man was arrested in the village of JOVANOVA and taken to the Kreiskommandatur prison at KRAGUJEVAC where he was detained 105 days as he was suspected of helping in the struggle of the National Liberation Army, although this charge was never proved.

15. In March, 1943, a peaceful peasant was arrested in the village of BELOSEVAC and detained for a month at the Kreiskommandatur prison at KRAGUJEVAC although guilty of no crime.

16. In March, 1943, the Germans looted the house of a peaceful villager of Milosevo who was taken to the Kreiskommandatur prison and detained for two months although innocent.

17. In March, 1943, the Germans arrested three peaceful peasants at the village of CEROVAC as they failed to give up requisitioned material and detained them for five days in the Kreiskommandatur prison at Kragujevac.

18. In March, 1943, German soldiers under the command of Hugo LORER, from ARANDJELOVAC, arrested a man and his wife in the village of MISACA as they were alleged to have helped the National Liberation struggle. They burned down their house, farm buildings and all other property, leaving them destitute. They were detained seven days at the German prison at ARANDJELOVAC without food.

19. In 1943, on the orders of the local police authority, a peaceful peasant from the village of BATOCINA reported to the Kreiskommandatur at Kragujevac who detained him as a hostage for 20 days.

20. In August, 1943, a German unit used for requisitioning purposes, met a man from Donja SATORNJA and took him with them. They beat and ill-treated him as he had not in his possession a paper proving that he had delivered certain requisitioned material although he assured them that this paper was at his home.

21. On August 22, 1943, a German unit on its way through the village of D. SATORNJA, asked a man to show them the main road. As he did not understand German and ~~swore, at that time~~ they shot him on the spot.

22. On August 31, 1943, Germans burned down a house and farm buildings with all their contents, the property of a peaceful man from the village of BLAZNAVA who had been arrested, although innocent, and on the way to ARANDJELOVAC had snatched the rifle of a German soldier and escaped.

23. In August, 1943, German soldiers from KRAGUJEVAC passing through the village of BANJSKA, entered the house of a woman and asked her for information about the partisans. As she was unable to do so, they beat her with their rifle butts until she lost consciousness. When she recovered they beat her again. To this day she still suffers as a result of this brutality.
24. On September 15, 1943, German troops behaved like wild beasts: they beat a woman from the village of ORASAC with their rifle butts and fists as she was suspected of helping the National Liberation Movement.
25. On September 16, 1943, Germans took a man out of his house in the village of DONJA TRESUJEVICA and beat him cruelly. They then attached him to a cart containing requisitioned food and beat him again during transport so that he fell from the cart whereupon he was shot dead by a German soldier.
26. In September, 1943, Germans looted all the wheat and oats and a pig belonging to a man in the village of GARASI. They then beat him and forced him to transport their loot to ARANDJELOVAC.
27. On September 20, 1943, several drunken Germans shot, without provocation, a peaceful peasant in the village of DONJA TRESNJEVICA.
28. In October, 1943, Germans with cocked guns, entered the house of a peasant in the village of VRBICA and looted some fat.
29. In September, 1943, Germans looted the remaining firewood of a man in the village of VRBICA.
30. In September, 1943, three peaceful people were arrested in the village of BATOCINA and detained as hostages for 15 days at the Kreiskommandatur prison. One of them became mentally deranged and died soon after his release.
31. In September, 1943, Germans seriously wounded a peaceful peasant in the village of CEROVAC as he tried to run away when he saw the Germans approaching. He was taken to the prison of the Kreiskommandatur where he died of his wounds.
32. In 1943, on the orders of the local police, a peaceful villager of BATOCINA came to KRAGUJEVAC where he was arrested and detained for 20 days as a hostage in the prison of the German Kreiskommandatur.
33. On October 28, 1943, the German Feldgendarmerie arrested a peaceful citizen at KRAGUJEVAC and took him to the Kreiskommandatur prison where he was cruelly tortured and beaten with rifle butts and truncheons that he died on his way to a hospital. The German doctor, Dr. BERGER, in order to cover this crime, ordered a local doctor to certify that the cause of death was heart failure.
34. A German officer with two soldiers took a peaceful citizen of KRAGUJEVAC from his home and, for no apparent reason, beat him sadistically and bayoneted him nine times. To save his life he escaped, and while doing so the Germans opened fire on him with machine-guns.
35. On October 8, 1944, two peaceful peasants were shot
by ...

by Germans in the main road of the village of BATOCINA as they were suspected of spying. No previous investigation had taken place nor had the victims been interrogated.

36. In October, 1944, the Germans shot all captured men of the National Liberation Army in the courtyard of the Kreiskommandatur prison.

37. On October 19, 1944, ~~for no apparent reason~~, the Germans shot a peaceful citizen of KRAGUJEVAC because he wore an English suit which he had brought with him from a POW camp in Germany on his release. The Germans paid no attention to his explanations.

BOERNER(1) was adjutant to Kreiskommandant SCHUSTER and assisted him in preparing orders and directives for the commanders of Army units, the police and Feldgendarmerie who committed the crimes described under 1 to 36 inclusive.

SCHAEFFER(4) as commander of a company of the 322 battalion of the 5 Schutzpolizei Regiment at KRAGUJEVAC, from October, 1942 to August, 1943, gave orders to his police units. They committed the crimes described under 9,10 and 12 to 17 inclusive.

STEINMANN(17) was Kommandant der Feldgendarmerie at KRAGUJEVAC from August, 1943, to November, 1943, and have direct orders to his units which took part in the crimes described under 19-31 and 33.

CARSTENS(2), Kommandeur of the 322 Police battalion at KRAGUJEVAC from October, 1942, to January 1943, gave orders to his units which took part in the crimes described under 6,7 and 9.

BINDER(3), Kommandeur of the 322 Schupo battalion, 5 Regiment, at KRAGUJEVAC, from January, 1943, to August, 1943, gave orders to his units which took part in the crimes described under 9,10 and 12-17 inclusive.

BUSCHE(5) and NICHROY(6) gave orders to their units of the Schutzpolizei which committed the crimes described above. During their period of command, 15 innocent people were arrested and a number of them detained in prison as hostages for 20 days to 3 months and their property looted.

STRUCKER(7), KUEHNER(8), RUBACKE(9), SCHWARZ (10), KLEIN(11), GUERTNER(12), WACKE(13) gave orders to their units which committed the crimes described above. During this period Germans shot 17 innocent people, illegally arrested 45 and detained most of them from 20 days to 3 months in prison as hostages. They also pilleged 10 houses thoroughly.

Dr ANKERS(14) was in the Political Department of the Kreiskommandatur at KRAGUJEVAC and advised SCHUSTER who issued the orders for the crimes mentioned above.

BIEKEL(15) was also at the Political Department of the Kreiskommandatur and collaborated with Dr ANKERS in bringing about the above-mentioned crimes.

HUBA(16) ...

HUBA(16) worked in the Political Department of the Kreiskommandatur and, on his advise, Kreiskommandant SCHUSTER instigated the crimes set forth above.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds numerous statements of reliable witnesses.

L.M.

August 23, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

2

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3916/Y/G/186

1429

HAUG

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED
5 SEP 1946	HAUG BYSCHOFSHAUSEN } both for murder & looting	LIST 46

B

✓

3916/Y/G/186

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1430

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3916/Y/G/186

29 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/186

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. HAUG, Sonderfuehrer at KRAGUJEVAC. (F 4196)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

October 17, 1941, at KRAGUJEVAC.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder & Massacres; Systematic Terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23(b), (c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the people and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the orders of Kreiskommandant BYSCHOFSHAUSEN (already charged under R/N/60), HAUG with four German soldiers, on October 17, 1941, arrested a peaceful citizen (an engineer) at his home in KRAGUJEVAC and looted all his belongings, taking his valuables, watch, money, etc. They then shot him in the centre of the town in the main street with rifles and revolvers, leaving his corpse where it had fallen.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *Las Markov*

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

August 26, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1914 7 14 9 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3917/Y/G/187

1434

HAGMAYER
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 SEP 1946	Adjourn	B	
26 SEP 1946	1, 2 on A	B	CARLSON - RE KBD LIST 44

3917/Y/G/187

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3917/Y/G/187

29 ALC 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/187 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. HAGMAYER, Oberleutnant at CUPRIJA. (F 4204)</p> <p>2. WEIHOLD, Hauptmann, Kommandant der Schupo at CUPRIJA. (F 4205)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In July and August, 1941, in the village of BRZANE (Serbia)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres; Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. XVIII. Wanton devastation & destruction of property.</p> <p>Violations of Articles 23(b), (c), (g) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In July and August, 1941, German troops murdered innocent people in the village of BRZANE near Cuprija in Serbia.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *Lepil Markovic*

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

HAGMAYER and WEIHOLD are responsible for the following crimes committed in the village of BRZANE:

1. In July, 1941, on their way through this village they arrested, for no apparent reason, a peaceful peasant whom they met on the road and imprisoned him at CUPRLJA for three months.
2. On August 24, 1941, German units from CUPRLJA entered BRZANE, shot in the ditch by the roadside two peaceful peasants as they alleged that unknown persons had fired at the German soldiers and wounded three of them. They also beat an old man so brutally that he lost his eyesight. They arrested eleven peaceful peasants and imprisoned them at CUPRLJA for several days. Two of them were terribly beaten in prison and one was wounded in the foot by a bayonet.
3. On August 25, 1941, the same German units burned the houses of two people in the same village, beat an old man with their fists and rifle butts, and forced him to run very fast bare-footed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission is in possession of the statements of the reliable witnesses regarding the above crimes.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

188

3919/Y/G/189

1439

RUDOLF

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 SEP 1946

A

B

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 45

3919/Y/G/189

1440

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3919/Y/G/189

9 ALC 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/E/189 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p><i>(Not to be translated.)</i></p>	<p>1. RUDOLF. Captain of the III Company.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>September 17th, 1944, in the village of ENOLARI near PRISHTICA.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>VII. Deportation of Civilians.</p> <p>Violation of Article 42 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Law concerning crimes against the People and the State.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On September 17th, 1944, Captain RUDOLF with his Company, on their way from Goste, were in the village of ENOLARI and sent two men to forced labour in Salopika, where they stayed until the liberation.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Lajo Markovic

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

NOV 19 1941

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 2

1491

111

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements made by the victims are in the possession
of the Dudley Public Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3920/Y/G/190

1444

LUEGMUND

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 SEP 194

A

3

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 48

3920/Y/G/190

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3920/Y/G/190

29 ALC 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/190 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p><i>(Not to be translated.)</i></p>	<p>1. LUEGMUND, from Vienna, Stabsfeldwebel, on duty at KRAGUJEVAC and at the Railway Station at LAPOVO. (F 4355)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In October, 1941, in the village of BOBOVO (Serbia).</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres; Systematic Terrorism.</p> <p>XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23(b), (c), (g) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In October, 1941, soldiers from LAPOVO, who were under LUEGMUND's command, fought partisans in the village of BOBOVO and dispersed them. In order to punish the inhabitants for hiding and feeding them, and as an act of reprisal, they set fire to houses, farm buildings, furniture, food stores, haystacks, straw, agricultural machinery the property of ten villagers. The Germans also captured and shot five men and grievously wounded three.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Lajlo Markovic

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

0211

Page 2

1446

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

6431 108 2 2

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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3922/Y/G/192

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1449

KUMBARCKE

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED
5 SEP 1946	A	B	LIST 43

3922/Y/G/192

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1450

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3922/Y/G/192

29 ALC 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/192 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. KUMBARCKE (or KUMBARTZKE) Leutnant, Commandant
of German units in 1941, April. (F 4318)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On April 10, 1941, town of JAGODINA, in Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres; Systematic Terrorism.

Violation of Articles 23(b),(c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

After a battle with the Yugoslav Army on April 10, 1941, German tank units entered the town of JAGODINA and opened fire on the peaceful inhabitants hiding in the cellars. A young girl student and a boy of 16, a pupil at the Secondary School, were killed in a cellar. The Germans also fired on civilians in the street and a peaceful man was killed while driving a cart.

Lieut. KUMBARCKE was in charge of these units and responsible for the above crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission: *Lav Markov*

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

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 6.45 A. & E. W.L.L. Gp. 685
(30449) WLP.1183.17 5,000 10.45

August 27, 1946.

0611

Page 2

1451

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0611 1313 4

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by the relatives of the victims and reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3923/Y/G/113

1454

FREY, Hans
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	8	CARDS CHECKED
5 SEP 1946	1, 2: W		LIST 43.

3923/Y/G/113

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3923/Y/G/193

9 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/193 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Hans FREY, Unteroffizier S.D., member of the Gestapo at CACAK from December 1, 1942, to June, 1943. (F 4319)
- 2. Kurt PRANZKAT, Commander of the Feldgendarmerie at CACAK from July, 1942, to July, 1943. (F 4320)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On December 3, 1942, in the village of JEZDINA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres; Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- Deportation of Civilians - VIII.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On December 3, 1942, German policemen and feldgendarmes from CACAK pillaged the house of a farmer in the village of JEZDINA during which they found a hidden rifle. They beat him so cruelly with it that he died of his injuries in January, 1943, at the concentration camp of BANJICA where he had been interned.

FREY is responsible for this crime as he organised it and had PRANZKAT as his accomplice.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission. L. Markovic

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

111

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission were given the above particulars by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

194

3967/Y/G/195

1459

"German Commandant"

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 SEP 1946

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CARDS CHECKED

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3967/Y/G/195

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1460

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3967/Y/G/195

30 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/W/195 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Commandant of the German Unit "Einheit Feldpost No. 01072 A". P. 3903

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In 1944
At GEVGELIA (Yugoslavia)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

XIII. Pillage.
XV. Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions.
Violation of Articles 47 & 49 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the people and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the orders of the Commandant of the German unit, exorbitant requisitions were made by the Germans from the people of GEVGELIA. During the period 1st-26th October, 1944, they requisitioned from 16 people, horses, carts, donkeys, mules, used by them for their agricultural work, thus depriving them of the necessary means of work in their daily life. On September 8, 1944, the Germans looted different articles and material from 3 people. In October, 1944, they looted two wireless sets, the property of two people. In the same month they looted from 9 people, donkeys, horses, cows, carts and other belongings, thus preventing the people from ploughing their fields.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission :

hazalkovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements made by reliable witnesses are in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3970/Y/G/196

CARLS CHECKED LIST 44

B

1-3 A
2 SEP 1948

Date Submitted Decision of Committee

ODEMAR, Paul
and 63

1464

3970/Y/G/196

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1465**

3910/Y/G/196

4 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/196 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Paul ODEMAR, born Jan. 11, 1903, at VOLTESDORF, /SS Scharfuehrer at the Gestapo in Beograd, now detained at 7 C.I.C. at HEMMER (Germany).
2. BRANDT, Chief of IV Department of the Gestapo.
3. Tollkuen, Sturmscharfuehrer at the Gestapo.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On May 20, 1944, at SAJMISTE Concentration Camp, near Belgrade.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I Murder and Massacres; Systematic Terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23(b), (c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1905, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the people and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ODEMAR arrived in Belgrade in January, 1944, and worked in the IV Department (Executive) of the Gestapo. His duty was to keep a card index of arrested people. He indexed about 200 followers of the National Liberation Movement. A number of them were released later with "a lesson," while the others were shot in groups.

On May 20, 1944, at 11 o'clock, at "SAJMISTE", he took part in the shooting of six people.

On the orders of BRANDT, TOLLKUEN shot them with a revolver. Odemar took the victims one by one to TOLLKUEN, ordered them to kneel so that TOLLKUEN could shoot them by placing the revolver at their head.

On July 26, 1944, ODEMAR was transferred to VELIKA KIKINDA and five times took part in arrests of people. About 120 were arrested either because of the requisition of wheat or because of their collaboration with the N.L. Movement. If the wanted people were not to be found, they arrested their relatives.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Ray Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1467

The above particulars were given by ODEMAR
to the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission on July 31, 1946.
(D.No.964/46).

L.M.

7371

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3971/Y/G/197

1469

BRAUER, Helena

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

1 2 SEP 1946

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D CARDS CHECKED LIST 44

3971/Y/G/197

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1470

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3971/Y/G/197

4 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/197 *

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

Helena BRAUER, born STAZAR, at TRBOVLJE in Slovenia, nurse of German Red Cross, in the service of SD in Slovenia - from 1941-45.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1941-45 in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Denunciation of people in Slovenia.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Above accused was ^{not} employed by the German Red Cross although she wore the uniform. She was in the service of the S.D. and travelled in Slovenia as an "agent provocateur" and denounced members of the National Liberation Movement.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Laz Marković

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A German citizen, Helena BRAUER was born at STRAZAR, at TRBOVLJE in Slovenia. From 1941-45 she was in the service of the SD in Slovenia and was a subordinate of General Erwin ROESENER, General der Waffen SS and Hoehere Polizeifuehrer fuer Alpenland.

During the war she was not employed by the German Red Cross although she wore the uniform and travelled in Slovenia as an "agent provocateur" denouncing members of the National Liberation Movement.

In a search of her flat several pamphlets were discovered signed by ROESENER regarding the shootings in Slovenia.

In 1942, after a journey in Slovenia, she showed her brother at CASTROP-BRAUXEL a pamphlet signed by ROESENER regarding the shooting of 42 people in Slovenia and declared that she had liquidated these bandits.

On another occasion, after a long journey in Slovenia, she brought back a pamphlet of 120 who had been shot, among them 20 women, signed by ROESENER.

She left Slovenia soon after because she was in danger. In a letter found at her flat ROESENER invited her to go back to Slovenia at once promising her an S.D. guard. She returned and remained until the end of the war.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were established by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to B.A.O.R. at Bad Salzflun (D.N. 964/46).

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3972/Y/G/198

1474

HERBST, Friedrich

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	COPIES CHECKED LIST 44
2 SEP 1949	A ^{for} wanton destruction	F

3972/Y/G/198

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1475

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3972/Y/G/198

4 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/N/198 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Friedrich HERBST, SS Stumbanfuehrer SD, born on July 27, 1908, at STROMBERG, Pr. KREUZNACH; in Croatia from May 1943 to February, 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From May 1943 to February 1944 in Croatia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

XVIII Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
XXIX Ill-treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War.

Violation of Articles 4, 21, 23(g) and 46 of the Hague Convention, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Above accused was in charge of the Einsatzgruppe der Sicherheitspolizei and Sicherheitsdienst (SIPO and SD) in Zagreb and of the organisation of its branches at ZAGREB, OSIJEK, SARAJEVO and BANJA LUKA. He belonged to the HQ which tried to suppress the partisans and was the liaison between units in action and different branches of the Einsatzgruppe. He negotiated the exchange of prisoners with the partisans. He also took part in the burning down of the village of Pitomaca.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Lajlo Marković

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In May, 1943, HERBST was transferred to Einsatzgruppe der Sicherheitspolizei and Sicherheitsdienst (SIPO & SD) in Croatia, and remained there until September 10, 1944. From July 27, 1943, he was in charge in Zagreb of the organization of its branches at ZAGREB, OSLJEK, SARAJEVO and BANJA LUKA. The duty of the Einsatzgruppe was to fight and destroy the partisans. They followed in the wake of the Army or Waffen SS units, undertook police duties and organized the executive authority in the cleared territory.

In September, 1943, he was made a member of the HQ for the suppression of "bands", i.e. the partisans, and held this post until February, 1944. He had to take decisions concerning the interventions of the Croat authorities in cases of arrest and deportations of Croats by Germans and the confiscation of their property.

He was also the liaison between units in action and the different branches of the Einsatzgruppe.

The Germans used to hand over captured partisans to the Ustashi who put them into concentration camps at JASENOVAC and STARA GRADISKA, where they were very badly treated. The Germans arranged for a number of these prisoners to be returned to them as HERBST had been chosen by SS Gruppenfuehrer KAMMERHOFER to negotiate the exchange of some of these prisoners against Germans held by the partisans.

He took part in the mopping-up action in the villages of LOZAN and PITOMACA. At LOZAN a partisan officer and his wife and another girl were taken to him. He handed them over to the Ustashi. They had been captured fighting and were in uniform.

He participated in the burning down of the village of PITOMACA and stated that it was destroyed as it was a partisan stronghold.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by HERBST during his interrogation, to the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to BAOR on August 2, 1946. (D.Br.964/46).

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3973/Y/G/199

1479

ROSENDAHL, Alfred

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2 SEP 1948

On A

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CONFIDENTIAL

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1480

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3973/Y/G/199

4 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R / N / 199 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	Alfred ROSENDHAL, born April 15, 1896, at WELLINGHAFEN, Criminal Sekretär at SIPO & SD at NOVI SAD, Commandant of the Concentration Camp at BACKA TOPOLA; now detained at the u CIC at Hemer, Prisoner's No. 405393.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	March - August, 1944, at NOVI SAD & BACKA TOPOLA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	VII Deportation of Civilians VIII Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions XIV Confiscation of Property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 42 and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ROSENDHAL was Criminal Sekretär at SIPO and SD at Novi Sad from March 22, 1944. At the end of April he was commandant of the concentration camp at BACKA TOPOLA which was without water or sanitation. He arrested Jews ~~and~~ and confiscated their property; sent them to forced labour in Germany, etc.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

Laj Marković

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

September 4, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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From March 22, 1944, ROSENDHAL was Criminal Sekretar at SIPO and SD at NOVI SAD, where he had to suppress sabotage, spying and political affairs.

At the end of April, 1944, he became Commandant of the Concentration Camp at BACKA TOPOLA where he found about 300 Serbian partisans who were preparing a camp for the arrival of Jewish inmates.

In May, 1944, about 1,000 Jews, men and women, were put into the camp. ROSENDHAL himself arrested Jews from BACKA TOPOLA and the neighbourhood. He took all their property and gave it to the Hungarians.

ROSENDHAL admitted that the camp was very primitive, without water or sanitation and too small to accommodate all the inmates.

At the end of July, 1944, owing to the advance of the Soviet and Yugoslav Armies, he ordered 800 Jews to be transferred to forced labour in Germany, and sent 120 Serbs to KOMORAN. The rest were left behind to carry on the work at the camp. When Soviet troops drew nearer the camp, ROSENDHAL ordered the remainder of the inmates to be removed to KOSICE.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by ROSENDHAL
to the Yugoslav Mission to BAOR on August 22, 1946. (D.Br.964/46).

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4021/Y/G/200

1484

HAUSER, Wolfgang.
Commandant of 41st Division.
and 64

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2.6 SEP 1946

1 on A
2, 3, 4 adjourn.

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CAS 8 TICKED LIST 46

4021/Y/G/200

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4021/Y/G/200

1 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/200

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. ^{HAUSER, Wolfgang} COMMANDANT of 41st German Division F 4223
- 2. STAFF of the 41st German Division
- 3. Commandants of 905th and 938th Regiments, 837th battalion, 680th heavy motorized battery belonging to the 41st Division.
- 4. Officers, N.C.O. and men of the 41st Division.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

September to November 1944, in villages in the districts of Strumica and Djevičlija

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres
- XIII. Pillage
- XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of Property.
- Violation of Articles 23(b),(c),(g), 46, 47 and 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 5 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Soldiers of the 41st Division murdered and looted in villages in the districts of Strumica and Djevičlija.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission

L. Markovic

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The following crimes were committed by soldiers of the 41st Division:

1. September 28th, 1944: killed 2 men, for no reason whatever, in the fields of the village of Smolari, wounded another man and killed a man in the village of Nova Selo.
2. September 29th, 1944: killed a man at Smolari. Other Germans arrested a man at Smolari and later on killed him in the village.
3. During September and October 1944, they also pillaged the property of 39 peasants in the village of Monospitovo; 27 people in the village of Basko; 19 people in the village of Kuklis and 25 people in the village of Boriovo and 42 people in the village of Martino.
4. September 28th, 1944: German soldiers pillaged the property of 29 homes in the village of Robovo.
5. 1st, 2nd October 1944: a 17 year old girl was raped by a German soldier in the village of Banica.
6. October 4th, 1944: German soldier killed a man in his home.
7. October 5th, 1944: Germans looted 14 homes in the village of Radovo.
8. October 15th, 1944: Germans looted 4 homes at Radovo and removed the cattle, and looted three houses in the village of Vladvci.
9. October 26th, 1944: a man was killed by men of the same division.
10. November 2nd, 1944: Germans set on fire 15 houses in the village of Robovci and removed cattle and food.
11. In November 1944: in the village of Zubovo, 7 peasants were taken to do some work for the Germans who ordered them to collect the wounded and bury the dead and when they had finished the work the 7 peasants were shot by the Germans.
12. September-October, 1944: Germans pillaged the property of 25 families in the village of Miravci and killed 3 men; pillaged the property of 22 families in the village of Miletkovo; set on fire 46 houses with all agricultural equipment, furniture, food stores, etc. in the village of Petrovo. They also killed two persons and threw a live woman into a burning house. Property of 60 families was pillaged at the same time.
13. October, 1944: property of 10 families in village of Mrzejci was pillaged; soldiers set on fire 24 houses in the village of Gabrovo and pillaged property of 30 families; and killed a 78 year old man and a woman.
14. 1944, they destroyed 6 houses in the village of Gjavato and pillaged the property of 4 families.
15. During their retreat in 1944, the Germans pillaged the property of 31 families in the village of Negorci and killed a man; pillaged the property of 20 families in the village of Prdejci and in the village of Smekvica looted 59 people. In the village of Davidovo the Germans pillaged the property of 29 people.

The Germans looted nearly all furniture, destroyed farm implements, removed all cattle and horses in order to destroy the economic life of this region and delay its rehabilitation for years.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds written evidence of 143 persons of the villages concerned.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
2.6 SEP 1946	1 + 16 on A	<p>  CASE NO. 44 (KRUEGER, Jim 901 in case omitted in list 44 901 to 902 list in list 45). </p>

4022/Y/G/201

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1490

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4022/Y/G/201

16 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav

CHARGES AGAINST

German

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/201

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

L. Markovic

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

(20655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A. & E. W.L.L. Gp.685
(20449) W.C.1183.17 5,000 1045

11th September 1946

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

05/1

048 9327 f

9

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT



NOTES ON THE CASE

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

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase No. R/N/201Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

1. MAY, over 50 years' old, Colonel, Commandant of 5 Schutzpolizei Regt (brown-haired, medium height). (F 8688)
 2. JERKE, Captain, Commander of 5 Company, 322 Battalion, 5 Schutzpolizei Regiment. (F 8690)
 3. SCHUMAHER, Commander of 6 Company, 322 Battalion. (F 8689)
 4. RETZLER, about 30 years old, "svelte", medium height, Lieutenant, 322 battalion. (F 8691)
 5. WAZEK, about 40 years old, tall, fair, from Vienna, Lieutenant, Adjutant of 322 Battalion. (F 8699)
 6. Julius HESMER, about 35 years old, from the RUHR, dark, strong; Zugwachtmeister, 7 Company, 322 Battalion. (F 8692)
 7. Franz HAIN, medium height, dark, "svelte", Zugwachtmeister, 7 Company, 322 Battalion. (F 8693)
 8. Franz SELGE, about 30 years old, German from Austria, medium height, fair, Zugwachtmeister, 7 Company, 322 Battalion. (F 8694)
 9. Karlo FROSCHER, about 29 years old, German from Austria, small build, well-proportioned, brown hair; Zugwachtmeister, 7 Company, 322 Battalion. (F 8695)
 10. MEYER, about 30 years old, from Vienna, Zugwachtmeister, 7 Company, 322 Battalion; medium height, strong, dark. (F 8696)
 11. Heinz KRUEGER, German-Austrian, Zugwachtmeister, 7 Company, 322 Battalion; small, brown hair. (F 8697)
 12. SELIGE, Zugwachtmeister, 322 Battalion. (F 8700)
 13. Anton KIRCHOFER, about 26 years old, medium height, fair; Zugwachtmeister, 7 Company, 322 Battalion. (F 8698)
 14. Heinrich ESSING, born August 4, 1910 at ~~DUISBURG~~, at REHME, nr BAD Revieroberwachtmeister (F 8687) (CEYNHAUSEN Now at 5 C. IC. Prisoner No.401977.
 15. HENKE, soldier, 7 Company, 322 Battalion (F 8701)
 16. MORK, soldier, 7 Company, 322 Battalion. (F 8702).
-

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 in Slovenia.
From October 1942 to the end of 1943, at Kragujevac in the district of Kragujevac, Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians.
VII. Deportation of Civilians.
XIII. Pillage.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
XXVIII. Directions to give no quarter.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), 42, 46, 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The 3rd battalion of the 5th Schutzpolizei-Regiment which bore the independent number 322, was in Slovenia in 1942 and was responsible for numerous crimes. Later it moved to Serbia and from October 1942 to December 1943, was responsible for crimes, described hereafter, in the district of Kragujevac.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIMES

MAY was Commandant of the 5th Schutzpolizei Regiment with H.Q. at Belgrade. 322 Battalion of the 5th Regiment was in Slovenia (number 322 was a special number). Actually it was the 3rd battalion of the regiment. It was around Ljubljana, Cetje and Kranj, where it operated against partisans, setting villages on fire, pillaging property, killing innocent people and handing over captured partisans to the Sicherheitsdienst's criminal police whose methods of annihilation are well known.

At the end of 1942, 322 battalion was transferred to Kragujevac and Topola where it carried out operations against partisans, burning down villages, pillaging property, killing innocent people and handing over captured partisans to the Sicherheitsdienst who shot them.

In the spring of 1943, 20 partisans were shot by the Germans at Kragujevac and some neighbouring villages were set on fire.

They took part in crimes committed in Serbia described in paragraphs 6, 7, 9 to 26 inclusive, 28 to 31 inclusive and 33 of the Yugoslav Charge R/N/185 - 3915/Y/G/185.

Colonel May, Commandant of 5th Schutzpolizei Regiment, is responsible for all crimes committed by his regiment because he gave orders or transmitted orders to be carried out.

SCHUMAHER, Commander of 6th Company, is responsible for the crimes committed by his company as he gave orders or transmitted those of his superiors.

JERKE, Commander of the 5th Company, is responsible for the crimes committed by his company as he gave orders or passed on those of his superiors.

RETZLER is responsible for crimes committed by his platoon as he gave orders or passed on those of his superiors.

Lieutenant WAZEK was Adjutant and took part in decisions by his superiors to commit various crimes and for that reason is responsible for all crimes committed by his battalion.

Heinrich ESSING was Revieroberwacht and took part in the crimes described above. He was a member of NSDAP and SS from 1932. In 1942, Essing was sent to Polizei Regiment 5 in Yugoslavia. He participated, together with his unit, in the forced deportation of Slovene people from Slovenia, in mopping-up operations against partisans. Captured partisans he handed over to SD. Later on he went to Serbia and participated in mopping-up operations and handed over captured partisans to SD who shot them. They also murdered and tortured people, pillaged property and burned down houses.

KAIN,

HESMER, Franz SELGE, FROSCHE, MEYER, KRUEGER and KIRCHOFER were Zugwachmeister in the 7th company of 322 battalion and SELIGE was Zugwachmeister at 322 battalion - all took part in the crimes described above. HENKE and MORK were soldiers of the 7th company and participated in the crimes aforementioned. HENKE distinguished himself in pillaging.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds 28 complaints and statements of the people from the various places concerned in the aforementioned crimes.

L.M.

11th September, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4082/Y/G/202

1497

ROTH, Erich
and G 7

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

26 SEP 1946

1-3 on A for murder
4-5 on A for ~~murder~~ torture
6-7 on W.

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4082/Y/G/202

4082/Y/G/202

1497

ROTH, Erich
and to 7

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
2,6 SEP 1946	1-3 on A. for murder 4-5 on A for murder torture 6-7 on W.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

4082/Y/G/202

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1498

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4082/Y/G/202

20 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/202

*

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

see enclosed documents

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(39449) WLP 11-3 17 5,000 1045

17th September 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase No. R/N/202.

1. Erich ROTH, Oberregierungsrat, SS Sturmbannfuehrer, (SD), born May 25th, 1910, at Auschwitz, district of Katowice; Principal chief of the IVth department of the Gestapo at Dortmund; now detained at depot 401, Camp d'Auvon, French zone of Germany.
2. Karl SOECHTING, born Dec. 4th, 1903, at Soltan; one of the chiefs of the IVth department of the Gestapo (Aussendienst -Executive) at Dortmund from 1942-45. Now detained at the No. 7 C.I.C. at Hemer.
3. Kurt VOGLER, born July 3rd, 1911; Kriminaloberassistent at the IVth department of the Gestapo at Dortmund. Now in Camp 75, US zone of Germany.
4. Hans GUETLER, Kriminal-Sekretaer at the IVth department, Gestapo at Dortmund.
5. Oskar MANIERA, SS-man, Serbo-Croat interpreter at the Gestapo at Dortmund.
6. Peter SELL, born May 6th, 1921, at Temerin, former Serbo-Croat interpreter at the Gestapo at Dortmund; Now detained at No. 5 C.I.C. Padeborn.
7. Paul BALFANZ, Criminal official, born Sept. 10th, 1900, at Strachmin, district of Koestlin, (Pomerania), Criminal official of the police at Iserlohn from 1937 to April 25th, 1945. Now detained at No. 5 C.I.C. Padeborn.

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

At Iserlohn in April, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres; systematic terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 (b), (c), and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

5 Yugoslavs (including one woman) were shot by the Germans in April, 1945, at Iserlohn, Germany, after a summary investigation despite the fact that their guilt was not established.

continued

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Paul BALFANZ was in a criminal section of the police at Iserlohn. From 1942, he was head of the control of foreign workers on behalf of the Gestapo at Dortmund. He had authority to arrest, punish foreign workers for absenteeism, avoiding work or sabotage.

At the beginning of April 1945, he received from his collaborators information denouncing five Yugoslavs (including one woman) for working for the Allied intelligence service and that they were in touch with the Resistance Movement. BALFANZ sent this information to the Gestapo at Dortmund and took part in the arrest of the aforementioned, Mate Zglav being one of the five, which was affected on Karl SOECHTING's orders given to GUETLER and VOGLER. The arrested persons were put into prison at Iserlohn. VOGLER, a member of the Gestapo at Dortmund, carried out an investigation and cross-examination and the victims were ill-treated and tortured by VOGLER, GUETLER and Oskar MANIERA.

Peter SELL was Serbo-Croat interpreter at the Gestapo at Dortmund and it is probable that he took part in the cross-examination, ill-treatment and torture of the victims.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination and investigation, VOGLER and GUETLER sent a written report to their chief SOECHTING. On the basis of this report, Erich ROTH, Oberregierungsrat and principal chief of the IVth department of the Gestapo at Dortmund, gave an order to SOECHTING to shoot all those arrested. SOECHTING transmitted this order and charged Vogler with the execution in spite of the fact that the investigation was short and that the guilt of the victims had not been proved. About the middle of April 1945, VOGLER and seven Gestapo members from Dortmund, carried out the shooting in a bomb crater behind the barracks on the Saaler See at Iserlohn. The victims had their arms tied behind their backs and were driven in a lorry from the prison to the place of execution. BALFANZ was with them and was present at the execution. The victims were killed by shooting with revolvers at the back of the head. VOGLER himself killed one of the victims.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission in Germany to B.A.O.R. (D.N. 1016/46)

L.M.

September 17th, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4083/Y/G/203

1504

ERTEL, Karl Heinz

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

26 SEP 1946

1 on A

R

CARDS CHECKED LIST 44

4083/Y/G/203

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4083/Y/G/203

20 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/203

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Karl Heinz ERTEL, born November 26th, 1911, at Luene-
Brambauer near Dortmund; SS Hauptsturm-
fuehrer, adjutant of 49 Regiment at
the H.Q. of 2 SS-Panzer-Korps, at
Zagreb in 1943. Now detained at
No. 5 C.I.C. at Paderborn, Prs.No. 540984.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From September to December 1943 in Yugoslavia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Shooting of prisoners of war.
Violation of the Geneva Convention of 1929 (Art. 23)
and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes
against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ERTEL came with the 2 SS-Panzer Korps in September, 1943, to Yugoslavia, and stayed until December 1943. During that time the Korps undertook 15-20 mopping-up operations against the Resistance Movement. Ertel admitted, during a cross-examination on September 5th, 1946, that they captured about 25 prisoners and handed them over to Ustasi. He also admitted that they condemned to death and shot on the spot, 4 captured men of the Resistance Movement because they fought desperately against the advancing Germans during a mopping-up operation.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

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

137

1506

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1919 10 15 5

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav War Crimes
Mission to B.A.O.R. (D.N.1017/46)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4084/Y/G/204

1509

KALLINGER, Odmar

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
26 SEP 1946	1 on A	B CARDS CHECKED LIST 44

4084/Y/G/204

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1510

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4084/Y/G/204

20 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/ 204 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Otlmar KALLINGER, born September 27th, 1909, in Vienna, Waffen SS. Oscha, SS Obersturmfuehrer. Now detained at No. 2 C.I.C. Sandbostel, Prs. 371286.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941 in Slovenia</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>VII. Deportation of Civilians.</p> <p>Violation of Article 42 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

KALLINGER is responsible for the deportation of Slovenes, partly to concentration camps and for forced labour.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(20455) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A. & E. W.L.H. Gp.685 18th September 1946.
(30419) WLP.1183 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In November 1941, KALLINGER was an official of the Bureau des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des deutschen Volkstum, under SS. Oberfuehrer Hinze. The work of this officer was to deport the Slovene native population from Lower Styria in order to make room for Germans.

KALLINGER worked on the deportation of Slovenes from the Sava valley: he ordered them to ~~prepare~~ themselves as quickly as possible for travelling, allowing them to take out as much luggage as they could carry but all the rest of their belongings they had to leave at home or on their estates. The Slovenes so looted and deprived of their homes were put on trains and some were driven to Germany to concentration camps and to forced labour, and others to Croatia and Serbia. Germans from KOCEVJE were put into the houses from which the Slovenes, who had left them in very good condition together with their belongings, had been evicted.

Later on, KALLINGER was transferred to RADECE where his duty was to hand over houses, farms and other moveable property, taken from Slovenes, to the Germans from BUKOVINA.

For further particulars see Charge R/N/19, page 4, article 3.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The aforementioned particulars were given by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission in Germany to B.A.O.R. (D.N.1017/46).

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4085/Y/G/205

1514

LIPCZINSKI, *Erich*
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2,6 SEP 1946

1-2 on A

B

CARLS CHECKED LIST 44

4085/Y/G/205

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4085/Y/G/205

20 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/205

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) Erich LIPCZINSKI, born May 28th, 1912, at Noerenberg (Pomerania), W.S.S. Obersturm-fuehrer, 2 battalion 2 Regiment, 7 SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division. Now detained at No. 2 C.I.C., Sandbostel, Prs.No. 205883.
- 2) Gerd MARKEWITZ, born January 8th, 1920 at Gadderbaum near Bielefeld, SS Obersturm-fuehrer, 2 battalion, 2 Regiment, 7 SS "Prinz Eugen". Now detained at No. 2 C.I.C., Sandbostel, Prs. No. 205382.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1942 to May 1945, in Yugoslavia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.
- XXVIII. Directions to give no quarter.
- Violation of Articles 23 (b), (c), (d), (g), 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, and Art. 23 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

2 battalion of the 2 Regiment of the 7 SS "Prinz Eugen" Division committed numerous crimes in Yugoslavia from 1942 to May 1945: killing people, setting houses on fire and shooting prisoners of war.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

1516

The aforementioned were in 2 battalion, 2 Regiment, 7 SS "Prinz Eugen" division which operated in Yugoslavia from 1942 to 1945.

1) This battalion took part in a mopping-up operation in Sumadia around Arandjelovac and Topola. They did not take prisoners but arrested all civilian populations suspected of belonging to the National Liberation Movement. The arrested were put by the Germans into a cellar in the king's villa at Oplenac and tortured; tied and hanged between two chairs, beaten on the soles of the feet and buried in the snow. Some of them were later sent to SD in Belgrade while the others were shot on the spot as suspicion against them was stronger. The clothing of the victims was used to dress soldiers used as spies.

2) In May 1943, this battalion was engaged in a fight against partisans at Maglic and suffered losses by machine-gunning. When the soldier who manned this machine-gun ~~was~~ was captured the Germans shot him out of revenge.

3) On September 27th, 1943, the same battalion shot 25 soldiers of the National Liberation army who were captured in the fighting. In 1943, soldiers of the battalion made captured partisans run one by one and fired at them using them as living targets.

Both the aforementioned admitted that it was not possible to prevent soldiers setting fire to houses and killing people, especially in 1944. The battalion used to get food on the spot by looting.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The aforementioned particulars were given by the Yugoslav
War Crimes Mission to B.A.O.R. (D.N. 1017/46)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4097/Y/G/206

1519

RATSHCEK
RATSHCEK, breslans
and to 19

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
3 OCT 1946	1-19 A	B	CARDS ORDERED LIST 44

4097/Y/G/206

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1520

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4097/Y/G/206

27 SEP 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/ 206

*

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

A. R. ...

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 5.45 A. & E. W.L.D. Gp.655
(30449) W.P.11-3.17 5,000 10.45

19th September 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

3891 913 76

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase: R/N/ 206

1. Cseslaus RATSHCEK, Hauptmann, Abwehr	F 13259
2. Christian SCHRADE, SS. Hauptsturmfuehrer	F 9274
3. Karl SEIFER, Lagerfuehrer and Kompagniefuehrer of the TODT Organisation at the camps at Erlandet, Oeusand and Trola	F 13398
4. Max LEOPOLD, SS-Truppenfuehrer	F 9267
5. WALTER, from Lesburg near Neklenburg, Truppenfuehrer, member of the TODT Organisation	F 13411
6. Gustav WESSOLEK, Unteroffizier, member of the TODT Organisation	F 9265
7. Emil BREJORA, Unteroffizier, Member of the TODT Organisation	F 9273
8. Guntram SCHULTZ, Unteroffizier, Member of the TODT Organisation	F 13397
9. Max von WERNER, Unteroffizier, Member of the TODT Organisation.	F 13413
10. WOLFERS, Hauptfeldwebel, Member of the TODT Organisation	F 13414
11. Oskar (Otto) LINDNER, O.T. Meister	F 9264
12. Josef STARKENS, O.T. Meister	F 9266
13. Bruno WENDLAND ⁽⁷⁾ , O.T. Meister	F 9272
14. Johann EURG, Member of the TODT Organisation	F 13346
15. CLAUSSEN, Hauptmann, Member of the TODT Organisation	F 13347
16. Max FEBEL, from Wittenberg, Palir, Member of the TODT Organisation.	F 13354
17. Anton SCHIPP, Member of the TODT Organisation	F 13394
18. KELLER, Baufuehrer, Member of the TODT Organisation	F 13374
19. WEISS, " " " " " "	F 13412

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime

From June 1942 to 1945, at the slave labour camps at Erlandet,
Oeusand and Trola in Northern Norway.

continued

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (signed at Geneva, 27th July, 1929).

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Germans organised, in northern Norway, a large number of camps for forced labour. Direction of these camps was entrusted to TERBOVEN, SS Obergruppenfuehrer and Reichskommissar for Norway.

From June 1942 to the end of the war, Yugoslav prisoners-of-war in these camps were exterminated by the Germans by mass shooting, hanging, beating to death, starvation, forced hard labour and killing of sick prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

About 95 Yugoslav prisoners of war in the camp at Oeusand died or were killed in the manner described above.

Germans who were members of the TODT organisation were particularly bad in terrorising the inmates; they were worse than the SS men. They punished starving prisoners of war by taking away their meagre ration, and they beat prisoners to death. Prisoners of war exhausted during work were carried to the camp where they were tortured by SS-men in various ways: they were thrown into barrels filled with water, sprayed with ice-cold water and they died next day.

The Germans branded everybody who was not able to work and he was killed when he came back to the camp. Prisoners were given injections of poison. The seriously ill were kicked out of a camp hospital.

Prisoners were kept standing in the sun for eight hours.

Germans of the TODT organisation - Schutzkommando - for no reason whatsoever, beat inmates so hard with spades, sticks, etc. that they died.

Erlandet camp supplied workers for German firms: "Mueller Alt Vater" of Stuttgart and "Bruno Langbein" of Weimar. Both firms built bunkers into which the prisoners were thrown after they were killed. They denounced prisoners of war to the camp authorities who beat and ill-treated them.

In the camps at Erlandet, Oeusand and Trola about 160 Yugoslav prisoners of war died as a result of starvation, over work and being beaten to death. At Oeusand camp alone, 95 prisoners of war were killed or died in consequence of such treatment. Prisoners were forced to work for 12 hours a day, in the coldest weather, half nude, without a break and were tortured sadistically being beaten with sticks; other prisoners were forced to beat to death their fellow prisoners.

Germans pronounced collective punishments - forcing prisoners to go out at midnight and clean W.C. In the coldest weather, in January, sick prisoners with high temperatures, were sprayed with water so that they died the following day.

Prisoners with gold teeth were killed in order to remove the teeth. A merchant of D. Tuzla was killed and his gold teeth taken out.

continued

- Capt. RATSCHKEK took an active part in the perpetration of these crimes and gave directions for planned and systematic annihilation of Yugoslav prisoners-of-war. He was a member of Abwehr and the controlling organ at the camps. He had control over officials of the TODT organisation.
- SCHRADE (2), SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, excelled in murdering and torturing prisoners; beating them to death with spades, sticks, etc. and punishing them by removing their food, etc.
- SEIFER (3), LEOPOLD (4), and WALTER (5), killed prisoners-of-war with spades, sticks, etc. and threw them into bunkers. When prisoners returned from work they were denounced to the officials who also ill-treated and killed them.

N.C.O.: - WESSOLEK (6), - BREJORA (7), - SCHULTZ (8), - von WERNER (9) and - WOLFERS (10) were members of the TODT organisation and excelled in murdering and torturing Yugoslav prisoners-of-war by beating them to death with spades, sticks, etc., and starving them to death, etc.
- LINDNER (11), STARKENS (12), WENDLAND (13), who were O.T. Meister, members of the TODT organisation - so-called "Schutzkommando", excelled in murdering and torturing Yugoslav prisoners-of-war: beating them to death with spades, sticks, and punishing them by not giving them their already meagre food rations.
- BURG (14), CLAUSSEN (15), FEBEL (16), SCHIPP (17), KELLER (18), WEISS (19), were members of the TODT organisation so-called "SCHUTZ-kommando" and excelled in murdering and torturing prisoners-of-war, beating them to death with spades, sticks, etc., and punishing them by removing their already meagre food ration and thereby starving them to death. WEISS, KELLER and FEBEL accompanied prisoners to work and while they worked killed them with spades, sticks, etc. and threw them into the bunkers. They also denounced prisoners-of-war who had returned from work, to the camp authorities.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds a list of 89 prisoners-of-war killed in the above mentioned camps, and 2 sworn statements of 2 prisoners-of-war who were in these camps, and other official documents.

L.M.

19th September, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4135/Y/G/207

1527

SEIFERT, Otto
and LS 56

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 9 OCT 1946

1: A
2-56: S

RB

CARDS CHECKED LIST 44

4135/Y/G/207

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1528

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4135/Y/G/207

2 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 207 *

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

see enclosed documents

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Lk. Zivkovic

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

(20655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) W.P.1188.17 5,000 1045

27th September 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase No. R/N/207.

- 1) Otto SEIFERT, schoolmaster, from Zwickau, Commandant of the camp at Beisfjord near Narwick. SS-Obersturmfuehrer at the camp at Osen, Norway. F 10781
- all at Beisfjord*
 2) Franz FLUSKOTA, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, F 13273/1
- 3) BECKER, SS-Obersturmfuehrer, F 13286
- 4) Fritz DWELK, SS-Untersturmfuehrer in 1942 F 13254
- 5) Friedrich KAPPHUS, SS-Untersturmfuehrer F 13255
- 6) FINEN, SS-Untersturmfuehrer at the camps at Beisfjord and Osen, F 13262
- 7) Rudolf HERZNER, SS-Untersturmfuehrer at the camps at Beisfjord, summer 1942. F 13266
- 8) Johann JANOSIK, SS-Untersturmfuehrer at the camps at Beisfjord and Osen. F 13267
- 9) Franz ABLGRIMM, SS-Untersturmfuehrer at Beisfjord F 13282
- 10) BLUMMER, SS-Untersturmfuehrer F 13290
- 11) Gottlieb GOTH, SS-Untersturmfuehrer at Beisfjord camp, summer 1942 F 13296
- 12) KIELT, SS-Untersturmfuehrer at Beisfjord camp, summer 1942 F 13318
- 13) ANGST, SS-Unteroffizier F 13284
- 14) Raimond SELTE, SS-Untersturmfuehrer F 13445
- 15) NEGER, SS-Sturmscharfuehrer F 13332
- 16) Otto FRICH, SS-Sturmscharfuehrer F 13308
- 17) KIEFERT, SS-Sturmscharfuehrer F 13317
- 18) EBNER, SS-Hauptwach, a guard F 13302
- 19) EULER, " " F 13306
- 20) HAMMER, " " F 13312
- 21) JAEGER " " F 13316
- 22) KRAFT " " F 13320
- 23) LITTERER " " F 13324
- 24) Franz BRUNNER, SS-Hauptwach, a guard F 13392
- 25) OSSIG, " " F 13463
- 26) WENDELIN, " " F 13460
- 27) ZACK " " F 13456
- 28) ZAUNER " " F 13457

29)	BAREIS, SS-W.M. a guard	F	13285
30)	Josef BRUNNER, SS-W.M.	F	13293
31)	BRUNNHUBER, "	F	13294
32)	DATLER, SS-W.M. a guard	F	13299
33)	DRAZLER " "	F	13301
34)	EHRET " "	F	13303
35)	HERITSCH " "	F	13313
36)	HLAWACEK " "	F	13315
37)	KRESEL " "	F	13321
38)	KRUEG " "	F	13322
39)	PETER " "	F	13437
40)	RIEDLER " "	F	13438
41)	SCHALKA " "	F	13440
42)	SCHILCHER " "	F	13442
43)	SCHMID " "	F	13443
44)	ZEININGER " "	F	13458
45)	ZWECK " "	F	13459
46)	SHELLMANN, SS-Oberwach. a guard	F	13441
47)	^U K BERGENGRUBER " "	F	13289
48)	CASSEN " "	F	13295
49)	TRIEB " "	F	13455
50)	Johann WIESEER " "	F	13461
51)	SINGER, Zgw. "	F	13446
52)	WILFLING " "	F	13462
53)	Roberto OBER, SS-Mann	F	13256
54)	DENGG, SS-Mann	F	13300
55)	Johann MATHEUS, SS-Lagerfuehrer	F	13330
56)	Joseph MATHUSCHA, SS. O.M.	F	13329

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

From June to November, 1942, at the camp at Beisfjord near Narvik, Norway.

continued

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the
Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva, 27th July, 1929.

Short Statement of Facts

From June to November 1942, out of 998 Yugoslav prisoners-of-war at the slave labour camp at Beisfjord only 130 survived; others were liquidated in the manner described in Charge R/N.10 - 427/Y/G and later in this charge.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

When in June 1942, Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were taken to the Beisfjord camp they were forced to run 12 km. and during this so-called "blood-road" were beaten with rifle butts by SS-men.

Otto SEIFERT was commandant of the transport and became camp commandant at Beisfjord. Prisoners worked on building the camp running all the time. Food was insufficient and without fat. 998 persons were put into barracks where there was room for, at the outside, 420. ~~Starvation~~

Starvation, forced hard-labour and ill-treatment caused illness and exhaustion of the inmates and each day several men went to the camp hospital. On 4th July, 1942, Seifert called a Norwegian quisling doctor, KLENIG, who stated that there was an epidemic of typhoid among 300 inmates although this was not true. In the meantime, SS Obergruppenfuhrer, Terboven, Reichskommissar for Norway, arrived and ordered all the sick to be shot. Seifert carried out this order. He dug a ditch 25 x 2 m. wide and 2.5 m. deep. The sick in groups of 5 were taken to the ditch and machine-gunned. At the same time a fire broke out in the hospital barracks and the inmates were burned alive; those who jumped out of the windows fell into the ditch and were buried alive. Seifert and other SS-men carried out this massacre. Afterwards they drank late into the night celebrating their crimes.

600 other inmates were taken to a hill north of Rombaksfjord for the purpose of quarantine where they slept on the ground in rain and frost without tents or barracks. Here Seifert and other SS-men killed 170 inmates in 28 days. Afterwards the inmates were taken back to Beisjford camp where mass crimes were carried out by Seifert and his staff - so that finally, on October 1942, only 130 out of 998 inmates were alive and they were transferred to Osen and Korgen camps. Seifert continued his criminal activities at Osen camp. The aim of the SS-formation was the systematic extermination of the Yugoslav prisoners-of-war.

All German staff and all guards at the camp whose names are mentioned at the beginning of this charge, actively participated in the crimes described above and were directly responsible for them.

Particulars of Evidence in support

The above particulars are contained in a statement by prisoners who survived the camp. There is also a list of 180 names of victims who were exterminated.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4136/Y/G/208

1536

DOLF, Hermann
and 1 to 21

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	B CARDS ON FILE 44
9 OCT 1946	DOLF, 2, 3, 7, 20, 21: A 1, 4 - 6, 8 - 19: S	B CARDS ON FILE 44

4136/Y/G/208

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

4136/Y/G/208

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1537

2 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 208 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

see enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zivkovic

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

(20655) W.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W. Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) W.P.11-3.17 5,000 10/45

27th September 1946

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

R/N. 208

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| - | Hermann DOLP (or DOLF), (or DOLPS), from Berlin, SS-Sturmabfuhrer,
Commandant of the camps at Osen
and Korgen (see Charge R/N.12) | F 10782 |
| 1) | Ferdinand FLUSKOTA, from Lutherstadt (Jurisstrasse 1), SS-Haupt-
sturmfuhrer. | F 13273 |
| 2) | Rudolf SCHWANDER, SS-Obersturmfuhrer | F 13344 |
| 3) | Franz PRESTEN, SS-Obersturmfuhrer (or PRESTIN) | F 13274 |
| 4) | Hugo ZIMMERMANN, SS-Obersturmfuhrer | F 13278 |
| 5) | Karl SCHWANDER, SS-Untersturmfuhrer | F 13253 |
| 6) | JANOSSIK " | F 13267 |
| 7) | Emil KABATT, from Berlin, " | F 13268 |
| 8) | Gerhard KREBS, SS Untersturmfuhrer | F 13269 |
| 9) | Fritz HERTZNER, " | F 13364 |
| 10) | Leonard PROTT " | F 13275 |
| 11) | LEONARD " | F 13382 |
| 12) | Ignaz WITEK, SS Oberscharfuhrer | F 13251 |
| 13) | Reismun GEISTNER, " | F 13263 |
| 14) | GENTSCHER " | F 13264 |
| 15) | MUELLER, SS Unterscharfuhrer | F 13258 |
| 16) | HERZNER " | F 13266 |
| 17) | REIMUND, SS-Rottenfuhrer | F 13276 |
| 18) | BECHMANN, " | F 13340 |
| 19) | Rudolf TRIPKE " | F 13407 |
| 20) | LORITZ, SS-Inspecteur of the Police at Oslo | F 13270 |
| 21) | Ing. ZEHAK, Member of the TODT Organisation | F 13277 |

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

From June 1942 to March 1943, at the slave labour camp at Osen, Norway.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment
of prisoners-of-war, signed at Geneva, 27th July, 1929.

continued

Short Statement of Facts

at Osen camp,
Yugoslav prisoners-of-war/were exterminated according to pre-conceived plans, i.e. starvation, bad food, forced labour, very bad housing, beating and torturing to death. Over 650 prisoners were killed in this way by DOLP and his staff. For further details see charge R/N.12 (545/Y/G/12) and particulars hereafter.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

At the Osen camp any escape by prisoners-of-war was ~~punishable~~^{punished} by collective punishment and mass shooting by way of revenge. Sick prisoners were sent to work and then killed for no reason at all. Everybody who, according to SS-men, did not work well was branded and when he returned to the camp was beaten, tortured and finally killed by SS-men. Prisoners were forced to break the ice on a frozen lake and bathe in a temperature of 30°. Frozen parts of prisoners bodies were cut away with an axe or an ordinary knife without any anaesthetic. Starvation was such that the prisoners ate raw frogs and mice.

In February 1943, a group of 82 prisoners arrived at the camp. Dolp took away all their clothes and kept them nude for two days. Later he gave them some torn and worn-out clothes, without caps and winter coats. Prisoners had all their hair cut and went bareheaded in the coldest weather.

Prisoners worked on building the road Osen-Korgen under very hard conditions and were ill-treated by SS-men. Because of insufficient food, severe climate, working without clothes, forced bathing in frozen lake, lying in mud for hours the prisoners were so exhausted that they were not able to move much less work. Dolp would lead a group of sick prisoners to work where he ill-treated them and half of them died on the spot. The rest of the sick from the camp hospital had to cut wood at the camp under the supervision of PRESEEN who tortured and beat them so hard that often some of them died while cutting wood.

Dr. Dionisija COROVIC was very badly tortured. He used to be hanged on the gallows and beaten by Dolp. On one occasion he was so badly beaten with a revolver by Dolp that covered with blood he fell unconscious to the ground.

In these and other ways planned extermination of Yugoslav prisoners-of-war was carried out and more than 650 prisoners were murdered.

For further particulars see Charge R/N.12.

Karl SCHWANDER killed two prisoners for no reason at all.

- Emil KABATT strangled 35 prisoners within 2½ months.

- LORITZ, high inspector of SS-police at Oslo, inspected the camps at Osen and Korgen and gave directions and instructions for carrying out planned and systematic extermination of prisoners and he is guilty of the crimes committed in these camps.

- Ing. ZEHAK, director of Todt Organisation at Osen camp denounced Yugoslav prisoners-of-war and told Dolp that prisoners did not work. Consequently, prisoners-of-war were tortured, their meagre food rations suppressed and they were murdered.

All the above named actively participated in the described crimes.

Particulars of Evidence in support.

The above particulars were given in several reports of prisoners-of-war who survived Osen camp.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4137/Y/G/209

1543

HASSER

and to 3

also DOLP, Hermann.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

9 OCT 1946

1-4 A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 44

4137/Y/G/209

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4137/Y/G/209

2 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 209 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) HASSER, SS-Untersturmfuehrer at the camp at Korgen, Norway F 13362
- 2) Willy MUELLER, SS Unterscharfuehrer, Norwegian F 13389
- 3) Randulf LUNDAL, SS Guard, from Narvik, Norway F 13391
- 4) Hermann DOLP, SS-Sturmbannfuehrer, Camp Commandant at Osen and Korgen (see Charge R/N.12 -) F 10782

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

June 1942 to the end of 1943 at the camp at Korgen, Norway.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Breaches of International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners-of-War, Geneva, 27th July 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

More than 540 Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were murdered at the Korgen camp by starvation, forced hard labour, bad housing, being beaten to death, bathing in a frozen lake in a temperature of 30°C, mass shooting, etc.

(For further details see Charge R/N. 9 - 426/Y/G/9.)

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zivkovic

* 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 camp commandant at KORGEN was Hermann DOLP who was camp commandant at OSEN at the same time. Conditions were the same in both camps. Any escape by prisoners-of-war was punishable by collective punishment and mass shooting by way of revenge. Sick prisoners were forced to do heavy work and were killed during their work for no reason at all. Those whose work, according to the SS-men, was not satisfactory were marked with a line and when back at camp were terribly beaten and tortured to death. Prisoners were forced to break the ice and bathe in a frozen lake in a temperature of 30°C. Frozen parts of the body were cut away with an axe or an ordinary knife and without any anaesthetic. Prisoners were so hungry that they ate raw frogs and mice. Prisoners were given injections of poison from which they died.

For further details see charge R/N. 9 - 426/Y/G/9.

More than 540 prisoners at Korgen camp were killed in this manner.

HASSER took an active part in the perpetration of the above mentioned crimes and revelled in committing them.

Willy MUELLER, Norwegian, a "lagerfuehrer" actively took part in these crimes and was worse than the German SS-men in sadistic torture of prisoners.

Randulf LUNDAL, Norwegian, SS-man, was one of the cruelest murderers and excelled himself in beating and torturing prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds several statements of surviving prisoners-of-war from Korgen camp, official reports of the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm and a list of murdered prisoners.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4146/Y/G/210

1548

MAIER, Franz

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
16 OCT 1946	Adjourn for 1 week	B	
24 OCT 1946 31	Adjourn		
14 NOV 1946	Addendum I:- A	B	PMS CHECKED LIST <u>50</u>

4146/Y/G/210

to the Yugoslav charge against German war criminals R/N/210

4146/Y/G/210

At the meetings of Committee I held on October 24 and 31, 1946, the point was raised as to the personal guilt of Franz MAIER for the extermination and inhuman treatment of Yugoslavs in the Gestapo-run concentration camp at BANJICA (Belgrade) and their shooting as hostages, which took place as a result of arrests carried out on the orders of MAIER in his capacity of Feldpolizeikommissar in Belgrade.

The following additional particulars are submitted:-

1. MAIER took office in May 1941 and remained in office till the end of the German occupation, i.e. until October 1944.

2. As Feldpolizeikommissar he was entrusted with the suppression of sabotage, espionage and other offences against the security of the German Armed Forces, but in practice he acted far beyond the scope of purely military security.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission established that MAIER's principal "job" consisted in arresting all those considered as undesirable from the Nazi point of view, i.e. from a purely political aspect.

3. Thus, it has been established that MAIER held regular conferences with the heads of the Gestapo in Belgrade, as well as with representatives of the Militärbefehlshaber, throughout the whole period of his service. On these occasions he was kept fully informed of the activities of the Gestapo and well knew the fate awaiting all persons arrested on his orders for the express purpose of being delivered to the Gestapo.

4. In this connection, it has also been established that MAIER possessed full authority to act on his own initiative, i.e. to select those to be arrested upon his own arbitrary will, without any preliminary judicial procedure.

5. The exact number of persons arrested in this fashion could not be established, but according to reliable witnesses it runs into many thousands.

6. A characteristic feature is that among the arrested there were many women and children.

7. Judging from the series of such indiscriminate arrests and the time when they particularly increased in number (from October, 1941), it seems justified to conclude that MAIER was merely following the instructions issued from the Führer's Headquarters on September 16, 1941, by KEITEL (Directives WEST/Section L (IV/Qn) No.002060"41, Most Secret) to all the Heads of the German Armed Forces in the occupied countries and in Germany.

In para.3(a) of these instructions it is laid down:

" It should be inferred, in every case of resistance to the German occupying Forces, no matter what the individual circumstances, that it is of Communist origin.

In ...

In direct connexion with the above, in paragraph 3 (b) it is said:-

"In order to nip these machinations in the bud, the most drastic measures should be taken immediately, ... In this connection it should be remembered that a human life in unsettled countries frequently counts for nothing and a deterrent effect can be attained only by unusual severity. The death penalty for 50-100 Communists should be regarded in these cases as suitable atonement for one German soldier's life. The way in which sentence is carried out should still further increase the deterrent effect.

The reverse course of action, that of imposing relatively lenient penalties, and of being content, for the purposes of deterrence, with the threat of more severe measures, does not accord with these principles and should therefore not be followed."

And, finally, in paragraph 4 it is said:

" The Commanding Officers in the occupied territories are seeing to it that these principles are made known without delay to all military establishments concerned in dealing with communist measures of insurrection."

It should be noted that the first two officers at the head of the Distribution list of a total of forty officers, were the "Armed Forces Commander South-East" and the "Intelligence Section, Officer Commanding Serbia," i.e., the two chief German commanders in occupied Yugoslavia.

The above quotations have been taken from the text presented to the International Military Tribunal sitting at Nuremberg, as Exhibit U.K.25.

8. The following consequences appear from the quoted instructions:-

- (a) MAIER was one of the German officers to carry out the instructions, being in charge of the very department dealing with the suppression of the "resistance to the German occupying Forces," as formulated in para.3(a) of Keitel's instructions.
- (b) Acting on those instructions, MAIER had in particular to apply measures set out in para.3(b) quoted above, i.e. to arrest innocent people against whom a collective "death penalty" had to be passed in order to obtain a "deterrent effect" on members of the resistance movement.
- (c) Issued by the top-ranking officer of the German armed forces, MAIER had to apply measures criminal in their nature, and having nothing to do with the suppression of sabotage and espionage as understood in the Armed Forces of the United Nations.

9. These criminal activities were actually conducted by the ...

the combined efforts of the Gestapo and the Geheime Feldpolizei in Belgrade, in execution of the quoted orders. Agents of both organisations carried out thousands of arbitrary arrests, in many instances seizing people at random in the streets, on the highways, etc., (cases are known of people being taken away from platforms of tramways).

As a consequence of this, less than three weeks after Keitel had issued his instructions, ruthless mass executions of hostages started to take place all over Serbia with terrifying frequency, e.g.:

- On October 3, 1941, 450 hostages were shot in Belgrade.
- On October 17, 1941, 200 hostages were shot in Belgrade.
- On October 27, 1941, 50 hostages were shot in Belgrade.
- On November 3, 1941, 100 hostages were shot in Belgrade.

These murders of innocent people were carried out without respite throughout the whole period of occupation and were invariably described as a "penalty" for "communist" activities.

So, for example, only in December, 1942, the following executions of hostages took place:

- On December 12, 1942, 10 hostages were shot in Kragujevac;
- On December 12, 1942, 10 hostages were shot in Krusovac;
- On December 15, 1942, 30 hostages were shot near Brus;
- On December 17, 1942, 50 hostages were shot near Petrovac;
- On December 20, 1942, 10 hostages were shot near Brus;
- On December 25, 1942, 50 hostages were shot near Petrovac;
- On December 25, 1942, 10 hostages were shot near Brus;
- On December 26, 1942, 250 hostages were shot near Petrovac;
- On December 27, 1942, 25 hostages were shot in Krusevac.

The original German posters of such executions were submitted by the Yugoslav Delegation to the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg. All the posters were phrased in the same manner and strictly on the lines of Keitel's instructions. That is to say, that they all announced the alleged "assassination" or bodily injury of German soldiers and the shooting of so many "communists" as a reprisal.

10. MAIER having taken a personal part in the perpetration of these crimes, it appears that a prima facie case against him has been clearly made.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

November 6, 1946.

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4146/Y/G/210

5 9 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 210

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Franz MAIER, born on March 7th, 1898 at Klebing.

Feldpolizeikommissar in Belgrade, 1941.

F 16059

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 in Belgrade

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism

III. Torture of Civilians.

Violation of Articles 23 (b) and (c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Maier, in his capacity as kommissar of Feldpolizei in Belgrade, collaborated with the Gestapo giving orders to his subordinates to hand over all "suspects" to the Gestapo who took them to the concentration camp at Banjica where many were shot and the rest sent to slave labour camps in Germany and other countries.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Handwritten 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

MAIER's work was the suppression of sabotage and the prevention of espionage within the Wehrmacht and outside. In practise, his most important work was the suppression of espionage outside the Wehrmacht where he was actively engaged in the activities of the criminal organisation of the Gestapo in Serbia, by giving orders to his officials to hand over all suspects, without any investigation, to the Gestapo who tortured and killed them.

The Yugoslav State Commission has not been able to establish the exact number of people handed over by the Feldpolizei in Belgrade to the Gestapo but there is reason to believe that there were several thousands of men, women and children.

Maier is responsible for crimes committed at Banjica concentration camp as on his orders "suspects" were sent to this camp where the Gestapo introduced a regime of torture and extermination. Prisoners were tortured, starved and killed and others were sent to Germany for forced labour.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds statements of several reliable witnesses from Belgrade.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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4147/Y/G/211

1556

KAISER, Wilhelm

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
16 OCT 1946	A	B

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1557

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4147/Y/G/211

9 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 211 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Wilhelm KAISER, 37 years old, SS Obersturmfuehrer
Allgemeine SS, adjutant des Polizeichefs in Serbia from January 1942 to March 1944. Unit commander of III. battalion, V. Police regiment at Kragujevac from May 1944 to September 1944. F 14040

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

January 1942 to March 1944 in Belgrade.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
II. Putting Hostages to Death.
III. Torture of Civilians.
XIII. Pillage, Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46, 47 and 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Wilhelm KAISER, Gestapo-mann, adjutant to the chief of the police in Serbia, General Meissner, is responsible for the criminal system applied to the Serbian people during the occupation: for its annihilation by way of punitive expeditions and sending people to concentration camps at BANJICA, SAJMISTE, SABAC, NIS, where, on Gestapo orders, masses of innocent people were shot or sent to slave labour camps or death camps in Germany and Norway.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zivkovic

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

(29555) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A & E, W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) W.P.11-3.17 5,000 1045

7th October 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

CHARGE :

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Wilhelm KAISER as Gestapo-man was adjutant to the chief of all police in Serbia (Gestapo as well), General August MEISSNER, from January 1942 to March 1944, and is therefore responsible for a series of war crimes systematically carried out according to plan by the Gestapo in collaboration with the German C. in C. and other services of the German armed forces of gendarmerie and police. A system of criminal activity for the purpose of annihilating and exterminating Yugoslavs, without investigating or establishing the guilt, if any, of the victims, was carried out on the basis of general directions from Berlin by Himmler, SS, Reichsfuehrer, or Heydrich. Gestapo men made concrete plans, at meetings at the headquarters of the C. in C., which were carried out on orders issued by the C. in C.

to

The Gestapo plans were to send out expeditions to devastate all regions in Serbia, destroying and burning-down everything, murdering masses of innocent people and deporting a large number to concentration camps.

During the period 1942 to 1944, German punitive expeditions devastated a large number of places and regions in Serbia. Here are a few examples:

- 1) On December 3rd and 4th, 1942, at the commune of BLAZEVO, district of KOPACNIK, the Germans destroyed houses in 9 villages, killed a certain number of people, the names of 31 persons are known, pillaged and took away all moveable property and burned-down immovable property.
- 2) On 21st December, 1942, the Germans devastated the villages of KRIVA REKA and MACKOVAC, killed 45 people in an atrocious manner: some were shut in a church and blown up by a mine, others were roasted on a spit, food and cattle was pillaged and out of 120 homes only 20 were left intact.
- 3) In December 1942, the Germans shot 26 innocent peasant hostages from the villages of OSECENICA, BREZJE and KROMARI, in the district of KOLUBARA, in revenge for two German soldiers killed during the fighting.
- 4) On February 10th, 1943, 2 German lorries came to the village of DONJA BELA REKA (district of Zajecar) with German soldiers who systematically set houses on fire and when the peasants tried to extinguish fires in their homes the Germans opened fire with their rifles and killed 13 and wounded 5.
- 5) On February 12th, 1943, 77 hostages from KRUSEVAC and BELGRADE were shot in revenge.
- 6) On February 26th, 1943, 20 peaceful citizens were shot at POZAREVAC because they "cold-bloodedly looked-on" at the murder of two quislings.
- 7) From April 25th to May 5th, 1943, the Gestapo at LOZNICA arrested 200 persons in the district of SABAC.
- 8) In July 1943, Germans surrounded the village of RUDNA GLAVA (district of ZAJECAR) and burned down the village and opened fire killing 16 people and taking 35 as hostages.
- 9) On August 13th, 1943, the Germans shot 6 persons, of both sexes and young and old, in the village of GODJEVAC (district of Pozarevac).

These few examples are given as illustrations of mass crimes committed throughout Serbia either directly by German police and Gestapo or in collaboration with other services of the German forces.

The most abominable crimes were committed in concentration camps at Banjica and Sajmiste near Belgrade, Bubanj near Nis, at Sabac, etc.

continued

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Wilhelm KAISER as Gestapo-man was adjutant to the chief of all police in Serbia (Gestapo as well), General August MEISSNER, from January 1942 to March 1944, and is therefore responsible for a series of war crimes systematically carried out according to plan by the Gestapo in collaboration with the German C. in C. and other services of the German armed forces of gendarmerie and police. A system of criminal activity for the purpose of annihilating and exterminating Yugoslavs, without investigating or establishing the guilt, if any, of the victims, was carried out on the basis of general directions from Berlin by Himmler, SS, Reichsfuehrer, or Heydrich. Gestapo men made concrete plans, at meetings at the headquarters of the C. in C., which were carried out on orders issued by the C. in C.

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- 5) On February 12th, 1943, 77 hostages from KRUSEVAC and BELGRADE were shot in revenge.
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- 8) In July 1943. Germans surrounded the village of RUDNA GLAVA (district of ZAJECAR) and burned down the village and opened fire killing 16 people and taking 35 as hostages.
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These few examples are given as illustrations of mass crimes committed throughout Serbia either directly by German police and Gestapo or in collaboration with other services of the German forces.

The most abominable crimes were committed in concentration camps at Banjica and Sajmiste near Belgrade, Bubanj near Nis, at Sabac, etc.

continued

II. On June 29th, 1943, the Germans shot 324 innocent citizens at a prison at KRUSEVAC, as hostages in revenge for the attack by partisans on June 9th, on a German police unit, when 8 Germans were killed and 7 wounded, at the village of SUVAJA RADOJKOVICA and General Meissner issued a proclamation hereon. On the same day 324 hostages were shot in Belgrade for the same reason.

The Gestapo rounded up the population of the town of KRUSEVAC during the night of 21st/22nd June, 1943, and arrested 150 hostages. From 21st to 28th June, they arrested 284 peasants in neighbouring villages.

Hostages were shot at 4 a.m. on 29th June in the presence of General Meissner. They were shot in groups of 32 in the prison court-yard. German guards tortured the arrested by calling them and taking them out of their cells then sending them back and bringing out other groups for shooting while they knew what was going on by the noise of the shooting.

It is probable that General Meissner was accompanied by his adjutant Kaiser when he chose victims to be shot at Krusevac on June 29th, and that Kaiser transmitted his orders. //

L.M.

The above particulars were given in official documents of local authorities during the war and by reliable witnesses from Kusevac.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Page 3

1531

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

470/Y/G/212

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FAHNINGER
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Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
24 OCT 1946 31	1-3. A	

470/Y/G/212

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4170/Y/G/212

18 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 212 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FAHNINGER, battalion commander, 517 Infantry Regiment from May 1941 to June 1943 in Croatia. F 13473 2. Walter Johann UNTERWELZ, born 7th May, 1895, at Rosenbach (Austria). Home at Velden, bezirk Villach, Koschatpromenade N.251, Haupt-mann Kompagnie- fuehrer, 517 Infantry regiment, from May 1941 to June 1943 in Croatia. F 13472 3. NICKEL, Lieutenant, 517 Infantry regiment from May 1941 to June 1943 in Croatia. F 13474
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>November 1941 at Sabac and in Macva, Serbia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Shooting prisoners-of-war. Violation of Articles 23 b, c, & g, 42 and 46 of Hague Regulations 1907, Breaches of the International Convention relative to treatment of prisoners-of-war, Geneva, 27th July 1929, and violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above mentioned accused were stationed in Croatia, from 1941 to 1943, in 517. Infantry regiment specially trained for fighting partisans. Their units committed numerous crimes against the civilian population and captured partisans. They were sent to Macva, Serbia, to take part in an expedition when they shot 92 captured partisans including a woman.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

[Handwritten 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

Major FAHNINGER was a battalion commander of 517. Infantry regiment, which from May 1941 to June 1943, was stationed in the territory of the "Independent State" Croatia and was used for fighting partisans. This regiment committed crimes against captured partisans and the civilian population. In November 1941, this regiment formed part of the German expedition at Sabac and Macva. This expedition committed mass crimes against captured partisans and the civilian population: burned down inhabited localities and villages, killed a large number of people and sent others to concentration camps.

In November 1941, Major Fahninger, in collaboration with Feldgendarmerie at Sabac gave an order to shoot 92 captured partisans including a woman. This order was given to Capt. Unterwelz who chose 40 soldiers for the firing party and appointed Lieut. Nickel as its commander. Victims were shot in groups of 10: Nickel gave orders to fire and Unterwelz was present at the execution.

Unterwelz admitted that he kept a collection of photographs of the crimes committed in Yugoslavia and destroyed it when Allied forces entered Austria.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The statements of the accused were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by British authorities in Austria.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4171/Y/G/213

1568

DUSCHA, Hans

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

24 OCT 1948
31

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 45

4171/Y/G/213

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1569

Registered Number.

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4171/Y/G/213

8 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.213

*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1) Hans DUSCHA (called Paul), Gestapo-mann and a commandant of the Sicherheits Police and Sicherheitsdienst for Carinthia and Carniola, at Eled (Slovenia) from April 1941 to May 1945. F 18095</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>From April 1941 to May 1945 in Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 42, 46 & 50, and violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

DUSCHA is responsible for beating and torturing political prisoners at a Begunje prison when he was interrogating them. As a result of his written statements, a number of people were killed as hostages, deported to concentration camps, etc.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Hans Duseha was a Gestapo-man and a commandant of S.D. and S.D. Police for occupied Carniola and Carinthia, at Bled, from April 1941 to May 1945.

Dusche interrogated political prisoners at Begunje prison and they were tortured and ill-treated.

As a result of his Minutes, an unknown number of arrested persons were shot as hostages or deported to different concentration camps.

During the time he worked there, about 14,000 persons were arrested and 973 shot or hanged. Approximately 7,000 persons were deported to various German camps and their property confiscated by the Germans. 3500 persons were deported to German concentration camps.

On April 12th, 1944, a man from Ljubljana was arrested on Duscha's orders, taken to Klagenfurt prison and later to Dachau concentration camp.

Another man was arrested on February 1st, 1945, and was beaten and tortured in prison.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds statements of reliable witnesses who were arrested and tortured.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4172/Y/G/214

1573

WILKENS, Erich

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee	CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
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4172/Y/G/214

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4172/Y/G/214

18 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 214 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Erich WILKENS, born 1st February, 1909, at Borstel; Obergefreiter, a guard in the Arbeitskommando No. 121 at Luetzen, Germany, from 1943 until the capitulation. F 13482

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1943 to the capitulation at the Arbeitskommando No. 121, Luetzen, Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners-of-war, 27th July 1929 at Geneva. D

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Wilkens ill-treated Yugoslav prisoners-of-war at Arbeitskommando No. 121, Luetzen, Germany, where he was a guard from 1943 until the capitulation.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

As a guard at the Arbeitskommando No.121 at Luetzen, Wilkens ill-treated Yugoslav prisoners-of-war who were obliged to do heavy work on German farms and estates: he beat them with his fists and slapped their faces, struck them with rifle butts ~~and sticks~~ on them while they were lying on the ground. He beat the head of a prisoner against the wall in order to force him to work in spite of the fact that he was ill and was sent to hospital. Wilken tortured prisoners-of-war not only at the camp but also while they were working. He forced prisoners to run after his bicycle, while on their way to work, and beat them with rifle butts and his fists.

Wilkens also opened Red Cross parcels and took out, for his own use, chocolate, raisins, prunes, tinned meat, fish and margarine and cigarettes. When prisoners protested he told them he was right in doing this and beat them. He also removed things from parcels of medicine sent by the Red Cross.

Wilkens, when interrigated, admitted that he 'sometimes' beat prisoners because they did not work well or did not want to go to work; and he also said that he 'just pushed' them with rifle butts.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

E. 1576

The above particulars are contained in the statements of 6 former Yugoslav prisoners-of-war who worked in this Arbeitskommando, and in the interrogation of Erich Wilkens, of 6th October, 1945.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4173/Y/G/215

1578

FARNLEITNER, Hermann

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

~~9~~ OCT 1946
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 46

4173/Y/G/215

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1579

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4173/Y/G/215

18 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.215 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Hermann FARNLEITNER (or Fahnleitner) born April 3rd, 1908, at Weiz, Austria. Gestapo-man at the Gestapo station at Ptuj, Slovenia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

December 1944 at Ptuj, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

III. Torture of Civilians.
Violation of Article 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Farnleitner with two other Gestapo men, arrested at Ptuj, Jakob Gajzer, his wife and two children and took them to prison and tortured and beat them during the interrogation.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

L. K. Briv...

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Hermann Farnleitner was at a Gestapo station at Ptuj, Slovenia, and is responsible for torturing civilians. On December 12th, 1944, the family of Jakob Gajzer, born 1906, from Ptuj, was arrested for belonging to the Liberation Movement.

Farnleitner and three Gestapo men came to Gajzer's home, arrested the family and took them to the Ptuj prison. Katarina Gajzer, born 1910, was interrogated for several days by Farnleitner and the others and they beat her so hard with dried oxtails and their fists that she could not move. The son, born 1935, and the daughter, born 1932, were also beaten during the interrogation and taken to the Krittelfeld camp. Katarina Gajzer was taken to the prison in Maribor and later to the concentration camp at Begunje. She does not know the fate of her husband but it is probable that he was shot by the Gestapo.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given by one of the victims, Katarina Gajzer from Ptuj, Slovenia.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

~~9~~ OCT 1946
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 45

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4174/Y/G/216

18 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.216 *

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

see enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

M. Zivcovic

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 645 A. & E. W.L.G. Gp.685
(30449) W.C.1183 17 5,000 1045

14th October 1946

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase No. R/N. 216

✓ 1.	FLOCH, SD Commandant of the camp at Falstad, Norway	F 13390
✓ 2.	BAUER, SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer.	F 13339
✓ 3.	HOLLAK, SS-Sturmbannfuhrer.	F 13365
✓ 4.	DENKE, "	F 13349
✓ 5.	Arden SCHLOSCHKEK, SS-Obersturmfuhrer.	F 13395
✓ 6.	SCHLOSSMACHER, SS-Untersturmfuhrer.	F 13396
✓ 7.	(BETZ) BATZ, SS-Wachtmeister.	F 13338
✓ 8.	BUEE, SS-Wachtmeister.	F 13345
✓ 9.	EDELMAN, "	F 13351
✓ 10.	HULLE, "	F 13367
✓ 11.	Adolf KANBLER, "	F 13369
✓ 12.	MOREK, SS-Wachtmeister.	F 13388
✓ 13.	August SINOWSKI, "	F 13399
✓ 14.	ACK, SS-Polizei.	F 13336

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

In 1942 and 1943 at the Falstad slave labour camp, Norway.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners-of-war, Geneva, 27th July, 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The camp at Falstad was an SS-concentration camp and Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were put there by the Germans for extermination. More than 89 Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were tortured and killed there in 1942 and 1943.

continued

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The camp at Falstad was a punitive camp and Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were sent there to be ~~exterminated~~; more than 89 prisoners were shot. Before being shot they were tortured and very often they were not able to walk and had to be carried to the place of execution.

August 22nd, 1942:	3 prisoners were shot.
Beginning of January 1943	1 prisoner was shot
January 21st, 1943	7 prisoners were shot
January 30th, 1943	3 " "
March 14th, 1943,	1 prisoner was shot
March 26th, 1943	9 prisoners were shot.
April 23rd, 1943,	3 " "
July 19th, 1943	1 prisoner was shot
October 20th, 1943	3 prisoners were shot.

These data refer only to those victims for whom the date of shooting could be established.

These crimes were committed on the orders of PLOCH who actively participated. killed

BAUER, high SS-official, took part in executions and ~~kill~~ prisoners-of-war.

HOLLAK, high SS-official, took part in torturing and executing prisoners-of-war.

DENKE and SCHLOSCHER, high SS-officials, took part in executing prisoners-of-war.

SCHLOSSMACHER actively took part in the above mentioned crimes and carried out the execution of prisoners-of-war.

BATZ, BUEE, EDELMAN, HULLE, KANBLER, MOREK, SINOWSKI and ACK took part in torturing and executing prisoners-of-war.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars are based on reports from the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm on statements of reliable witnesses: former inmates of German slave labour camps in Norway.

L.M.

Transmitted by Yugoslav State Commission:

14th October, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4175/Y/G/217

1590*

WILKE, Dr Adolf
and GS

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

~~2~~ OCT 1946

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 45

4175/Y/G/217

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4175/Y/G/217

18 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N.217 *

Table with 2 columns: Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.) and list of accused including Dr Adolf WILKE, Dr Helmut BOCK, Dr Guenther SCHULZ, Dr DOELLINGER, and Margareta DEMLEFSEN.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. From January 1943 to April 1945 at the town hospital at Lueneburg, Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. I. Murder. Violation of Article 23 b & c, and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above mentioned doctors gave orders to the head nurse at the hospital or themselves gave lethal injections to sick foreign workers in the TB. section of the hospital, in order to exterminate them because they were no longer of use as slave labour in German war factories. From January 1943 to April 1945, 34 persons, of both sexes and even minors, were murdered in this way at the town hospital at Lueneburg.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Handwritten 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

Dr Adolf WILKE was head of the town hospital at Lueneburg, Dr BOCK, Dr GUENTHER and Dr DOELLINGER were doctors at the hospital and Margareta DEHLEFSEN was head nurse.

BOCK, GUENTHER and DOELLINGER helped WILKE not only in the general medical work but also took part with him in murdering sick foreign workers, lodged in the barracks for foreign workers. On the directions of WILKE who acted in accordance with the extermination policy of the Nazi party to which he belonged, BOCK, GUENTHER and DOELLINGER ordered lethal injections of morphia and its derivatives causing instant death or death a few hours later.

BOCK gave these injections to the sick workers or ordered the nurse DEHLEFSEN to do this.

After consultation with WILKE, SCHULZ gave orders to inject strong doses of morphia (5 cubic centimetres) intra-vein, under pretext of relieving the pain of sick workers. BOCK and SCHULZ admitted giving these injections but said that they were given to incurables to relieve pain and give an easy death.

These doctors did not give the injections with the consent of the victims. A Yugoslav prisoner, for instance, thanks to a strong heart, survived such an injection and ran away from the hospital when he heard that BOCK was going to give him another.

In this way these doctors liquidated sick foreign workers who were no longer able to be used for slave labour in the German war industry.

DEHLEFSEN gave lethal injections to sick foreign workers on the orders of WILKE and other doctors; she pretended that these injections were given in order to relieve pain and to give the patients an easy death.

The Yugoslav National Office holds the list of 34 names of foreign workers killed by lethal injections: 19 were Russians, 9 Yugoslav, 4 Poles, 1 Chech and 1 Belgian.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds records of the interrogation of the above mentioned and of five German witnesses from the same hospital.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4193/Y/G/218

1595

DE MARTINI
and G3

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

31 OCT 1946

1-3: A for
illtreatment of POW
(murder, torture &
starvation)

CARDS CHECKED LIST 45

4193/Y/G/218

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4193/Y/G/218

25 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 218 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i></p>	<p>1) DE MARTINI, Engineer, SS-Obersturmfuehrer, Commandant of the Karasjok camp, northern Norway from 22nd June 1942 to October 1942. F 12809</p> <p>2) RUDOLF, SS Oberleutenant Polizei F 12820</p> <p>3) Emil BERLINGER, SS-Untersturmfuehrer F 12788</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>From 22nd June to October 1942 at the Karasjok concentration camp, northern Norway.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners-of-war, Geneva, July 27th, 1929.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

150 Yugoslav prisoners-of-war died at the Karasjok camp from June 22nd to October 1942, from torture, starvation and beating, and 140 were shot. In October 1942, the survivors were removed to the Osen camp, described in Charge R/N.208 - 4136/Y/G/208, and 21 of them died on the way from Karasjok to Osen from exhaustion due to starvation and torture. De Martini took a conspicuous part in torturing and killing prisoners.

Rduolf and Berlinger committed numerous crimes in collaboration with De Martini, and as they were accustomed to systematic and planned extermination, continued their criminal activities after they were transferred to Osen camp.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given by several witnesses and former prisoners-of-war and in official documents of the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4194/Y/G/219

1600

EIPEL, Walter
and to 67

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
1 OCT 1946	1-67 and SAUBERZWEIG } A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 53
6 FEB 1947	Addendum I:- A } B	
20.1.48	Reconsideration of Otto KRUSE adjourned	

4194/Y/G/219

188 LITWINSKI

1601

SSU

Tel:No:Herford 2559.

Legal/LAD/5244K/143.

Legal Division,
Z.N.C.O.,
C.C.G.Herford,
65/HQ/COG,
B.A.O.R.

To: U.N.W.C.C.
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
LONDON.W.1.

12 December, 1947.

SUBJECT: Application for extradition of
alleged war criminal. KRUSE, Otto.
Born: 20. 1. 20.

4194/7

1. Application was made for the extradition of the above named German national to Yugoslavia on the 1st August, 1947. This man is listed on UNWCC List No.45/serial 302 and is accused of mass murder and other crimes from March to September 1944 at Srem and Bosnia. Authority for extradition was therefore given on the 13th August, 1947, but this man has not yet been taken away by the Yugoslav authorities.

2. During November several letters were received from a German lawyer acting on behalf of the accused asking for specific details of the offence charged in order that defence statements might be submitted and asking that this man should not be extradited until the defence had been fully represented. In view of this, the authority for extradition was held in suspense and the accused will not be taken away by the Yugoslav authorities in the meantime.

3. The accused was said to be an SS Obersturmführer who was operating in Yugoslavia with the 13th SS HANDEAR. There is evidence from a comrade of KRUSE saying that they were together in the same unit in 1944 from the spring until the autumn and that during that time there were no

RECEIVED
17 DEC 1947
Ausc.....

/illtreatments

26th January, 1948.

To: Legal Division,
Z.E.C.O.,
C.C.G. Herford,
65/H/OO,
B.A.O.R.

Your Ref: Legal/LAD/524EX/143.

SUBJECT: Application for extradition of alleged war criminal:
KRUSE, Otto. Born: 20. 1. 20.

1. With reference to your communication dated 12th December, 1947, concerning the above, I have to inform you that the matter was considered by the competent Committee of the Commission at its meeting on 20th January 1948.
2. In accordance with the Committee's decision I have pleasure in forwarding herewith a copy of the Yugoslav charge upon which KRUSE was listed as a war criminal.
3. The Committee desires to point out, however, that since this charge was considered, its procedure regarding the listing of accused persons has been revised, and should the charge have been considered by the Committee under its present procedure, there would be sufficient prima facie evidence for listing KRUSE as a suspect only.
4. In view of the questions raised in your letter, and in accordance with the Committee's usual practice, it has been decided to reconsider the case concerning KRUSE, and to request the Yugoslav authorities to submit to the Commission any further evidence concerning his individual responsibility for the crimes committed.

J. LITVINSKI
Legal Officer

1601 A

- 2 -

illtreatments either of civilians or of prisoners and also that their unit did not commit any arson nor was it ordered to fire upon any villages.

4. As there is a certain amount of doubt in this case and as the charge is expressed in very general terms, it would be appreciated if you would forward to this Hq any details you may have as to the particular part played by this accused during the period March - September 1944 and also to express your opinion as to whether you consider that a prima facie case was made out.

J. H. Clegg
Col.

for Chief, Legal Division.

JHAR/JS.

26th January, 1948.

To: Legal Division,
Z.E.C.O.,
C.C.G. Herford,
65/H/OO,
B.A.O.R.

Your Ref: Legal/LAD/524EX/143.

SUBJECT: Application for extradition of alleged war criminal:
KRUSE, Otto. Born: 20. 1. 20.

1. With reference to your communication dated 12th December, 1947, concerning the above, I have to inform you that the matter was considered by the competent Committee of the Commission at its meeting on 20th January 1948.
2. In accordance with the Committee's decision I have pleasure in forwarding herewith a copy of the Yugoslav charge upon which KRUSE was listed as a war criminal.
3. The Committee desires to point out, however, that since this charge was considered, its procedure regarding the listing of accused persons has been revised, and should the charge have been considered by the Committee under its present procedure, there would be sufficient prima facie evidence for listing KRUSE as a suspect only.
4. In view of the questions raised in your letter, and in accordance with the Committee's usual practice, it has been decided to reconsider the case concerning KRUSE, and to request the Yugoslav authorities to submit to the Commission any further evidence concerning his individual responsibility for the crimes committed.

J. LITWINSKI
Legal Officer

26 January, 1948

Dear Dr. Milenković,

- / I have pleasure in enclosing herewith for your information a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of Committee I held on 20th January, 1948, and in drawing your attention to item III, p. 5, - 3 cases of extradition in which opinion has been asked for by the Legal Division, B.A.C.R. (See Doc. I/100 attached)
- /

You will observe that with regard to the case of Otto Kruse, the Committee decided to request the Yugoslav authorities to submit additional evidence concerning Kruse's individual responsibility for the crimes committed by the 13th SS. "Handschar" Division between March and September, 1944, should such evidence be available.

It would be very much appreciated if you would kindly forward any such information which you may have as soon as possible in order that the Committee might reconsider the case concerning this accused.

Yours sincerely,

J. LITAWSKI
Secretary to Committee I

Dr. Milenković,
Yugoslav Embassy,
195 Queen's Gate,
S. W. 7.

31 JAN 1947

I ADDENDUM to the Yugoslav Charge
against German War Criminals

R/N/219, 4194/I/G/219 F 9959

Alojz ROTH, Oberstleutnant, 13 SS "Handzar" Division
(Feldgendarmerie).

It was established on the basis of the statements of Franja MATEIS and other witnesses, that ROTH was one of the Commandants of the 13 SS "Handzar" Division and that he took part in the commission of crimes in the village of Oikote in May and July 1944, when 76 people were killed.

As an example, we will quote these cases:-

In May, 1944, Mihailo GUZVIC was thrown alive into a fire and burned: his house was pillaged and burned down. Mihailo, his wife, son and cousin were killed with a knife. His house and farm buildings were pillaged and then set on fire. Svetina Milic, his 3 children and his brother-in-law were shot, and a house burned down.

ROTH was also at Brcko in 1944 with the same Division which committed numerous crimes there. About 500 partisans were shot by the Division in the forest of Podgajacka. In June, 1944, at the same place, 3 men were shot. In September 1944, a farmer was shot there and two other people were shot at Brcko. In October 1944, a merchant and a student 15 years old, were shot. In December 1944, two farmers were shot in the forest of Podgajacka.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. *DR. Zimovic*

24th January, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1605

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4194/Y/G/219

25 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/N. 219

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

see enclosed documents

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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.D. W.L.O.L. Gp.685
(30419) W.L.P. 11-3 17 5,000 1043

23rd October 1946

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase No. R/N.219

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Walter EIFEL, Sturmbannfuehrer, 13 SS "HANDZAR" Division | | |
| 2. | Karl FISCHER, | " | " |
| 3. | Robert EHLERS, Hauptsturmfuehrer | | " |
| 4. | Walter LUETH, | " | " |
| 5. | Dr Gerhard SCHINKE | " | " |
| 6. | Ekkehard WANGEMANN | " | " |
| 7. | Rolf BAUMEISTER, Obersturmfuehrer | | " |
| 8. | Wilhelm EBELING | " | " |
| 9. | Otto KRUSE | " | " |
| 10. | Alfred SCHRADER | " | " |
| 11. | Willi SCHREER | " | " |
| 12. | Guenter HAEDECKE, Untersturmfuehrer | | " |
| 13. | Heinrich MASANEK | " | " |
| 14. | Alfred SCHMIDT | " | " |
| 15. | Kurt WEBER | " | " |
| 16. | Heinrich GLANE, Sturmsscharfuehrer | | " |
| 17. | Wilhelm HAAK | " | " |
| 18. | Willi ASCHAUER, Hauptsscharfuehrer | | " |
| 19. | Georg BEUMER | " | " |
| 20. | Otto BAYER | " | " |
| 21. | Hermann DENECKE | " | " |
| 22. | Eduard ECKERT | " | " |
| 23. | Herbert EIDNER | " | " |
| 24. | Franz GERWE | " | " |
| 25. | Ernest KALVERSEBERG | " | " |
| 26. | G. LAUTENSCHLAEGER | " | " |
| 27. | Bruno LUT ^J WENS | " | " |
| 28. | Bruno MATTHIJSSEN | " | " |
| 29. | Oskar MENZ | " | " |
| 30. | Teo MESTER | " | " |

All now detained in No. 2 C.I.C. British zone in Germany.

31. Josef PAELMKE, Hauptscharfuehrer, 13 SS "HANDZAR" Division
32. Karl PEZELY " "
33. Walter RABE " "
34. Erich SCHWERIN " "
35. Jakob ARFSTEN, Oberscharfuehrer "
36. Walter CRAMER " "
37. Franz LABJON " "
38. Rudi LAMPE " "
39. Konrad LANGWOST " "
40. Karl H. LORENZ " "
41. Kurt LUTKEMUELLER " "
42. Heinz MEHL " "
43. Heinz MEILMANN " "
44. Helmut NEU " "
45. Friedrich SENTNER " "
46. Robert von STRANSKY " "
47. Heinz STRATMANN " "
48. Walter TEGTMESIER " "
49. Guenther WAPLER " "
50. Erich WEIL " "
51. Fritz WIEGEL " "
52. Hans WINK " "
53. Heinrich WINKING " "
54. Guenter ZIPPMANN " "
55. Kurt BAHLAU, Unterscharfuehrer
56. Josef JATHO " "
57. Fritz KEMPE " "
58. Gerhard MEIER " "
59. Eduard MISCHNIK " "
60. Heinz POPHANKEN " "
61. Willi RIEMANN " "
62. Harry RUNGE " "
63. Willi SCHMIDT " "
64. Wilhelm MAHN, Rottenfuehrer
~~Wilhelm MAHN~~
65. Wilhelm KOLLENZ, Maist. d. Schupo

66. Guido HOEHLE, Oberjunker

67. Hans SCHLENK, Feldwebel

All now detained in No.2 C.I.C., British zone in Germany.

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

March to September 1944 in Srem and Bosnia.

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

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians.
XIII. Pillage.
XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

Violation of Articles 23 b, c, & g, 46 and 47 of Hague Regulations, 1907 and violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The 13 "HANDZAR" SS Division committed mass crimes in Srem and Bosnia, from March to September 1944, aimed at exterminating the Serbian population in these provinces. See also Charge R/N. 153 - 3610/Y/G/152.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

As the aforementioned members of the 13 "HANDZAR" SS Division partially admitted, this division was composed mainly of the rank and file recruited, on German lines, from the Moslem population of Bosnia and Albania.

Men of this division were drilled in France and later on in Neuhammer, under the personal protection of Himmler and the High Mufti of Jerusalem. They were trained in a religious and fatalistic spirit. The division was supposed to be a nucleus of the Moslem army in the Middle East and had to be based in Bosnia, and for that reason the whole of the Moslem population of Bosnia had to be removed. During 1944, the division Aufbaustab recruited Moslems in Bosnia.

The division came to Yugoslavia from Neuhammer in March 1944 and was concentrated at Sid and Vinkovci. Mopping-up operations started in two columns. One column moved in the direction of SREMSKA RACA - Bjeljina, and the other in the direction of BRCKO-CELIC.

General-leutenant Sauberzweig, O.C., gave an order not to take prisoners north of the river Sava and consequently the division killed all prisoners-of-war when captured and all inhabitants met on the way. SREMSKA RACA was totally destroyed.

The division devastated the regions of Vlasenica, Tuzla and Ugljevik in Bosnia, and exterminated the Serbian population.

The list of destroyed estates and inhabited places is so long that the Commission had to limit itself to giving a few examples to serve as a prima facie case proving the guilt of all members of the division taking part in these operations, and especially the guilt of all commanding officers.

continued

At the end of April 1944, the division reached the villages of BRAJICI, SEKOVICI and TUPANARI in the region of Vlasenica. These villages were almost entirely destroyed and all people found there killed with knives or burned ~~sk~~ alive in their homes, and their property pillaged or set on fire.

According to declarations and statements of witnesses, 80 families were exterminated in the village of BRAJINCI.

Here are two examples of such crimes:

- 1) Jovana SEVKUSIC was tortured and with her 3 children and a baby, 15 days old, burned alive in her house. Her property was pillaged and the house and furniture burned.
- 2) Vasilija SAVIC, a widow, and her 5 children were killed and burned; all property was pillaged and two houses with furniture and bodies of victims burned.

Thousands of cattle were taken ~~to~~ by the division from these 80 families.

In the village of SEKOVICI, 69 families were exterminated and pillaged in the same way.

In the village of TUPANARI, 67 families were exterminated and property pillaged in the same way.

332 people of both sexes, and of all ages - from babies to 85 years old - were shot, killed with knives or burned alive, in these villages.

In May and July 1944, the same division pillaged and completely destroyed the villages of Vacetina, Borogovo, Zelina, Osmak and Zabukovik - 46 people were killed and 36 taken to a concentration camp.

In June 1944, the division pillaged and destroyed the village of CIKOTE and killed 76 people.

This is but a small number of the crimes committed by the division in Bosnia from March to September 1944.

The above named members of the 13th SS division took part in these massacres.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the sworn statements of survivors from the villages concerned in these crimes.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4195/Y/G/220

1613

MOELLER, Hermann Heinrich Friedrich

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
31 OCT 1946	A	

4195/Y/G/220

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4195/Y/G/220

25 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.220.

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Hermann, Heinrich Friedrich MOELLER, born April 29th, 1898, at Huttendorf, Kreis Hagenau, Elsass. SS Obersturmbannfuhrer und Oberst der Polizei, Befehlshaber der Schutzpolizei and deputy Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei in Belgrade from March 1943 to October 1944. Now detained at Camp No.1, Neumuenster, British zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From March 1943 to October 1944 in Belgrade and Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23 b, c, & g, 42, 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

MOELLER was responsible, as deputy Commander of the German police (Ordnungspolizei) for keeping order in Serbia, and, therefore, responsible for all crimes committed by these units especially by way of punitive expeditions and mopping-up operations.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Markovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

All German police forces in Serbia were under the command of SS-Gruppenfuehrer Meiszner. They were divided into two branches: the first included Sicherheitspolizei (SIPO) and Sicherheitsdienst (SD) with Gestapo, and the second included the Ordnungspolizei, i.e. police to keep order.

General May was commander of all Ordnungspolizei in Serbia, Colonel MOELLER was his deputy.

There were 4 regiments of Schutzpolizei in Serbia. The first regiment was stationed in Belgrade (2 battalions) and in Valjevo (1 battalion). The second regiment was stationed at NIS, the third regiment was stationed at KRALJEVO and the fourth regiment was stationed at KRAGUJEVAC. They took part in punitive expeditions together with Wehrmacht units, Feldgendarmarie and SIPO and SD units. May ordered his regiments to take part in punitive expeditions and in his absence MOELLER, his deputy, acted on his behalf and issued criminal orders.

These police regiments committed numerous mass crimes in Belgrade and throughout Serbia, carrying out punitive expeditions, terrorising people, killing en mass, deporting to concentration camps and extermination camps, i.e. Banjica, Sabac or to concentration camps in Germany, burning down all regions with inhabited places and villages and pillaging property.

MOELLER is responsible for all criminal systems introduced by the German police in occupied Serbian territory as he planned the crimes and gave orders for their perpetration.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars are based on official documents and on the interrogation of Hermann MOELLER, of March 16th, 1946.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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4207/Y/G/221

1618

by ZISLER
and to 4

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
- 7 NOV 1946	1, 4: A 2, 3: adjourn	B

4207/Y/G/221

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1619

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4207/Y/G/221

30 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.221. *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) ZISLER, Dr., Regierungsrat, Chairman of the Commission for recruitment of forced labour for Germany.
- 2) EINSPIER, Dr.
- 3) TREICHER, Dr. Ernst - from Lintfort near Moers. Director of the mine at Essen.
- 4) KLOPP, Theodor - born January 18th, 1892, at Gelsenkirchen. Gestapo agent, Member of the Commission for recruitment of forced labour. Now detained at No.5 C.I.C. Paderborn.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From June 1941 at Zagreb

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

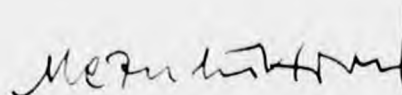
IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy.

Violation of Articles 23 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

All were concerned in collecting and transporting persons for forced labour in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

Theodor KLOPP came to Zagreb in June 1941 as a member of the commission for the recruitment of forced labour for Germany. The task of the Commission was to send to Germany special political suspects from the region where it operated. It had its branches and commissioners in all towns and villages.

Klopp admitted that he took part in the activities of the Commission and that he made lists of persons forcibly collected and organised their transport to Germany. He also admitted that several transports were sent to Germany and that he led a transport of 400 persons.

The remaining German officials mentioned in this charge were collaborators and accomplices of Klopp in the described activities.

I.M.

The above particulars were given by the Yugoslav War Crimes
Mission to BAOR, Germany. (D.N. 1112)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Page 3

1621

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

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222
223

4255/Y/G/224

1623

WILKE, Franz

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST <u>50</u>
1 4 NOV 1946	A	B

4255/Y/G/224

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1624

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

425574/G/224

7 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.224

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

1) Franz WILKE, Lagerführer at camp for forced labour at DORTMUND. Now detained at No. 4 C.I.C. Recklinghausen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1943 to 1945 at the ~~slave~~ slave labour camp at DORTMUND.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

III. Torture of Civilians. Violation of Article 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Responsible for ill-treatment of slave workers.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 1st November, 1946

(20455) WLP.2584 5,000 5.45 A.S.E.W.L.M. Gp.685 (20119) WLP.11-3.17 5,000 10.45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. At the end of 1943, a slave worker, Milos Milosavljevic, working in a factory at Brueckenbau, injured his arm. He was given 3 months leave being unable to work but at the end of 3 months he was still unable to work and in order to force him to work Wilke beat him so that he broke his left arm. Milosavljevic spent another 3 months in hospital and when he returned to his work 3 months later he was half an hour late and Wilke beat him so hard that he broke his right arm and had to return to hospital for 9 months.
2. Wilke forced another sick worker, Milenko Spasojevic to go to work and when he refused Wilke took his ration card and beat him with a leather belt, butt end of a revolver and a riding whip.
3. Ivan Sokic was sick with malaria and Wilke forced him, at the point of a revolver, to get up and then beat him, in his office, with the butt end of a revolver and kicked him.
4. On February 28th, 1944, during an air-raid warning, Wilke attacked workers in the air-raid shelter and struck one of them on the jaw with a box.

Wilke ill-treated other workers at the camp in the same way. He had 2 Alsatian dogs which on his orders hit the workers and tore their clothes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars given by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to SACR(D.N.1108)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4256/Y/G/225

1628

SCHUETTE, Gustav
and Co

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 51
14 NOV 1946	1 8 5 S 2, 3, 4 A	B

4256/Y/G/225

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2256/Y/G/225

7 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.225

*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1) SCHUETTE, Gustav - born August 30th, 1906, at Wattenscheid. Wachmeister der Polizei, member of NSDAP. Now detained at No.2 C.I.C. Sandbostel.</p> <p>2) FISCHER, Hauptmann, Commander of the 2. Company, 64 Police batt.</p> <p>3) HEINRICH, Oberleutenant, 1st Company, 64 Police battalion.</p> <p>4) EHRMANN, Oberleutenant " 64 "</p> <p>5) HABIGHORST, Artur - born November 15th, 1908, at Bochum. At 3 company, 64 police battalion. Now detained at No.2 C.I.C. Sandbostel.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>July to September, 1941 at Sabac, Serbia, and neighbourhood.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of civilians. XIII. Pillage XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property. Violation of Articles 23 b, c & g, 42, 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

All the above were concerned in crimes committed by units of the G. police battalion against civilians: shooting, deporting etc. and pillaging and destroying property.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

SCHUETTE came to Serbia in July 1941 with 64 police battalion, In September 1941, his unit commander with 3 soldiers was attacked by partisans near the village of SKELA and killed. As a revenge units of 64 police battalion pillaged property, set on fire and destroyed the village of SKELA; shot some of the inhabitants and took others to the camp where they were ill-treated and kept in the open.

SCHUETTE admitted that when the town of Sabac was attacked by partisans, all the male inhabitants were arrested - some were interned in the concentration camps and the others were shot or released.

SCHUETTE cited the other aforementioned Germans as accomplices in these crimes.

HABIGHORST came to Yugoslavia in July 1941, with the 64 police battalion and was in the 3. company with which he took part in the events at Sabac and neighbourhood.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars given by the Yugoslav Military Mission to BAOR (D.N.1116)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4257/Y/G/226

1633

GRAF, Adolf

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

4 NOV 1946

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 50

4257/Y/G/226

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1634

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4257/Y/G/226

7 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/N. 226.

*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Alfred GRAP, born December 13th, 1906 at Kassel, W/SS. Obersturmbannfuhrer, member of NSDAP from 1929, member of W/SS from 1933.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>From November 1942 to xxxxx 1945 in Yugoslavia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23, b & c, 46 and 47 of Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Took part in mopping-up operations by 7 SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division in Serbia when villages were burned down, property pillaged and civilians arrested, tortured and killed.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

GRAF came to Yugoslavia in November 1942 and became battalion-commander of the 7 SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division until end of 1943. He took part in all mopping-up operations in Serbia, at the end of 1942, near Kopaonik and Rudnik mountains. Villages were burned down around Arandjelovac, Topola and Kos, Mitrovica. Property of civilians ~~was~~ pillaged, they were arrested, tortured, killed or handed over to SD and sent to slave labour and concentration camps in Germany. Prisoners-of-war were shot.

In 1943 he took part in operations from Zagreb to Bosanski Petrovac. All the villages were destroyed and devastated and the inhabitants killed or deported.

In September 1943, his units captured 25 partisans (including 4 girls) and shot them.

At the beginning of 1944, he formed a special regiment for supplying the V. mountain corps which included 7 SS Division. With this regiment he plundered Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

In May 1944 he formed a special unit in the region of Kosovo which plundered and committed murder wherever it went.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars given by Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to BAOR. (D.N.1119)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4258/Y/6/227

180766 (FORM 11 1000 R/10 MAR 1941 517)

CARDS SERIALIZED LIST 50

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H

14 NOV 1946

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

MUELLER, Andy Spenther

1638

4258/Y/6/227

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4258/Y/G/227

7 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 227. *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Fritz, Guenther MUELLER, 35 years old, SS Hauptsturm-fuehrer, Chief of the Vb. Department of the Sicherheitsdienst (Gestapo) Police in Belgrade, from May 1941 to October 1944, liaison officer between Gestapo and H.Q. of the military commandant for South East, and with H.Q. of II. Armoured Corps. F 13476

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1941 to October 1944 in Belgrade and Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
II. Putting Hostages to Death.
III. Torture of Civilians.
VII. Deportation of Civilians.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
XIII. Pillage.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
Violation of Articles 23, b, c, & g, 4, 5, 42, 46, 47 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

MUELLER was, from May 1941 to October 1944, chief of the Vb. department SIFO and SD, in Belgrade, and liaison officer between the Gestapo and military commandant for the South East and with II. armoured corps (Panzer armee). He was responsible for the preparation, organisation, orders and execution of all mass crimes committed in Serbia by the Gestapo in collaboration with the German armed forces. Innocent people were murdered by punitive expeditions, in concentration camps at Banjica, Bejniste, Sabas, Ribanj near Nis, shot as hostages, and deported to slave labour and extermination camps.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

MUELLER was a leading member of the Gestapo in Belgrade as chief of the Vb. department of the Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst. The Kriminal-polizei was included in this department. Mueller was a member of the Nazi party and S.A. units from 1933 onwards.

Mueller is responsible for the series of crimes committed in Serbia - planned and carried out by the Gestapo in Belgrade and its branches in Serbia - in collaboration with the German armed forces in Serbia.

Gestapo -

Crimes were committed by the SIFO and SD in Belgrade on the basis of directives from Himmler, SS.Reichsfuehrer, Berlin. The Gestapo made concrete plans for mass crimes and extermination of the civilian population and captured members of the National Liberation Movement. Crimes were committed by punitive expeditions which exterminated the peaceful inhabitants, burned down all inhabited places as for instance, Macva, Kragujevac and Kraljevo. Shooting of hostages took place regularly as revenge, and masses of people were taken to concentration camps as at Banjica, Sajmiste, Bujanj near Nis, Sabac, etc. More than 100,000 persons were killed at Banjica and Sajmiste near Belgrade. Thousands of people were taken to German concentration camps in Germany and Norway and to death camps and slave labour camps. Gestapo made plans for these crimes were brought by the liaison officer to the HQ of the military commander for the South East and they were examined at the general meetings at HQ in which Gestapo chiefs and chiefs of different sections of the Gestapo took part. Mueller was deputy of the liaison officer, Dr Weimann, "Ubersiedlungsoffizier" (commissioner for deportations). Weimann was the competent authority for the deportation of Slovenes and Serbs to Serbia, and for the extermination of the people as he had lists of people to be shot.

Mueller is responsible for the murder of a British parachutist, a lieutenant-colonel, who was captured with 2 or 3 other parachutists by the Germans in Yugoslavia and taken to the Gestapo and later killed by the Germans under the pretext that he was attempting to escape.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were taken from the interrogation of Dr. Wilhelm FUCHS, August MEYERER, August KNOPP, Fritz MUELLER and from the official documents of local authorities in Serbia.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4259/Y/G/228

1643

WENDT, Heinz
and to 14

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 NOV 1946	1 on A for forced labour. 14 on A for torture & ill-treatment 2 - 13 outjourned	B	CARDS CHECKED LIST 87

4259/Y/G/228

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1644

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4259/Y/G/228

- 7 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMANY

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. — R/11.228. *

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

see enclosed documents

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(29655) W.P.252.4 5,000 5.45. A.S.E.W.L.L. Gp.685
(30149) W.P.1183.17 5,000 10.45

5th November, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0501

✓

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Case No. R/N.228.

1. ✓ Heinz WENDT, born August 23rd, 1906 at Magdeburg. SS Scharfuehrer, Kriminal-Sekretar, IV. department SD. -Gestapo in Belgrade.
Member of NSDAP and SS. Detained at No.2 C.I.C. at Sandbostel.
2. Dr. ^{S.} WEINMANN, Sturmabannfuehrer.
3. BORCHART, Obersturmfuehrer.
4. KUNTZE, "
5. WINTER, Untersturmfuehrer, Prisoner Commandant of the Gestapo prison in Belgrade.
6. BODEN, Untersturmfuehrer, from Berlin.
7. NIETURA, "
8. ZAPPE, Obersturmfuehrer.
9. THOMA, Sturmscharfuehrer (Zappe's deputy)
10. SCHUBERT, Sturmscharfuehrer.
11. SEYFERT, Oberscharfuehrer, from Chemnitz.
12. WILGORSKI von. Scharfuehrer. Interpreter
13. JEKOWIC, Interpreter.
14. ✓ FRANZOESI, Erwin. Student of medicine. 30 years old, tall, brown hair, brown eyes, long face.

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

From January to the end of September, 1944, in Belgrade.

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

- I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 6 and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

WENDT was concerned in tracing escaped slave workers, interrogating them and sending them, under guard, to forced labour in Germany.
The other accused persons took part in mass arrests, deportations and murders in Serbia ordered by the IV. department S.D.

continued

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Heinz WENDT was at the IV. department of the Gestapo S.D. in Belgrade from January to the end of September 1944. His duty was to trace deported slave workers who escaped from Germany. He admitted that once a fortnight he received lists of those who had left forced work in Germany and were in Serbia. The lists contained about 300 names of such workers; Wendt interrogated them detaining them in the Gestapo prison in Belgrade and every Friday sent them, under guard, back to forced labour in Germany.

In his statement of August 30th, 1946, Wendt cited the above mentioned Germans as responsible for all crimes committed or ordered by the IV. Department S.D.

All of them took part in mass arrests, deportations, torture and murder in Serbia. They accompanied German units during the mopping-up operations and punitive expeditions; arrested people or killed them on the spot.

Franzoesi made suggestions for all actions carried out; he issued directives on how to interrogate people and recommended particularly harsh methods and torture for the interrogations.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars given by Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to BAOR (D.N.1114)

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4312/Y/G/229

1650

ECKSTEIN, Hans
and 630

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
21 NOV 1946	1-30 f Limburg on A	X	

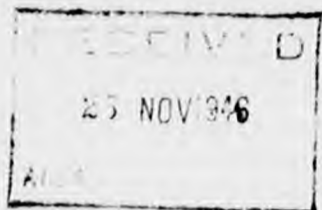
4312/Y/G/229

1651



OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA
ON THE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

195, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.7.
KEN. 4903-0903. 3400



22nd November, 1946.

Dear Dr. Litawski,

Referring to the case No. 4312 of German war criminals on the staff of a Norwegian concentration camp (Hans Eckstein etc.) dealt with at yesterday's committee meeting, I should like to give the following explanation :

1) Fritz KIEFER, mentioned in the short statement and in paragraph 2 of the particulars, has already been charged (Charge No. 397) and listed on A by the committee's resolution of June 20th, 1945.

2) By means of an addendum to Kiefer's charge, a soldier named LIMBURG was listed on the same occasion. He is obviously identical with Willy LIMBURG, mentioned but not charged in the document referring to Hans Eckstein & Co. The resolution to list this man, as charged in the above-mentioned addendum, is therefore no longer effective.

3) Hauptmann WEUSTENFELD. He was shown under No. 6. of the list of requested people but not mentioned in the text of the charge itself, and I apologise for this serious mistake. Weustenfeld was Commandant of the Botn concentration camp from April 1943 onwards, and not until the German capitulation as was wrongly stated in charge No. 4312, he having been succeeded by Oberleutnant LOGUS (No. 10), who was the last Commandant of that camp. The exact date of this change does not appear in the files at our disposal. The treatment the

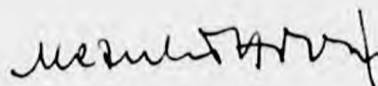
1652

some inmates received under Neustenfeld was in no way different from that under his predecessors. It remains true that the regime got worse with the advent of LOCUS.

4) The correct spelling of the name of accused no.15 is WEINLICH.

As I acted yesterday for an absent colleague, I am sorry that it was not possible for me to put these things right as the questions arose.

Yours sincerely,


(Dr. M. Mezulic)

Dr. J. Litewski,
Legal Officer,
The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, N.1.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1653

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4312/Y/G/229

15 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST ~~GERMAN~~

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/H.229. *

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

see enclosed documents

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(20655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.L.L. Gp.685
(30440) WLP.11-3-17 5,000 1045

7th November 1946

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1945-1946

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCase No. R/W/ 229

- 1) Hans ECKSTEIN, from Stuttgart, SS-Untersturmfuehrer, at the Concentration Camp at Botn near Rognan, Norway, from Aug. 1942 to March 1943 ✓
F. 12793
- 2) Alfred EVERS, SS-+ Untersturmfuehrer Norway, from Aug. 1942 to March 1943 ✓
F. 12796
- 3) Hans HAAG, SS Untersturmfuehrer F 12800
- 4) August REINER, from Raschtbau Halle, SS-Untersturmfuehrer to March 1943 ✓
F. 12819
- 5) DICKE, medical assistant to March 1943 ✓
F. 12792 ✓
- 6) WEUSTENFELD, Hauptmann, Commandant of the Concentration Camp at Botn near Rognan, from April 1943 to German Capitulation, 1945 ✓
F 12831
- 7) EISENFELD, Hauptmann " " " " " " " " F 12794 ✓
- 8) PETERS, Major, Battalion Commander, Wehrmachtsarbeitskommando 185, Feldpost Nr 06443 F 12815 ✓
- 9) CASTELL, Oberleutnant, Commandant of works F 12791 ✓
- 10) LOCUS, Oberleutnant, at first in the service of the Camp, and later on, the last Commandant of the Camp ✓
F 12808
- 11) REINER, Stabsfeldwebel, a Guard F 12818 ✓
- 12) BLESSING, Unteroffizier, a Guard F 12789 ✓
- 13) Wilhelm STUCKEL " " " " F 12828 ✓
- 14) TIEDEL " " " " F 12829 ✓
- 15) BEINLICH, Obergefreiter, " " F 12787 ✓
- 16) GARD, " " " " F 12799 ✓
- 17) HOFFNER " " " " F 12804 ✓
- 18) Julius MEINER, " " " " F 12813 ✓
- 19) SCHEFFER " " " " F 12823 ✓
- 20) Willi, Emil KALINOVSKI, Obergefreiter, a Guard F 13257 ✓
- 21) Julius MEHL, Gefreiter, a Guard F 12812 ✓
- 22) HEMPELMANN, " " " " F 12801 ✓
- 23) STRE/ZELENSKI, " " " " F 12827 ✓
- 24) Hugo KUN, a Guard F 12806 ✓
- 25) BAUER, " " " " F 12786 ✓
- 26) MATASIVSKI, " " " " F 12810 ✓

continued

- 27. REICH, a Guard F 12817 ✓
- 28. HERMANN, Obermeister, Todt Organisation, working with the firm of Rolinger at Rognan F 12802 ✓
- 29. HERZOG, Meister " " F 12803 ✓
- 30. KELLER, Obergefreiter, a guard F 12805 ✓

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

At the concentration slave labour camp at Botn near Rognan (Norway) from August 1942 to March 1943 and from April 1943 to the German capitulation in 1945.

References to Relevant Provisions of national law.

Murder and Treatment of POW.
International Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners-of-War, Geneva, 27th July, 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

From August 1942 to March 1943 Botn concentration camp was under SS command. The camp commander was Fritz KIEFER (see charge R/N.8 - 397/Y/G/8). Here Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were exterminated by heavy slave labour, starvation, torture, beating. From August 1942 to March 1943, more than 1,600 Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were killed in this way.

The Wehrmacht took over the guard of the camp, ~~from~~ but the extermination of prisoners continued. From April 1943 to the end of the war about 350 prisoners were murdered.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Eckstein, Evers, Reiner and Haag together with the camp commandant, Kiefer, committed numerous crimes. From August 1942 to March 1943 more than 1,600 Yugoslav prisoners were killed at this camp (see Charge R/N 8 - 397/Y/G/8).

Dicke and Kiefer killed 74 prisoners on November 26th, 1942. Dicke as medical assistant cut out frozen parts of prisoners bodies without an anaesthetic, removed gold teeth from living prisoners and killed about 100 prisoners in order to remove their gold teeth.

Taking over command of the SS-men, the Wehrmacht brought with it 1,500 sticks with which they beat the Yugoslav prisoners, breaking their legs, arms and lower jaws. Murder by beating with sticks replaced murder by shooting. There were no baths at the camp and prisoners were taken to the lake where they had to make holes in the ice and bathe in a temperature of 30 °C. Sick prisoners were taken in a cart to the lake and thrown in. They rubbed the wounds with floor brushes.

There was a camp hospital, but sick prisoners were not allowed to stay in it. Seriously ill prisoners were forced to work and called "lazy". Wehrmacht guards frequently broke a prisoner's skull and he died of haemorrhage of the brain. A German soldier operated with a knife and axe without an anaesthetic, in spite of the terrible pain and screams.

Prisoners worked 16 hours a day, and ~~some~~ were beaten without a reason. The Germans beat them with sticks, up to 85 strokes and this resulted in the death of the exhausted prisoners. Prisoners worked on building strategic roads and fortifications (bunkers). Most of the prisoners were shot on the pretext that they were ill or had tried to escape.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

2

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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4331/Y/G/231

1660

PRADER, Josef

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

DEC
4 ~~NOV~~ 1946

A for deportation of
citizens & confiscation
of property

D

4331/Y/G/231

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1661

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4331/Y/G/231

28 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

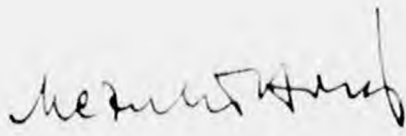
CASE No. E/W 231 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>PRADER Josef, born February 21st, 1910 at MARIBOR; last domiciled in the vicinity of GRAZ. Regierungsinspektor; Functionary of the NSDAP</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>^EBRZICE, Slovenia, April 1941 - June 1941 and ^oTRZLJE, Slovenia, July 1941 - January 1942.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>VII Deportation of Civilians, XII Nationalisation of the inhabitants of the occupied territory, XIV Confiscation of Property. Violation of Articles 42, 45 and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and: Violation of Article 3, par. 3 of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As a higher official of the German occupation authorities in Slovenia, PRADER is responsible for the persecution and deportations of Slovene intelligentsia and for confiscations of their property during April 1941 - January 1942.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

When Yugoslavia was invaded Hitler appointed Dr. UEBERREITER to Gauleiter of GRAZ and later of Lower Styria and gave him the order to "make Styria a German country for me". This order was carried out to the last letter by deporting all Slovenes who would not submit to German policy.

In accordance with this order special Commissions were formed to determine on the deportations of Slovene intelligentsia. According to the law in force, all property of the deported persons was confiscated and sent to the "amt zur Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums". The commissions consisted of the members of the local "Kulturbund" and of functionaries of the NSDAP who were specially brought from GRAZ. Among these was Josef PRADER, who was officially sent to BREZICE in April 1941. There he was the right-hand /chief assistant) of the Kommissar Dr. SUETHE. In his capacity as Regierungsinspektor, PRADER is responsible for deportations of Slovene intelligentsia from BREZICE and for the confiscations of their property. The victims were deported to Croatia, Serbia and to Germany. Many of these people never returned. PRADER is also known to have appropriated the confiscated property for himself; he sent it to his father's farm near GRAZ. At the end of June 1941 PRADER was transferred to TRBOVLJE where, in his capacity as Regierungsinspektor, he continued with deportations of Slovene intelligentsia and confiscations of their property. His flat at TRBOVLJE was extraordinarily luxurious- furnished with confiscated property. He was removed from TRBOVLJE on January 31st, 1942.

PRADER is responsible for great suffering and for the death of many Slovenes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of affidavits by witnesses: Henrik KLOBUCAR and Anton KOKALJ, both of BREZICE, and Stefi BARBALIC, Mija PETRISIC and Jozef KRIVEC, all of TRBOVLJE.

Particulars given by the YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION, Doc.No.1141.

ASK

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4332/Y/G/232

1665

ROHRBACHER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee 1

DEC
4 1946

A for murder, putting
hostages to death,
torture & illegal
arrest

B

4332/Y/G/232

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1666

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4332/Y/G/232

29 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav

CHARGES AGAINST German

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 232

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

ROHRBACHER, Peter.

Chief of Police of the town and the district of JASA TOMIC in the province of Banat, Yugoslavia, during 1942. (F.12983)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Town and district of JASA TOMIC, in the province of Banat, Yugoslavia, during 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Systematic terrorism- Illegal arrests.
- II. Putting hostages to death.
- III. Torture of Civilians
- V. Rape.

Violation of Articles 23 & 24, 45, 46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and: -Violation of article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ROHRBACHER as Chief of German Police in the town and the district of JASA TOMIC in the province of Banat during 1942, participated in and is responsible for numerous crimes committed by his men against the civilian population in the above district.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

In the province of Banat, which was directly under the German administration, the German police authorities exercised a great reign of terror against the civilian population. In the town of JASA TOMIC and the district where ROHRBACHER was Chief of Police, masses of people were arrested by his men, were beaten and tortured in the prison and were often killed. Several women were raped in the prison. Among the victims in the town of JASA TOMIC was the town Clerk, Pavle, D. DJURANOV, who was killed. In the district, altogether 87 people were killed. Some of the arrested were executed as hostages. The police forces under ROHRBACHER also took part in several punitive expeditions against the population of villages in the district where the forces of the Liberation Movement were sometimes operating. His men committed numerous crimes, including illegal arrests, torture and ill-treatment of civilians, rape and murder, against the innocent population.

Sometimes ROHRBACHER personally conducted the torturing of the arrested people. Here is one example: In March 1942 ROHRBACHER in the course of an examination, tortured a civilian, Kameno BOKSAN, who was arrested for listening to the London Radio broadcasts. ROHRBACHER ordered BOKSAN to remove his shoes and then to keep his bare feet in cold water for a certain time, whereupon he (ROHRBACHER) personally beat him on his bare soles with a whip of dried ox-tail. As a consequence of this beating BOKSAN was unable to walk for three weeks.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of a summary Report drawn ^{up} by the Regional Commission for the province of Banat (Doc. No.14337), and of affidavits by a number of witnesses among whom is Kamenko BOKSAN of JASA TOMIC.

Particulars sent by the Yugoslav State Commission Doc.No.1141.

ASK.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

233

4412/Y/G/234

1670

BEHREND S

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

23 JAN 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53

4412/Y/G/234

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4412/Y/6/234

16 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 234 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>High Commander of the Police in Serbia (Generalintendent) of the Police in Serbia from 1941 until the Liberation. F 21046</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In Belgrade and in Serbia in 1941.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>Illegal acts. 1. Capture of civilians. 2. Treatment of civilians under inhuman conditions. Violation of articles 4, 5 and 46 of the Geneva Convention, 1947. Violation of article 3, para. 3 of the Inter-continental Criminal Code of the League of Nations.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused was captured by the Yugoslav Partisans in Belgrade and in Serbia and is now being held in custody by the Yugoslav Government.

TRANSMITTED BY *Yugoslav Government*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

At the beginning of 1944, Generalleutnant of the Police WILHELM replaced August WILHELM and kept this post until the Liberation. Under his rule the WILHELM arrested 6 people whose fate is unknown. One of them was Dr. Wilhelm ILG, professor of the University. He was arrested in November 1941 and lived under hard conditions and was ill-treated till March 20th 1944, when he was probably killed, because since then he was never heard of again.

13 people were arrested, ill-treated and put in concentration camps. One of them, Heinrich KUNZE, a schoolboy, 17 years old from WILHELM, was first of all tortured and beaten at the WILHELM Concentration Camp and then taken to Germany to the camp at WILHELM, where he was beaten on the head until he died in 1944.

9 other people were arrested, ill-treated and interned. One of them, Paul KUNZE, arrested in WILHELM, was atrociously beaten with truncheons by the SS on so that he died in consequence of this at the WILHELM Camp in Germany.

Many other people were arrested, ill-treated, interned and killed on his orders.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the statements of the reliable witnesses and of the victims.

L. L.


NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4413/Y/G/235

1675

SEIDEL, Kurt
and G 19

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED LIST 52
23 JAN 1947	1, 2, 14-18 : A 7, 8, 12, 13 : S 9-11 : W 3-6, 19 adjourn		CARDS CHECKED LIST 52

4413/Y/G/235

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1676

Registered Number,

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4413/Y/G/235

6 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

ENGLISH

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 235

*

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

J. Updegr

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Case No. W/1.255

1. ✓ WITTE, Gust. born on Oct. 23rd, 1891 at BUSEN, Obersturmfuhrer, Kriminal-Inspektor at the SAHPO in WILHELM and then Chief of the SAHPO at VALTVO (Serbia) P 4167
2. ✓ WITTE, Sturmbannfuhrer at the SAHPO in WILHELM, Chief of the Abteilung IV
3. BRAND, Hauptsturmfuhrer at the Abteilung IV
4. REISS, Verwaltungleiter, Abteilung I and II, SAHPO
5. WITTE, August, Sturmscharfuhrer, from WILHELM (Germany), Abteilung I and II
6. BRAND, Artur, Sturmscharfuhrer, from WILHELM (Germany), Brunnstrasse 4
7. ✓ WITTE, Oberscharfuhrer, from WILHELM (Germany) at VALTVO
8. ✓ WITTE, Oberscharfuhrer, from WILHELM (Germany) at VALTVO
9. ✓ WITTE, Peter, Interpreter at VALTVO (Germany)
10. ✓ WITTE, a car driver, at VALTVO (Germany)
11. ✓ WITTE, a car driver, at VALTVO (Germany)
12. ✓ WITTE, Sturmscharfuhrer, from WILHELM, at VALTVO (Germany)
13. ✓ WITTE, von WILHELM, Sturmscharfuhrer, at VALTVO (Germany)
14. ✓ WITTE, Fritz, Major, Kreiskommandant at VALTVO
15. ✓ WITTE, from Austria, Hauptmann, Adjutant of Major WITTE
16. ✓ WITTE, from Austria, Hauptmann at VALTVO
17. ✓ WITTE, Major, at VALTVO P 775
18. ✓ WITTE, Fritz, Hauptsturmfuhrer, 37 years old - in WILHELM
19. ✓ WITTE, SS Sturmscharfuhrer and Kommandeur der Polizei at VALTVO (Germany)

Date and Place of Occurrence of alleged crime

In Valjevo and at Valjevo from about 15th 1943 to Oct. 1944

Reference to relevant provisions of national law

- VI
- VII
- VIII

Part of the work of the ... in 1943 and then ...
Chief of ... on February 14th, 1944 ...
...
...

Kurt SEIDEL came to BELGRADE on August 15th 1942 and was on duty at the IV Department SD-Gestapo, as Deputy of DITTGES. His duty was to decide about cases and to make proposals for release and for sending people to forced labour to Germany and for shooting. Regarding the last two items, Sturmbannfuehrer SATTLER, Fuehrer of the IV Department had the last word. Immediately after his coming to BELGRADE, SEIDEL participated in two executions. In the first case 15 people were executed on his proposal. In the second case, 24 people were executed. He remained in BELGRADE until February 8th, 1943 and worked on the files of shot and deported persons. He was also in close touch with the BANJICA Concentration Camp, which was overcrowded and the inmates underfed. Inmates from this Camp were shot at JAJINCI, on orders and under the control of the IV Department in which SEIDEL worked.

On February 8th 1943 SEIDEL was nominated Chief of the Gestapo Station at VALJEVO, where he remained until September 10th 1944. He admitted that punitive expeditions were carried on near VALJEVO and that many people were arrested and some were shot on the spot. As responsible for these crimes he indicated SATTLER, DITTGES and NOELLER. He declared at his interrogation that two mass shootings had taken place at VALJEVO. On the first occasion, in February 1943, from 10 to 15 people were shot and in the second case about 20 people were executed. He charged Major DOSSE and his deputies Hauptmann WOLF and Hauptmann NUESSEL as responsible for these crimes.

On September 10th 1944, SEIDEL came to BELGRADE and a week later he was attached to SS-Brigadefuehrer und Generalmajor der Polizei FIEDLER, at VELIKI BECKEREK, where he stayed until the end of September, when he left Serbia and went to Hungary.

On SEIDEL'S order, one DJORDJE IVANOVIC from the village of BATALAGA was arrested in April 23rd 1943 and taken to the BANJICA Concentration Camp where he was shot on July 3rd 1943, because he helped the National Liberation Movement.

On May 8th 1943, four German soldiers from VALJEVO arrested four peaceful people at the village of OSECENICA and took them to the prison of the Kreiskommandatur at VALJEVO, where they were beaten with truncheons, rifle butts etc. during 23 days, after which they were released. SEIDEL gave advice to the Kreiskommandant DOSSE, who ordered the arrest of these people.

On September 18th 1943, 30 hostages were shot at VALJEVO, on the order of the Feldkommandant Oberleutnant TAUSENDFREUND, because two Serbian quisling officers were taken by guerillas in an unknown direction. SEIDEL is responsible as he gave directions for the arrest of hostages.

On SEIDEL'S order 9 people were arrested at VALJEVO on March 17th 1944. Two of them were lawyers, two professors, one engineer. They were sent to BANJICA Concentration Camp and kept there until May 5th when they were all released with the exception of Ing. Milorad BABIĆ, who died.

All the above named participated in crimes committed by SEIDEL or perpetrated them personally.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav Delegate by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to BAOR /PN.1109/ and by the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

Transmitted by Yugoslav State Commission:

20th December, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

236

4415/Y/G/237

1683

FAERMANN
and G 3

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	4	CAREB CHECKED LIST 52
23 JAN 1947	1, 2 A 3 W		

4415/Y/G/237

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1684

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4415/Y/G/237

6 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/237 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. FARBNER, SS Obersturmfuehrer, in Belgrade, Gestapo and at other Gestapo Stations during the War.
2. STAMBILET, Theo, Hauptachtfuehrer, at the Gestapo in Belgrade.
3. BAETE, Helga, Secretary at the Gestapo in Belgrade, now detained at No. 3 C.I.C., Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In BELGRADE and in SERBIA during the War.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

1. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Repression

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46 of the Hague Regulations 1907 and:-
 Violation of Article 5, para. 3 of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

According to Helga BAETE, the above named committed the crimes described hereunder at the Gestapo in BELGRADE.

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

According to Helga RABTZ, Secretary at the estate in BELGRADE, FAERMANN, SS Obersturmfuehrer, told her in BERLIN in mid-November 1944 that he was at the Gestapo in BELGRADE and at some Gestapo headquarters in Serbia. He declared that he was present and that he directed numerous hangings. He also said that hangings were more sure than shootings and that once, during the hanging, the rope broke and that he gave orders to hang the victim again.

2. Theo STEINBERG, Hauptscharfuehrer, about 27 years old, according to Helga RABTZ, used the cruellest methods during interrogations. He told her that once by mistake another innocent man, with the same name as the guilty one, brought before him. As he was not able to answer questions, STEINBERG beat him until the man died. Only afterwards he discovered that the man was another person and not the wanted one.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given to the Yugoslav Delegate
by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to BACH (EW 1110)

L.M.

5

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4416/Y/G/238

1688

VON POTT, Eugen

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

23 JAN 1947

S

CARDS CHECKED LI T 52

4416/Y/G/238

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1689

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4416/Y/C/238

6 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 2/21 238 *

Table with 2 columns: Description (Name of accused, Date and place of commission, etc.) and Details (VOJ 1977, Wagan, about 45 years old, Major of Cavalry, etc.)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On 14th April 1942, the accused... and... also... which resulted in... crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 17th December, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Before the war Eugen von PUTY worked at the German Bank in ZAGREB. He was a follower of the Nazi Party and was in close relations with GRWACH, representative of the Party in ZAGREB.

After the arrival of the Germans in ZAGREB, VON PUTY immediately appeared in German officer's uniform and was attached to the Command of the German General in ZAGREB, CLAUSS VON CROSTEN and was chief of the operational section. During 1941 this section directed the armed operations against the National Liberation Movement and later on the same section directed operations north of the river SAVA.

PUTY collaborated actively at the HQ of General BUEB, who directed operations against NLA in BOSNIA. PUTY was decorated by PAVLIC, Ustashi chief, for services rendered in BOSNIA in 1942, in fighting partisans with General BUEB. These German activities were carried out in a criminal way.

He is also responsible for all actions carried out by the German command in ZAGREB. One of those actions was the hanging of hostages along the railway lines, usually about 50 people, for the eventual attack on the railway lines.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the statements of the witnesses Antun MACKOVIĆ and Ernest M. ER, from May 1946, regarding the activities of V. G. B. T. I.

L. I.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4417/Y/G/239

1693

SENER, Adam

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

23 JAN 1947

A

B

CAPTE CHECKED LIST 52

L

4417/Y/G/239

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1694

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4417/Y/G/239

16 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 239 *

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

SENER or SZ ER Adam, Police Sergeant at GOSP DJINCA in VOTVODINA P 4835

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At GOSP DJINCI, on January 9/10th, 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and-
Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Adam SENER took part in the murder of Serbian people and Jews in the village of KORNIC.

TRANSMITTED BY *referred by State Submission.*

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

On January 5th 1942, the Hungarian army came to the village of ROSKOPCZO and proceeded to a mass arrest of Serbs and Jews. They were taken to a town hall, tortured there and then taken to the river TISA and to a canal, where they were murdered and thrown into the water. Some of the victims were killed at their farms or on the way to a town hall. These massacres lasted 3 or 4 days. A "Committee of ten" was formed and decided the fate of the arrested people. There was a policeman in the village and led Hungarian soldiers to houses and arrested people as he knew their personal life. He also tortured them himself. He boasted later that he had answered every of them on the river TISA giving details. He said that he took part in the killing of Dr. VIKTOR TISZA's family and that they cut off the head of a little boy, who, although, beheaded, ran about for weeks.

In January 1942, Hungarian occupying authorities carried out mopping up operations in south HUNGARY, inhabited by Serbs. Thousands of Serbs and Jews were taken out of their homes and killed. The Hungarians were assisted in these crimes by local Hungarians and Germans.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds documents regarding the above mentioned crimes.

L.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4418/Y/G/240

1698

JILSKI, Herbert

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

23 JAN 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 52

4418/Y/G/240

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4418/Y/G/240

5.6 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 240

*

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

JILSKI Herbert, Generalmajor, Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei in Croatia, at OSIJEK and in ZAGREB, 1943 and 1944.
F 21991*(Not to be translated.)*

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At OSIJEK and ZAGREB in 1943 and 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder or Massacres, Systematic Terrorisation
- III. Torture of Civilians
- VII. Deportation of Civilians
- XIV. Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
- Violation of Articles 23 b & c 46, 42, and 25 g & 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and-
Violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Herbert JILSKI was Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei in Croatia and was under General Konstantin D. PATIC, Hitler's Representative there. The Ordnungspolizei was organized in Croatia in 1943 and was used for fighting the National Liberation Army. This police force committed numerous crimes, such as arresting, torturing, murdering and internment of people. It also looted and set houses on fire.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

Here are a few examples of the crimes committed by this police:-

- 1) On September 24th, 1943, a German police unit with a major and a captain at its head, about 120 men strong, came to a village of DOPSEN and put all the inhabitants into the churchyard, surrounded by soldiers with machine-guns. The Germans then looted and pillaged the village, taking everything they found like cattle, chicken food, bed linen, blankets, clothing, laundry and carpets. Then they set the village on fire and two girls who had been hiding themselves were suffocated. When they left the village they took with them 10 people, who were sent to a ZEMN concentration camp (near BELGRADE), where 7 of them died of hunger, cold and from beating.
- 2) In February, 1944, a 15 years old boy who was forcibly enlisted in the German Army went away. His mother was arrested and interrogated for nine days by the Germans whom she reproached for having made such a young boy enlist without the parents' permission. The boy never came home again.
- 3) On September 14th, 1944, German Police at OSJEK arrested many people who were ill-treated and tortured. JURE DANIS was beaten all over his body. Captain CIGEN-SAJN had his feet injured by torture. MARA TORIC was so injured that she had to be sent in a car to hospital. NIKOLA ERIC was beaten and tortured by electric current. Dr. DJURO KISS VIDANOVIC was shot by the German Police.
- 4) On November 2nd, 1944, German Police came from OSJEK to the village of BELJLO BRGO and arrested many peaceful people. The arrested people were taken to a main square where all of them were beaten. Pera BRPIC was killed on the spot. Rado KITA SA went mad because of beating. Bogdan ILIC had his ribs broken and fell unconscious. After that they were taken in a lorry to Osijek prison where they were interrogated and ill-treated again. Some of them were sent to the Concentration Camp in ZEMN and from there to forced labour to Germany, where the majority of them lost their lives.

All these crimes were committed by the German Police which was under JILS I'S command, on his orders and directives.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds statements of 31 reliable witnesses.

L. . .

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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4574/Y/G/243

1703

WAGNER, Karl

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

30 JAN 1947

DESCH A
WAGNER S

B

CARLS CHECKED LIST 53

4 SEP 1947

Addendum 1:-
1-46-S

by

CARLS CHECKED LIST 53

5 FEB 1948

Addendum 2:-
Adjourned

by

4574/Y/G/243

1704

26 JAN 1948

²
Memorandum to the War Relocation Authority - 12/2/43 - 12/15/43

Private SWILBER, 40 years old.

(F. 23973)

Private SWILBER was commander of the II. Battalion of the 349th Infantry Regiment, 717th Division, and in this capacity is responsible for the crimes described in the above charge that were committed by his unit.

As described in the above-mentioned charge, a punitive expedition composed of units of the 719th Infantry Regiment committed numerous crimes in several villages of the District of Niča: the murder of 167 civilians; the destruction of 709 private properties, as well as pillage; destruction and arson of educational and religious establishments, and 13 houses.

Prepared by: WAR RELATION COMMISSION: E. J. Schubb.

January 10, 1948.

ADDENDUM TO THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/243 - 4574/Y/G/243 14 AUG 1947

As already stated in the above mentioned Charge, the massacre of the citizens of KRALJEVO was carried out by the 749th Regiment of the 717th Division.

Below is a list of Officers, N.C.O's and other ranks of this Division who took part in the massacre :-

1. General HOSTERBACH, 54 years old; O.C. the 717th Division, which included the 749th Regiment. (F.9304)

General HOSTERBACH is responsible for these crimes which, in view of their wide range could not have been committed without his orders and knowledge.

2. LINDERN, Hauptmann; 40 years old; from Vienna or Linz. Regimental Staff Officer. (F.9283).

3. BAUERNHANSEL, Captain; 50 years old; Commander of the 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9303)

4. BENZINGER, Captain; 48 years old; Commander of the 2nd battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9300)

5. Alfons MAZIEVITZ, Oberleutnant; from the region of Linz, Austrian. Deputy of the Ortskommandant. (F.9286)

6. WETZSTEIN, Oberleutnant; Commander of the Air Force unit which was a part of the 749th Regiment. (F.9282)

7. BENZ, Oberleutnant; Commander of the tank unit, 749th Regiment. (F.9297)

8. Karl WAGNER, Leutnant, 749th Regiment. (F.9314)

WAGNER was on duty with the 749th Regiment at the time of the massacre and took part in the organisation and commission of it.

9. LASCHEL, Leutnant, Company Commander, 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9325)

10. Fritz Walentin HOFFMANN (called "Doctor"), 26 years old; Sonderfuehrer; Chief of the Intelligence Service of the 749th Regiment. (F.9294)

11. NORMAN, Leutnant; from Prussia; at the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO. (F.9279)

12. MADER, Leutnant; from Saxony; 749th Regiment; 717th Divn. (F.9281)

13. ROTMAYER, Leutnant, Company Commander 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment (F.9288)

14. PICHLER, Leutnant; Austrian; Company Commander 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9291).

15. SCHULTE, Leutnant, Company Commander, 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment (F.9292)

16. HEYER, Leutnant, Company Commander, 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9293)

17. POTCHOW, Leutnant; Commander of the "Stabskompanie", 749th Regiment. (F.9298)

18. LERCH, Leutnant, Company Commander 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9299)
19. MAYER, Leutnant, Company Commander 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9301)
20. HUEFNER, Leutnant, Company Commander 1st Battalion 749th Regiment. (F.9302)
21. SCHNEIDER, Leutnant; Austrian; Company Commander 749th Regiment. (F.9312)
22. SEIFERT, Leutnant, 28 years old; from Saxony; Aide-de-Campe to Major Doesch. (F.9316)
23. GARHOFER, Leutnant, Company Commander 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9317)
24. SCHMIDT, Leutnant, Company Commander 1st Battalion, 749th Regiment. (F.9324)
25. VOLKMAYER, N.C.O., 749th Regiment. (F.9280)
26. KINAST, Herbert, N.C.O. Austrian. At the Ortskommandatur at Kraljevo. (F.9284)
27. Karlo TEMPEL, Austrian; N.C.O. at the Ortskommandatur at Kraljevo. (F.9287)
28. BIERMAYER, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9296)
29. STICKA, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9306)
30. GRUBER, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9307)
31. KUTSCHIK, Austrian; N.C.O. at the Ortskommandatur at Kraljevo. (F.9311)
32. WAHL, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9318)
33. MIEGEL, N.C.O; Commander of the Reconnaissance Unit, 749th Regiment. (F.9326).
34. MOSER, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9319)
35. WARAS, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9320)
36. SZAWLOWSKY, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9321)
37. WOLFINGER, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9322)
38. BUERGERHOF, N.C.O. 749th Regiment. (F.9323)
39. SCHORKMAYER, N.C.O. 749th Regiment, (F.9327)
40. Josef KOMAREK, private, at the Ortskommandatur at Kraljevo. (F.9289)
41. Karl LIBANSKY, Austrian, Agent of the Ortskommandatur. (F.9295)
(Already charged R/N/269 - 4808/Y/G/269)
42. Helmut BESS, Austrian; Agent of the Ortskommandatur at Kraljevo. (F.9305)
(See Charge R/N/269 - 4808/Y/G/269)

43. Dr. SCHMIDT, veterinary surgeon, 749th Regiment. (F.9285)
44. Zmagoslav MREN, Interpreter at the Ortskommandantur. (F.9315)
45. BACHERT, German informer. (F.9313)
46. Heinrich MUELLER, Gestapo Agent at Kraljevo. (F.9310)

This mass shooting of the peaceful and innocent inhabitants of KRALJEVO, was carried out by the officers and men of the 749th Regiment whose names are given above.

The Yugoslav State Commission holds a list of 1,133 names of the people killed on this occasion. The names of many other victims could not be established as there were masses of refugees from other parts of Yugoslavia living there.

There are 1,942 statements of witnesses, and other documents regarding these crimes, in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

The names of the accused were provided by witnesses in their statements. The names of a few of the witnesses are given below :-

1. Zora MARKOVIĆ
2. Vera TRKULJ
3. Milica LUCIC
4. Zorka NIKOLIĆ
5. Mileva SEMIĆ

L.M.

Transmitted by The YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

13th August, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1708

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4574/Y/G/243

23 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/H.243 *

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

WISNER Karl, Lieutenant, 749 Regiment, 717 Division.
DESCH, Major

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At KRALJEVO, Serbia, October 15th to October 21st, 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Articles 23 b & c, 40 of The League Regulations, 1907 and:-
Violation of Article 3 para:3 of the Law concerning Crimes
against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

From October 15th to October 21st, 1941 the accused shot in revenge about 4,000 to 5,000 people from Kraljevo and neighbourhood. These massacres were carried out by the 749th Regiment, 717th Division under the Command of Major Desch.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

In October 1941, in the neighbourhood of KRALJ VO, Yugoslav guerillas fought the Germans. In revenge, the Germans collected people from their houses, from the street, workshops etc. and took them to the concentration camp organised at the railway wagon plant. All the men, from 14 years of age, were taken from their homes with their hands up to this camp, where their identity was established and a list of names made. In groups of 100 they were taken out of the camp and shot by the Germans in front of the already dug graves with machine-guns. Afterwards the soldiers gave a "coup de grace" to all those who were still alive. These massacres lasted from October 14th to October 21st. The exact number of shot people was not established but it must be somewhere between 4000 and 5000 people.

According to the statement of Lt. Col. Dragutin MISIS and his wife Zlata, Karl WARKEN was billeted at their home. In his absence, the witness Zlata, who speaks German, read in Lt. WARKEN'S diary that 5,606 people were then shot at KRALJ VO.

The 749th Infantry Regiment took part in this shooting of innocent people. WARKEN was a rifle regiment and participated in an organization and in the carrying out of massacres.

L. 7.

There are statements of both the witnesses JOHN MARRONIA,
JOHN MARRONIA, ALTON FORD, JOHN MARRONIA, within the
Michigan State Commission regarding the above mentioned persons.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Page 3

1710

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

2474

4576/Y/G/245

1712

BAUMGARTNER, Hans

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

31 JAN 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST

4576/Y/G/245

1713

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4576/Y/G/245

23 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 245

*

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

BAUMGARTNER Hans, Gestapo Agent at German Security Police, BLEED

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At BLEED (Slovenia) from July 1942 to May 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism,
 II. Putting Hostages to Death,
 III. Torture of Civilians,
 VII. Deportation of Civilians,
 XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46, 42 & 50 of the Hague Regulations 1907 and:
 Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning the Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Hans BAUMGARTNER, SS man, Gestapo Agent with a Commander of the Security Police at BLEED, is guilty of a number of crimes committed in Slovenia and described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission,

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

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A. & E. W.L.G. Gp. 695
 (39119) WLP.11-3-17 5,000 1045

17th January, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

BAUMGARTNER was an important Gestapo Agent at the Security Police Command at BLEED. He interrogated political prisoners at the BEGUNJE prison, who were tortured during the interrogation. On the basis of his reports a number of people were murdered as hostages or sent to concentration camps.

at least
During the period he served with the Gestapo Commander at BLEED, 10,000 people were arrested, 622 people were shot or hanged, about 4000 people deported to different German camps and all their property confiscated. About 25,000 people were interned in German concentration camps. Nearly all of the arrested people were ill-treated and tortured in prisons. From 1942 to the spring of 1943 about 4,200 people were compulsory enlisted in the German Army by the Security Police. About 3500 people were sent to forced labour in German military industrial plants. A number of Yugoslav and Allied prisoners were tortured and half murdered by the Gestapo and the Security Police.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the documents relative to the above described crimes.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4577/Y/G/246

1717

GOEB, Franz
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 JAN 1947

1: A for illtreatment
of POW
1, 2 S for murder

B

CARLS CHECKED LIST

4577/Y/G/246

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4577/Y/G/246

23 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 246 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) GOEB, Franz, former Controller of ~~Town~~ Town Hospital at DUESSELDORF.
- 2) SCHROEDER+, a Guard, at Kriegsgefangenenlager Henkel & Co. und Staetische Krankenaustalten (part of Camp Stalag VI 1, Krefeld-Fichtenheim.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At DUESSELDORF from 1943 to February 10th, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

~~xx~~

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners-of-War, Geneva, July 27th, 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Their ~~his~~ duty was to control Prisoners of War, to take them from the Camp to the Hospital for work and to take them back to the Camp.

GOEB and SCHROEDER were responsible for the ill-treatment and murder of prisoner of war.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State 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

On August 19th, 1941, one Gvozdan STANOJEVIC from MILOSEVAC (Serbia), sergeant major, complained that he was ill and unable to work, and therefore asked to be taken back to the Camp. GOEB accompanied him to the Camp, but STANOJEVIC was killed at the Camp door. GOEB does not admit that he killed him, but pretended that the Camp Guard did so. However, he is unable to give any explanation or details regarding the crime. The name of the Camp Guard is Obergefreiter SCHROEDER.

GOEB was a member of the NSDAP. According to the witnesses, he was very cruel to foreign workers and very often ill-treated them. He was warned for this by the Hospital Direction but the Hospital could not dismiss him, as he was protected by the Party. He declared that all foreign worker prisoners should be killed. During an air raid he beat a Belgian woman. There is every reason to believe that he killed personally STANOJEVIC. In any case he took part in this murder.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by the Togoletov War Crimes Mission
to B.A.R.C. (Del.N.1286)

I.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

247

4579/Y/G/248

1722

KIRCHBAUMER, Josef

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
30 JAN 1947	A	B
		CARLS CHECKED 4/11/53
		4579/Y/G/248

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1723

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4579/Y/G/248

23 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N 248 * F 19341

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

KIRCHBAUMER, Josef, Gestapo Chief at Radovljica, Slovenia.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From October 1942 to June 1943, at RADOVLJICA, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder & Massacres: II. Putting Hostages to Death.
III. Torture of Civilians: VII. Deportation of Civilians.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 4 & 5, 42, & 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and:
Violation of Article 3, para. 3. of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

KIRCHBAUMER was a commander of the SIPO and a chief of the Gestapo, at RADOVLJICA in Slovenia. He is responsible for all crimes committed by the Gestapo, as described in the following particulars.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

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

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.Ltd. Gp.685
100440 WLP.118417 5,000 1045

21.1.47
20th January, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On December 8th, 1942, at ZOLOSE Janez BOGACNIK was arrested by the Gestapo from RADOVLJICA and severely beaten and tortured. His collar-bone was broken. At the end of 1943 he was sent to the Concentration camp at DACHAU where he remained till the end of the war.

On February 3rd, 1943, two people were deported from RADOVLJICA to the Concentration Camp at WINZHEIM where they remained till the end of the war. Their property was confiscated.

On April 7th, 1943, the Gestapo men surrounded the house of Ciril PECNIK and killed two partisans and wounded a third. PECNIK was arrested and on April 29th, 1943, was shot as a hostage, together with the wounded partisan at SKOFJA LOKA. KRISTA PECNIK was arrested and kept 9 months in BEGUNJE prison and then deported with two children to the concentration camp WEISENBURG, where they remained till the end of the war. All their property was confiscated.

On April 29th, 1943, four people were deported from ERDA PRI LAMCOVEM to Germany and all trace of them was lost. Their property was confiscated.

On April 29th, 1943, at the demand of KIRCHBAUMER, 10 hostages were shot at KROPA.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the above mentioned particulars.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

249

4581/Y/G/250

1727

SCHEIBER, Albert

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 JAN 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53

4581/Y/G/250

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1728

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4581/Y/G/250

28 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

R/N
CASE NO. 250

*

F 20389

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

SCHEIBER Albert, Commander of the Gendarmerie Station at PREDVOR, born on 24th January, 1900

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From April 12th, 1941 and onwards, at PREDVOR (Slovenia)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres: II. Putting Hostages to death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIV. Confiscation of Property: XVIII. Wanton Devastation and destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 23 g, 42, 46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and: Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Scheiber took part in tortures, murders and deportations of the Slovene population and burning down houses etc.,

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
21st January, 1947.

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.A.E.W.L. Gp.685
50419) W.L.11-3 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. On July 20th, 1942, about 5 a.m. a Gestapo unit from KRANJ and a unit of gendarmes from PREDVOR under SCHEIBER's command surrounded all the houses near the church at the village of KOKRA and ordered all the inhabitants to take 20 krg. of luggage with them. All men over 18 years of age were taken to a house. About noon Gestapo men took six of them out and killed them. Later on nine more men were shot by them. Eight of them died and one, Mihael SENK, also wounded, ran away and survived. The Germans burned the corpses of the victims and 9 houses with all the furniture. 33 people, mostly women, were driven on a lorry to ST. VID and then deported to Camp RADSBERG in Germany. One of them died there and the others returned home in July 1945.

2. On November 9th, 1943, gendarmes from PREDVOR surrounded the house of Jakob CELAR and beat him so hard that they broke a rib on his left side. He was detained for two days and then released. At the same time the gendarmes captured a partisan, Josef CELAR, who was at Jakob's home. Josef was also beaten by them and then taken to the Gestapo at KRANJ, where he was interrogated and tortured for three days and then sent to the Concentration Camp at BEGUNJE, where he was shot as a hostage on December 31st, 1943.

3. On March 9th, 1944, gendarmes from PREDVOR, under Scheiber's command and Gestapo men from KRANJ, surrounded the house of Jerne POLAJNAK at KOKRA and asked the people to tell them where partisans were hiding. When they refused the Germans threw them out of the house. The Germans discovered partisans and killed 3 of them in fighting. They turned the above mentioned people from the house, set their house with all the furniture on fire and deported them to Germany, NIEDERFELD, where they remained until April 26th, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the documents regarding the above mentioned crimes.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

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5

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TO

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6

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REGISTERED
NOS.

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TO

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MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

251

4619/Y/G/252
1732

PIVK, Frank
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

6 FEB 1947

1, 2 : A on counts
I, III + VIII

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53

4619/Y/G/252

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1733

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

24619/4/6/200

31 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 252

*

F. 16881
F. 16814

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. PIVK Franz, born on 27.1.1895, S.A. Truppfuehrer.
2. MUNKELT, Fritz, Camp Commander, S.A. Hauptsturmfuehrer.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At the Camp at STRNISCE (Sterntal), from 1941 onwards.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

1. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorisation,
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- IX. Forced Labour of Civilians.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In four barracks there were 350 male, and in 3 barracks 320 female political internees at the Camp at STRNISCE. The barracks were full of bed bugs and the food bad and insufficient. Internees were forced to work hard 11 hours a day on the building of an aluminium factory at STRNISCE. Most of them had to work on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. They were ill-treated, put in bunkers and beaten with 25 strokes on the bare body.

PIVK was MUNKELT'S deputy and Commander of the Camp Guard.
MUNKELT is guilty of this ill-treatment of inmates.
PIVK personally shot 4 inmates of the Camp.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

Mk. B. ...

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
22nd January, 1947.

(29655) W.P. 2524 5,000 5 45 A.S.E.W.L.S.L. Gp. 655
(10449) W.P. 1153 17 9,000 18 43

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The Yugoslav State Commission holds statements of two reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4620/Y/G/253

1737

SAMONIGG, Dr. Hermann
and 64

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

6 FEB 1947

1-4: A on all
counts except that
under XVI

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53

4620/Y/G/253

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

31 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST	GERMAN	WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N 253	*	F 20376 F 19751 F 20074 F 19777

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) Dr. Herman SAMONIGG, born on 11th July, 1909 in Trieste, SS Obersturmfuhrer at GOLNIK, Ortsgruppenleiter.
- 2) Dr. Otto ALTENSTRASSER, born on 18th Sept. 1907, in Vienna. Primarius of the Intern. Dept. at the Hospital.
- 3) Franz HOETZENDORFER, Hauptwachmeister der Gendarmerie, Commander of the Gendarmerie Station at GOLNIK.
- 4) BATSCH, Oberleutnant at the SS Police Regiment TODT at GOLNIK.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1941 to 1945 at GOLNIK in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VII. Deportation of Civilians.
 XIII. Pillage.
 XVI. Debasement of the Currency & Issue of Spurious Currency.
 XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
 XXIX. III-Treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War.
Violation of Articles 42, 47, 43, 23 g & 46 and 4 & 21 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and:
Violation of Article 3 para.3 of the Law Concerning the People and the State and: Breaches of the International Convention-1929 relative to the treatment of Prisoners-of-War, Geneva, 27.7.1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above mentioned German doctors and officials committed the crimes against Yugoslav population at GOLNIK, as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission,

[Handwritten 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

Dr. Herman SAJONIG was nominated chief doctor of the hospital at GOLNIK and in June 1941, he immediately introduced Nazi method there. He played an important part there as Ortsgruppenleiter NSDAP and as SS Obersturmfuehrer.

One of the first things he did was to send away all Slovene doctors to Germany, Poland and Serbia. He gave better treatment to German patients, who got better food than Slovenes at the hospital. He did not give all the necessary medical help to prisoners and to captured wounded partisans, so that their death rate was above the average death rate.

He behaved cruelly to Slovene officials of the Hospital and dismissed them on the slightest suspicion. At his request one Janco JAK was arrested and sent to BEGUNJE prison, because he was suspected of anti-Nazi activity. He was detained there for six months and then sent to the Forced Labour in Germany, where he was killed during an air-raid. Another, Stanco KOCI, was imprisoned at BEGUNJE from September 1941 to the liberation in May, 1945.

Dr. Otto AMSTADNER helped him in these activities.

11. In his quality of Ortsgruppenleiter and SS-Obersturmfuehrer, he forced Slovene citizens to join German organizations and to collaborate with the Germans. At the beginning of 1942 SAJONIG started an action for taking people from their homes from houses near the hospital. At his orders people left their homes and two of these houses were destroyed by workers. In 1942 Dr. SAJONIG took part in an action against partisans with gendarmes from GOLNIK, under the command of Franz HOFMEIERER. 6 partisans were killed and 36 captured. One of them was sent to Mauthausen Concentration Camp where he died. The fate of the others is unknown.

In March 1943, at Dr. SAJONIG's intervention, a woman of 60 was deported from her house to the Camp at GONICANE, while a man of 45 was arrested and sent to BEGUNJE prison and there shot as a hostage. The gendarmerie and BATSCH'S police took part in this crime. At the same time a family of three people was deported to the camp of Rottmanschoe near ST. MICHAEL, but came back. In February, 1944, at Dr. SAJONIG'S request, they were again deported to the Camp Forth near NUREMBERG. Gendarmerie and police took part in this. At the same time 4 members of another family were deported to the Camp Rottmanschoe. A man was arrested and taken to BEGUNJE prison and at Dr. SAJONIG'S request he was shot as a hostage. BATSCH'S police took part in this and Franz HOFMEIERER took part in the above mentioned deportations. In 1942 a woman was deported by the Police from her home to Camp Ratsberg in Germany, and Dr. SAJONIG annexed her house to the hospital. In May 1944 Dr. SAJONIG ordered the deportation of a family of four people who were executed by the police. He took the moveable property for himself. In June 1944, at his initiative, a clearing up operation against partisans took place by gendarmes and the police in the village of GOED. A house was burned and a woman was shot as the result of an unintentional contradiction. (HOFMEIERER is also responsible). In September 1944, he took an active part in burning 9 houses with farm buildings and furniture at the village of GOND. HOFMEIERER'S gendarmes with police took part in this.

HOFMEIERER'S

At the time of his escape from GOLNIK in April 1945, Dr. SAJONIG pillaged the hospital of all apparatus, such as X Ray, optical instruments for operations according to Jakob REISS method, instruments for plastic operations etc. and a great part of the chemical stores and food.

Dr. Otto AMSTADNER was nominated in June 1941, physician of the internal department at the hospital. He treated German patients differently from Slovene, regarding medical help and food. In agreement with SAJONIG he ordered 180 seriously ill G.B. patients from Serbia and Austria to leave the hospital, without providing another hospital for them.

Franz HOFMEIERER became in December 1941 Commander of Gendarmerie station at GOLNIK and was there till the liberation in May 1945 and is responsible for all the crimes committed above as it has been stated.

BATSCH was a Commander of the Police at GOLNIK from Aug. 1942 to May 1945 and is responsible for all crimes committed by the police in supporting people, burning down houses, shooting etc. as described above.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds written statements of five reliable witnesses regarding the above mentioned crimes as well as the list of names of victims.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4775/Y/G/254

1742

KAMERHOFFER, Konstantin

and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

1, 2 : A on all counts
except that of
usurpation of sovereignty

CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4775/Y/G/254

4775/Y/G/254

E. 1743

The case against Heinrich von SMR was
presented in charge No. 2/3/22 - 1005/Y/G/22
and adjourned 7.11.46.

In the attached charge further details of
the guilt of von SMR are given.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Konstantin Kammerhoffer, SS-Truppenführer and General-leutnant der Polizei, in January 1943 came to Croatia as "Beauftragter of Hitler" in order to fulfill a special mission. As such he took the leadership of both the German SS and the existing Ustaši police. (Kammerhoffer was a wine merchant in Graz previous to 1938, when he became a member of the Nazi party and a Police officer.) He was entrusted by Hitler with the task of supervising and bringing about the German plan for the economical and political enslavement of this particular part of Yugoslavia, and for the extermination of all those elements not wanted by the Nazis or opposed to the New Order. In carrying out various measures to achieve this, his actions were characterized by extreme ruthlessness and lack of all moral feeling. In addition to the instructions received from his chief he gave instructions of his own for crimes against the innocent civilian population. Denying the sovereignty of the country and in the closest co-operation with the Ustaši regime he ordered mass murder and terrorism, and is responsible for putting hostages to death, pillage, deportations, internment of civilians under the most inhuman conditions and confiscation of their property. Although he was aware of the massacres ordered and committed by the notorious Ustaši military police leaders, Colonel Kvačina, Lisak, Murić and others before his arrival, he did not take advantage of his high office to stop the massacres, on the contrary, he proved to be the instigator and supporter of countless new crimes, committed by his police forces in co-operation with the armed forces of the 173rd division, which was under the command of General-leutnant Günther von Neur.

Although his main task was to combat the National Liberation Army and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, Kammerhoffer operated widely against the civilian population, including women and children, especially in the province of Slavonia where his " Einsatzkommandos" committed mass murders. In accordance with his instructions and partly under his own leadership, in collaboration with his "Stoßtrupp", Anton Bauer, his Police units, the so-called "Einsatzkommandos" which were stationed at Zadar, Vukovar, Vinkovci, Imbija, Slun and elsewhere, and in co-operation with the armed forces under General von Neur committed numerous crimes during the period July, 1943-January, 1944. Some examples are given below:

1. On July 7th, 1943 his units looted the village of Progar; on this occasion the soldiers ill-treated and murdered people who were hiding behind the houses and in the woods. Ten people were murdered; among them were: Ivoje Čučić, Slavica Podžerš, Cveta Podžerš, Žilka Čučić, Žilka Petrović, Bogdan Petrović, Marko Čučić, Marija Vračević, Vera Čučić and Milan Čučić. The latter was murdered in most brutal circumstances.
2. On July 12, 1943 his units murdered the population of the village of Šuševci, including women and children, ill-treated and beat them during interrogation. Everyone was taken to prisons of Zadar where they were held for twelve days under most inhuman conditions; during which time the village was looted.
3. On July 7, 1943 his units surrounded with tanks the village of Vukli Vukinci and opened fire on every person they noticed. In this manner 32 people were killed; afterwards the soldiers looted the village and arrested a number of people. These people were put in the front of the Church where eight were so brutally beaten and ill-treated that they died immediately. Another two persons were burned alive along the railway line, while others, numbering 40, were sent to the Slun concentration camp. On the same occasion 100 farms were completely looted, the value amounting to 3,791,420 dinars.
4. On July 17, 1943 his units entered the village of Šuševci and murdered Mr. Vuka Čučić and wounded Mr. and Milan.
5. On July 3, 1943 his units entered the village of Senj (Senjci), murdered Mr. Ivan Čučić and Mr. Vuk Čučić, and Mr. Vuk Čučić, and Mr. Vuk Čučić. In the village of Senj there were also murdered Mr. Čučić.
6. On July 4, 1943 his units entered the village of Senj and murdered eleven persons, among whom were two girls, 11 and 14, and 2 young boys. Afterwards they burned down a house into which they had previously shut Mr. Vuk Čučić, Mr. Vuk Čučić and Vuk Čučić, so that they were burned to death.
7. On July 3, 1943 his units entered the village of Senj and murdered Mr. Vuk Čučić, Mr. Vuk Čučić, Mr. Vuk Čučić and Mr. Vuk Čučić.

whereupon the Germans searched the houses and took all men, including boys, to the front of the village Church where they were questioned and ill-treated. Two boys were killed during the questioning. Meanwhile, those soldiers still in the village, murdered Mica Radulović, Danica Ćirić and burned down their houses, and in the fields soldiers killed three men, Slavko Pejić, Branko Petrović and a refugee from Banat, who were hiding there. All the men who were captured during the comb-out of the village were taken to Dušička, where 187 of the younger ones were selected and taken to the concentration camp at Sajmište near Kuma. The majority of them perished.

8. On July 26, 1943 the soldiers, accompanied by tanks, broke into the village of Prnov, marched all the men they could capture into a great courtyard where, after ill-treating them, shot dead five men, Steva Miljković, Đorđe Miljković, Brank Đojičić, Berko Kanić and Rajko Kradić. The soldiers looted the village, slaughtered pigs and cattle, took various food-supplies and drove it away in 20 carts drawn by horses which were also stolen.

9. Towards the end of July a column of 5,000 men with ten tanks and 100 lorries came through the villages of Kraljevići, Crag, Petrovac, in which the soldiers took a number of peasants and murdered them in a field. Soldiers from the same column entered the village of Cr. Steg, the population of which fled in time; they looted the village and with mines blew up all the seventy four houses. Later they entered the village of Dobrinac, collected all the men, ill-treated them and took 110 of them to the concentration camp at Kuma. Some people were released from the camp but as they returned home the following day, they were again arrested by the Germans and shot. The number of these victims was 29.

10. On August 20, 1943, the village of Ogar was surrounded; the Germans ill-treated the population and murdered Ilija Janković, Svrilo Andrić, Pažo Čamac, Brank Acimović and Olga Aleksić.

11. On September 2, 1943 the village of Prestuč was surrounded and the population arrested; 8 men and 2 women were interrogated and badly ill-treated, afterwards 30 people were selected and taken first to Kuma and then to the concentration camp at Sajmište. Four of these soon died in the camp, eight others were hanged on one occasion in revenge for an attack on Germans somewhere in Srem.

12. Also on September 2, 1943, the village of Krčedin was surrounded and 120 people, including women, were arrested and taken first to Kuma and then to the concentration camp at Sajmište, having first been badly tortured in the school building.

13. On September 3, 1943, seventeen people were taken from the village of Sudiševac and were sent to Kuma and then to Sajmište camp where they all perished as hostages or from starvation.

14. On September 17, 1943, fourteen people from the village of Donji Petrovac were taken to Kuma and then to Sajmište concentration camp from where they were taken out on September 23, 1943, together with 43 other internees, and marched to the railway line of Putinač-Jolubovac. Six were hanged along the railway line; with the exception of two who managed to escape, the rest were shot.

15. On September 19, 1943, the village of Prnjavor-Češenoje was surrounded; all men and women were collected on one spot and a group of 27 women and a group of 18 men were selected. The 27 women were taken to the Sajmište concentration camp, the 18 men were shot on the spot. The rest of the crowd was expelled from the village which was then completely looted and afterwards burned to the ground.

16. On September 22, 1943 the village of Kuvac was surrounded; 15 persons, including women, who were working in the fields, were tied to haystacks and burned to death. From the village itself 36 men and 15 girls were taken to the camp at Sajmište.

17. On the same day the village of Keračin was surrounded; 37 men and 19 women were taken to the Sajmište camp, of these 26 men were later hanged as hostages, the rest were deported for forced labour in Germany or to the Kupča mine.

18. On September 27, 1943, police and military units armed with tanks and mine throwers moved towards the village of Surduk. On the way they shot three men who were fishing on the Danube. On arrival at Surduk the Germans gathered the whole population of the village together, beating and ill-treating the people while questioning them about members or supporters of the National Liberation Movement. On that occasion several soldiers, one after the other, raped a girl of 16, Milena Doorički, and afterwards beat her all over her body with barbed wire so that she lost consciousness. Then the Germans threw her into one of their lorries and took her with them. She never returned. Meanwhile the questioning of the people gathered in the village was going on. Two men were selected and hanged on the spot; afterwards 18 other men were chosen and executed on the same place. The great majority of the villagers was then taken to various camps.

19. On September 28, 1943, German police and military units entered the village of Krušedol, arrested 26 men and women and took them to the concentration camp at Sajmište. Four of these men were later hanged as hostages.

20. On September 30, 1943, the same units went to the village of Šimanovci, where they killed Dušan Jovanović, arrested 30 men and took them to the camp. On that occasion six homes were burnt down.

21. On October 5, 1943, the village of Jarak was surrounded and the whole population summoned to the front of the Church. Six young men were immediately chosen and hanged on the acacia trees in the road. 78 men and women were taken to Ruma; 61 persons were sent to the Sajmište death camp, 17 men were sent for forced labour in Germany; 161 homes were looted, 6 houses and the Orthodox Church were burnt down.

22. On October 10, 1943 the village of Vitojevci was surrounded; 56 men and 26 women were arrested and taken to Ruma where they were detained for five weeks, after which they were taken to the Sajmište camp. 22 of these men were soon afterwards taken from the camp and shot; 17 persons died in the camp from typhoid, the rest were deported for forced labour in Germany. Of these, 8 women and 3 men never returned.

23. On October 20, 1943, German troops and police units entered the village of Rakovac, the population of which managed to escape. The Germans completely looted the village and burned down all the houses and the Orthodox Monastery with all its adjoining buildings, including a precious library with all its irreplaceable cultural documents.

24. On October 27, 1943 ten men of Čortanovići village were taken from the Sajmište camp to the railway line at Čortanovići, five were hanged along the railway line the other five were shot. This was in revenge for blowing up a German armoured train by unknown perpetrators on the previous day.

25. On the same day, 60 men were taken from the Sajmište camp to the village of Trgurevci and there executed, 17 were hanged the rest shot. All these men were from Srem, from the villages of Bešenovo, Gulja, Jarak and Perodin.

On October 24, 1943, eighty prisoners from the Sajmište camp were taken to the Kuzma railway station and executed along the line 700 yards from the station. This execution was carried out in revenge for an attack by a partisan unit.

27. On October 27, 1943 the "Ansetakomandos" entered the village of Prhovo, killed a number of people, arrested many others, looted the village, blew up the Orthodox Church, burnt down the vicarage, the school and the co-operative building.

28. On November 1, 1943, sixteen men of Rakovac were taken from the Sajmište concentration camp and were hanged on trees near Bešinci, four kilometres from the village of Rakovac.

29. On November 6, 1943 German police troops came into the village of Martinci, and, on the pretence that they were trying to get people for some work to be done, gathered 20 men, mostly peasant from the village of Arki who appeared to be in the market, took them all to the railway line and shot them at the place known as Petrovac.

30. About November 20, 1943, German police units were approaching the village of Brjunevci; the population fled to the woods and fields remembering the massacre of June 6, 1942. The Germans looted the village; killed two old men who were unable to move, and burned down 95 houses.

53

31. On November 27, 1943 a German column of tanks moved into the village of Bežinac, shelling it while entering. Over 150 people were marched in front of the Church and while waiting there were suddenly machine-gunned. Some threw themselves to the ground but at that moment the Church tower was blown up and 115 people, including children were killed. The Germans then looted the village and burned down 31 houses.

32. Also in November, 1943, a column of 70 German tanks entered the village of Grabovo and killed 21 people who were unable to escape, looted the village and burned it down.

33. In January, 1944 the village of Prhovo was surrounded and during the blockade 15 people were killed. German soldiers entered the house of Marko Jurčić and murdered him, his wife and two daughters and then blew up the house with a mine.

The accused, SS-Gruppenführer and General-leutnant Konstantin KASCHHOFFER and General-leutnant Heinrich von BOHR, are responsible for the crimes mentioned, and many others as instigators, organisers and in some cases as immediate perpetrators.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Several original German documents, and numerous affidavits
submitted by victims and witnesses to the Yugoslav State Commission.

E.V.
(A.S.R.)

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4776/Y/G/253

1751

PAMER, Karl

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4776/Y/G/253

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1752

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4776/Y/G/255

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 2/1/256 *

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

Karl PAMER, SS-Obersturmfuehrer, Chief of the Gestapo (S.D.) in the Province of SARAJEVO. (F.12506)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1943

In Petrograd & the whole province of Saraj.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Carrier & systematic terrorism.

VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning crimes against the people and the state, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Chief of the Gestapo in the province of Saraj, Pamer is personally responsible for the death of hundreds of innocent inhabitants, and for the ill-treatment of thousands of persons in concentration camps under his direct control.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION:

[Handwritten 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

During the occupation of Yugoslavia Karl PAULI was at the head of the Gestapo in the province of Banat and had his headquarters at BEOGRAD.

Between 1941 and 1943 a series of crimes were committed under his direct orders.

1. In 1941 Pauli ordered the setting-up of several labour and internment camps in his province. Under his express instructions the inmates were systematically ill-treated, as a consequence of which many died from starvation, disease or physical torture.

In a number of cases Pauli ordered the massacre of inmates. One of the worst of these massacres was carried out in a labour camp near DUBOVAC.

2. From 1941 till the end of 1943 Pauli ordered the shooting and hanging of many hostages, often taken at random from the houses and streets. On the 9th February, 1943, he had several hundreds of people from Petrovarac itself arrested and shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT


The evidence consists of a large number of captured documents and affidavits given by reliable witnesses, all in possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4777/Y/G/256
1756

NISS, Edward

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 55
20 MAR 1947	A for complicity in torture	

4777/Y/G/256

1757

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4777/Y/G/256

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SECRET

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4/257 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Guard IMSS, railroad, on duty with Captain [redacted],
 C.G. Railway Company at Belgrade.
 (At present serving as railway official
 at [redacted] (or [redacted]), [redacted].

B.25063

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941
 in Belgrade

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 25 of the Geneva Regulations,
 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning
 the Rights and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the occupation, IMSS was an entity in Belgrade, in the
 Railway Company under the command of Lt. Westmeyer. IMSS and
 Westmeyer lived together in the quarters of a Yugoslav building,
 D. [redacted], 17, [redacted] [redacted] Street, Belgrade. In May in
 1941 [redacted] indicated to IMSS that three Yugoslavs living in
 Belgrade (M. [redacted], M. [redacted] and M. [redacted]) were anti-Serbs
 and should be arrested. IMSS arranged for these three Yugoslavs to
 be arrested and tortured in the German police headquarters. From there
 they were taken to the camp of Auschwitz, where they were killed in
 March, 1942.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

M. [redacted]

*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

Confession of D. Kocelović and affidavits of a
number of witnesses.

R.S.


NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4778/Y/G/257

1761

MUELLER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED LIST 55
20 MAR 1947	A		

4778/Y/G/257

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4778/Y/G/257

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 2/1/258 *

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

*(Not to be translated.)*JUSHER (probably Ernst), Captain, head of the
Polizeiabteilung in LISKOVAC, Serbia.

P.12100/1

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

June 2, 1944
In the village of LISKOVAC.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XIII. Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 47 of the ^{HAGUE} ~~1907~~ Regulations,
1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning
Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

On June 2, 1944 a German unit, in the orders of Captain Jusher, went to the village of LISKOVAC with the express instructions to deprive the inhabitants of their property by taking away all their goods from their houses.

Some of this unit carried out these instructions and looted the houses of 75 inhabitants.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV 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

SEP 24 1911

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn affidavits of reliable witnesses,
in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4779/Y/G/25-8

1766

HUBER, Matijas

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 347

A

[Handwritten initials]

CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4779/Y/G/25-8

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4779/Y/G/258

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4/1/259 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Matijas HUBER, SS-Obersturmbannführer, O.C. 27th Infantry Regiment, 13th SS-"Hitler" Division. P. 9958

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

May and June, 1944.
In the village of STOKOM, in the district of VLASKICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & massacres, systematic terrorism.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
Violation of Articles 23 b & c, g, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Officers and men of the above regiment, under the command of and on the orders of Huber, killed the innocent inhabitants of a village and wantonly destroyed their houses.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: *E. J. ...*

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

All the victims were non-combatants and had no connection with the military operations conducted in that area.

The peasant Gavriilo Ilich, was shot together with three children and his three-year-old son.

A peasant named Gavriilo Ilich, was thrown alive into the fire which had been kindled on his farm; another peasant, Gavriilo Ilich, with his wife and son saw their throats cut;

The following are a few details:

In the course of these operations, which were conducted against the "liberation army" of national liberation, the above regiment perpetrated a series of heinous crimes against the population of a village called CHIRKIN, under the direct orders of Huber. They killed at least 70 innocent inhabitants, and set on fire 62 houses after having looted all the property in them.

In May-June 1944 Huber was in command of the 27th Infantry Regiment, SS "Germanic" Division, and operated in Russia.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn statements of reliable witnesses are in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4780/Y/G/259

1771

JENKE, Wilhelm

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED LIST 55
20 MAR 947	A		

4780/Y/G/259

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1772

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4780/Y/G/259

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4780/260 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Wilhelm JERKE, Oberleutnant; Ortskommandant at ČAČAK during November 1943; from Vienna; aged about 55. P. 5077

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

15-16 November, 1943. Village of SUDJUVIČE near ČAČAK.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

XIII. Pillage

Violation of article 47 of the Hague Regulation, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the law concerning crimes against the people and the state, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On November 15th and 16th, 1943, members of the German Wehrmacht at Čačak, who were under the command of Oberleutnant Wilhelm J. Jerke, attacked the village of Sudjuviče and pillaged it. They looted, stole, and killed for hours, from thirteen houses. They were looted on carts, also a wagon, and taken away. The loss of the owners amounted to more than 100,000 dinars.

The person responsible for this crime is Oberleutnant JERKE.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV 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

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Written statements submitted to the Yugoslav State Commission by the victims, Brečko PEJICA, Marijka PEJICA, Milomir SAMILOVIĆ, Marija PEJICA, Dragomir KASOVIĆ, Dragomir SAMILOVIĆ, Ivanjen PEJICA, Lubomir PEJICA, Brečko RADOVIĆ, Milomir MIŠOVIĆ and others. Also statements by witnesses. These are in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4781/Y/G/260

1776

Dr. ARLITSCH

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Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	B	CARDS CHECKED LIST 55
20 MAR 1947	A	B	

4781/Y/G/260

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1777

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4781/Y/G/260

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 4781/261 *

Table with 2 columns: Description (Name of accused, Date and place of commission, etc.) and Details (Dr. Adlitsch, April 1941, Lower Styria, etc.)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. Adlitsch is responsible for the torture of civilians, their deportation and internment under inhuman conditions, and for pillage. These crimes he committed in the course of the expulsion of the Slovene people from the annexed territories, which action he supported as a senior SS officer.

Adlitsch is particularly responsible for the pillage of property belonging to Mrs. Vina ...

TRANSMITTED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVT'S COMMISSION:

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) W.P.252 4 5,000 5 45 A.S.E.W.Ltd. Gp.655 7th March, 1947.
(30449) W.C. 115 17 5,000 10 45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Parts of Yugoslavia were annexed to Germany soon after the invasion of 1941. In the towns of Maribor, Celje, Ptuj and other smaller places, large scale steps were taken in order to Germanise the region. It was thought that this result would be obtained by deporting a large portion of the Slovene inhabitants to other countries, depriving them of their property, both movable and otherwise, and sending them, in some cases, to concentration camps.

All these measures were carried out in a very short time and under the most inhuman conditions.

The accused, at the time an SS Sturmführer at Maribor, took part in these activities. Among other things he is reported to have been the leader of 5 unknown SS men who, while carrying out the order to deport to Serbia Mrs. Vilda Großen, forcibly took from her 50,000 Dinars in cash, all her documents and valuables.

The Yugoslav State Commission has in its possession
a detailed statement made by Mrs. VERA BRČIĆ, now in Belgrade,
Kraljevića Tomislava ul.45.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4782/Y/G/261

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1782

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4782/Y/G/261

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 24/262 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>RIGENL, SS-Hauptmann, "Einsatzfuhrer" of the police forces of Pliberk, Velikovec (Völkermarkt), and Belovec (Klagenfurt), in Carinthia. Lived in Klagenfurt. F.16929</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>October 1944. SOLČAVA in North Carinthia, Yugoslavia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & massacres, systematic terrorism, VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions, XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As "Einsatzfuhrer" of the police forces of the above-mentioned districts in Carinthia, RIGENL is responsible for the crimes which were committed in these areas by the German police in October 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION: [Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 5 45 A.S.E., W.L.O. Gp.685 7th March, 1947.
(30449) WLP.11-3 17 5,000 10 15

All these actions were organized, directed and carried out by Investigator Hauptmann Dittl, the head of the whole of the police forces in the Carinthian districts of Alpbach, Vellach and Celovec (Slovenia, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein), and he is therefore responsible for the crimes enumerated.

Some months before the events, at times they resulted in the killing of several persons, as e.g. toward Alpbach, Fritz Klemminger, and Ivan Golob.

Orders of this kind were carried out against soldiers who were taken to concentration camps in Germany. Immediately, mostly children and old people who were unable to escape, on the one hand and about 270 buildings. About 150 of the

On October 24th, 1947, the Germans set the village on fire and burnt down a total of 270 buildings. About 150 of the houses and looted the houses of the population, who had left their homes in terror and flight. The plundered cattle was taken away on lorries.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements made by various witnesses are in
the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4783/Y/G/262

1786

MAINZHAUSEN

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4783/Y/G/262

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1787

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Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4783/Y/G/262

10 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 4783/262 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>MEYERHAUSEN (or MEYERHAUSEN), Lieutenant-Colonel; Commandant of the German armed forces which were part of the 717th division at ČAČAK at the end of 1941 and beginning of 1942; from 12th, Austria. P. 3976.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>end of 1941 and beginning of 1942. In the town and district of ČAČAK.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder, massacres, systematic terrorism, VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5, 30, 31, 40, 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Lt.-Colonel MEYERHAUSEN ordered the execution, without trial, of Yugoslav civilians who were denounced to the Germans as members of the illegal liberation movement. Moreover, he is responsible for the pillage of the town of ČAČAK by his soldiers.

TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS 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

1. In November 1941, Četnik Milutin VUČKOVIĆ, a member of the braća Mihajlović Četnik forces, arrested two partisans, Vojmir Vučković and Tadija Poljaković, both from the village of Brčajevci, and handed them over to the Germans denouncing them as members of the National Liberation Movement. In accordance with orders from the Commandant of Čačak Lt.-Colonel Weinzhausen, the two men were executed on November 30th, 1941, without trial.
2. Also in November 1941, after the re-entry of German troops into Čačak, German soldiers subordinate to Weinzhausen pillaged private houses and caused material damage amounting to 30,000 Dinars (pre-war value).
3. In December, 1941, German troops from the garrison at Čačak arrested the brothers Bredoje and Velimir RAKOVIĆ of Pilatovići. They were ill-treated and, in accordance with the orders of Commandant Weinzhausen, sent to the SAJICA concentration camp, where they were kept under the most inhuman conditions until some months later when, together with other internees, they were executed as a reprisal for the attacks on German soldiers in the interior of Serbia.
4. In the village of Brčajevci, the German soldiers from the garrison of Čačak, murdered in the most brutal manner (Mrs) Divna Timotijević, who ran a canteen in her house for the members of the National Liberation Movement. This happened in November 1941.
5. On January 6, 1942, the Mihajlović Četniks Vihovar and Brečko ŽUČIĆ brought a group of German soldiers from Čačak to the houses of Miloš Komendić and Milutin Stamenković in the village of Sokolići and denounced them as members of the National Liberation Movement. The two men were taken to the cemetery in the village of Konjević and were executed without trial, in accordance with the orders of Commandant Weinzhausen.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence covering the charges 1-5 consists of affidavits submitted by numerous witnesses to the Yugoslav State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4802/Y/G/263

1791

BUCHBERGER, Paul

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4802/Y/G/263

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1792

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4802/Y/G/263

MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 3/1/254 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Paul SUCHANER, born 1908 in Bavaria; Hauptmann SS Polizei; Commandant of the motorised Police unit in the area of KAMNIK-CELJE during 1944-45. 2.1.926</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1944-45 In the district of KAMNIK-CELJE, Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XIX. Deliberate bombardment of undefended places. XXIX. Ill-treatment of Wounded & Prisoners-of-war. Violation of Articles 4, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, of the Hague Conventions, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The motorised SS Police unit under the command of Hauptmann Paul Suchaner terrorised the civil population in the area of Kamnik-Celje during 1944-45, and committed numerous crimes including murder, pillage, wanton destruction of property, ill-treatment of civilians, murder of wounded and prisoners of war.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

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

1. On April 17, 1947, the command of Lieutenant Paul Schaeffer, accompanied the village of RYA near KALIK, although there were no Koryolan military forces in the vicinity and the village was abandoned and not fortified. Altogether 7 houses with adjoining buildings and all property in them were destroyed. The 25 men killed some property.
2. On the same day, when the command numbered 25, it destroyed the village of RYAN near KALIK, although there were no Koryolan military forces in the vicinity and the village was abandoned and not fortified. The whole property including livestock, buildings and clothing was destroyed. The whole command numbered 25, it destroyed the village of RYAN near KALIK.
3. On April 17, 1947, Schaeffer's command entered the village of RYAN, in the vicinity of which the Germans had been a permanent settlement on the previous day. Not a person was left in the village. Schaeffer's command took some livestock and burned down four houses and other property. On the same day the same men, under the personal command of Paul Schaeffer, destroyed with dynamite one house and badly injured two others in the village of KOSAN near KALIK.
4. On May 15, 1947, Schaeffer entered the village of RYAN near KALIK, in the vicinity of which the Germans had been a permanent settlement on the previous day. Not a person was left in the village. Schaeffer's command took some livestock and burned down four houses and other property. On the same day the same men, under the personal command of Paul Schaeffer, destroyed with dynamite one house and badly injured two others in the village of KOSAN near KALIK.
5. On June 11, 1947, a German hospital was discovered at KALIK. The staff and the wounded were taken to the village of RYAN near KALIK. The staff and the wounded were taken to the village of RYAN near KALIK. The staff and the wounded were taken to the village of RYAN near KALIK.
6. On July 14, 1947, Schaeffer's command entered the village of RYAN near KALIK, in the vicinity of which the Germans had been a permanent settlement on the previous day. Not a person was left in the village. Schaeffer's command took some livestock and burned down four houses and other property. On the same day the same men, under the personal command of Paul Schaeffer, destroyed with dynamite one house and badly injured two others in the village of KOSAN near KALIK.
7. On August 2, 1947, Schaeffer's command entered the village of RYAN near KALIK, in the vicinity of which the Germans had been a permanent settlement on the previous day. Not a person was left in the village. Schaeffer's command took some livestock and burned down four houses and other property. On the same day the same men, under the personal command of Paul Schaeffer, destroyed with dynamite one house and badly injured two others in the village of KOSAN near KALIK.
8. In December, 1947, Schaeffer's command entered the village of RYAN near KALIK, in the vicinity of which the Germans had been a permanent settlement on the previous day. Not a person was left in the village. Schaeffer's command took some livestock and burned down four houses and other property. On the same day the same men, under the personal command of Paul Schaeffer, destroyed with dynamite one house and badly injured two others in the village of KOSAN near KALIK.
9. During December 1947 the 25 followed an order to destroy all houses and buildings in the vicinity of RYAN near KALIK, although there were no Koryolan military forces in the vicinity and the village was abandoned and not fortified. The whole property including livestock, buildings and clothing was destroyed. The whole command numbered 25, it destroyed the village of RYAN near KALIK.
10. In December 29, 1947, Schaeffer's command entered the village of RYAN near KALIK, in the vicinity of which the Germans had been a permanent settlement on the previous day. Not a person was left in the village. Schaeffer's command took some livestock and burned down four houses and other property. On the same day the same men, under the personal command of Paul Schaeffer, destroyed with dynamite one house and badly injured two others in the village of KOSAN near KALIK.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence covering the charges as given under 1-10, consists of affidavits and statements to the Yugoslav State Commission by victims and witnesses, which are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

A.S.S.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4803/Y/G/264

1796

LEHAR, Ernest

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

20 MAR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4803/Y/G/264

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4803/Y/G/264

4 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST SERBIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 27/204 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p><i>(Not to be translated.)</i></p>	<p>Ernest IŠTAR, Postage man at MILJE (rank not established), born about 1901 at Sarventa in Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Before the war was a mechanic in Firme (Julian March). Now believed to be in Venice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F. 23245</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>March-July, 1944. In the Island of Rab, in the North Adriatic Sea.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>VII. Deportation of civilians, VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. XIII. Pillage.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Charter concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The name of a team of war criminals is responsible for pillage, deportation and internment of camp civilians, the inhabitants of various places on the Island of Rab, from March to July, 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

When after the capitulation of Italy the German forces took over the places previously held by their former allies, the Gestapo carried out an endless series of arrests in all these territories. As the Island of Rab was put under the administration of FINEK from 1941, the Gestapo operating on this island always came from Fiume (Rijeka).

The best known Gestapo official who frequently visited Rab was arrest LEHAR, whose rank and official position is not known. Between March and July, 1941 a team of Gestapo men led by Lehar came repeatedly to Rab, in particular during March and April. They arrested many people whom they took with them to Fiume, where they were either held in prison, sent to forced labour in Germany, or put in concentration camps. Many of them never returned. The Yugoslav State Commission has a long record of these people of Rab, with their names and the dates of the various abductions and the ultimate fate of the people concerned.

Although his rank has not been established, in view of the manner in which these arrests were carried out it appears that Lehar acted practically on his own initiative and that he had a say in the matters of the Fiume Gestapo.

Another feature of these events was that almost every arrest was accompanied by looting of the victim's property. Whenever a man was arrested his home was previously searched and whatever could be of use to the Gestapo men engaged in the search was taken away. The objects pillaged were mostly watches, cash, linen, jewels, food clothes, etc. No receipts were ever given to the people deprived of their belongings.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous charges brought by victims or their relatives,
and affidavits given by witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav
State Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4804/Y/G/265

1801

KALCIG

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4804/Y/G/265

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1803

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4804/Y/G/265

14 MAR '47

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austria) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/A/265 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	SALCIG, Hauptmann in the 573rd "Tiger" Division. Towards the end of 1943 adjutant to Generalmajor ADRIAN. P. 21384
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	End of 1943 and 11th May, 1944. KAPPLIČI, Prijedor district, Bosnia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23 c, c, g, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law Concerning Crimes Against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

At the end of 1943 and in May, 1944, the 573rd "Tiger" Division, in which Salcig was a captain, caused seven murders to the civilian population of the Prijedor district, particularly to the people of the village of Kappliči. Seven people were killed; the rest had their cattle and houses pillaged, and in eight cases property was destroyed by arson.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION: *[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

Kalcig, a captain in the 573rd "Tiger" Division, operating in the area of Prijedor and Bosanski Novi in Bosnia at the end of 1943, was adjutant to Generalmajor Alريان, commandant of that division.

The "Tiger" Division caused much suffering to the civilian population of the Prijedor district, particularly to the people of the village of Rakelići.

All inhabitants of Rakelići and the surrounding district were the victims of this division. Seven of them were killed; the rest suffered mainly through the pillaging of their cattle and fodder, and there were 8 cases of property (houses and stables) destroyed by arson. The total material damage amounts to nearly 1,000,000 Dinars.

On the 11th May, 1944, the village of Rakelići was once more ravaged by the same division. Kalcig acted as intermediary between Generalmajor Alريان and Colonel Schöpper who commanded the units in action.

As adjutant to the head of the division, in which capacity he received, transmitted or carried out various orders, resulting in the crimes committed against the civilian population of the above-mentioned places, Kalcig is responsible for the crimes referred to.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission is in possession of the notes of 79 people who were interrogated in this matter, and has a list of the 44 inhabitants of Jakelčić and surrounding district, who were the victims.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4805/Y/G/266

1806

VON OBERKAMP, Karl
and G 42

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 55
20 MAR 1947	1-42: A (1: on Priority List)	<div style="text-align: center;">B</div> <div style="text-align: right; transform: rotate(90deg);">4806/Y/G/266</div>

P. Selanostka

1807



**OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA
ON THE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

195, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.7
KEN. ~~4000000000~~ 3400

P. No.755

18th June, 1947.

To : The Secretary-General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.



For the information of the Commission, I wish to advise you of the following :-

SS.Obersturmfuehrer HAMPEL - Charge No.R/N/266 - 4805/Y/G/266.
List No.55 : Ser.No.258.

should be SS. Brigadefuehrer Desiderius HAMPEL.
Now detained at No.3 CIC-Fallingpostel.

Handwritten note:
HampeL

Checked

Handwritten initials: C. M. V.

Handwritten signature: *Antoni Stipanovich*

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4805/Y/G/266

4 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/1/266 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

Dr. [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

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

4/1/266

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

(The following are all members of the SS Prinz Eugen Division, and indications of units refer to all elements of the said Division):

1. Karl von DREHME, Colonel, SS-Brigadeführer & Generalmajor, C.O. of the SS Prinz Eugen Division from July 1943 to February 1944. F.361/VI.
2. HÄBEL, SS-Obersturmführer, F.5415/I.
3. HORN, SS-Obersturmführer, F.5415/I.
4. SEIF, SS-Obersturmführer, 15th Regiment, F.5411/I.
5. BUCHHEIT, SS-Obersturmführer, F.5414/I.
6. JESS, SS-Obersturmführer, C.O. 14th Regiment, F.5415/I.
7. Johann HÄSSLER, born January 24, 1915 in Gressac (Yugoslavia), Volksdeutscher, detained as P.O.W. in Wehrkreis near Pilsen, Germany. F.10243.
8. JACZ, Obersturmführer, F.10244.
9. JAKICK, Stabssturmführer, F.10245.
10. Dr. JELNER, Stabssturmführer, born in the area of Essen, Germany. F.10246.
11. JOLLA, F.10247.
12. Willi KRAMER, Hauptsturmführer, F.10248.
13. KROVAS, I.C.O., F.10249.
14. KREMER, Lieutenant, F.10250.
15. KID, C.O. 5th Battalion, 14th Regiment, F.10251.
16. Walter SCHWABER (or SCHWABER), Hauptsturmführer, F.10252.
17. Ott KRÄSSL, Obersturmführer, F.10253.
18. KREIDT, C.O. of 1st Regiment, F.10254.
19. Rich KREIBITZ, Stabssturmführer, born in Germany, F.10255.
20. Hugo KRAVICH, Hauptsturmführer, born 6th December, 1909 in John, on the Rhine. F.10256.
21. Hans KRAMER, Gefreiter, born on 17th January, 1908 in the village near Jugo Slavi (Yugoslavia), Volksdeutscher, F.10257.
22. KRAMER, Hauptsturmführer, F.10258.
23. KREMER, Obersturmführer, 14th Regiment, F.10259.
24. KREMER, Untersturmführer, C.O. 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 14th Regiment, F.10260.
25. Wilhelm KRAMER, Obersturmführer, F.10262.

26. Fritz PAHLE, Untersturmfuehrer, C.O. 7th Company, 2nd Battalion,
2nd Infantry Regiment. F.10263.
- ✓ 27. HAMATSCHAI, Obersturmfuehrer, C.O. 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry
Regiment, born in Kovin (Yugoslavia), Volksdeutscher. F.10264.
- ✓ 28. Wilhelm SAENZ, Obersturmfuehrer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regt. F.10265.
- 29. ZWISAK, Hauptsturmfuehrer, C.O. 14th Regiment. F.10266.
- ✓ 30. LUTZ, Untersturmfuehrer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regt. F.10267.
- ✓ 31. Ernest WILD, Untersturmfuehrer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regt. F.10268.
- 32. GISTLER, Obersturmfuehrer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regt. F.10269.
- 33. Andreas BAYER, Untersturmfuehrer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regt. F.10270.
- 34. Anton ASSLBAUER, SS-mann, now detained as P.O.W. in Yugoslavia. F.10271.
- 35. BRAMB, Hauptsturmfuehrer, 14th Regiment. F.10272.
- 36. Peter SANDAU, SS-mann, Volksdeutscher. F.10273.
- ✓ 37. Josef SCHNEIDER, SS-mann, 15th Company, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Regt.
Volksdeutscher, now detained as P.O.W. in Yugoslavia. F.10274.
- 38. WAGNER, Obersturmfuehrer, C.O. 3rd Battalion, 14th Regiment. F.10275.
- 39. SLAZER, Stabsartilleriesuehrer, C.O. 15th Regiment. F.10276.
- ✓ 40. Ludwig KORNAD, Sturmbaunfuehrer, C.O. 1st Artillery Regiment. F.10277.
- ✓ 41. KORNAD, Obersturmbaunfuehrer, C.O. a working regiment. F.10278.
- ✓ 42. SCHNEIDER, Stabsbaunfuehrer, 14th Regiment. F.10279.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 - 1945.

In various areas all over Yugoslavia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & massacres, systematic terrorism.
 III. Torture of civilians.
 VIII. Pillage.
 XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
 XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious, Charitable, Educational &
 Historic Buildings & Monuments.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b, c & d, 44, 47 & 56, of the League of Nations, 1907,
 and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and
 the State, 1945.

Short statement of facts.

The above listed officers and men are guilty of numerous war crimes which, as members of the ill-famed SS-Prinz Eugen Division, they perpetrated against the Yugoslav population.

Particulars of alleged crime.

The Yugoslav National Office has already submitted a number of charges against members of the SS-Prinz Eugen Division, which show that this Division was by far one of the worst of its kind in connection with the war crimes committed in Yugoslavia. This was illustrated particularly in the following charges:

R/1/20 - 955/1/2/20.
 R/1/68 - 1433/1/2/68.
 R/1/127 - 3130/1/2/123.
 R/1/133 - 3255/1/2/133.
 R/1/205 - 4085/1/2/205.

The present charge gives additional particulars in respect of these crimes and of individuals identified as having taken a personal part in them.

Some of these particulars and identifications are a complement to the data previously submitted, and are related to crimes perpetrated during General Phiep's command by individuals named above. Other particulars and identifications have been collected in direct connection with atrocities perpetrated during General Oberkamp's command, by individuals named above.

All the above-named officers and men are known to have taken part in one or another of the series of crimes described below.

The main feature of the SS. Division Prinz Eugen is that it was a criminal organisation, and that it has almost exclusively been used in so-called "punitive expeditions" against the unarmed and peaceful population. Wherever it went it invariably perpetrated crimes of the same pattern; it tortured and murdered men, women and children in the most brutal fashion, and wantonly set on fire and destroyed their houses, their Churches and their schools, and looted their property.

Here are the crimes for which all the above-named individuals are responsible as actual perpetrators or instigators:

1. In December 1942 the Prinz Eugen Division had an assignment to carry out a "punitive expedition" in Serbia. The crimes which it perpetrated in KRIVA PALA have been described in the charge R/1/127 - 3130/1/2/123.

A few days earlier, on the 3rd or 4th December, it committed another series of atrocities in the same area, namely:

- In the village of BLAVNO members of the Division shot four innocent inhabitants and set fire to 20 houses which were burnt to the ground. At the same time they pillaged or destroyed 60 tons of wheat, 40 tons of hay, 30 tons of straw, and a large number of cattle.
- In the village of BAKOLJE they shot 18 innocent inhabitants and burnt down the houses, barns and other buildings of six inhabitants. They pillaged or destroyed 22 tons of wheat, 40 tons of hay, 15 tons of straw, and a large number of cattle.
- In the village of VIDAR they burnt down the houses, barns and other buildings of 10 inhabitants, and pillaged or destroyed 21 tons of wheat, 20 tons of hay, 15 tons of straw, and a large number of cattle.

- 4 -

- in the village of DUBISOTVA they shot 4 innocent inhabitants,
- in the village of RAVIŠE they pillaged the entire property of three inhabitants,
- in the village of ČERVENI they tortured one inhabitant and looted the property of four others,
- in the village of RANCI they shot three innocent inhabitants,
- in the village of OBIŠI they shot one innocent inhabitant,
- in the village of IŠI they shot one innocent inhabitant.

All these crimes were perpetrated on the 3rd and 4th December, against peaceful inhabitants and in an area where there has been no military operations whatsoever.

2. In January 1943 the Division moved from Serbia to Croatia and Bosnia, and on the 20th of the same month it was dispatched to an area lying between ŽALOVAC and LIVNO, with the task of taking part in the annihilation of the Yugoslav military units located there, and in the capture of members of the Yugoslav High Command with Marshal Tito.

In the course of these operations, which are known as the "IVth German Offensive", members of the Prinz Eugen Division committed crimes on a large scale. Here are some particulars:

- in the districts of KLANJ and ŽUPANJIC they killed 155 peaceful inhabitants, and set fire to over 5,000 houses,
- in the district of ŽALOVAC they killed 139 and tortured 29 innocent inhabitants, and set fire to 454 houses,
- in the district of ŽUPANJIC they killed 47 and tortured 2 inhabitants, and set fire to 329 houses,
- in the district of KLANJ they killed an unestimated number of inhabitants and set fire to 133 houses,
- in the district of ŽUPANJIC they killed 16 and tortured 14 inhabitants, and destroyed 131 houses,
- in the district of ŽUPANJIC in Bosnia they killed 129 inhabitants and destroyed 739 houses,
- in 17 villages located in the districts of ŽALOVAC, ŽUPANJIC and ŽUPANJIC they killed 169 inhabitants and destroyed 194 houses.

In all cases they looted property.

3. By the end of May, 1943 the Prinz Eugen Division was moved from Croatia and Bosnia to Montenegro, in the direction of IKŠIĆ. Its assignment was to carry out the "Operation", which it did by extending its forces from two places: ŽALOVAC and ŽUPANJIC. The operation was to bring about, as in the previous case, the annihilation of the Yugoslav forces, and was accompanied with the usual crimes against the peaceful population:

Coming from ŽALOVAC the Division entered the following villages: ŽALOVAC, ŽUPANJIC, ŽUPANJIC, ŽUPANJIC, ŽUPANJIC and ŽUPANJIC. In all these places members of the Division carried out massacres in the most cruel fashion: the victims (men, women and children) were tortured and killed. Tortures were committed either by fire weapons or by knives, and in many cases the victims were thrown alive into the flames which were set on fire and died in the flames. In a number of cases victims found sleeping on the highways were killed and their bodies set on fire. Whole families were slaughtered to death, including small infants and old men and women.

Here is the description of one of these cases: in the village of GOVNE POLJE members of the Prins Eugen Division entered the house of Gavriilo PERKOVIĆ and, with his entire family took him out and they were all shot in front of the house by a machine-gun. Gavriilo Perković escaped, having been only wounded and falling to the ground unconscious, so that the firing squad thought he was dead; but all members of his family were killed; his wife Gora, who was pregnant; his mother Marija, and his two children, one of whom was only 2 years of age.

Many such cases took place in which whole families with children were slaughtered.

A few days later, in June 1943, members of the Division entered the village of VASICA and, apart from setting fire to and destroying all the houses, killed among others Veselin ŠTILICA, a boy of 6; Vučilo ŠTILICA, a boy of 8; Lucija ŠTILICA, a woman of 61, and Vidoseva ŠTILICA, a girl of 28 - all members of the same family.

In that area they killed in this manner 121 inhabitants, and burned to the ground the houses in all the surrounding villages. During these critical days (in May & June, 1943), whole villages could be seen burning at the same time, and after the Division had passed through the area nothing was left behind but ruins and very often only calcified traces of the localities.

Crimes of exactly the same nature and scale were perpetrated at that time in the districts of ŽIKSIC and SAVIK, where hundreds of inhabitants were massacred and hundreds of houses utterly destroyed.

The cruelty with which crimes were perpetrated in that area can be illustrated by the following cases:

- In a place called TRŠUJA members of the Division brought over 100 inhabitants from neighbouring villages and put them all in a hut which they surrounded to prevent their victims escaping, and then set fire to it. All the inhabitants were burnt alive.
- Whole families with children were killed, for instance, one family consisting of Gavriilo PERKOVIĆ, his wife Ljubica and their children, a boy of 2, a boy of 4, a boy of 8 and a boy of 12. Another family consisting of Tripko PERKOVIĆ, his wife Sava and their children, a boy of 4, a boy of 12, a girl of 2 and a girl of 10. Yet another family consisting of Nedeljko KANDIĆ, his mother (aged 75), his wife and 7 children from 4 to 10 years of age.

4. In July 1943, after Oberkamp had taken over the command, the Division resumed, without interruption, its criminal activity.

Operating in the districts of ŽIKSIC and SAVIK, members of the Division murdered in the same cruel manner 356 peaceful inhabitants, and wantonly destroyed by fire hundreds of buildings, including a school in the village of ŽILJE and a church in the village of ŽATINA.

5. In September 1943, after the capitulation of Italy, the Division moved from Trieste to Dalmatia, with the task of occupying certain areas hitherto occupied by the Italian forces. Two regiments of the Division took part in this action, the 13th and the 14th regiments, and again they perpetrated numerous crimes.

On the 26th September 1943 sections of these regiments were moving their way to the Dalmatian towns of ŠIB and ŠPIT. On this occasion they blocked the tunnel of a railway called "Kojan" near Špit, where many inhabitants took refuge from air raids by the Luftwaffe. Members of one regiment took out the inhabitants and selected 30 males over the age of 14. They took them to the village of ŽAVIĆI and were about to lock them into the church and kill them when an order came to bring them to another place, near ŽAVIĆI - ŽAVIĆI.

When the order was carried out, another group of 30 males above the age of 14, all of whom had been collected in the fields around ŽAVIĆI, was

brought to the place designated.

Facing first the group of 20, members of the Division shot 12, each individually, by firing a revolver bullet in their heads. Then in the same way they shot 20 from the group of 50. After that they ordered the rest to lie down facing the ground and they shot them with a machine-gun.

Another instance of the crimes perpetrated in the same area at the same time is provided by the following case. While entering Split on the 27th September 1943, soldiers of the Division saw two men hiding in an improvised air raid shelter. They ordered them to come out, and when they did so fired at them and wounded them. Then they threw them into a ditch and killed them with hand grenades.

5. Several months later part of the Division was again moved to Montenegro where it perpetrated other crimes.

On the 25th March, 1944, coming to the area of CETINJE and POLJICA, they entered the village of DOJAC DOBRI and set fire to all the houses and the houses of all the hamlets located between LADIC and DOBRI BORANI. In many houses which they set on fire they locked the inhabitants who were burned to death.

On the 26th March, 1944, sections of the Division entered the village of BUKIŠIĆ, massacred the inhabitants and destroyed the village by fire.

6. Finally, at the same period (March 1944), other sections of the Division, with the assistance of other German units, committed another series of crimes in the area of SPLET.

So, on the 28th March, 1944, they perpetrated the following crimes :

- In the village of OTOK they locked 25 inhabitants in a house and killed them by throwing grenades into the house.
- in the hamlet of TRAPU 15 people were locked in a house which was set on fire and all were burned alive. After that the whole hamlet was destroyed by fire.
- in the village of DOLJE 150 inhabitants were murdered with knives or by fire.
- in the village of STANA 8 inhabitants were burnt alive, and one inhabitant was cut under a plough and then set on fire.
- in the village of VUKOVIĆI 77 inhabitants were massacred.
- 300 inhabitants were slaughtered and set on fire in KRIVDOOL.
- the same fate descended upon 40 inhabitants in BRANCI; 10 inhabitants of BRANCI; 65 of SIVIĆI; 80 of MALI VIKI; 645 of VOŠANI and 700 inhabitants of RUDA.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission has the names of most of the victims of this extraordinary sequence of crimes, and many minute details of the circumstances in which the crimes were perpetrated. It was felt that such details would only burden this charge unnecessarily, without adding anything to the substance, so that they have been omitted and only a very few concrete descriptions submitted.

PARTICULARS OF WITNESS EVIDENCE.

The evidence consists of numerous sworn statements given by witnesses, as well as official reports made by local Yugoslav authorities. All in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4806/Y/G/267

1818

MAIWALD, Richard

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4806/Y/G/267

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1819

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4806/Y/G/267

4 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST *War Criminals* WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. *4806/Y/G/267* *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Richard WITOLD, aged about 50 years; born at [illegible]; Major; Commandant of the 7th Police Reserve Battalion, later re-assigned the 1/1st Battalion.

[illegible]

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From June 1944 to the summer of 1944. At KARK in Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder

Violations of articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

[Faint, illegible text in the short statement of facts section]

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

On July 28th, 1941, ten national patriots who, for safety were hiding in a forest near KOSHO were arrested by a detachment of the German I/19 Police Battalion commanded by Major AI WILD. Subsequently informed Dr. Siegfried Giberreiner, the Civil Administration Chief for Lower Austria, of this arrest, and he personally came to KOSHO and attended the interrogation of the arrested people on the 29th July, 1941. Robert J. HINE, a Catholic was acted as interpreter. Dr. Giberreiner, although he had no legal power to do so passed the death sentence on these men and they were shot at dawn on July 30th in the KOSHOVA forest near KOSHO.

On the order of Major WILD the shooting was carried out by the 3rd Company of the I/19 Police Battalion. Head of the firing squad was Captain UCHNER.

AI WILD is therefore responsible for the murder of these civilians.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements from reliable witnesses and captured
German records are in the possession of the Yugoslav State
Commission.

U.S.S.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4807/Y/G/268

1823

SCHNEIDER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4807/Y/G/268

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4807/Y/G/268

14 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4807/268 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

JOE STANK, Major; Deputy to the Commandant... For Lower Styria; lived at Karibor until the German retreat. ... F. 15, 67.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

February 17, 1945
In the village of SVIL in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VIII. Pillage.
IX. Wanton destruction or destruction of property.
Violation of articles 54, and 57 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and article 5, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

JOE STANK is responsible for the pillage and wanton destruction of property, to the detriment of the persons of the village of SVIL in Slovenia, which was carried out by a police detachment on his orders on the 17th January, 1945.

TRANSMITTED BY MR. TUGANAV *Dr. J. Stankovic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(20855) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.L.D. Gp.685 12th March, 1947.
(20419) W.C.1153 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1826

Affidavits of reliable witnesses are in the possession
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4808/Y/G/269

1828

LIBANSKY, Karl
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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4808/Y/G/269

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1829

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4808/Y/G/269

14 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST SERBIA (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. Y/269 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. Kari LUBAJSKI, (rank not known) on the staff of the Orskomandantur at KRALJEVO in Serbia. P.9295. 2. Jelmit BASS, (rank not known) on the staff of the Orskomandantur at KRALJEVO in Serbia. P.9305
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	October, 1941. At KRALJEVO (Serbia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder and massacres, systematic terrorism. Violation of articles 23 b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named were on the staff of the German Orskomandantur at KRALJEVO in October, 1941, when a mass massacre of about 5,000 civilians was carried out.

At present there are no further particulars of their guilt, but they are supposed to have been involved in the mass killing as perpetrators or participants.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

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

from the bodies of the victims, to the fact that the bodies were not
found in the same position as they were when they were first
discovered. It is to be noted that the bodies were found in the
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found in the same position as they were when they were first
discovered. It is to be noted that the bodies were found in the
same position as they were when they were first discovered.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of witnesses, records of victims and other
documentary material, in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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1833

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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

2: A
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4809/Y/G/270

14 MAR '47

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 270 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. MICHELT, Oberleutnant of the 532nd "Blue Division"; Ortskommandant at GRUŠA GORJE in Croatia; aged about 50 years, presumably from North Germany. P. 23443.</p> <p>2. WITTLER, Leutnant of the "Blue Division", Austrian from Lower Austria; aged about 35 years; fat, height about 170 cm., fair. P. 23442</p> <p>3. RICK, Leutnant, 19.12.1899; Oberfeldwebel of the 532nd "Blue Division", born 15.10.1914. at BRUCH- KÜLLIN near WILAU; married; now at Camp No. 91 at SARAJEVO. P. 23444</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In the first half of 1944. At a place between GRUŠA GORJE and SARAJEVO in Croatia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder</p> <p>Violation of articles 23 b & c, & 46, of the Hague Conventions, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

If the above accused were involved in the murder of 38
 Jewish prisoners in Croatia, in the first half of 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE DELEGATION:

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

At the beginning of 1947, sections of the 292nd "Blue Division", mostly composed of troops not committed by German staff, entered Poland (Poznan district) in western Poland, and, without any military reason, ordered 30 prisoners, half of them under the age of 15 years.

These people were taken to Zlota and handed over to "Wehrmacht" (German) troops, who took them to the "Wehrmacht" (German) camp at Zlota.

In the course of this same time these arrested people were shot at a place called "LADY", and thrown into an already existing grave, in accordance with the order of Lieutenant Colonel, who was acting as executor.

Generalized "BLACK", now at the prisoner of war camp at "LADY", was interrogated by an investigating team of the "Wehrmacht" (German) staff on July 1st, 1946, and he confirmed the above. He stated that according to the order of General Lt. MICHAEL, the "Wehrmacht" (German) staff were to have been transferred to a concentration camp and that the shooting of them was due to an arbitrary decision of Lt. MICHAEL.

This charge makes all those accused responsible for the murder of these civilians, as their death was a consequence of the general actions of the accused.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

statements in the files of the New York State Commission,
which is a statement made by the jury counsel.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

statements in the files of the Highway State Commission,
among which is a statement made by the 3rd accused.

11/11/31

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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271

4811/Y/G/272

1838

FASCHING, Alois

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4811/Y/G/272

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4811/Y/G/272

4 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4/272 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Alois MASCHING, born 28th June, 1898 at BARNICK (Preclau); Gestapo-man on duty at BMB, in the office of the Kommander of the Sicherheitspolizei and the Sicherheitsdienst for occupied northern Slovakia from July 1942 to May 1945; member of the SS; from Vienna IX, Neuhofgasse, 57. F.11/57/I.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>July, 1942 - May, 1945. In the provinces of Carinthia and Carinthia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & massacres, systematic terrorism. II. Putting hostages to death. IV. Deliberate starvation of civilians. VII. Deportation of civilians. VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the Army. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of property. XVIII. Arson. Devastation & destruction of property. XIX. Deliberate bombardment of unpopulated places. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 20 of the Geneva Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning the rights of the people and the state, 1915.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Alois MASCHING was with WILHELM, the most notorious German Gestapo-man in the occupied provinces of SLOVENIA, Carinthia, and Carinthia (Koroška). He is indirectly responsible for numerous cases of arrest, torture, putting to death of prisoners, murder of civilians, deportations, pillage, confiscations, forced labour, systematic internment of civilians and ill-treatment of prisoners of war.

TRANSMITTED BY CZECHOSLOVAK COMMISSION:

[Handwritten 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

As a leading testigo was a member of the SS, Alois FASBING, on duty in the office of the Kommandant of the SIFO near of the SS for the glove factories of Gerlach and Gerlach at Siedlitz, carried out thoroughly the orders of the latter (Siedlitz) for the extermination of the slave population. With his associate VOLKMEYER he is directly responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of over 10,000 persons. Of these, 600 were executed as hostages. In the prison at Siedlitz he personally conducted the investigation of the arrested and ordered most horrible tortures. On the basis of his reports selections were made for the arrested for hostages, or for deportation. In this manner he is responsible for the deportation and liquidation of about 4,000 persons. The property of the victims was taken over by the "Amt fuer die Verwaltung des Deutschen Volkstums" (Office for the Administration of Germanism).

FASBING also shares the responsibility for the killing of over 2,500 people in concentration camps in Poland, where they perished, and for killing over 2,500 civilians as slave labour for the factories in Germany. He also participated in the compulsory liquidation of about 4,300 Slovaks (Czechoslovak citizens) for the German armed forces, which was carried out between 10th April 1942 and April 1943 by the Stoenhelfer, FASBING also took part in several punitive expeditions carried out by the Regiment, the Regiments and the Police, and in which over 2,500 persons were murdered in the most brutal circumstances, property was pillaged and numerous houses were destroyed.

It has also been established that in 1944-45, FASBING took part in the liquidation of several Regiments and Allied prisoners of war, of whom a number were murdered.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of numerous written statements submitted by victims and witnesses to the Yugoslav State Commission. (As quoted in the charges against the German war criminals KILNER and ROSSNER).

A. S. K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4812/Y/G/273

1843

DELPIN, Dr. Werner

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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4812/Y/G/273

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1844

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4812/Y/G/273

14 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

SS/AN/austrian WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 34/473 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Dr. Werner ~~MEIER~~ (or ~~MEIERER~~), SA or SS Stabsamführer; head of the Central Legal Department of the ~~MAJIBOR~~ Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars für die Festigung des ~~Deutschtums~~. Before the war a lawyer at Leoben in Austria; NSDAP member.

P.14487

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 15th May, 1941 to August, 1944.
At ~~MAJIBOR~~.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. III. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory. XIV. Confiscation of property.

Violation of Articles 1, 3, 42, 45 & 49, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. ~~MEIER~~ is responsible for the crimes committed above as he was a highly responsible official of the Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars für die Festigung des ~~Deutschtums~~ in ~~MAJIBOR~~. A very large task was in itself original apart from the procedure used to accomplish it.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

The history of the State of New York is a story of progress and development. It is a story of a people who have built a great and noble State, and who are ever striving to make it a more perfect Union.

From the first settlement of the State, the people have shown a remarkable energy and enterprise. They have built up a great and noble State, and they are ever striving to make it a more perfect Union.

Dr. Smith's researches have shown that the people of the State are a noble and enterprising people. They have built up a great and noble State, and they are ever striving to make it a more perfect Union.

From the first settlement of the State, the people have shown a remarkable energy and enterprise. They have built up a great and noble State, and they are ever striving to make it a more perfect Union.

Lower State Dr. Smith's researches have shown that the people of the State are a noble and enterprising people. They have built up a great and noble State, and they are ever striving to make it a more perfect Union.

cases of death as a consequence. The people of the State are a noble and enterprising people. They have built up a great and noble State, and they are ever striving to make it a more perfect Union.

There is no need to give a long description as to the scope of the State. It is a story of a people who have built a great and noble State, and who are ever striving to make it a more perfect Union.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1846

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1846, 1871, 1872.

1846
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M. Z. H. H. H.

(1846/1)



PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents in the files regarding the case against Dr. Uiberreither; regulations issued for the purpose of carrying out the task assigned to the decentralisation board in question; a note by the accused attached to this charge and reports of witnesses. These are in the possession of the Vysoklav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4813/Y/G/274
1849

SCHMAUTZER, Dr. Walter
and Co 9

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947 | 1-3, 5-9: A
on counts I, II, III,
VII, XIII, XIV, XVII;
4: S on same
counts as above

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4813/Y/G/274

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1850

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4813/Y/G/274

4 MAR '97

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SYNOPSIS

CHARGES AGAINST GRAN (Liberian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4813/Y/G/274 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See documents enclosed.

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.

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

NIKOLAV GRAYENS AGAD ST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

L/N/274

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

1. Dr. Walter SCHNEIDER, High SS-Official in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and the SD at MERIBOR in 1942-43; born 2.5.1908, at SALJAK (Villach); married, his mother Olga (maiden name KRUPF) and his father Josef, both living at SALJAK (Villach). P.11303.
 2. SCHNEIDER, SS-Official; Kriminalsekretär on duty in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and SD, Dept. V(3) at MERIBOR during 1943; age about 45; from GRAZ; medium height; heavily built; married; father of four children. P.11610
 3. Fritz HSLER, SS-Official; Kriminalsekretär on duty in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and SD, department IV (Sperreabteilung) at MERIBOR during 1943; born 26.5.1905 at GRAZ; single; before the war was on the staff of the police at GRAZ. P.7143
 4. Dr. Ernst STORER, Politischer Kommissar and Landrat for the district of MURAVSKA (Landrat TRIFAIL) during 1941-1945; age about 43; before the war was a Landrat at GRAZ. P.16063
 5. Franz PRANTNER, SS-Official, Kriminalsekretär on duty in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and SD, department IV(A) at MERIBOR in 1943-44; previous to this he was on duty at WAX in Poland; born 26.9.1906, in VIENNA. P.11796
 6. Friedl WAGNER, SS-Unterscharführer; Kriminalassistent on duty in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and SD Department IV at MERIBOR during 1943; born 6.12.1909 at LAIBERACH; married in LAIBERACH in 1943, second wife Elisabeth SCHNEIDER (born 23.10.1919 at SALJA MURAVSKA; his first wife was daughter of a Vienna lawyer). P.11794
 7. August HÄFNER, SS-Unterscharführer; Kriminalsekretär on duty in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and SD department V(3) at MERIBOR during 1943; born 23.1.1897 at MERIBOR; single; came to MERIBOR (LAIBERACH) on 10th July, 1942. P.11786
 8. Johann HUB, member of the Gestapo; Kriminalsekretär in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and SD at MERIBOR during 1942 and at SALJAK in 1943-1944; born 4th March, 1901 at AUF-ALBENBERG (Austrian); married to AUF-ALBENBERG in 1930; came to MERIBOR on January 7th, 1943 and left on August 31st, 1944 for VIENNA IV, postal: zone 8. P.11768
 9. HUBER, SS-Unterscharführer; on duty in the office of the Commandant of the SIPO and SD at MERIBOR during the occupation of Slovenia; from SALJAK; age about 35. P.11763
-

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1945

At KARIBON, METULJE and parts of Slovenia known as Lower Styria, annexed to the German Reich.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. ✓ Murder & massacres, systematic terrorism
- II. ✓ Putting hostages to death.
- III. ✓ Torture of civilians.
- VII. ✓ Deportation of civilians.
- IX. ✓ Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operation of the enemy.
- XI. ✓ Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- XII. ✓ Attempts to de-nationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- XIII. ✓ Pillage.
- XIV. ✓ Confiscation of property
- XVII. ✓ Imposition of collective penalties.
- XVIII. ✓ Wanton devastation & destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 6, 23, c, g, 42, 45, 48, 47 and 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short statement of facts

The above-named individuals were heads of the local administration or responsible officials of the Gestapo in KARIBON and in other parts of Slovenia (Yugoslavia) which had been incorporated into the German Reich soon after the invasion of Yugoslavia and which were known as "Osterrsteiermark".

The main feature of the occupation of this border area was a series of hard rules, all in violation of international law, the purpose of which was to to turn this part of Slovenia into a German province in the strictest way possible.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

To achieve the aim mentioned, members of the German civil administration and members of the Gestapo worked hand in hand with the Wehrmacht. In carrying out these rules, known in all regions annexed or otherwise incorporated into the German Reich, the individuals named are responsible for the following crimes:-

People were confined in houses in towns and in villages, in prisons and in various camps from which they had been herded after the mass arrests.

Important people were executed as hostages for killed, or alleged killed or wounded Germans, usually at the rate of 10 for 1. Altogether

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4814/Y/G/275

1857

RICHTER, Dr. Franz

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

A for deportation
only



CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4814/Y/G/275

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4814/Y/G/275

4 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST **GERMAN (Austrian)** WAR CRIMINALS
 CASE No. **R/N/275** *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Dr. Franz RICHTER, deputy to the Chief of Police for

MARIBOR from 4.10.1941 to 1.5.1944.

Born 18.5.1895 in Vienna. On the

1st May, 1944 was transferred to ULM

in Bavaria; now believed to be in

Austria.

F.16092

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1944

At MARIBOR

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacre, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. IX. Forced labour of Civilians in connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied territory. XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23b, c, g, 42, 45, 46, 47 and 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. RICHTER is a war criminal guilty of the crimes enumerated above, in consequence of his official position as deputy Chief of the MARIBOR Police at a time when the occupying authorities undertook to denationalise parts of Yugoslavia annexed to the Reich. This work consisted of the forcible deportation of people, followed by many other crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY **YUGOSLAV STATE 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

Dr. RICHTER was deputy chief of the MARIBOR Police from 4.10.41. to 1.5.44. The Chief of the Police at that time was Dr. WELLNER: HIS DEPUTY performed the same functions and had the same responsibility.

A part of the staff of this police received their wages direct from Otto LURKER, the SIPO and SD Commandant at MARIBOR, whom the National Office has proclaimed a war criminal. It is obvious that the police of Maribor were under the orders of the Maribor Gestapo and that their immediate senior was ~~that~~ Dr. Uiberreither, head of the civil administration for Lower Styria..

A department of the Maribor police was concerned with the compulsory enlistment of people called upon to serve in the German Wehrmacht. This department was named "Erfassungswesen". As the Gestapo had their Court Martial ("Sondergerichtshof") up to 22.9.1944, they were masters over the life and the death of the Slovenes in the territory annexed to Germany, and it is clear that the police were true collaborators with the Gestapo in this field of activity.

The Chief of Police - and in his absence his deputy - was regularly invited to attend what was called "Stabsbesprechungen", confidential meetings of the main administration and military representatives, during which measures encouraging the up-rooting of the Slovene population were discussed and decided. As the main aim of the civil administration in Lower Styria was, to quote an order by Hitler himself, to "make Lower Styria German again", the police in those parts of former Slovenia were very active in carrying out the orders issued to that effect. They executed all regulations, in accordance with which 80,000 Slovenes were deported in the course of a few months in the summer and Autumn of 1941; their property looted and confiscated, and the Slovene inhabitants who were left behind deprived of all national rights.

The activity of the police as regards the enlistment of Slovenes has already been mentioned. People were compelled to join either the Wehrmacht, the Wehrmannschaft or the Volkssturm. Those not complying with these orders were punished with brutal penalties, usually by being sent to concentration camps where many of them perished.

For these reasons Dr. RICHTER, because of his official position, is regarded as a war criminal guilty of the crimes mentioned.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Official records of Nazi officials on duty in Lower Styria during the occupation, documents supporting the charge against Dr. Uiberreither and his assistants, and statements of witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4815/Y/G/276

1862

WILHELM, Rudolf

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4815-Y/G/276

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1863

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4815/Y/G/276

14 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/278

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Rudolf WILHELM, born 23rd January, 1923 in Novi-Sad, Yugoslavia; Volksdeutscher; detained at the DACHAU camp - No.29-14832; Gestapo agent in Serbia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Between 1942 and 1945.

In various places in Serbia (KLADOVO, NEGOTIN, ZAJECAR & BOR).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder of civilians.
III. Torture of Civilians.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Rudolf WILHELM is known to have committed the following crimes as a Gestapo agent:

- While interrogating Boska STOJANOVIĆ, a student, he killed him;
- he tortured Colonel Ljube JOVANOVIĆ,
- he tortured Major Boza MILADINOVIĆ;
- he killed Aleksandar STOJANOVIĆ while interrogating him.

WILHELM was known by the nick-name of "Rudi the Gestapo-man", and as a particularly bloodthirsty individual.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE 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

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of three Yugoslav witnesses given to the
American authorities at the DACHAU camp.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4816/Y/G/277

1867

Dr. SVETTE
and 67

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

2-6: A } on all
1, 7: S } courts except
 } XI, XII, XVII

(Handwritten mark)

CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

4816/Y/G/277

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **1868**

+816/Y/G/277

15 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST **GERMAN (Austrian)** WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. **R/N/276** *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY **YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:**

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

(20655) W.L.P. 2524 5,000 5.45 A. & E. W.L.L. Gp. 685
(39149) W.L.P. 1153-17 5,000 10.45

14th March, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

R/N/276

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

1. Dr. SVETTE, political Commissar for the BREŽICE district in the summer of 1941; aged about 40; lived at Brežice; joined the Waffen SS in August, 1941. F.16100
2. Hans SCHUSTER, Kriminalsekretär, SS-Untersturmführer, on the staff of the MARIBOR SIPO and SD IVa department; aged about 40 years; before the war was a business man at GRAZ and later joined the police; married; father of a son; lived at Maribor until the end of the war. F.11811
3. Johann STÜTZ, Kriminalsekretär, SS-Hauptscharführer, on duty at Maribor with the SIPO and SD IVe department from 1941-1945; born 21.7.1908. at Feldbach in Austria; married 10.5.1933; father of two children; came to Maribor on 30.6.1941. F.11817
4. WANDER, SS-Obersturmführer on the staff of the Hauptstabsamt des Reichskommissars für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums; head of the Personalstelle; German; lived in Berlin or at Schweikelberg. F.14605
5. Leopold WAWRONER, Kriminalsekretär, on the staff of the SIPO and SD commandant at Maribor in the summer of 1943; born 5.1.1904 at Graz; married; came from Celje to Maribor on 2.1.1943. F.11823.
ober
6. Herbert WOCHINZ, Kriminalsekretär, head of the Maribor SIPO and SD Department V. in the summer of 1943; born 22.1.1889 at Fohnsdorf-Judenburg in Austria; now at Graz. F.11827.
7. Dr. Karl HEIDINGER, deputy to the political commissar for CELJE (Zilli), born 16.3.1883 at Graz; member of the S.A.; retired member of a town council; was at CELJE from 1941-1945. F.15458.

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1945

At MARIBOR, BREŽICE and other parts of Slovenia annexed to Greater Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- XV. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers Among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
- IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy.
- XII. Attempts to denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XIV. Confiscation of Property.
- XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4,5,6,23b,c,g, 42,45,46,47 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short Statement of Facts

The accused, except for No.4, who was a high official of the Berlin H.Q. of the Reichskommissar for the strengthening of Germanism, were either heads of the local administration or responsible officials of the Gestapo in different parts of Yugoslavia which had been annexed to Greater Germany, mostly MARIBOR).

The main feature of this occupation was a series of hard rules, all in violation of international law, aiming to create this part of Slovenia, in the quickest possible way, into a German province.

Particulars of alleged crime.

As the great majority of people in the area concerned were Slovenes, it was necessary to remove them from their homes and replace them with German settlers. During the summer and autumn of 1941 about 80,000 Slovenes were taken elsewhere, mostly to Serbia and Croatia, a good number were driven to Silesia, while the most outstanding were interned in various concentration camps.

In the preparatory work of discrimination as to the individuals to be deported, to be left in their homes or to be put in concentration camps, members of the civil administration and representatives of the Gestapo worked hand-in-glove, and are equally guilty of the crimes perpetrated by the se measures, ranging from theft and pillage to the most inhuman treatment of internees and their killing without trial.

As the methods adopted by the Nazi builders of Greater Germany all over similar border regions, are annexed or otherwise incorporated in the Reich, are known, it may suffice to summarise in short of what they consisted, and to state that the accused are responsible for :-

Murder & Massacres, systematic terrorism. People were killed in towns and villages, in police prisons and concentration camps;

Putting hostages to death. Most of them were killed in revenge for Germans who had been killed, or alleged to have been killed, usually at the rate of 10 for 1. In that way 1,575 Slovenes were killed. Public announcements of their death mostly gave as a reason the term "by way of retaliation";

Torture of civilians was the order of the day in all cases where people were deprived of their liberty;

Deportation of civilians was the main feature of the German occupation of Slovenia, as already stated in the case of UIBERREITHER, with the result that approximately 80,000 Slovene people were deported to Croatia, Serbia or Germany

Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy was introduced in these parts of Yugoslavia by a decree of March 24, 1942. Towards the end of the war the Slovene population

was compelled to dig trenches and build defensive works, the Gestapo always taking an active part in it;

Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory was enforced by the same decree. During the summer of 1942 the Slovenes were mobilised and formed what was called the "Selbstschutz", which were also engaged in battles against the partisans. In 1944 the Slovene population of Styria were forced into military formations called "Volkssturm".

Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of annexed Slovenia culminated with the banishment of the Slovene language from schools, offices and all public life;

Pillage as a rule accompanied every deportation.

Confiscation of property. The number of properties confiscated in Slovenia by March 15, 1943, amount to 1862 real estates, 100 industrial and about 700 commercial and engineering concerns. The Gestapo had the main share in these activities as they had the final say as to which of the people should be affected by these measures.

Imposition of collective penalties was a measure practised mostly through the imprisonment of relatives of partisans, deserters, or killed hostages, and were generally carried out by members of the Gestapo.

Wanton devastation and destruction of property was a means of creating terror and was always applied when German units were engaged in fighting the partisans. It is well known that in such operations the Gestapo and SS units acted alongside the Wehrmacht forces and they were together whenever they burned the whole, or parts, of the villages concerned.

Hans SCHUSTER, apart from the above, is particularly charged with the torture of civilians as in the following cases:

1. On the 13th January, 1944 Maria ERTL and Krista ERTL were arrested and interrogated by SCHUSTER. He beat them both severely, so that Maria ERTL lost her hearing and suffered concussion of the brain and had to be taken to hospital. Both sisters were later taken to the Ravensbrück concentration camp.
2. On the 1st May, 1944, the Maribor Gestapo arrested a woman named Josephine FLANDER from DOB near PLIBERK. She was interrogated, beaten and tortured by the above-named. On July 28th, 1944, the woman was shot by Gestapo-man GERNJAK who was under the orders of SCHUSTER.
3. In January, 1944, whilst searching for a Youth organisation which consisted of 20 men, a group of 200 people were arrested in MARIBOR. SCHUSTER was among the officials who interrogated them and most of the people were beaten by him.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Evidence consists of many original official German documents and announcements, and many affidavits and statements made by witnesses and victims, and other documents. All these are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4817/Y/G/278

1875

SEPP, Joseph Janko
and to 8

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	R	CARDS CHECKED LIST 55
20 MAR 1947	1-8 A		

4817/Y/G/278

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1878

Registered Number:

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4817/Y/G/278

14 MARCH 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/277 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

(20655) W.P.252 4 5,000 5 45 A. & E. W.L.G. Gp.685

(30449) W.C.P. 11-3 17 5,000 10 45

14th March, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

R/N/277

1. Joseph Janko SEPP, Volksgruppenfuehrer der Deutschen Volksgruppe in Banat und in Serbien; member of the Nazi Party and SS; born 9th November, 1905 in Despotovac, Yugoslavia; Volksdeutscher.
2. Juraj SPILER, born in Zagreb, Yugoslavia on April 8, 1900; Volksdeutscher; head of the local police at VELIKI BECKEREK; now detained at the DACHAU camp.
3. Karl HEIM, born in Mokrin, Yugoslavia on 1st October, 1915, Volksdeutscher; member of the local police headquarters at VELIKI BECKEREK; now detained at the DACHAU Camp; Prisoner's No.29-2022.
4. Franjo REITH, Prefect of the Police for the Province of BANAT, headquarters at VELIKI BECKEREK.
5. ZELLER, SS-Leiter der Aussendienststelle, Gestapo (SD) at VELIKI BECKEREK,
6. Karl PALMER, SS-Leiter der Aussendienststelle, Gestapo (SD), (R/N/256) at VELIKI BECKEREK; born in Vienna. F.12506.
7. BOHM, Sturmabannfuehrer, SS-Leiter der Aussendienststelle, Gestapo (SD) at VELIKI BECKEREK.
8. AMMELUNG, Kreiskommandant at VELIKI BECKEREK; born at Düsseldorf or Essen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Between 1941 and 1945.

At VELIKI BECKEREK and the Province of BANAT.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

II. Putting hostages to death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short statement of facts.

All the above-named are responsible for the putting to death of about 1,500 hostages in the Province of BANAT, between August, 1941 and April, 1945.

Particulars of alleged crime.

1879

When the Germans occupied Yugoslavia they separated the country into various units and organised, among others, a quisling State and Government of Serbia. To this State they incorporated as a special unit the Province of BANAT, which lies north of Belgrade and was chiefly inhabited by German "Volksdeutsche".

Two police machineries were set up for that Province. A quisling local police, nominally under the Serbian quisling Government, and the regular agency of the German Gestapo (SD).

From April 1, 1941 until October 2, 1944, SPILER, a Volksdeutscher, was at the head of the local (quisling) police at VELIKI BECKEREK, principal town of the Province, and his chief assistant was Karl HEIM, another Volksdeutscher.

Both were placed under the direct authority of REITH, who was the head of the Police for the whole of the province of BANAT.

The principal task of this local police, run by the Volksdeutsche, was to deal with the so-called "political offences", and accordingly to trace amongst the population all those in favour of the National Resistance Movement, and to hand them over to the Gestapo. The purpose of handing them over was to have all the arrested killed in the course of so-called "SUENEMASSNAHMEN" (measures of revenge), which were periodically carried out jointly by the local police, the Gestapo (SD) and the Wehrmacht (Kreiskommandantur).

Pending the executions the inmates were placed in a concentration camp set up for that purpose at VELIKI BECKEREK, and run by the Gestapo.

The individuals named under 5, 6 and 7, were all in charge of the camp one after another at various times between August 1941 and April 1945.

Members of the local police and members of the Gestapo as a rule applied physical torture during the interrogation of the arrested people. These interrogations were frequently conducted jointly by members of the two police machineries, and both the local police and the Gestapo knew in advance that their victims would eventually be killed as hostages.

Once put into the camp the inmates had to wait until decisions for their death were taken by the Kreiskommandantur, and that as a direct application of the "measures of revenge" against the resistance movement.

This criminal activity was carried out under the supreme authority of Joseph Janko SEPP, the leader of all the Volksdeutsche in Serbia and the Banat. The rule to apply torture during the interrogations and the policy to put the arrested people to death as hostages as a permanent "measure of revenge", were laid down by SEPP personally, who issued all the necessary instructions to his Volksdeutsche Police, through his direct subordinate REITH

According to a statement made by one of the culprits, SPILER, about 1,500 persons tortured and kept in the camp were killed as hostages during his period of service.

When interrogated by the Yugoslav Investigation Team at DACHAU, where he is being detained by the American authorities, SPILER naturally made his statement in a manner which would keep him out of responsibility, and made the old fashioned plea regarding superior orders. He eventually gave the following particulars:

"From 1st August 1941 to 2nd October 1944, I was for a short time head of the local city police and then head of the Security Department of the said local police. The Prefect of the Police was REITH. He was in fact

under the Volksgruppenfuehrer Dr. Joseph SEPP, and nominally under the Serbian Prime Minister.

.....

My department carried out investigations on political offences Physical torture was actually applied in certain cases by my subordinates. I could not change this practise because the torture was carried out by the "Volksdeutsche", and the interrogations were often attended by members of the SD.

.....

After interrogation, the people were sent to the camp at VELIKI BECKEREK, which was under the SD-Leiter der Aussendienststelle. The first in charge was ZELLER, then Karl PAMMER and eventually ... BOHM.

The decisions regarding the Suenemassnahmen, i.e. the taking of hostages etc., were taken by the Kreiskommandant AMMELUNG, a captain and later a major.

.....

Most of the people who were handed over by my department to the SD camp, perished. On the occasion of the Suenemassnahmen they were shot. I hold that about 1,500 people were killed in this manner. My orders to hand over the people to the camp came from REITH. The Germans called this camp an Anhaltlager, but it was in fact a concentration camp.

.....

The political offences I investigated were related to the backing of the movement by Tito.

.....

For the events in the BANAT, shooting and other measures, the responsibility lies, in the first place with the SD, the Kreiskommandant and with REITH. I acted only as an official upon orders."

The above statement clearly establishes a prima facie case against the accused.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Sworn statement made by SPILER, one of the accused, and evidence collected in VELIKI BECKEREK by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission (captured documents & statements of witnesses).

R.Z.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4874/Y/6/279

1883

GOERGER - ST. JOERGEN Dr. Hermann

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

27 MAR 1947

A on all counts
except XI & XII

RLC

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4874/Y/6/279

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4874/Y/G/279

21 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**YUGOSLAV****CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian)****WAR CRIMINALS**CASE No. **R/N/279** *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Dr. Hermann GOERGER-St. JOERGEN, SS-Obersturmfuehrer; Chief of the SD and Gestapo at PTUJ (Pettau), Lower Styria, Yugoslavia; born 24.6.1902 at TRIESTE; lived at GRAZ in Austria.

F. 7101

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1945
In the district of PTUJ

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism, II. Putting hostages to death. III. Torture of civilians. VII. Deportation of civilians. VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy. XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory. XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of property. XVII. Imposition of collective penalties. XVIII. Wanton devastation & destruction of property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23b, c, g, 42, 45, 46, 47 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short Statement of Facts.

The above-named, as Chief of the Gestapo and the S.D. at PTUJ, is responsible for the criminal activities committed by these bodies in his region, in particular for the crimes as listed above.

TRANSMITTED BY **THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:**

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

(20055) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A & E. W.L.L. Gp.685 18th March, 1947.
(30419) WLP.1153.17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the occupation of Yugoslavia, the accused was chief of the S.D. and Gestapo at PTUJ (Pettau), a town in Lower Styria (Northern Yugoslavia), had the rank of SS-Obersturmfuehrer. This region belonged to those parts of Yugoslavia which were annexed to Greater Germany soon after the collapse of old Yugoslavia.

Through the activities ordered or carried out in this capacity Dr. Goerger-St. Joergen made himself responsible for the crimes committed by the Gestapo in that part of Slovenia, and which are well known as they have already been dealt with in the charges against Dr. Siegfried Uiberreither (R/N/19-954/Y/G/19) and Kurt STAGE (R/N/72-1592/Y/G/72), and similar cases.

The Ptuj Gestapo made no exception to the rule in force in other parts of annexed Slovenia and they are responsible for :

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. People were killed in towns and villages, in police prisons and concentration camps;

II. Putting hostages to death. Most of them were killed in revenge for killed or alleged killed Germans, usually at the rate of 10 for 1. In that way 1,575 Slovenes were killed. Public announcements of their deaths mostly used as a reason the term "by way of retaliation".

III. Torture of civilians, was the order of the day in all cases where people were deprived of their liberty.

VII. Deportation of civilians was the main feature of the German occupation of Slovenia, as already stated in the case of Uiberreither, with the result of approximately 80,000 Slovene people having been deported to Croatia, Serbia or Germany.

IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy was introduced into these parts of Yugoslavia by a decree of March 24th, 1942. Towards the end of the war the Slovene population was compelled to dig trenches and build other defensive works; the Gestapo always taking an active part in it.

XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory was enforced by the same decree. During the summer of 1942, the Slovenes were mobilised and formed what was called the "Selbatschutz" which were also engaged in battles against the partisans. In 1944 the Slovene population of Styria were forced into military formations called "Volkssturm".

XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of annexed Slovenia culminated with the banishment of the Slovene language from schools, offices and public life.

XIII. Pillage as a rule accompanied every deportation of people.

XIV. Confiscation of property in Slovenia on March 15th, 1943 amounted to 1,862 real estates, 100 industrial and about 700 commercial and engineering concerns. The Gestapo had the main share in these activities as they made the final decision as to the people who would be affected by these measures.

XVII. Imposition of collective penalties was a measure practised mostly through the imprisonment of relatives of partisans, deserters or killed hostages, and were, as a rule, carried out by the members of the Gestapo.

XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property was a means of terrorism always applied when German units were engaged in fighting the partisans. It is well known that in such operations the Gestapo and SS units acted alongside the Wehrmacht forces and they were together whenever they burned the whole or parts of the villages concerned.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of original official German documents and announcements, and many affidavits and statements made by witnesses and victims, and other documents in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4875/Y/G/280

1888

KAPFENBERGER,
and Co)

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 56
27 MAR 1947	1, 2 : S 3-7 : A	211

4875/Y/G/280

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1889

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4875/Y/G/280

21 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/280 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

(29055) W.P.2524 5,000 5.45 A.S.E. W.L.S. Gp.685
(30412) W.C.11-3.17 5,000 10.45

20th March, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1890

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

R/N/280

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

1. KAPFENBERGER, Oberleutnant, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46.
2. UNGER, Leutnant, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46.
3. Franz OTT, Unteroffizier, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46. born 3rd October, 1919 in Helmstadt by Wuerzburg. Now detained in DACHAU.
4. VOIT (FOEUT), Oberfeldwebel, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46, born in Regensburg.
5. Franz DIETL, Private, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46.
6. Georg LIEBL, Private, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46.
7. REGNER, Private, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

End of September, 1943, in the area of BUDINCI, Province of SRIM.

In January, 1944, in the area of MITROVICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder of civilians.

V. Rape.

Reference to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short statement of facts.

The above-named are guilty of the murder of innocent civilians, and of them, VOIT is guilty of rape, followed by the murder of the raped women.

Particulars of alleged crime.

At the end of September 1943 the 1st Coy. of the Pioneer Battn. 46, Wehrmacht, was in the area of BUDINCI, under the command of Lieutenants KAPFENBERG and UNGER.

One morning they took the company and ordered their men to surround a village, for the alleged purpose of discovering partisan fighters in the village. Lieut. Kapfenberg issued the order to shoot at anybody who tried to leave the village.

While the encirclement was taking place, there came on the road an old peasant of about 60, driving his wagon. Oberfeldwebel VOIT pushed him off the wagon and turned him over to OTT. OTT took the peasant and drove him in front of him with his rifle, and after a few yards shot him in the back of the head for no reason at all.

A short while after that, soldiers in the village brought to VOIT and OTT a group of 9 villagers, among whom there was an old woman. OTT took three privates of the Company, DIETLE, LIEBL and REGNER, and together they shot all the villagers.

The instructions for these killings were given by VOIT to OTT, who was known as a brute.

In January, 1944, men of the same Company were engaged in a similar action in a village near the town of MITROVICA, in the same province. OTT boasted in front of his comrades, who did not take part in the action, that on this occasion he participated in the commission of the following crimes:-

- 300 villagers were massacred;
- a group of about 30 women and children were locked in a house and blown up by means of mines placed in the cellar.

The principal witness to these crimes, Jakob WELSBACHER, whose testimonies are attached, stated that Kapfenberg had expressly given orders not to kill civilians, and that the murders were all perpetrated on the initiative of VOIT and OTT. However, since Kapfenberg was in command of the company he must be held responsible for failing to apply his commanding authority and preventing these crimes being perpetrated by his immediate subordinates. The same applies to UNGER, second in command.

Finally, one of the perpetrators, Franz OTT, testified that VOIT had, on a previous occasion, raped two women in a house whom he had afterwards killed.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Two testimonies of Jakob WELSBACHER, Ob-Pionier, 1st Company, Pionier Battalion 46, attached to this charge.

Confession and testimony made by Franz OTT, one of the perpetrators.

COPY

1893

YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES
Investigation
Team
M u n i c h.

Nürnberg, 29th March, 1946.

INTERROGATION

I, WELZBACHER Jakob, born 5.2.1907 in Nürnberg, married with one child, present residence Nürnberg - Eckenstrasse 32, sworn to tell the truth, make the following statement.

I was in Yugoslavia from August 1943 till January 1944, when I went to the Russian front.

At the end of September 1943, one morning, there was given an alarm in a village, I don't remember the very name of it, situated 10 km. southwards of Budinci (District Srem), that in the village are partisans and we had to encircle it.

Our company composed of about 120 men got this task. At short distance before the village our company was divided in two parts and after a short time we succeeded to encircle the village. Our 1st Lieut. (later Captain) KAPFENBERGER gave orders to shoot everybody who will try to leave the village, and after giving such order he and 30 of our men entered the village with intention to search it.

The chief of my group was Uffz OTT FRANZ, who shot an old farmer (60 years old), who was driving his wagon at the entrance of the village. Ott at first ordered me and one of my comrades to shoot the old farmer, and because I refused to do it, he selected Pvts. DIETL, Franz, LIEBL Georg and REGNER and gave them order to drive the old farmer in front of him, he himself drove the farmer with his rifle and ordered him to go quicker and at once from a distance of 4 m. he shot the farmer in the back of the head, so that the farmer collapsed and fell face down.

After a while soldiers who were in the village brought with them a group of 9 people, among them there was one woman, and transferred them to Uffz. OTT, DIETL Franz, LIEBL Georg and REGNER, in order to be shot, what they have done after a short time.

I have heard when Oberfeldwebel FOEUT (VOIT), born in Regensburg, gave order to Uffz OTT to shoot people, while during the searching action in the village 1st Lieut. KAPFENBERGER said to FOEUT, he will consider him responsible for all shootings and FOEUT answered him " I take the responsibility for shootings on me". Afterward they started looting the village, taking horses, wheats etc. and even officers carried more boxes with different articles they have looted. In all these actions 1st Lieut. KAPFENBERGER was accompanied by Lieut. UNGER, about whom I don't know anything more.

In January 1944 in one restaurant at Mitrovica, OTT told me he was a few days ago in a village (Approximately 20-25 km. southward from Mitrovica), engaged in one action and that on this occasion were killed approx. three hundreds (300) villagers, and in one house a group of about 30 women and children were locked and by means of mines, which were placed in the cellar, have been blown into the air by explosion. On this occasion he has about him 70.000.-Kuna, looted in this village, and he spoke about it publicly.

s/ Jakob WELZBACHER

JUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

USFET

No. 434/46
Date. 20.8.1946.

CERTIFIED COPY

(sgd.) R. Gergec

COPY

1895

C O N F I D E N T I A L

9, July, 1945.

INTERROGATION

I, WELSBACHER, Jakob, Ob-Pionier, born 5 February, 1907 in Nuernberg, and sworn to tell the truth, make the following statement:

At the end of September, 1943, I was stationed with the Engineering Battalion 46 in the vicinity of Belgrade. One morning we moved to a village about 10 km. from Budinci which we encircled. Ofw. VOIT discovered an old farmer who was driving his own wagon. VOIT pushed the farmer from his wagon and turned him over to Ofw. OTT who was my platoon leader. OTT, a brutal man, made the farmer walk ahead of him for about 20 m. and then shot the farmer in the back of the head from a distance of 4 m. We were all deeply disgusted and said "The old man has not done anything".

OTT threatened us and said we should leave right away. There was no order given to kill people. Our Capt. KAPFENBERGER, had given strict orders not to kill people. This order ought to have been known to OTT. Three men more - DIETL, LIEBL and REGNER - were given to OTT who refused at the beginning to kill people. OTT, however, compelled them with threats to take part in the shooting. Thereafter, OTT and his three men went into position east of the village.

OTT collected then about nine farmers, "handworkers", and one woman who lived nearby; according to the shots heard it may have been even more people. At the eastern end of the village all these people were shot by OTT and his three men. Uffz. OTT inspired his men with the words "Just simply fire". OTT credited himself later on: "We have burned out a village, killed over three hundred (300) people and the Yugoslavs were blown sky high out of their bunkers". I asked what it meant and was told that about thirty (30) persons, mostly women, had been locked into a room, some mines were exploded in the cellar tearing to shreds all thirty persons. OTT was transferred to us for disciplinary reasons because he had attempted to rape a woman. He often threatened to kill us.

I declare herewith under oath that I have told the full truth.

(sgd.) Jakob WELSBACHER

C O N F I D E N T I A L

JUGOSLAV WAR CRIME COMMISSION

USFET

CERTIFIED COPY

No. 434/46

Date 20.3.1946.

(sgd.) R. Sergec.

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

9, July, 1945.

INTERROGATION

I, Uffz. FRANZ OTT, born 3.10.1919 in HELMSTADT bei WUERZBURG and sworn to tell the truth, make the following statement:

At the end of November, 1943, I was stationed with the 1 Komp/ Pionier Batt. 46 in Croatia in the vicinity of Belgrade. One morning we were ordered to go to a certain town in the vicinity of BUDINSI. After we had encircled the town, there came an old farmer driving his wagon. Ofw VOIT shoved him from the wagon, I drove him a short distance in front of me and shot him from the back in the head so that the farmer collapsed and fell face down.

Afterwards Ofw. VOIT said to me I should take a few men and post ourselves on the eastern edge of the town. I selected Pvts. DIETL, LIEBL and REGNER. Then there was brought before us one old woman to be killed. I first had some holes dug. At that time one of my men wanted to refuse. I shouted at him and said he should only aim. Then I divided these civilians in to groups and then I and my men killed them. Then the bodies were thrown in the holes and covered up.

Ofw. VOIT had previously raped two women in a house and then killed them. In another house a group of women and girls were locked in a room and by means of mines, which were placed in the cellar, were to be blown into the air by the explosion. In compound 20 I told all these things in detail to my comrades. I was unaware of any order of my Commanding Officer to kill these people.

I declare herewith a sworn statement that I have told the pure truth.

s/ FRANZ OTT, Unteroffizier

CONFIDENTIAL

Certified Copy

JUGOSLAV WAR CRIME COMMISSION

USFET

No. 434/46

Date 20.8.1946.

(Sgd.) R. Gergec.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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281

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4876/Y/G/281

27 MAR 1947

1-9-A

RAC

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

Date Submitted Decision of Committee

FESSMANN
and 69

1899

4876/Y/G/281

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1900

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4876/Y/G/281

21 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/281 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 5.45 A. & E. W.L.L. Gp.685
(30449) WLP.1153 17 5,000 10.45

20th March, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1901

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

R/N/281

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

1. FESSMANN, Lt.General, O.C. 267th Infantry Division.
2. HOECKER, Colonel, C.O. the 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division.
3. NORKUS, Major, C.O. 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division.
4. WULLENKART (or WULLENKORT), Lieutenant, C.O. 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division.
5. KISTENMACHER, C.O. 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division.
6. VETKE (or VOTHE), C.O. 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division.
7. Erich GROSSE, Gefreiter, 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division; born in QUEDLINBURG.
8. Guenther SCHARFE, Gefreiter, 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division; born in Quedlinburg.
9. Fritz BECKER, Oberschutze, 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division; born 14th February, 1919 at GRIEBEN (Quedlinburg) Brandenburg).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In 1942

In NIS, ZAGREB and other places.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and massacres.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short statement of Facts.

The above-named are guilty for the killing of innocent civilians in 1942, in two cases of which they murdered them in gas vans.

Particulars of alleged crime.

One of the accused, Fritz BECKER, is at present detained by the American authorities in DACHAU. He was interrogated by both the U.S. and Yugoslav investigating authorities, and has made the following confession:-

"In 1942 I came to Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia I was ordered to take part in 4 executions, 2 hangings and 2 gassings of people. The first gassing of people was carried out with 40, the second with 50 people who had to die.

The reason given was, they were partisans.

I know that I am guilty of many crimes. Many people could still be alive. I ask again and honestly to be given the opportunity for rehabilitation. This is my greatest wish."

Later, when interrogated by the Yugoslav investigator, he said:

"I was in Yugoslavia from April 1942-October 1942 as Private (Oberschütze) in 11th Coy. 3rd. Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division. At Belgrade (end of March-April), Niš (May-June) and Zagreb (till October). At that time the C.O. of the 267th Infantry Division was Lt. General FESSMANN; C.O. of the 487th Regiment was Col. HÖCKER; C.O. of the 3rd Battalion was Major NORKUS, and C.O. of the 11th Company were at that time: 1st Lieut. WULLENKORT (March-May), Lieut. KISTENMACHER (June-August) and 1st Lieut. VETKE (August-October).

After the end of the war Major NORKUS was in May 1945 free at Hammeln near Hannover).

In Niš, the following soldiers of my Company: Pvt. (Gefreiter) GROSSE Erich from Quedlinburg and Pvt. (Gefreiter) SCHARFE Günther from Quedlinburg, have killed by order of the Company Chief, 25 civilians. The Commander said they were partisans. I did not take part in this action. In Zagreb the same soldiers of my Company (11 Coy) with some others, have killed 50 civilians.

The soldiers of my 11th Coy took part in two gassings of people in a special car (the first gassing of people was carried out with 40, the second with 50 people who were collected from the streets). The C.O. of the 11th Company, 1st Lieut VETKE gave the order for the gassing of people.

At that time he said: "These actions are measures of retaliation for some attacks performed by Yugoslavs against the members of the German minority (Volksdeutscher). 2 "

In view of the fact that among the crimes perpetrated there were two cases of gassing in special gas-vans of people collected at random in the streets, it is not possible to assume that such crimes could have been committed without the orders, or at least the consent, of the superior officers.

It therefore appears that a prima facie case exists, not only against the actual perpetrators (named under 7, 8 and 9) and their immediate superiors (named under 4, 5 & 6), but also against the C.O.'s named under 1, 2 & 3.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Two interrogations of Fritz BECKER, attached to this charge.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SUB REGIONAL CHIEF

HEADQUARTERS
USFET-COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
REGION III (Bad Nauheim)
SUB REGION DARMSTADT
APO 757

Interrogator: Henry A. Kissinger
Special Agent CIC

26th April, 1946.

INTERROGATION

BECKER, Fritz No.7399/78, 31 G 5333311, Oberschütze Wehr., born 14th February, 1919 at Grieten, residence Stuttgart, civilian occupation, artist.

Private in the 267th Infantry Division, 487th Regiment, 3rd Battalion, 11th Company. His C.O. was 1st Lieut. WULLENKART, also 1st Lieut. KISTENMACHER and 1st Lieut. VEITKE (Vothe).

Subject took part in many executions, on the orders of these three C.O.'s (in Poland, France, Italy and Yugoslavia), of Americans, as well as natives of the above-mentioned countries.

.....
(Extract concerning Yugoslavia):

"In 1942 I came to Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia I was ordered to take part in 4 executions, 2 hangings and 2 gassings of people. The first gassing of people was carried out with 40, the second with 50 people who had to die.

The reason given was, they were partisans.

I know that I am guilty of many crimes. Many people could still be alive. I ask again and honestly to be given the opportunity for rehabilitation. This is my greatest wish".

Bentheim, the 24th April, 1946.

Interrogator:
Henry A. Kissinger
Special Agent CIC.

EXTRACT FROM MEMORANDUM

CERTIFIED COPY. (Signed) R. Gerbec.

COPY

1905

Interrogator:
Capt. Stamenkovic Prvoslav
Yugoslav War Crimes Liaison Detachment.

12th August, 1946.

INTERROGATION

I, BECKER, Fritz, Oberschütze, born 14th 14th February, 1919, at Grieben (Quedlinburg-Brandenburg), Int.No.7399/78-31 G 533311, sworn to tell the truth, make the following statement:

I was in Yugoslavia from April 1942 - October 1942 as Private (Oberschütze) in the 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 487th Regiment, 267th Infantry Division at Belgrade (end of March-April), Niš (May-June) and Zagreb (till October). At that time C.O. of the 267th Infantry Division was Lt. General FESMANN, C.O. of the 487th Regiment was Col. HOCKER; C.O. of the 3rd Battalion was Major NORKUS, and C.O. of the 11th Company at that time were : 1st Lieut. WULLENKORT (March-May), Lieut. KISTENMACHER (June-August) and 1st Lieut. VETKE (August-October).

After the end of the war Major NORKUS was in May, 1945, free at Hammeln near Hanover.

In Niš the following soldiers of my Company : Pvt. (Gefreiter) GROSSE, Erich from Quedlinburg and Pvt. (Gefreiter) SCHARFE, Gunther from Quedlinburg, have killed by order of Company Chief, 25 civilians. The Commander said they were partisans. I did not take part in this action. In Zagreb the same soldiers of my Company (11th Company) with some others, have killed 50 civilians.

The soldiers of my (11th Company) took part in two gassings of people in special car (the first gassing of people was carried out with 40, the second with 50 people, who were collected from the streets. The C.O. of the 11th Company, 1st. Lieut. VETKE gave the order for gassing of people. At that time he said : These actions are measures of retaliation for some attacks performed by Yugoslavs against the members of the German minority (Volksdeutscher).

(Signed) Fritz BECKER

Translated from German by, 1st Lieut. Radomir GERGEC,
Yugoslav War Crimes Liaison Detachment.

(Signed) R. Gergec.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4893/Y/G/282

1908

GUANIN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 56
1 8 APR 1947	A	B

4893/Y/G/282

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1909

Registered Number:

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4893/Y/G/282

27 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/282 *

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

GUANIN, Zollinspektor in Slovenia; reported to reside in LIENZ, Austria.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- Undetermined date during the occupation (1941-45).
- In KRONAU

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- XXIX. Ill-treatment of Prisoners of War.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Articles 4 & 21, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Lawr concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Two witnesses have testified that GAUNIN committed the following crime:-

A Partisan fighter was taken prisoner by a number of German customs officials near KRONAU, in Slovenia, and brought to Gaunin. The latter interrogated the prisoner, and while doing so tortured him by inflicting severe blows on the head, so that the prisoner fell down unconscious, bleeding from the mouth and the nose.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION:

Dr. Bracic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

2

- Testimony of Johann HERRLITZ, from München, Plinganserstrasse 126/3.
- Testimony of Anton SCHICKO, from Villach, Austria.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4894/Y/G/283

1913

WITTIG, Erica

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee 1

1 8 APR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4894/Y/G/283

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1914

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4894/Y/G/283

27 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/283 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Erich WITTIG, C.O. 10th Company, 3rd Battalion,
5th Police Regiment, born in SCHEENINGEN,
Germany, on May 17th, 1904.
Now detained at ZUFFENHAUSEN Camp (No.78),
Prisoner's No.6661.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

16th July, 1943.
In the village of TODOROVCI

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
- Violation of Articles 23g, 42, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In July 1943 WITTIG was taking part in a "punitive expedition" and on the 16th July came with his Company to a village called TODOROVCI, in an area where there had been no military operations whatsoever. Entering the village with the sole purpose of terrorising the population, he had all the inhabitants rounded up and taken to the neighbouring fields. With his men he set fire to the whole village, and looted all the livestock. After this he selected 30 persons from among the inhabitants and deported them to forced labour.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: *J. W. Zambic*

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

(20625) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.L.M. Gp.655
30119 W.P.115117 5,000 1015

24th March, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Testimonies of witnesses.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4895/Y/G/284

1918

TOMASCH, Walter

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 8 APR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4895/Y/G/284

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1919

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4895/Y/G/284

27 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/284 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Walter TOMASCH, Engineer, Head of the Electric Power Plants in the Province of KRANJ during the German occupation; Austrian; lived before the war in KLAGENFURT, August Jakstrasse 35. F.19496.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Between 1941 and 1944.
In CRNUCE

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 47, Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As engineer in charge of the Electric Power Plant in the Province of KRANJ, TOMASCH organised and carried out the dismantling and looting of 32 tons of copper wire from the plants under his control, for the purpose of delivering the copper to the German war industry in the Reich and Austria. All the copper cables were accordingly taken off the existing installations and replaced by poor iron cables, slightly zinc-plated.

TOMASCH took advantage of this task, given him by the German authorities, to embezzle a part of the loot. It has been established that after the pillage had been completed he cashed in various German banks a total sum of 700,000 RM.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

*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

Testimonies of witnesses in the possession of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4896/Y/G/285

1923

ARMIN, Dr. Gubo

and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 8 APR 1947

1, 2 : A on all counts
except 27 & 30

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4896/Y/G/285

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1924

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4896/Y/G/285

27 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/285 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: *ty*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) W.L.P.2524 5,000 5 45 A. & E. W.L.D. Gp.685 25th March, 1947.
(30449) W.L.P.1183 17 5,000 10 45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN(Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

R/N/285

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

1. Dr. Gubo ARMIN, deputy to the political commissar for the MARIBOR right river bank district, from 14.4.1941 to 15.7.1941. S.A. Einsatz-man; before the war a lawyer at GRAZ. F.16055.
2. Dr. Bruno KARNITSCHNIGG, Reporter of the SIPO and SD penal department in 1943. Born on April 25th, 1907 at Maehrisch Weisskirchen; lived at GRAZ in Austria. F.11777

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

14.4.1941 to 15.7.1941 in MARIBOR.

1943 in MARIBOR.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to death.
- III. Torture of civilians.
- VII. Deportation of civilians.
- VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
- IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy.
- XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XIV. Confiscation of Property.
- XVII. Imposition of collective penalties.
- XVIII. Wanton devastation & destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23b, c, g, 42, 45, 46, 47 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907 and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short Statement of Facts.

ARMIN, as a member of the administration, and KARNITSCHNIGG as a member of the Gestapo at MARIBOR, are responsible for the crimes committed by the German authorities in that part of annexed Yugoslavia, especially for the crimes enumerated above.

Particulars of alleged crime.

Dr. Gubo ARMIN, a German/Austrian citizen, a lawyer at Graz before the war, in the early days of the aggression against Yugoslavia came to MARIBOR as a member of an S.A. Einsatz and soon became deputy to the political commissar for the Maribor right river bank district, which post he held from 14.4.1941 to 15.7.1941.

Dr. Bruno KARNITSCHNIG, born at Mährisch Weisskirchen on April 25th, 1907, lived at GRAZ in Austria, was a reporter (Sachbearbeiter) of the Maribor SIPO and S.D. penal department in 1943.

Military, civil and police authorities worked closely together when Germany occupied, and soon afterwards annexed, some north-western parts of Yugoslavia. Under the directions of Dr. Uiberreither, the head of the civil administration for Lower Styria, an action, well prepared previously, was launched against the Slovene population, with the aim of uprooting their soundest and most resistant foundations, to deprive them of their positions and belongings and to transfer them to other countries in order to make the work of Germanisation easier. The task of the "Dienststelle für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums" was equally backed by the Civil Service and the military and police forces, which always offered the means to carry it out.

Therefore the above-named have been either originators, perpetrators or assistants in all the measures concerned, and are responsible for :-

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. People were killed in towns and villages, in police prisons and concentration camps;

II. Putting hostages to death. Most of them were killed in revenge for killed, or alleged killed, Germans, usually at the rate of 10 for 1. In that way 1,575 Slovenes were killed. Public announcements of their deaths mostly gave as a reason the term "by way of retaliation."

III. Torture of civilians, was the order of the day in all cases where people were deprived of their liberty.

VII. Deportation of civilians was the main feature of the German occupation of Slovenia, as already stated in the case of Uiberreither, with the result of approximately 80,000 Slovene people having been deported to Croatia, Serbia or Germany.

IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy was introduced into these parts of Yugoslavia by a decree of March 14, 1942. Towards the end of the war the Slovene population was compelled to dig trenches and build other defences; the Gestapo always taking an active part in it.

XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory was enforced by the same decree. During the summer of 1942, the Slovenes were mobilised and formed what was called the "Selbstschutz" which were also engaged in battles against the partisans. In 1944 the Slovene population of Styria were forced into military formations called "Volksturm".

XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of annexed Slovenia culminated with the banishment of the Slovene language from schools, offices and public life.

XIII. Pillage as a rule accompanied every deportation of people.

XIV. Confiscation of property in Slovenia on March 15th, 1943 amounted to 1,862 real estates, 100 industrial and about 700 commercial and engineering concerns. The Gestapo had the main share in these activities

Particulars of alleged crime -contd.

as they made the final decision as to the people who would be affected by these measures.

XVII. Imposition of collective penalties was a measure practised mostly through the imprisonment of relatives of partisans, deserters, or killed hostages, and were, as a rule carried out by members of the Gestapo.

XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property was a means of terrorism always applied when German units were engaged in fighting the partisans. It is well known that in such operations the Gestapo and SS units acted alongside the Wehrmacht forces, and they were together whenever they burned the whole or parts of the villages concerned.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Evidence consists of original official German documents and announcements, and many affidavits and statements made by witnesses and victims, and other documents in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4897/Y/G/286

1931

VOGEL, Emil

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

19 APR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4897/Y/G/286

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1933

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4897/Y/G/286

27 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/286 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Emil VOGEL, S.C. Gestapo Stuetzpunkt at SOSTANJE;
age about 35; born at Cologne or Essen.
F, 14203.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In February and March, 1945.
in TOPOLSICA and SKORNO, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder
XIII. Pillage . XVIII. Wanton devastation & Destruction of Property.
Violation of Articles 23b,c,g, 46 & 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3. para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

VOGEL has been identified as having committed the murder of an innocent civilian, and several acts of looting private property during the last months of the German occupation in Slovenia.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
25th March, 1947.

(20655) W.P. 2524 5,000 545 A.S.E. W.L.D. Gp. 685
(30419) W.P. 1153 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1945 VOGEL was in command of the Gestapo "Stuetzpunkt" at SOSTANJE, a small community in occupied Slovenia, and at that time, before the final German collapse that took place in May 1945, he committed the following crimes:

1. While leading a special patrol on 1st February, 1945 in the area of TOPOLŠNICA, he saw a peasant named Blazo JERSETA, who had been reported to him as suspected of having connections with the Yugoslav partisans units. Without any interrogation or trial VOGEL had him shot by his men on the spot.

2. On the 20th and 21st March, 1945 Vogel, with a gang of his men, was conducting searches in the village of SKORNO. While doing so he and his men looted most of the private property of the peasants whose houses were searched, taking away food-stuffs, clothing, small cattle and poultry. In addition to this, they set fire to a farm which was burnt to the ground.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of witnesses are in the possession of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4943/Y/G/287

1935

BERGEMANN, Dr. Guenther

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 APR 1947

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4943/Y/G/287

1937 From:- Colonel R.C. Halse, OBE.



Office of:

MD/JAG/(FS)/313

The Judge Advocate General,
6, Spring Gardens,
Cockspur Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear *Ledingham*

5th June 1947

Dr. Gunther BERGEMANN

I now return herewith the copy of the Yugoslav charge against this man and thank you for the loan of it.

Yours *in by*
R. Halse

Colonel G.A. Ledingham, DSO, MC,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
London, W.1.

RECEIVED

9 JUN 1947

1938 3.57

WAR CRIMES GROUP - NORTH WEST EUROPE

at H.Q. B.A.O.R.

Reference: WCG/15226/39/Legal

Section: Legal

Telephone No: 2771

30 May 47

Secretary-General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Sq,
LONDON. W.1.

SUBJECT: War Crimes.
Dr. Günther BERGEMANN.
UNWCC List No. 56.

1. The extradition of the a/n has been temporarily blocked as a result of representations made to the C-in-C.
2. In some quarters, the view of the indictment against Dr. BERGEMANN is that it is not a serious one - a view which is rather difficult to follow.
3. This appears to be a test case in which a listing by the UNWCC has not been treated as a decisive test for the existence of a prima facie case against an accused who has been listed.
4. A final decision has to the disposal of Dr. BERGEMANN has not yet been made.
5. It is thought that this information may be of interest to your commission.

/EOL

G. I. D. Draper Lt. Col.
(for) Group Captain,
i/c War Crimes Group (NWE)
(Lt. Col. G. I. D. DRAPER)

1939

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

The attached correspondence was handed to me by Lieut. Colonel Drake when he called on 4th May 1947 with the request to see Lord Wright regarding the matter and to ascertain whether, in view of the situation which had arisen regarding Bergemann, the Commission could be prepared to "de-list" him. Lord Wright and Monsieur de Sant discussed the question on 6th May and it was agreed that the Commission could not de-list Bergemann except at the request of the Yugoslav Government - this, the Yugoslav Government is unlikely to do.

While the Commission would be prepared to receive a petition from Bergemann's lawyer, from the General Commission or any other competent authority with regard to Bergemann's de-listing, it could hold out no hope whatsoever of removing Bergemann's name from their lists. It was not within the mandate of the Commission to go to cases but merely to determine whether, after studying the charges and evidence in support of those charges, a prima facie case had been established. The responsibility for dealing with Bergemann to the Yugoslavs was a matter entirely at the discretion of S.A. (in-C), B.A.C.P. and went down referring to de-list Bergemann, except at the request of the Yugoslav Government, the Commission have no authority or power to intervene in this matter in any way.

dlj/vv

24 May 1947

1949

United Nations War Crimes Commission

NY 5408

00/15228/39/legal

Legal

2631

2 May 47

My dear Brigadier,

Reference is made to your letters NY 5408/(a)/34 dated 28 and 29 Apr 47, the latter forwarding correspondence on the subject of Dr. Bodozich.

1. Before dealing with the real facts of the case I will deal with the story as set out by the Regional Commissioner.

Dr. Bodozich was arrested and taken away by British officers and not by Yugoslavs.

However investigations were carried out by the Regional Intelligence Officers on the subject of his suitability for a second appointment, they appear to have overlooked the fact that Bodozich was listed in the USCC List No. 7 which was published in April 1945.

Having had an opportunity of examining the Yugoslav files on the matter, I note that they were asked on 10 Feb 47 to give details of the charges against Dr. Bodozich and on the 14 Feb 47 they supplied not only full charges but the USCC reference. I can find nothing in the correspondence in the possession of the Yugoslavs saying that Dr. Bodozich is not to be arrested. On the contrary, on 8 Apr 47 the Regional Intelligence Division, ignoring the fact that they had already been supplied with the charges, wrote stating that they "would be happy to effect an arrest" on receipt of details upon which the charge could be based.

The arrest was reported to the Mil Gov Ministry and to the authority specified in 1943 Admin Instruction No. 104 in the manner laid down, and consequently British authorities within the region were notified.

2. Now for the real facts of the case.

Dr. Bodozich was arrested by an officer of the War Crimes Group (WCG) on instructions issued by me, and not by Yugoslav officers. His name appears on the July 1945 edition of the USCC List part 1, page 64, entry 6217, and he has also been listed with the United Nations War Crimes Commission on list 7, page 1.

The WCG was presumably satisfied that there was a case for him to answer on charges of systematic terrorism or complicity in systematic terrorism, as being

concerned in a reign of terror in occupied Yugoslavia, such reign of terror including mass murder, torture, deportation and enslavement and starvation.

At the time in question (1941-42) BRIGANDI was the Economic Official of the Generalbevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft in Serbia.

The authority for the arrest is derived from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, BARR, who himself derives his authority from the Royal Warrant and the Regulations made thereunder, as set out in Army Order 81 of 1945. This Group is responsible for executive orders concerning the arrest of war criminals in the British zone of Germany and the transfer of war criminals between the British zone of Germany and other countries. For all these executive matters which are set out in Army Admin Instruction No. 104 I am responsible to the GOC-in-C BARR. On all matters effecting war crimes policy I am responsible to the Judge Advocate General of the Forces.

There was nothing abnormal about the arrest which was carried out on the 16 Apr 47, the accused being transferred to the War Criminals Interrogation Centre which is a unit within this Group.

The reports of the arrest, required by Army Admin Instruction No. 104, were sent out on the 21 Apr 47 and they include a formal notification to all Governments. The subject was cleared for extradition to the Yugoslavs with Int Div and should have been transferred to the Yugoslavs on either the 20 or 21 Apr 47. Up to that time there was no irregularity in the arrest which was carried out in the normal manner and in accordance with the policy and practice of the last two years. The last instructions on the subject received by me in April from the Military Secretary of the Judge Advocate General read:-

"In cases where the person to be arrested has already been registered and the case has been cleared for inquiry as to the justice of the arrest."

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the responsibility for the arrest of war criminals lies to the GOC-in-C and to the Judge Advocate General and not to any regional headquarters or to any other British authority within the region. It will be seen, therefore, that up to the 19 Apr 47 there was no irregularity at all in the matter of this arrest. Since that time a number of peculiar features, however, have occurred. In the first place, in view of BRIGANDI's position in the German administration, I interrogated him myself so as to be satisfied that he had, in fact, held the position and was at the material time one of the leading German authorities in Yugoslavia. I also personally notified his deputy and a Mr. SCHLITZ, the British authority with whom he was in closest contact, and I advised Mr. SCHLITZ exactly how to proceed if he wished to have the extradition stopped.

I went further than that; I held up by my own authority the extradition to which the Yugoslav authorities were entitled so as to give time for the forces interested in preventing the extradition to gather their strength.

3. During the first four days of the week commencing 20 Apr 47 I received at least five telephone calls purporting to make inquiries on the subject of this arrest on behalf of the Regional Commissioner, from 3 Branch, the Secretariat and

2/7/57

Office of the Chief of Police
New York City
New York

James J. Connelley
Special Agent

foreign office. Letter eventually the office will no doubt make the question through their that the Bureau of the Yugoslav Government is not to be compiled with. In the removed by the Bureau from their lists or I resolve an order from the G-2-in-C longer, and a warning for the extension cannot be resisted unless his name is 3. There the matter rests but the position cannot be continued for such operate as to his response.

not secured and extension is that the matter has been so controlled that they are 4. The present position is that Burchard is in military custody. He has been cleared for extension and the only reason why the Yugoslav authorities have would be cleared out in this case without informing the Regional Commissioner. as a matter of course, I even gave an assurance that no extradition inquiry directed to me from the Regional Commissioner's office.

information only obtained his information from a German source. At no time was any facts and it is therefore with some surprise that I read that the Regional Commission including Tzard and other names. As all of these inquiries I gave the salient

1943

SECRET

100-2-1
* 100-2-1

100 Military Government
Bangkok - Attn: HQ
100-2-100-100-100

2 Apr 47

Subject: Arrest of Dr. Gunther BUCHHEIM.

ICCS (sec)
LCSO, 100-2-100-100-100
100-2-100-100-100
SECRET

1. A few days ago I was informed from German sources here that a leading citizen of the U.S., Dr. Gunther BUCHHEIM, head of the Seeschiffahrtsgesellschaft, had been arrested and taken away by Yugo-Slav officers.

2. In October 1946, Dr. BUCHHEIM was nominated for a bi-sonal appointment, and investigations as to his suitability were carried out by the Regional Intelligence Officer here. These investigations revealed that the subject was almost certainly identical with a Dr. Gunther BUCHHEIM listed as CROCIAS, and wanted by the Yugo-Slavs as a suspected war criminal.

3. The Yugo-Slav War Crimes Investigation Team in LA BUNG were contacted, and on 10 January 1947 a letter was received from them requesting that BUCHHEIM should be arrested. They were informed that a definite charge must first be prepared against him. Towards the end of January 1947, the Yugo-Slav representative asked by HQ if there was any objection to BUCHHEIM being interviewed by him, and was told that there was no objection, but that BUCHHEIM was not to be arrested. He arrived at LA BUNG on the 10 April 1947.

4. Whatever may be the facts of this case, I consider it most inadvisable that an arrest of this nature should be carried out without the strictest reference to Regional Headquarters or to my British authority within the Region, and I must request that a strong protest be made to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence.

(Signed) H. G. BROWN
Regional Commissioner
Bangkok 100-2-100-100-100

100-2-100-100-100

1947

BERGEMANN has been working for Control Commission authorities (see attached). Before being employed his case was vetted by the British and U.S. authorities to their complete satisfaction. Mr. Bailey (see attached) took a copy of the charge 4943 in order to investigate the charges preferred by the Yugoslav authorities against BERGEMANN.

28th April, 1947.

1945

for the Baker
Photo Studio
John Hancock St
Central Postmaster
Boston

1946

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4943/Y/G/287

9 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/287 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Dr. Guenther (Christian) BERGMANN (or BERGMANN),
 about 40 years old; Ministerialdirigent,
 Stellvertreter des Generalbevollmaechtigten
 fuer die Wirtschaft in Serbien, April 1941
 to October 1942. F.23566.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From April 1941 to October 1942.
 In Serbia and the Banat.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

IV, Deliberate starvation of civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the Military operations of the enemy. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Coniscation of Property. XV. Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant Contributions and requisitions. XVI. Debasement of the currency & issue of spurious currency.

Violation of Articles 6, 42, 43, 46, 47 & 49 of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. Bergemann took part in the deportation of Slovenes to Croatia and Serbia, in the economic exploitation and looting of Serbia and the Banat, and in sending people to forced labour in German mines.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

M. R. Zindovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
 (20655) W.P. 2524 5,000 5.45 A.S.B. W.L.L. Gp. 685
 (30449) W.P. 115317 5,000 10.45
 31st March, 1947.

Dr. Bergemann committed the following crimes :-

I.

At the meeting which took place in Graz in May, 1941, under the Chairmanship of Uiberreither. Representatives of the German Reich and the German Military authorities in Yugoslavia met there and decided to deport 260,000 Slovenes from Slovenia to Serbia.

On June 4th, 1941, there was a meeting of German representatives and representatives of the Independent State of Croatia, at the German Embassy in Zagreb. Bergemann and Neuhausen were present. It was then decided to carry out the deportation of Slovenes to Serbia and Croatia in three sections; intellectuals, priests and peasants, in all about 175,000 Slovenes had to be deported from June 7th to the end of October, 1941. At the same time it was decided to deport about 175,000 Serbs from Croatia to Serbia.

People were deported hungry and exhausted, and while some of them had a little hand luggage, others were practically without any at all.

In practise, 19,000 Slovenes were deported to Croatia and Serbia up to October 1941, when the Germans decided to send them to Silesia to work in German war factories.

II.

From April 1941 to October 1942 Bergemann was the deputy of Franz Neuhausen, General Commissioner for Economy in Serbia and the Banat (GEW), and collaborated with him in the preparing and carrying out of plans of economic exploitation of Serbia and the Banat.

They carried out systematic exploitation by means of currency, credit, fines, maximum prices, illegal and exorbitant requisitions, confiscations, etc.

In April, 1941, the Germans established the exchange of 20 dinars for one RM. and introduced Reichskreditkassenscheine as an obligatory means of payment in Yugoslavia, in spite of the fact that they were without guarantee and value in Germany. On June 30th, 1942, Reichskreditkassenscheine were taken out of circulation and replaced by newly printed banknotes of the Serbian National Bank, created by the Germans. These bank notes were also without value and were used by the Germans in order to rob national property in Serbia and the Banat.

Cattle was forcibly bought from peasants at minimum prices, which were between 1/10th and 1/20th of their actual value, and in this way they were deprived of the only means of working their farms. In the same way wheat and corn were taken from them and the people were on the brink of starvation.

The German Army requisitioned everything that it needed. It requisitioned 30 tons of rubber from a firm "Record" at LESKOVAC. At Mladenovac it requisitioned 509 tons of raw rubber without any payment at all. The Germans requisitioned leather, food, textiles, etc.

The Germans took all food from Serbia and the Banat and established rations which were inadequate. Of the fixed meagre rations, people in Belgrade received only 42.31% of meat, 37.31% of bread, 5% of fat and 6.95% of oil.

All milk in the Banat was used for making cheese and butter for the German Army, and consequently the Yugoslav people there were deprived of milk.

Hunting was forbidden to the Yugoslavs and reserved exclusively for the Germans. They established fines for the infringement of economic regulations. The people of Belgrade, paid in one year, 48,818.076 dinars in fines.

On the basis of Neuhausen's and Bergemann's proposals and directives, people from Serbia and the Banat were sent to forced labour in mines under the control of the Gestapo and Quisling police.

At the Bor copper mines about 8,000-10,000 slave labour workers were there all the time, and several thousand were at the Trepcá Mines, Alatini Mines etc. They worked 14-16 hours a day in dreadful conditions, with little food, without shoes and suits and in unhygienic lodgings.

Sworn statements of :

- 1) Dr. Hermann NEUBACHER, Sonderbeauftragter des Auswaertigen Amtes im Suedosten, of July 22, 1941.
- 2) Franz Neuhausen, of January 2, 26 and 27, 1947.
- 3) Numerous Yugoslav witnesses.
- 4) Documents of German authorities in Serbia and the Banat and of local authorities.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4944/Y/G/288

1950

KOROSEC, Josef

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED LIST 26
18 APR 1947	A	B	

4944/Y/G/288

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1951

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4944/Y/G/288

7 9 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/288 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Josef KOROSEC, member of the German KULTURBUND in Slovenia; born 26th July, 1889 in Braubauerschaft, Germany. F.16076.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In the summer of 1941.
In KAMNICA, near MARIBOR.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VII. Deportation of Civilians.
XIV. Confiscation of Property.

Violation of Articles 42 & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

With full knowledge of the consequences, KOROSEC denounced to the Gestapo, two Yugoslav inhabitants as being "politically unreliable". The Gestapo arrested the two men, deported them to Serbia and confiscated all their property.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

[Signature]

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.L.L. Gp.685
(30449) W.P.115317 5,000 1045

31st March, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

KORSESEC was a member of the KULTURBUND, an outwardly innocent German cultural organisation, which in fact had been secretly run by the Gestapo, both before the war and during the occupation, as a net of agents and informers against the Yugoslav population.

In the summer of 1941, i.e. 2-3 months after the occupation of Yugoslavia, Korosec denounced two men from KAMNICA, ~~to~~ near MARIBOR, to the Gestapo, as being "politically unreliable", on account of the anti-German views which they had expressed before a number of people. KORSESEC knew very well what the consequences of his denunciation would be, particularly in view of the fact that the occupying authorities had for several weeks prior to that started mass deporting the Slovene population as one of their means of denationalising this portion of Slovenia which had been illegally annexed by them in April, 1941.

This is proved by the fact that, on the eve of the arrest of the two men Korosec went to see one of them, Ivan DIMC, who was the owner of a coffee-house. Korosec went to the coffee-house and because of DIMC's attitude towards the Germans lost his temper and shouted at him that he would have him ~~arreste~~ deported and his property confiscated.

The day after this event Gestapo agents came and arrested both Ivan DIMC, and the other victim, Anton STOK, shopkeeper from Kamnica. They were both deported to Serbia and all their property was confiscated.

(Note: for particulars regarding the mass deportation of the Slovenes from this area, see charges:-

R/N/17 - 892/Y/G/17
R/N/213-4171/Y/G/213
R/N/231-4331/Y/G/231
R/N/274-4813/Y/G/274
R/N/275-4814/Y/G/275
R/N/287

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of witnesses and of the two victims who returned to Slovenia after the liberation, are in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

R.Ž.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4945/Y/G/289

1955

BRAUMUELLER, Heinz
and Co 3

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 APR 1947

1-3 A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4945/Y/G/289

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1953

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4945/Y/G/289

9 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV	CHARGES AGAINST	GERMAN	WAR CRIMINALS
	CASE No.	R/N/289	*
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Heinz BRAUMUELLER, leading member of the "Bundesfuehrung" of the I "Steierisches Landesbund" in MARIBOR, Leader (Fuehrer) of the FA I from May, 1941 to May, 1945. F.146312. Josef LACKNER, leading member of the same organisation from April 1941 to May 1945. Believed to be in Austria. F.152523. Fritz BOEHM, leading member of the "Kreisfuehrung" of the "Steierisches Landesbund" at PTUJ (Pettau) from 1st April, 1942 to 9th September, 1944. Born 4th June, 1910, in Regensburg, Germany. F.14625.		
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	Between May 1941 and May 1945 In the whole of the annexed territory of SLOVENIA.		
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.		
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 42, 45, 46 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.		

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As leading members of the above Special German organisation in the annexed part of Slovenia, the three accused share the responsibility, with other German officers, for thousands of Slovenes being put to death as hostages, deported, interned under inhuman conditions, for the confiscation of their property, and the imposition of collective punishments - all this for the purpose of carrying out the general scheme of denationalising the annexed territory of Slovenia.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

J. B. ...

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

(20656) WLP.2524 5,000 5.45 A.S.E. W.L.M. Gp.635
300100 WLP.1153.17 5,000 10.15

2nd April, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 10th May, 1941, within a month of the occupation of Yugoslavia, the German authorities in Slovenia formed a special organisation called the "I Steierisches Landesbund" (SLB). The objective of this organisation was to denationalise about 600,000 Slovenes from Styria and to make them join the Nazi Party under the general scheme set out personally by HIMMLER. This policy of "Germanisation" was to be applied in direct connection with the fact that this part of Slovenia had been annexed by the Third Reich immediately after the occupation and incorporated into the Austrian provinces of Styria and Carinthia.

The head office of the organisation was called the "Bundesfuehrung", and under it were 7 district offices called the "Kreisfuehrungs". Each "Kreisfuehrung" had a number of local offices called the "Ortsgruppen". The "Bundesfuehrung" and the "Kreisfuehrungs" were co-ordinated in their work through a Special body called the "Fuehrungsamt I" (FA I), and it was through the channels of this co-ordinating body that all orders to commit the crimes described below were being issued.

All three accused were leading members of the head office, and were in charge of the Bundesfuehrung and the FA I. Under their direct orders the following crimes were perpetrated:-

1. In order to achieve a complete "Germanisation" in the annexed territory, they formed a number of so called "admission commissions". These commissions screened about 323,000 Slovenes on purely political and racial grounds and decided which of them could be "admitted" into the Reich as German citizens. The rest were deported to Serbia and Germany and their entire property was confiscated.

According to the figures of the German authorities themselves, as a consequence of this screening (Siebung und Auslese) 17,055 inhabitants were deported from Yugoslav Styria. Up to June-July 1942, 23,000 hectares of the land owned by the deportees were confiscated by the Reich, as well as 700 commercial and 110 industrial enterprises.

All final decisions on the cases were taken by the three accused, in the offices of the BF and the FA I.

2. Under the terms of a decree of 16th August, 1941, the accused imposed collective penalties on relatives of individuals shot as hostages, which consisted in their deportation and internment under inhuman conditions. Thousands of such relatives were thus interned in the ill-famed camps at Auschwitz and Mauthausen, where they were tortured or killed. On the 15th March, 1944, these collective penalties were extended to include relatives of all members of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, as a consequence of which many more thousands of peaceful inhabitants were interned.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of numerous witnesses and certified documents
are in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4946/Y/G/290

1960

KALTEIS, *Othmar*

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 APR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4946/Y/G/290

1961

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4946/Y/G/290

* 9 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/290

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Othmar KALTEIS, SS-Urfahr. Kriminal Oberassistent, Gestapo (SD), for the occupied territories of Yugoslav CARINTHIA and KRANJ (Slovenia), with headquarters at BLEED, from April 1942 till May 1945. Born 4th February, 1910.

F.20153

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From April 1942 to May 1945.
At BLEED, Slovenia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XXIX. Ill-treatment of Prisoners-of-War.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 21, 23b&c, 42, 46 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

KALTEIS is one of the German officials responsible for the putting to death of 644 hostages, the torture of 2,700 civilians, 9,000 illegal arrests, the internment of 2,600 people, the deportation of 4,000 inhabitants, the forced ~~surrender~~ transfer of 3,500 inhabitants to slave labour in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
3rd April, 1947.

(29855) W.L.P. 252.4 5,000 5.45 A.S. E.W.Ltd. Gp. 685

(30449) W.L.P. 1153.17 5,000 10.15

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ALLEGED CRIME.

As an official of the Gestapo in the ill-famed Security Department (SD=Sicherheitsdienst) KALTEIS held a very important position in the SD agency in the annexed territory of Slovenia.

Under his direct instructions or supervision a series of terrible crimes were committed by the German secret police. It has been established that the following criminal acts, in which KALTEIS was personally involved, were perpetrated between April 1942 and May 1945 :

- At the Gestapo jail in BEGUNJE (near BLEJ, Slovenia), at least 2,700 civilians were tortured and a large number of them subsequently murdered in the jail itself, without trial. Kalteis attended personally many of these tortures.

- 644 hostages, who went first to this jail, were put to death by shooting or hanging.

- A total of at least 9,000 civilians were illegally arrested and all ill-treated.

- 2,600 inhabitants from the area under the control of Kalteis were deported to concentration camps, where they suffered from under-nourishment, lack of medical assistance and other hardships.

- 3,500 inhabitants were put into custody and deported for slave labour in Germany.

Many other crimes were committed, especially pillage (thousands of cases), and the recruitment of Yugoslav subjects into the Wehrmacht (4,200 individuals).

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1965

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of witnesses and captured German documents are
in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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4968/Y/G/291

1967

BRUCKNER, Alexander

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 APR 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4968/Y/G/291

1968

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4968/Y/G/291

11 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian)

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/A/291 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Alexander BRUCKNER, Head of the German Gendarmerie Station at LOČE near POLJČANE in Slovenia. Born 21.12.1907 at Pinkafeld in Burgenland, Austria. Married. His family live at Pinkafeld or at Oberwart in Austria.

F.14919

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

8th April, 1945. In the village of SUHADOL in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On April 8th, 1945, the gendarmes from Loče near Poljčane led by the accused, arrested in the village of SUHADOL the partisan Alojz MAZIL while he was at his home. They bound him and took him a mile away to KRABERK, where BRUCKNER shot him dead without any interrogation or trial. Afterwards he notified the wife of the victim, at the same time forbidding her to bury the body of her husband in the churchyard.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

J. G. J. J. J.

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

(20055) WLP.2524 - 5,000 5 45 A A E W.L.D. GP.685
(20419) WLP.1183-17 5,000 10 45

8th April, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement given by the victim's wife in the files of
the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4969/Y/G/292

1972

RANNIACK

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 APR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4969/Y/G/292

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1973

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4969/Y/G/292

11 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/292 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	RANNIACK, Hauptmann; Komandant I Battalion, 738th Regiment der 118 Jägerdivision. F.21407
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943-1944 In the villages of Stazi, Tučepi, Biokovo(mountain), Dalmatia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 23b & c, 46 and 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The units of the I and III Battalions of the 738th Regiment of the Jägerdivision, while retreating between November 1943 and October, 1944, committed pillage in the village of Stazi, and murder in the village of Tučepi and at Biokovo.

The Ist Battalion was led by the accused.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Ant. Zimanyi

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 5 45 A.S.E.W.L.L. GP.685

8th April, 1947.

30410 W.P.115317 5,000 10 47

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Ranniack, a German-Austrian, was a Hauptmann in the German Army, and Komandant of the 1st Battalion of the 738th Regiment of the 118th Jägerdivision. In this capacity he is responsible for the crimes committed by his unit while retreating in Dalmatia between November, 1943 and October, 1944. He is responsible for having given orders for, or participating in the following crimes:-

- 1) The frequent and wanton pillage carried out by the units of his battalion, between November, 1943 and October, 1944, in the village of Stazi;
- 2) the murder, on the 2nd December, 1944, at Tučepi, of Ivan DRAGIČEVIĆ, aged 73;
- 3) the murder on the 1st May, 1944 at Biokovo, of two young men, Ante ČIKIĆ and Ferdo GLUČINA, whom he killed one after the other by knifing them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav
State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4970/Y/G/293

1977

BAUER, Anton

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 APR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4970/Y/G/293

1973

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4970/Y/G/293

11 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/293 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	Anton BAUER, Referent des S.D. (Einsatz Komando) at RUMA, Province of Srem. A Volksdeutscher. About 40 years old. F.17776
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942-43-44. In the Province of SREM (in the satellite State of Croatia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to death. III. Torture of Civilians. IV. Deliberate Starvation of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23b & c, 42, 46, 47 & 50, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As "Referent des Sicherheitsdienstes" (Einsatz Komando) at RUMA, during the period of 1942, 1943 and 1944, Anton BAUER is responsible for instigating and participating in various mass crimes, and for committing murders and atrocities during arrest and in concentration camps at RUMA and elsewhere.

 TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : *Ant. S. Limonjic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
 (20055) W.L.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E. W.L.P. GP.685 9th April, 1947.
 20110 W.L.P.115317 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

As "Referent des Sicherheitsdienstes" (Einsatz Komando) at RUMA during 1942, 1943 & 1944, Anton BAUER committed and took part in various mass crimes. He was the instigator of the notorious arrest at RUMA, when thousands of innocent people were detained and hundreds tortured.

Later Ruma was a starting place for the large extermination camps such as Sajmiste, Jasenovac, Gradiška and Tenje, and for forced slave labour in Germany. He sent a lot of them to Mitrovica where, on their arrival they were, without exception, all killed.

He provided those under his orders with the most horrifying weapons for torture, and saw to it that the massacres and tortures were carried out. He is charged with giving orders for, or having participated in, such crimes. Here are a few instances :-

1. Milan Marković, from Ruma, had his finger nails and his toe nails pulled out, after having previously been perforated on the hips with a hot iron and burned on the feet.

2. The two teachers from the village of Martinci, as well as the teacher named Bazak from Voganj, were all tortured by putting their feet in a hot oven until they lost their reason.

3. In the same district two women, Kata Pelić from Bešenevo and a woman from Ledinci, were both beaten on the back in such a manner as to cause pieces of their flesh to fall out.

BAUER assisted in the founding of a concentration camp at Ruma; an unsheltered place without a roof, on the spot where once the Jewish temple had been situated. Thousands of prisoners were kept there, in need of food and shelter. Bauer himself decided which of them were to be taken as hostages, which of them should be sent to other camps, and which of them were to be killed as a means of reprisal. He went personally to the concentration camps at Zemun and Sajmiste, in order to select hostages who were to be kept in a separate establishment. The number there frequently amounted to between 500-600. He gave explicit instructions as to which of the prisoners were to be shot as a means of reprisal.

4. At D.Petrovac on the 17th September, 1943, 14 men were arrested by the accused and brought to Ruma. They were afterwards sent to the camp at Sajmiste, where with 18 other prisoners they were handed over to the police. Six of them were hanged, all the others, with the exception of two, were shot dead.

5. On October 27, 1943, by way of reprisals for the blowing up of a railway train between Čortanovci and Biška, 17 people were hanged and 43 shot, all were natives of the Province of Srem. Previously, at the same place, 10 people from Čortanovci were murdered. On the same day 80 other prisoners from the concentration camp at Sajmiste were shot dead in the vicinity of the Kusmin railway station.

6. On November 1, 1943, 16 farmers from the village of Rakovac were hanged. They were brought from the concentration camp at Zemun to the district of Ledinci, where they were hanged on a tree in the orchards of Dušan Stanković and Milan Jeftić.

7. About the end of 1944 four men from the village of Krčadin, were brought from Sajmiste to the highroad of Indjijske-Krčadin, where they were all hanged.

8. In July, 1944, at Sremska Kamenica, 9 peasants from the Province of Srem who had been taken from unknown villages by the Gestapo of Ruma (Bauer's own police), were hanged.

These were only some of the crimes which he committed in the above-mentioned capacity.

1980

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits of victims and witnesses are in
the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4971/Y/G/294

1982

STOCKINGER, Franz
and Co 4

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

8 APR 1947

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B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4971/Y/G/294

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1983

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4971/Y/G/294

11 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/294 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Franz STOCKINGER, Gefreiter, 7th Company, 98th Regiment, 1st Mounted Division. Now in Austria; permanent address at WEIDLING, Post Wolfsegg, District.</p> <p>2. Hans VOGL, Gefreiter, 7th Company, 98th Regiment, 1st Mounted Division.</p> <p>3. MAX, Feldwebel, 7th Company, 98th Regiment, 1st Mounted Divsn.</p> <p>4. EISL, Hauptmann, 7th Company, 98th Regiment, 1st Mounted Division.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>June or July, 1943. Undetermined place in Yugoslavia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23b & c & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named are guilty for the murder of two Yugoslav prisoners of war, whom the first two accused shot upon the orders of the third accused.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

M. Timonjic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 9th April, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

While detained as a prisoner of war by the British Forces, Middle East, Franz STOCKINGER, one of the accused, made the following confession :

"In June or July, 1943 VOGL Hans and I were ordered by Feldw. MAX to execute three Yugoslav partisans. It was the first case of this kind that had occurred in my unit. We were given this order late one evening after returning from a forty km. march, and I was very tired. The following morning, the three partisans were handed over to our Coy by Hpt. EISL personally, for execution. The order given by Feldw. MAX was: the three partisans are to be taken out on the road and there to be killed. We took the three prisoners a certain distance along the road and each of us fired a full magazine at them. Two of the partisans were instantaneously killed, whereas owing to a mechanical defect of the automatic pistol, the third man succeeded to escape into the nearby woods. We made no attempt to follow him, for it appeared to be a vain effort. The partisans have not been aware of the fate that had been marked for them.

On our return we reported to Feldw. MAX, that his order had been carried out, however nothing was mentioned of the third partisans successful escape. We were then taken to the Battalion Commander who accompanied us to the place where the execution had taken place to convince himself that his order had been accomplished. He noticed that only two men were shot and made enquiries about the third man to which we replied, that he had been executed some distance away from here in the woods. He trusted our word and made no further enquiries investigation.

The above named incident occurred in Yugoslavia, but unfortunately I cannot recall the location of that region.

.....

The name and approximate description of the Commandant are; Hauptmann EISL (Christian name unknown to me), approximately 35 years of age, slenderly built, tall, fair with slight loss of hair on the front region of his head."

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavit made at 380 P.W. Camp, Middle East, on 11th
July, 1946, in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4972/Y/G/295

1987

WASSERMANN, Paul

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

18 APR 1947

S for illtreatment
only

[Handwritten mark]

CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

4972/Y/G/295

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4972/Y/G/295

11 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN(Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/295 *

Table with 2 columns: Description (Name of accused, Date and place of commission, etc.) and Details (Paul WASSERMANN, 30th December, 1941, etc.)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Paul WASSERMANN, Leutnant der Gendarmerie at LITIJA IN Slovenia is responsible for the arrest carried out on December 30th, 1941, at his command, of Franc PREMEK of LITIJA.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Handwritten signature: M. S. Limonjic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(20655) Wt.P.2524 5,000 545 A.& E., W.Ltd. Gp.685 10th April, 1947.
(30419) Wt.P.1133 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1004

Page 3

1990

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits by witnesses in the files of the Yugoslav
State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4973/Y/G/212

180756 1982/11 2000 402 MAY 194 811

Date Submitted
12 8 APR 1947

Decision of Committee

A

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 56

DAXBOECK, Carl

1992

4973/Y/G/296

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1993

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4973/Y/G/296

11 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN(Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/296 *

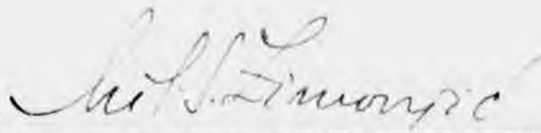
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	Karl DAXBOECK, Commandant of the Gendarmerie for the district of RADOVLJICA in Slovenia during 1941-44. Born March 14, 1905 at GRAZ in Austria. F.19879.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941-44 Radovljica and Begunje in Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	II. Putting Hostages to Death. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties. Violation of Articles 23b & c, 46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused was one of the most fanatic Nazis and persecutors of the Slovenes. He was a member of the "Volksgericht" at Radovljica and Begunje, and in this capacity all lists of hostages arrested in the district of Radovljica, the area under his jurisdiction, were first submitted to him for approval for the executions to be carried out at Begunje.

Karl DAXBOECK is responsible for the execution at BEGUNJE of at least 200 Slovene hostages; the majority of these executions were carried out in his presence and under his command.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(20453) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.L.L. Gp.685 11th April, 1947.
(3419) W.P.1153 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of various original German documents,
and affidavits submitted by several witnesses to the Yugoslav
State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4974/Y/G/297

1997

STEIER, Herta

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 56
18 APR 1947	A ^{complicity} for deportation only	B	

4974/Y/G/297

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1998

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

+974/Y/G/297

11 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/A/297 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

(Mrs) Herta STEIER (born SCHAUJKI), member of the Gestapo, NSDAP and the "Kulturbund" at SLOVENSKA BISTRICA during the occupation. Domiciled at GMEINDEN in Austria.

F.16965.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-45

At SLOVENSKA BISTRICA (in Lower Styria - part of Slovenia annexed to the German Reich).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory.

Violation of Articles 23b&c, 42, 45 & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, a member of the NSDAP and the "Kulturbund" voluntarily joined the Gestapo at SLOVENSKA BISTRICA and worked for it throughout the occupation.

As a consequence of her denunciations many Slovenes fell victims to the Gestapo. From time to time she stayed in the Gestapo prison posing as a prisoner, but in reality she was spying on the prisoners and reporting the information thus gained to the Gestapo. For this work she was decorated by Gauleiter Dr. UIBERREITHNER. She forced Slovene women to take special courses for the re-education of citizens and to learn the German language.

STEIER was also a member of the Slovenska Bistrica Commission for Deportation. As a result of her suggestions and denunciations several Slovene families were deported. Among them was Dr. Simon JAGODIĆ, who was sent to Silesia in Sept. 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Milica Limonjić

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A.S.K.

Evidence consists of affidavits submitted to the Yugoslav State Commission by a number of victims and witnesses.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4985/Y/G/248

2002

ACHATZ, Karl

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
24 APR 1947	S on all counts except <u>XIV</u>	CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

4985/Y/G/248

50736 (502) 11 5000 8015 MKC L11 913

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4985/Y/G/298

18 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/298 *

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

Karl ACHATZ, Gendarme on duty at BOHINJSKA BISTRICA (Slovenia).
Born 25.8.1911. at Maria Saal (Austria).

F.19743

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-45
BOHINJSKA BISTRICA

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

Violation of Articles 6, 23b, c, g, 42, & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the occupation Karl ACHATZ was a member of the Bohinjska Bistrica gendarmerie station. The staff of this post committed a number of war crimes between 1941-45. The number of people arrested was at least 16. Four of them were taken to various concentration camps and three were sent to forced labour in Germany. In addition, 118 people were transferred to the German Umsiedlungslager; their property having previously been confiscated.

On the 19th August, 1942, these gendarmes arrested Lovro SODJA of Bohinjska Bistrica. They tortured him at their station for two days and then killed him. On the 8th October, 1944 the men of the same gendarmerie station burned down the house of Franc DIJAK of KOPRIVNIK.

The accused took part in all these crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE 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

1

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

written statements in the possession of the Yugoslav State
Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4986/Y/G/299

2007

AMMERLACHER, N.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

24 APR 1947

A for illegal arrest
& pillage

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

4986/Y/G/299

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2008

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4986/Y/G/299

18 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/V/299 *

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

N. AMMERLACHER, in charge of the German Gendarmerie Station at POLJANE near Skofja Loka, Slovenia.

F.19754

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In the summer of 1943
At POLJANE

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

VII. Deportation of Civilians,
XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 42 and 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the head of a Gendarmerie Station at Poljane, AMMERLACHER is charged with the deportation of civilians and pillage, carried out at the expense of a family in the village of VINCARJE in Slovenia.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

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

On April 15th, 1943, a party of gendarmes led by AMERLACHER, the head of the POLJANE Gendarmerie Station, went to the village of VINHARJE where they searched the house No.2. for no apparent reason; pillaged various movable things and finally arrested the whole family of Ivana POTREBUJEŠ, i.e. herself and four children. They were taken to a provisional deportation camp (MEDVODE in Slovenia); a week later they were transferred to the LATMANSHOHE-STAMBERG Camp in Bavaria. They were able to return two years later when the war came to an end.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement of witness, Ivana ALIĆ, of No.3. VINCARJE
(Skofja Loka district), in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4987/Y/G/300

2012

BEYERSDORF, Friedrich
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 58
24 APR 1947	42 A	
3 JUL 1947	Addendum 1:- S	CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

4987/Y/G/300

2013

20 JUN 1947

ADDENDUM TO YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/11/300 - 4987/Y/G/300

Henfrid GRAMEN, Agent of the Gestapo at RADOVLJICA during
1944-1945.
Born April 15th, 1922 at REICHENAU in
Austria.

(P. 19900)

GRAMEN has been identified as having taken a personal part,
and been one of the perpetrators in all the crimes enumerated
in the above Charge

Transmitted by : THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : *U* *unna*

14th June, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2014

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4987/Y/G/300

18 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/300 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Friedrich BEYERSDORF, Kriminalassistent of the SiPo and SD (Gestapo) at RADOVLJICA from May 5, 1941 to 1945. Born June 20, 1915 at Innsbruck. F.19802.</p> <p>2. Franz BAVLAKOVITSCH, SS-Oberscharfuehrer; Kriminalassistent of the SiPo and SD (Gestapo) at RADOVLJICA from July 3, 1942 to 1945. Born December 19, 1904 in Vienna. F.19781.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941-45 RADOVLJICA, Slovenia</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XXIX. Ill-treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5, 21, 23b, c, g, 42, 46 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As members of the SiPo and the SD at RADOVLJICA, the two men ordered and/or perpetrated the crimes enumerated above.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
14th April, 1947.

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.L.D. Gp.655
(10449) W.S. 11-5-17 3,000 10-45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

As members of the SiPo and the SD (Gestapo) which systematically terrorised the population of the occupied territories, the two accused men, Friedrich BEYERSDOFF and Franz BAVLAKOVITSCHE are charged with having given orders for, or having participated in the following crimes:

1. The arrest on December 12, 1942, at OTOČE, and for the forcible deportation to the camp at NUERNBERG of the family LEBAN (Andrej, Katarina, Olga and Helena), where they remained until the end of the war; and for the pillage of all their property.
2. The arrest at ZALOŠE on December 8, 1942, of Janez POGANIK by Gestapo-men from RADOVLJICA, his brutal ill-treatment and torture, and for his deportation to the DACHAU concentration camp at the end of January, 1943, which he survived.
3. The murder of two partisans in the stable of Ciril PEČNIK on April 4, 1943. A third partisan (name unknown), and the owner of the stable, Ciril PEČNIK were executed as hostages on April 28, 1943 at Log near ŠKOFJA LOKA, while the wife of PEČNIK, Krista, was detained for nine months in the notorious prison at BEGUNJE where hostages were kept, then together with her two children, Milan and Slavko, was sent to the concentration camp at WEISENBURG. The entire property of the PEČNIK family was confiscated by the Gestapo.
4. The execution as a hostage on January 24, 1944 at ŠENČUR, of the captured and wounded partisan, Peter LANGUS of LESCE, and for the deportation of the latter's wife, Katarina and his 15 months old son Bojan, to the concentration camp at MATTEIHEIM in Bavaria, and for the confiscation of their property.
5. For the deportation, mostly to the concentration camp at AUSENHAUSEN in Bavaria, of 144 persons, entirely innocent, from the village of MOŠNJE on March 24, and April 4, 1944, and for the confiscation of their entire property.
6. The burning down of eight houses, with all adjoining buildings ~~buildings~~ with everything in them, on April 16, 1944 in the village of MOŠNJE.
7. The execution, without trial, of I. GROS of STRAZIŠČE, who had been kept in the prison at RADOVLJICA, and in July, 1944 was taken out and shot.
8. The arrest on December 11, 1944, of Viktor HORVAT of RADOVLJICA, HIS TORTURE at the prison in BEGUNJE, and his deportation to the MATHAUSEN concentration camp where he died on April 27, 1945.
9. The execution of the captured members of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, Marjan RAKOVS of KRANJ and Ivan MRAK of KRANJ during the early days of January, 1945 at ZAPUŽE.
10. The brutal torture and execution of captured members of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, Anton PEVEC, Vinko VESTER and others, on January 15, 1945 in the vicinity of the village of ZAPUŽE.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous original official German documents, and many affidavits by victims and witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

301

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REGISTERED
NOS.

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TO

310

4988/Y/G/301

2018

BARTA, N

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

24 APR 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

4988/Y/G/301

2019

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4988/Y/G/301

18 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/301 *

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

BARTA, N. Hauptmann of the I Gestapo Battalion
at GJURDJEVAC (GJURGJEVAC).

F.9344

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

5th or 7th September, 1943.
At GJURDJEVAC, Croatia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder.
III. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b &c, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

BARTA, Gestapo Hauptmann at the garrison of Gjurdjevac, is responsible for giving his Gestapo patrol orders to shoot the farmer Martin LEGRADI, and for arresting his father, Mate, on September 5th or 7th, 1943, at Gjurdjevac. Both were innocent people.

The accused is also responsible for the pillage carried out in their home by the same patrol, at the same time. The damage amounted to 30,000 Dinars.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

(20655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A. & E. W.L.D. Gp.695
 (30119) W.L. 1123 17 5,000 10 15

15th April, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement made on September 18th, 1945, by Mate LEGRADI, in
the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4989/Y/G/302

2023

MATWICK, Fritz
and G 13

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

24 APR 1947

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all comils except XI

(ARDS CHECKED) LIST 58

4989/Y/G/302

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2024

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4989/Y/G/302

18 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/302 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

D. K. ...

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. (20455) W.P. 2524 5,000 545 A.S.E., W.L.D. Gp. 685 15th April, 1947. (30419) W.P. 1153 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCASE NO. R/N/302.

1. Fritz MATWICK, Gendarmerie Oberwachtmeister at VAČE during 1943-1944;
from the vicinity of Berlin; aged about 42. (F.20326).
2. Richard JUNG, Gendarmerie Wachtmeister at VAČE during 1943-1944.
Former merchant; from Tropolje. (F.20144).
3. Josef BALDAUF, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Graz. (F.19773).
4. Anton NEUHOFER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Landshut. (F.20900).
5. Alois PLATZER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Austria. (F.20801)
6. Johann PACHER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. Born 30.12.1901.
at Malta near Spittal a/d Drau. (F.20757)
7. Franz KRUMPMANN, Gendarmeriebezirksoberwachtmeister. Aged about 30;
from the vicinity of Ziglau. (F.20258)
8. KOTZWAARA, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Silesia. (F.20218)
9. Josef KADNER, Gendarmeriewachtmeister at VAČE during 1943-1944.
From Sudeten. (F.20150)
10. Hermann HUSS, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Sudeten. (F.20084)
11. Julius GERBER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Sudeten. (F.20017)
12. Rudolf ZOELLNER, Gendarmeriebezirksoberwachtmeister at VAČE
and SMARTNO during 1943-1944. Former hotel-keeper,
from Sudeten. (F.19664)
13. Josef TITSCH, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Sudeten. (F.19558)

commission of
Date and place of alleged crime

1943-1944.

At VAČE near LITIJA, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton devastation & destruction of property.
- XX. Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational & historic
buildings and monuments.

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALSCASE NO. R/N/302.

1. Fritz MATWICK, Gendarmerie Oberwachtmeister at VAČE during 1943-1944;
from the vicinity of Berlin; aged about 42. (F.20326).
2. Richard JUNG, Gendarmerie Wachtmeister at VAČE during 1943-1944.
Former merchant; from Tropau. (F.20144).
3. Josef BALDAUF, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Graz. (F.19773).
4. Anton NEUHOFER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Landshut. (F.20900).
5. Alois PLATZER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Austria. (F.20801)
6. Johann PACHER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. Born 30.12.1901,
at Malta near Spittal a/d Drau. (F.20757)
7. Franz KRUMPMANN, Gendarmeriebezirksobewachtmeister. Aged about 30;
from the vicinity of Ziglau. (F.20258)
8. KOTZWAARA, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Silesia. (F.20218)
9. Josef KADNER, Gendarmeriewachtmeister at VAČE during 1943-1944.
From Sudeten. (F.20150)
10. Hermann HUSS, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Sudeten. (F.20084)
11. Julius GERBER, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Sudeten. (F.20017)
12. Rudolf ZOELLNER, Gendarmeriebezirksobewachtmeister at VAČE
and MARTINO during 1943-1944. Former hotel-keeper,
from Sudeten. (F.19664)
13. Josef TITSCH, Gendarme at VAČE during 1943-1944. From Sudeten. (F.19558)

commission of
Date and place of alleged crime

1943-1944.

At VAČE near LITIJA, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton devastation & Destruction of property.
- XX. Wanton destruction of religious charitable, educational & historic
buildings and monuments.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

2026-A

Violation of Articles 23, 23b,c,g, 40, 47 & 56. of the Hague Regulation, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short statement of facts.

The above-named members of the Gendarmerie station at VACE near LITIJA in Slovenia during 1943-1944, perpetrated numerous crimes including murder, torture, pillage, wanton destruction of property, etc.

Particulars of alleged crime.

The individuals named under 1-13 were members of the German Gendarmerie Station at VACE near LITIJA during 1943-1944. They co-operated with the Gestapo quarters at LITIJA and terrorised the local population. They are responsible for the following crimes :-

1. For the death of Miha GRAD, shot for no* apparent reason in the woods between VACE and LITIJA, on May 5, 1943.
 2. For breaking into the house of Marija USTAR of SPODNJA SLIVNA on February 2, 1944, and for the brutal ill-treatment and torture of Albin USTAR and Francka USTAR. For the looting of silver, gold and money, all the property of Avgust USTAR; for taking away cattle and horses, and finally burning down the house with two adjoining buildings with all agricultural machinery and other implements, thus causing a loss of over 255,000 Dinars.
 3. For the arrest, in co-operation with the Gestapo from LITIJA, of Franc GARANTINI and Alojz GARANTINI on March 23, 1944. The former was arrested on the road near VACE, the latter at his home. Both were taken to the prison at LITIJA where they were kept for a few days and brutally beaten. They were then taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where Franc was forcibly mobilised for the F.W. Bereitschaft 8, DUISBURG, while his brother Alojz was forcibly mobilised for the Luftschutzpolizei SBI. DUISBURG.
 4. For the blowing up and complete demolition of the schoolbuilding at VACE during their withdrawal from VACE on July 7, 1944. This was done deliberately, without any reason. Total damage amounts to 1,300,000 Dinars.
 5. For the arrest, on December 13, 1944, of Jože RASPOVIK, Janez BRODAR and his son Maks BRODAR, all of VACE, who were taken to the Gestapo prison at LITIJA where they were kept for nine days and badly ill-treated.
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Particulars of evidence in support.

Affidavits of several victims and numerous witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

A.S.K.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4990/Y/G/303
2029

PERTL, Johann
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		CARDS CHECKED LIST 57
24 APR 1947	1, 2, A		

4990/Y/G/303

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4990 / Y / G / 303

18 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/303 *

Table with 2 columns: Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.) and 1. Johann PERTL, Oberwachtmeister der Gendarmerie at LITIJA from July 1944 till April 1945. Domiciled in the vicinity of BELJAK (VILLACH) in Austria. Aged about 35. (F.20779) 2. Mathias WASSEPMANN, Leutnant der Gendarmerie at LITIJA during 1944-1945. Aged about 50; from BOROVIJE (FERLACH) in Austria. (F.1754B)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime. 1944-1945 At LITIJA in Slovenia, Yugoslavia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law. Violation of Articles 23b, c, g, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

These two members of the German Gendarmerie Station at LITIJA during 1944-1945 participated in several crimes against the local civilian population and are responsible for murder, pillage and destruction of property.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Johann PERTL and Mathias WASSERMANN were members of the German Gendarmerie Station at LITIJA during 1944-1945. They co-operated with the Gestapo and, often accompanied by the latter, terrorised the local population. They are charged with having committed or participated in the following crimes :-

1. The shelling and looting of the village of VACE, and ~~in~~ the murder of Franc RASPERGER and Franc VRHOVEC, on August 9th, 1944; On that day combined units of the Gestapo, Police and Gendarmerie of LITIJA shelled, without any reason, the village of VACE, after which they broke into the village, opened fire on the fleeing population and killed the above-mentioned two men. Afterwards they looted the village, causing a total damage of over 150,000 Dinars.

2. Burning down two houses with all adjoining buildings, all the property of Ivan KRISTAN of VACE, on December 6, 1944, causing a total damage of 1,500,000 Dinars. The immediate perpetrator of this crime was Johann PERTL.

3. The murder of Janez REBOLJ, Frančiška REBOLJ, Antonija MOHAR and Franc CERAR. The burning down of houses and property belonging to Jožefa BOKALJ, Janez REBOLJ and Marija VOZELJ, in the village of SELO near LITIJA, on December 21, 1944. On that day a small partisan detachment was staying in the village when combined forces of the Gestapo, Police and Gendarmerie from LITIJA attacked the village. The partisans withdrew and the majority of the local population went with them. The two accused were among those Germans who arrested Janez REBOLJ (aged 80), Frančiška REBOLJ (aged 32), and Antonija MOHAR (aged 21), tortured them while questioning them and finally murdered them and threw their bodies into the burning houses of Janez REBOLJ and Jožefa BOKALJ. They also burned down the house of Marija VOZELJ and with knives killed Franc CERAR, aged 82.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of numerous witnesses have been submitted
to the Yugoslav State Commission.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

b

4991/Y/G/304

2034

BRANDTNER, Franz

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

24 APR 1947

S on all counts
except IX, XI, XIV

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

4991/Y/G/304

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4991/7/G/304

18 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian)

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/V/304 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Franz BRADTNER, Kriminalsekretær with the SiPo and SD Command for the annexed parts of Carinthia and Carniola at BLEED. Born in Vienna on 28.9.1906. Lived in Vienna IV, Goldeggasse 11/8. F.19821

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

July 1942 - May 1945. Annexed parts of Carinthia and Carniola.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportations of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. (IV. Confiscation of Property.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23, 23b & c, 42, 46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As a member of the SiPo and SD for Carinthia and Carniola at BLEED, BRADTNER is responsible, as instigator or perpetrator, for the crimes notoriously committed by this body in the territory in question.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV STATE 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

BRANDTNER was an SS-man and Kriminalsekretær of the SiPo and SD command for the occupied parts of Carinthia and Carniola, at BLEED during the period from July 1942 to May 1945.

It has been established that it was his job to interrogate the political detainees of the BEGUNJE concentration camp. These interrogations were, as a rule, accompanied by severe torture. As a result of the minutes made during such interrogations, many of the prisoners were executed as hostages or sent to other extermination camps.

During the time spent by BRANDTNER at the SiPo and SD command for Carinthia and Carniola, at least 10,000 people were arrested on that territory. 622 persons were hanged, about 4,000 deported to German Umsiedlungslagers, and about 2,500 people were sent to various concentration camps. Between the Autumn of 1942 and the Spring of 1943, 4,200 Yugoslav citizens were compulsorily enlisted for the German Army. 3,500 more people were sent to forced labour in German war factories. The number of confiscations carried out in this area is well known.

BRANDTNER, having been a member of the Gestapo operating in the territory concerned, and carrying out or enforcing all these activities, is thereby made responsible for the instigation or participation in the crimes committed by the German authorities all over the said area.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documentary material produced in the charges against Dr. Rosener (954/Y/G/19- 1061/Y/G/29 - 1597/Y/G/77 - 3038/Y/G/117-), Dr. RAIMER (892/Y/G/17), and other high representatives of the Gestapo in occupied Yugoslavia. Also affidavits by witnesses. These are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4998/Y/G/305

2039

ALBRECHT, Franz
and 610

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
1 MAY 1947	2, 9 : A 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 10 : S 6 : W On all counts except (X, XI, XII)	B	years elapsed - 28
6 Nov 47	Reconsideration of Hans BAUER adjourned	K 2	

4998/Y/G/305

2040

Dr. Hans BAUER

6.11.47. No.120

Doc.I/97

Adjourned until NO submits
more evidence.

1/97.

28th October, 1947.UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.COMMITTEE I.Case of Dr. Hans BAUER, listed on 'A'
by Yugoslavia.

The following correspondence regarding Dr. Hans BAUER is circulated to members of Committee I for consideration at its next meeting.

Primrose 3667

144 Adelaide Road,
London,
N.W. 3.

6th August, 1947.

The Under Secretary of State,
(War Crimes Section),
The Foreign Office,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to submit this my Deposition for your consideration of the case of Doctor HANS BAUER (P.o.W. 271.661.373) one numbering amongst those demanded as War Criminals by the Yugoslavian Authorities.

2. As former agent of the Deuxième Bureau, apprehended in Vienna by the Geheimstatpolizei of the 7th, of July, 1939, and subsequently sentenced to death by the Volkgericht on the 21st. of January, 1941: I beg to testify to the chivalrous and humane treatment I received at the hands of the said Doctor Hans Bauer, then Oberstföhrer.

(a) On the 12th. of April, 1945, Dr. Bauer effected the liberation of eighteen political prisoners under sentence of death, this, in contravention of explicit orders from Herr Himmler's chief adjutant, von Alvensleben.

(b) On the 13th. of the same month, he attempted in company with myself and one Feldwebel Hoeller to reach LSAachen KZ in order to disband the guard.

(c) Finally, in consideration of my not very robust physical condition, he drove me from

.....

-2-

Torgau to Halle where I was within a few hundred yards of the advanced units of the United States Forces.

3. In amplification of the above, may I point out that the party of eighteen, amongst whom I numbered, was comprised of various nationalities - 2 Frenchmen, 4 Norwegians, 6 Czechs, 5 Germans and myself - but one and all had been convicted for major activities against the Reich. In short, we were not of the category of prisoners whose execution could have been regarded as a contravention of the Hague Convention. I stress this point for obvious reasons.
4. The fact that he took the trouble and risk of helping me to reach the safety of the Allies' Lines, although a small point in itself, is I think, proof of a nature not content with complying with the bare essentials of humanity, but one disposed and determined to aid the helpless.
5. In conclusion, may I point out that Doctor Bauer was not a member of the SS. by choice, but was drafted into it; a circumstance resulting in his present predicament but a circumstance, none the less, to which I and my seventeen companions owe our lives. And I am persuaded that numerous Yugoslavs are indebted in the same respect to that Fate which set Doctor Bauer in a position to exercise his authority in the cause of mercy.
6. The adjoining letter is a testament that Doctor Bauer's humane activities were extended to Yugoslavians and though anonymous, its veracity appears to be corroborated by my personal experience. The fact that its originator preferred to remain incognito is readily understood when existing conditions in Yugoslavia are taken into consideration.
7. I trust you will find in the above statement sufficient evidence to commend this prisoner to your clemency and outweigh such charges as the Yugoslavian authorities elect to make in order to effect his extradition.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) H.W.A. Oloff de WET).

Encl.

Abschrift:
In den Namen wurden nur die
Anfangsbuchstaben angeführt;
die Orte ganz ausgelassen.

22.2.1947.

Liebe Frau Mutter

Durch Zufall habe ich in einem Gespräch erfahren und nehme sofort Anlass mich nach Ihrem Gatten zuerkundigen, welcher zur Zeit seiner Dienstzeit in Oberkrain and in Cilli unsagbare Hilfe meinen Landsleuten entgegenbrachte. Ich kann

-3-

ihm diese edlen Taten niemals vergessen und bin ich überzeugt, dass dies auch die Betroffenen wie F., welcher über seine Veranlassung aus Mathausen entlassen wurde, ebenfalls C.S. und L. wurden über seine Intervention aus dem Gefängnis freigelassen und sehr viele, deren Namen ich mich gegenwärtig gar nicht erinnern kann wurden durch seine Intervention aus dem Gefängnis Vigaun in Oberkrain entlassen. Kurz gesagt Ihr Herr Gemahl war und bleibt für mich ein edler Mensch und bin ich gerne bereit falls es notwendig sein sollte ihm auf irgendeine Art zu helfen, insoferne es in meinem Machtbereich stehen sollte.

Wie geht es Ihrem Söhnchen, von dem mir Ihr Herr Gemahl immer soviel erzählte? Hoffentlich geht es ihm gut.

Ich werde bei meiner nächsten Reise nach Klagenfurt nicht verabsäumen, Sie zu besuchen, nur bin ich hier leider sehr stark in Anspruch genommen. Ich danke nur dem Herrgott, dass ich noch gesund bin.

Es wird mich wirklich freuen, von Ihnen recht bald Nachricht, sowohl vom Ergehen Ihres Herrn Gemahls als auch von Ihrem und Ihres Sohnes zu bekommen und grüsse ich Sie indessen auf das Herzlichste.

Ihre ergebene

J.

3724

Case 4998
2044

1st December, 1947.

Dear Dr. Milenković,

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the Minutes of Committee I held on 6th November, 1947, and in drawing your attention to item III on page 3 - Case of Dr. Hans BAUER, Yugoslav charge 4998.

You will observe from the Minutes that the Committee decided to adjourn reconsideration of the matter and to request the Yugoslav National Office to submit further evidence on the lines indicated therein.

The Committee would appreciate if the matter could be given urgent attention.

Yours sincerely,

J. LITAWSKI
Secretary to Committee I

Dr. V. Milenković,
25 Kensington Gore,
S. W. 7.

2045

Dr. Litawski

SUBJECT: - <Doctor Hans BAUER>

The a/m was charged by Yugoslavia: 4998/Y/G/305 "A"
List 58:34

There is also a BAUER (S.S. Obersturmbannfuehrer)
charged by Yugoslavia: 4174/Y/G/216 "A" List 45:26,
who may be identical.

The a/m has not been charged by other countries.

C.M.J.

*Case I.
L-7 charged by Yugoslavia*

Doc. I/97

United Nations **2046**
War Crimes Commission
Lansdowne House

C 11214/9065/180

With compliments of German
Internal Affairs Dept.

~~Miss Juch~~
~~in the way~~

22nd Oct 47



2047

144, Adelaide Road,
London,

(Pencil 3667)

N.W.1.

011214

The Under Secretary of State,
(War Crimes Section)
The Foreign Office,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

5th August, 1947.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to submit this
my Deposition for your consideration of the case
of Doctor HANS BAUER (P.O.N. 171.301.37) one
numbering amongst those demanded as War Criminals
by the Yugoslavian Authorities.

2. As former agent of the Deuxième
Bureau, apprehended in Vienna by the Geheimstatapolizei
of the 7th. of July, 1938, and subsequently sentenced to
death by the Volkgericht on the 11st. of January, 1941:
I beg to testify to the chivalrous and humane treatment
I received at the hands of the said Doctor Hans Bauer,
then Obersturmbahnführer.

(a) On the 14th. of April, 1940, Dr. Bauer
effected the liberation of eighteen political
prisoners under sentence of death, this, in
contravention of explicit orders from Herr Himmler's
chief adjutant, von Alvensleben.

(b) On the 13th. of the same month, he attempted
in company with myself and one Feldwebel Höller
to reach Lössen KZ in order to disband the guard.

(c) Finally, in consideration of my not very
robust physical condition, he drove from Torgau
to Halle where I was within a few hundred yards of the
advanced units of the United States Forces.

3. In application of the above, may I
point out that the party of eighteen, amongst whom I

2048

numbered, was comprised of various nationalities - 2 Frenchmen, 4 Norwegians, 6 Czechs, 5 Germans and myself - but one and all had been convicted for major activities against the Reich. In short, we were not of that category of prisoner whose execution could have been regarded as a contravention of the Hague Convention. I stress this point for obvious reasons.

4. The fact that he took the trouble and risk of helping me to reach the safety of the Allies' Lines, though a small point in itself, is I think, proof of a nature not content with complying with the bare essentials of humanity, but one disposed and determined to aid the helpless.

5. In conclusion, may I point out that Doctor Bauer was not a member of the SS, by choice but was drafted into it; a circumstance resulting in his present predicament but a circumstance, none the less, to which I and my seventeen companions owe our lives. And I am persuaded that numerous Yugoslavs are indebted in the same respect to that Fate which set Doctor Bauer in a position to exercise his authority in the cause of mercy.

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7. I trust you will find in the above statement sufficient evidence to commend this prisoner to your clemency and outweigh such charges as the Yugoslavian authorities elect to make in order to effect his extradition.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. Oloff de Wet

(H.W. Oloff de Wet)

Encl.

24

Abschrift:

22.2. 1947.

In den Namen wurden nur die Anfangsbuchstaben angeführt, die Orte ganz ausgelassen.

2049

Liebe Frau Bauer !

Durch Zufall habe ich in einem Gespräch erfahren und nehme sofort Anlaß mich nach Ihrem Gatten zuerkundigen, welcher zur Zeit seiner Dienstzeit in Oberkrain und in Cilli unsagbare Hilfe meinen Landsleuten entgegenbrachte. Ich kann ihm diese edlen Taten niemals vergessen und bin ich überzeugt, daß dies auch die Betroffenen wie F., welcher über seine Veranlassung aus Matnausen entlassen wurde, ebenfalls C. T. und L. wurden über seine Intervention aus dem Gefängnis freigelassen und sehr viele, deren Namen ich mich gegenwärtig gar nicht erinnern kann wurden durch seine Intervention aus dem Gefängnis Vigaun in Oberkrain entlassen.

Kays besagt Ihr Herr Gemahl war und bleibt für mich ein edler Mensch und bin ich gerne bereit falls es notwendig sein sollte ihm auf irgend eine Art zu helfen, insoferne es in meinem Machtbereich stehen sollte.

Wie geht es Ihrem Söhnchen, von dem mir Ihr Herr Gemahl immer soviel erzählte ? Hoffentlich geht es ihm gut !

Ich werde bei meiner nächsten Reise nach Klagenfurt nicht verabsäumen, Sie zu besuchen, nur bin ich hier leider sehr stark in Anspruch genommen. Ich danke nur dem Herrgott, daß ich noch gesund bin.

Es wird mich wirklich freuen, von Ihnen recht bald Nachricht, sowohl von Ihnen als auch von Ihrem und Ihres Söhnchen zu bekommen und grüße ich Sie indessen auf das herzlichste.

Ihre ergebene

J.

25

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2050

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4998/Y/G/305

24 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/305 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

24 April 1947

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) WLP.252 4 5,000 5.45 A.S.E., W.L.O. Gp.685 18th April, 1947.
(30419) WLP.11-2 17 5,000 10.15

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.CASE NO. P/A/305

1. Franz ALBRECHT, member of the Gestapo at TRBOVLJE during the occupation; born November 28, 1889 at ROSWEIN in Austria. (F.14615) Austrian.
2. Dr. Hans BAUER, Expositursleiter des Politischen Kommissars at SLOVENJGRADEC and later Stellvertreter des Landesrats fuer MARIBOR, during the occupation. Born at Maribor on June 5, 1910. Domiciled at Groehning in Austria. Married. Austrian. (F.16057)
3. Eduard BASUMANN, member of the Gestapo at TRBOVLJE during the occupation. Born March 16, 1916 at BELJAK (VILLACH), in Austria. (F.14623) Austrian.
4. Siegismund BOEHMISCH, Kriminalassistent; SS-Oberscharfuehrer on duty in the office of the Kommandant of the SiPo and SD, department IVE at MARIBOR during 1943. Born November 8, 1909 at Gratkorn, Austria. Married on May 23, 1942 in Vienna to Wanda SUCHY of Vienna. Has one son. Came to Maribor on November 24, 1942 from Graz. Austrian. (F.11750)
5. Ludwig BRANDT, Kriminalrat in the office of the Kommandant of SiPo and SD, department IV.N. at MARIBOR during 1943. Born August 21, 1908 at Euetzen. Single. Austrian. (F.11834)
6. Rudolf BRAUN, driver of the Kommandant of the SiPo and SD at MARIBOR during 1943-1944. Born April 7, 1911 at Liezen Reifling. Married. Austrian. (F.11835)
7. Mirko ČERBAK (TSCHERLACK), member of the Gestapo at LJUTOMER during the occupation. Born January 12, 1897 at POLA. Austrian. (P. 11956)
8. Willy DONAV, member of the Gestapo at BREŽICE. Born June 10, 1919 at Slovenska Bistrica. Domiciled at Klagenfurt. (F.11704) Austrian.
9. Hermann DUNKEL, Deputy of Landesrat fuer MARIBOR during 1943-1944. Chief of the Enlistment Department. Born June 23, 1906 in Austria. Married. Austrian. (F.16060)
10. Werner URBAN, Politischer Sekretar in the office of the Kommandant of the SiPo and SD, department IIa at MARIBOR during 1943. Born October 1, 1910 at Essen. Married in December 1936 in Berlin. Came to MARIBOR February 25, 1943 and left for Vienna on February 3, 1944. (F.11939)

Date and Place of commission of Alleged Crime.

1941-1945

At MARIBOR, TRBOVLJE and other localities in that part of Slovenia which was incorporated into the German Reich.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy.
- X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation.
- XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
- XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XIV. Confiscation of Property.
- XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to Relevant provisions of National Law.

Violation of Articles 4,5,6,23,23b,c,g, 42,45,46,47 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short Statement of Facts.

The above-named were either heads of local administration of the occupied areas or were responsible officials of the Gestapo in various localities of that part of Slovenia (Yugoslavia) which was incorporated into the German Reich soon after the invasion of Yugoslavia, and which was known as "Untersteiermark".

The main feature of the occupation of this border area was a series of harsh rules, all in breach of the International Law, the purpose of which was to turn this part of Slovenia, in the quickest possible way, into a German province.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

To achieve their aim to turn this part of Slovenia into a German Province, members of the German civil administration and members of the Gestapo worked hand in hand with the Wehrmacht. In carrying out the harsh rules, known in all regions annexed or otherwise incorporated into the German Reich, the accused are responsible for having instigated, organised, ordered, committed or participated in the following crimes:-

I. Murder and massacres, systematic terrorism; people were murdered in masses in towns and in villages, in prisons and in various camps into which the people had been brought after mass arrests.

II. Putting hostages to death; innocent people were executed in revenge for killed, or alleged killed, or wounded persons, usually at the rate of 10 for 1. 1,075 wholly innocent people were executed.

III. Torture and ill-treatment of civilians; was a regular feature accompanying every arrest, transport to, or stay in camp.

VII. Deportation of Civilians; was one of the main features of the German occupation of Slovenia, as has already been stated in the charges (No. 1/1/49 and 3034/V/4/147) against Dr. Siegfried Franz, I. D. About 40,000 Slovenes were deported to Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria and Germany.

X. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy; this measure was introduced by a decree of March 24, 1942. Civilians were compelled to dig trenches and build fortifications. The representatives of the SiPo and the SD played a decisive part in selecting individuals for this particular work.

XI. Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.

XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory; this measure was enforced by the same decree of March 24, 1942. During the summer of 1942, Slovenes were mobilised and formed into the "Selbstschutz" units which were also engaged in actions against the forces of the National Liberation Army and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia. During 1944, able-bodied Slovenes were forced into the military formations called "Volkssturm".

XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory; In the annexed Slovene regions this measure reached its climax with the banishment of the Slovene language from schools, offices, churches, and every form of public life. Slovene books were burned. Slovenes were forced to join the "Steirischer Heimatsbund", or were sent to forced labour camps as "Schutzangehoeriger".

XIII. Pillage was a form of criminality which accompanied every arrest and every deportation.

XIV. Confiscation of property; the number of confiscated properties in Slovenia by March 15, 1943 amounted to 1,862 real estates, 100 industrial, and about 700 commercial enterprises. Members of the Gestapo always had a share in this crime.

XV. Imposition of collective penalties; this measure consisted of the wholesale imprisonment and deportation of relatives of those individuals who were with the partisans or who deserted from the German Army into which they had been forcibly enlisted. In accordance with the decree of Gauleiter Dr. Siegfried UBERREITER, of March 15, 1944, deportation and confiscation of property was carried out on relatives, or even whole families, of those Slovenes who were executed as hostages or who were executed because of their collaboration with the National Liberation Army. The victims were sent to various concentration camps in Germany.

XVI. Wanton devastation and destruction of property; this was a regular feature of the German forces, whether military, police, or those of the Gendarmerie. It is a well established fact that in such operations Gestapo and SS units acted alongside the forces of the Wehrmacht, and that they destroyed whole villages and settlements including churches and schools.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Many original official German documents, and numerous affidavits by victims and witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4999/Y/G/306

2057

SCHUMANN

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

MAY 1947

A (Priority List)

R

1947-11-15

4999/Y/G/306

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2058

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4999 / Y/G/306

24 Apr 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/1/306 *

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

SCHUMANN, Hauptmann, Kommandant des II Battalion, 369th Regiment der "Teufelsdivision". From the Tyrol.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In March 1944. & June. In the district of Sinj, Dalmatia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In March and June, 1944, the IInd Battalion of the 369th Regiment of the "Devils Division", led by SCHUMANN, committed, in the district of Sinj, in the villages of Ljuti, Otok and Grebovac, massacres, looting and burning down of farmer's homes and property, on a mass scale.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV 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

Haupt. SCHUMANN the Kommander des II Batt. 369th Regiment der "Teufelsdivision" in 1944. The "Devils Division" killed many hundreds of Yugoslav citizens in Dalmatia, exterminating whole families. After the atrocities and massacres, villages were pillaged and burnt down.

Towards the end of March 1944, and later, detachments of this division, among them SCHUMANN's unit, descended upon several villages in the Sinj district, Dalmatia, and committed many crimes. The following are a few examples :-

1. On March 29, 1944, his unit, with others from the village of Grab, entered the villages of Tijarica and Ljuti. They immediately started pillaging and killing peasants. They locked 140 people in five houses and, for no reason, started shooting them. Any who tried to escape from these houses were mown down by rifle fire. Then the houses were set on fire and burned down, together with all but three of the people locked in them, these three had a miraculous escape. In this manner 137 people were killed.

2. His unit re-appeared in the same village on July 29, 1944, and again pillaged and caused wanton destruction. The damage amounted to 733,255 Dinars.

3. On March 28, 1944, SCHUMANN, with his unit, participated in plundering, torturing and killing on a mass scale, in the village of Otok. On this occasion they trapped 45 people in the house of Milanovic and burned down the house. They also killed 244 other people and burned down about 80 habitations. The damage amounted to 1,598,000 Dinars.

4. On June 10, 1944 the battalion under SCHUMANN's orders descended upon the village of Grabovac and after looting and burning down 16 houses, shot, without reason, six innocent farmers : Mijo BALETA, Boriša MUSTIĆ, Ivan MUSTIĆ, Ivanka MUSTIĆ, Frita DUROVIĆ and Ivan ŠARIĆ.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Original German and Croat documents, and affidavits submitted by victims and witnesses are in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5000/Y/G/307

2062

BORNEFELD, Wilhelm

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 1 MAY 1947

A for compulsory
enlistment of soldiers
among the inhabitants
of occupied territory
only.

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten text]

5000/Y/G/307

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5000/Y/G/307

12 4 APR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/1/307 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Wilhelm BORNEFELD, Oberstleutnant (Lt.-Col). Head of the Musterungsstab I. (Recruiting Commission) at KRANJ in Slovenia. F.19812.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>KRANJ in Carniola. 1942-1944.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. Violation of Articles 23 and 42 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

BORNEFELD is responsible for the compulsory enlistment of soldiers, as the Head of one of the three recruiting Commissions entrusted with the compulsory enlistment of the Slovene inhabitants of the German occupied parts of Slovenia. He is also responsible for the usurpation of sovereignty during the occupation.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE 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

Lt.-Col. BORNHEFELD was head of the "Wehrmeldeamt" and reporter at the "Wehrbezirkskommando" at KRANJ in Slovenia from 1942 (exact date not established) to 24.4.1944, when he was transferred to Bruck a.d. Mur in Austria.

The two departments mentioned above were created for the purpose of compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of the Slovene occupied territory. As early as 1942, July 7th, Dr. Rainer, the head of the Civilian Administration for the occupied territory of Carinthia and Carniola, issued a regulation to the effect that the provisions on military service and Arbeitsdienst in force in Germany were extended to the occupied regions also ("Verordnungs und Amtsblatt" No.16/1942). The introducing of these services (military and labour) into an occupied country was a definite breach of the Hague Regulations, which forbid measures of that kind.

On the grounds of the Regulation referred to, Dr. Rainer issued further orders ensuring the working of the system of recruiting foreign citizens for the German Wehrmacht. The head office to which this business was entrusted was the "Wehrersatzinspektion" at GRAZ with three recruiting commissions subordinate to it and called "Ausrüstungsstab" I., II. and III. One of them was at KRANJ and was in the charge of the accused.

As the Slovene people endeavoured to disobey the summons issued by the occupiers concerning military services, severe countermeasures were necessary to break their resistance. Dr. Rainer himself in his proclamation of September 27th, 1942, said:

"Strengste Strafe trifft denjenigen, der als Staatsfeind ~~verurteilt~~ die Treue bricht und die Pflicht verletzt. Jeder Schuldige und mit ihm die durch dieselbe staatsabträgliche Gesinnung verbundenen Familien und Hausgenossen werden aus dem Lande entfernt; sie haben ihr Gut, in schweren Fällen ihr Leben verwirkt".

Thus was disobeying of recruiting orders publicly proclaimed a crime of high treason, punishable by deportation of whole families, loss of property, and even death. The consequence of these proceedings was that 4,216 Slovenes were forcibly enlisted and compelled to join the Wehrmacht.

Anybody who took an active and decisive part in these activities, which infringed the international law, is regarded as a war criminal. The officer in question, since he was the head of a recruiting commission, obviously took part in these activities and is therefore charged with:

- X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation; and
- XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Various regulations regarding the introduction of compulsory military service in the German occupied parts of Yugoslavia; local newspapers; statistical data, and statements by witnesses, all in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5121/Y/G/308

2067

BERG

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

14 MAY 1947

A for illtreatment
of civilians

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5121/Y/G/308

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5121/Y/G/308

7 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 2/11308 *

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

BERG, Oberleutnant, Ortskommandant at JACODINA, Serbia.

F.21059.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

September 5th, 1941.
At JACODINA in Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Systematic Terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23a & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para 3 of the Law concerning the people and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In the capacity of Ortskommandant at JACODINA, Berg was the instigator, or gave orders for the terrorism used to manage the people.

On the 5th September, 1941, his soldiers dragged all the travellers from the inn (near the bridge) at Jacodina. They kicked them and struck them with the butts of their rifles, and as a consequence of this beating the teacher, Antin S. Vukelinović became unconscious.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

M. S. Limonjić

*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

Statement made by the injured on January 4th,
1945, in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

J. V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

309

5123/Y/G/310

2072

BACHER, Konstantin

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 4 MAY 1947

A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53.

5123/Y/G/310

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5123 / 1 / 6 / 310

7 MAR 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian)

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/1/310 *

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

Konstantin BACHER, Head of the German Gendarmerie Station at MEDVODE in Slovenia. From Maria Woerth by Woerther See in Austria.

(Not to be translated.)

(F.17182)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

21st October, 1943. at MEDVODE in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5 and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Head of the MEDVODE Gendarmerie Station the accused ordered and took part in the torture of Vincenc NEKOCIĆ, a man suspected of being a partisan. This took place on the 21st October, 1943. at the Gendarmerie station mentioned above. After being tortured the victim was taken to the DACHAU concentration camp, from which he did not return.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

M. S. Simonjić

* 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

Statements made by witnesses in the files of the Yugoslav
State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

3 1 1

TO

3 2 0

REGISTERED
NOS.

3 1 1

TO

3 2 0

5124/Y/G/311

2077

ATZBERGER, Hans

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

14 MAY 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 55

5124/Y/G/311

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2078

Registered Number:

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5124/Y/G/311

7 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/311 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Hans ATZBERGER, Unteroffizier; 35 years old; from Heal in the Tyrol, Austria.</p> <p>(F.14281)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>On 22nd February, 1945. At STRANISCE in Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ATZBERGER, who was the head of a German military patrol, killed with his rifle Anton ŽIGLIČ, who was denounced to him as a partisan. The man, who was unarmed, was walking peacefully in his native village and Unteroffizier did not stop him or question him. The murder was committed in the village of STRANISCE in Slovenia, on February 22nd, 1945.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

M. S. Langer

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A.S. E.W.Ltd. Gp.685 30th April, 1947.
29640 WLP.118317 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements made by witnesses, and photograph of a group of German soldiers with Unteroffizier ~~ARTHUR~~ among them, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5125/Y/G/312

2082

BRODAR, Dr. Albert

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

14 MAY 1947

A ^{with treatment +} for complicity
in deportation

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5125/Y/G/312

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5125³/Y/G/312

7 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BRADAR (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 31/312 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.	Dr. Aribert BRADAR, wine merchant at BRNOŽ, Slovenia. Member of the NSDAP. (F.14917)
<i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In the summer of 1941. At BRNOŽ, Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	III. Torture of civilians. VII. Deportation of civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 42 and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the founder of the Nazi organization branch at Brnož, the accused ordered or participated in the large scale deportation of the inhabitants of Brnož in the summer of 1941.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
 (20655) WLP.2524 5,000 545 A & E, W.L.M. Gp.685 30th April, 1947.
 (20149) WLP.11-317 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

At the beginning of the occupation of Yugoslavia Dr. Aribert BRODAR, a wine merchant at GRMOŽ, became a member of the Nazi Organisation (NSDAP) and was the actual founder of the branch at GRMOŽ.

He participated in the deportation of the Slovene population, in so far as he gave to the Gestapo the necessary information required.

The victims, of an indefinite number, were arrested, deprived of their belongings except for the contents of a bag, they were ill-treated and beaten and finally were sent to Serbia.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many statements of reliable persons are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

D.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5126/Y/G/313

2087

WINKLER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 4 MAY 1947

A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5126/Y/G/313

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5126/Y/G/313

7 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/313 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

WINKLER, Agent and interrogating officer of the Gestapo at Belgrade. About 40 years of age.

(F.21474)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

April, 1942.

Belgrade.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

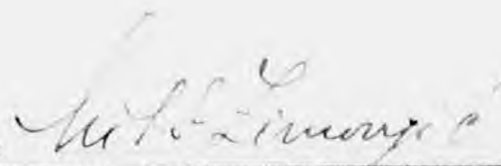
References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5 & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, in the capacity of Agent and examining magistrate of the Gestapo at Belgrade, is responsible, among other crimes, for having ill-used and beaten Benedikt ODLERK while interrogating him at the Gestapo station at Belgrade. He afterwards sent the victim to the death-camp at Banjica, from where he was later sent to Germany and has never returned.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
2nd May, 1947.

(29656) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30119) W.P.1153 17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Q

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits given by reliable witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

314

5191/Y/G/315

2092

GAM

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 58
22 MAY 1947	<i>A for deportation for forced labour</i>	

5191/Y/G/315

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5791/Y/G/315

16 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST JERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 5791

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

Cpl. Major, Garrison commandant at Nova Gradiška, Croatia. About 35 years old. (Y. 3430)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

16th July, 1945.
at NOVA GRADIŠKA, Croatia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

IK. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the Military Operations of the Army.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 3 of the Geneva Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In the period August of the 1945 in Nova Gradiška, Major J. carried out the arrest of 37 innocent people at Svetljica, suspecting them of having connection with the Yugoslav Army of Liberation.

After detaining them for a short time in the concentration camp at Sisk, these people were all sent to Germany for forced labour. Below are the names of 3 of the 37 people who were sent:-

1. Jozefka V. JIĆ, 29 years of age, married.
2. Petar M. JIĆ, 25 years of age, married.
3. Jovica V. JIĆ, 30 years of age, married.

TRANSMITTED BY THE CZECHOSLAV STATE DEPARTMENT:

*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

Statements made by Vasa MILIČEVIĆ and Gijura MILIČEVIĆ
in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

316

5193/Y/G/317

2097

LECHNER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

22 MAY 1947

A

~~CARDS CHECKED~~ LIST 58

5193/Y/G/317

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5193/Y/G/317

16 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/A/317 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

LECHNER, Major of the German Army. Commander of the 1218th Battalion, 139th Regiment of the 168th "Alpenjäger Division" at KUČIĆI (Istria, Julian March). (F.13637)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

23rd January, 1944, and 28th April, 1944. At the villages of ŠERAPNJE and KVONČIĆI in Istria, Julian March.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operation of the Enemy. Violation of Articles 6, 23 b & c, & 46 of the Hague Regulations, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

LECHNER was in command of the garrison at KUČIĆI during 1944, and during this time he gave orders for, or participated in, murders, torture and forced labour of civilians; on January 23rd and April 28th at Šerapnje and Kvondi.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 13th May, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During 1944 Major LOCHNER of the 139th Regiment, "Alpenjäger Division", was in charge of the 1218th Battalion in the village of Mučići in Istria.

His units committed many crimes and atrocities against the local population in connection with military operations. He is guilty of having given orders for, or taken part in the following crimes:-

1. For the arrest, on January 23, 1944 at the village of Škrapnje, of 13 peasants, and for their subsequently being beaten and ill-treated.

2. The abduction on April 27, 1944, from the village of Ivonci to the town of Rijeka of 11 peasants, and on April 28, 1944 9 peasants. All the men were later sent to Germany for forced labour.

3. For the killing of Josip STANIĆ, Ivan STANIĆ, Vinko KIRBELA and Ivan KIRBELA, and for severely wounding Ivenka KIRBELA, on January 23rd, 1944 at the village of Škrapnje.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Frano KINDELIN and other documents
in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5194/Y/G/318

2102

ANGERER, Karl

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

22 MAY 1947

A

AP

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5194/Y/G/318

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2103

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5794/Y/G/318

16 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BEHAR (Austrian)

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/W/318

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Earl BEHAR, Gendarme. Head of the PIŠKOR (Slovenia) Gendarmerie Station. About 38 years old. (P.14881)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

March 24th, 1943
PIŠKOR in Slovenia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder.
III. Persecution of Civilians.

Violation of Articles 2, 3, 4, and 40, of the League of Nations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the people and the state, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

BEHAR, as the head of the Gendarmerie station at PIŠKOR, led and personally took part in the barbaric massacre of two people, FRAN and JOSEF (names not given), of PIŠKOR near PIŠKOR, on 24. 3. 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS 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

AVRILBER, with two of the gendarmes under his orders (Stroz KROVETC and Franc KISP), on the 11th July, 1943, arrested Franc MASJAN sen. and Franc MASJAN junr., who had been to a party at the home of the blacksmith Alois KROVICHAK, at No. 85 PISNOE, and had left the party because of a quarrel. The three gendarmes also attended the party.

The arrest took place when the two victims had gone only about 30 metres from the home of the blacksmith. They were taken to the Gendarmerie Station at Piseco. There, the gendarmes already mentioned received the help of Herbert SVADOVE and Franc FENICAK, and they all immediately started to beat and torture the victims in so barbarous a way that the cries of the two men were heard at a distance of 100 metres. Afterwards the gendarmes dragged these men to the nearby cemetery and, as they were still alive, fired 8 shots into the back of each of the victims.

A post-mortem examination of the bodies made before their internment on July 16th, 1943, revealed that both father and son had fractured arms and legs, their back-bones were broken, their skulls fractured and many ribs broken.

It has never been known for what reason this bestial murder of two peaceful people was committed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of eye-witnesses and others, in the files of the
Dugoley State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

319, 320

REGISTERED

NOS.

3

2

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TO

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**REGISTERED
NOS.**

3 2 1

TO

3 3 0

5797/Y/G/321

2107

VON ARNHEIM, Baron

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

22 MAY 1947

A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5797/Y/G/321

7th August, 1947.

Dear Dr. Milenković,

I have pleasure in drawing your attention to charge 5197/Y/G/321 submitted by the Yugoslav National Office, in which Baron von ARNHEIM (or ANHEIM), described as a Dane, was charged as a War Criminal and subsequently listed by the Commission.

In accordance with the usual practice of ~~the Committee~~, a copy of this charge was transmitted to the Danish National Office for their information. A reply received from the Danish Office, and dated 30th July, 1947, states that "investigations made by the Danish State Police seem to indicate that there is no Danish citizen by the name von ARNHEIM (or ANHEIM)."

I am communicating this information to you as it may be that in view of the above you will wish to make further investigations concerning the nationality of the accused.

Yours sincerely,

J. LITAWSKI
Secretary of Committee I

Dr. V. Milenković,
Yugoslav Embassy,
195, Queen's Gate,
S. W. 7.



29, PONT STREET 2109
S.W. 1

RECEIVED
31 JUL 1917
Attd.....

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text]

J. L. ...

*4 books -
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...*

[Faint handwritten notes]

Embassy
Danish Legation

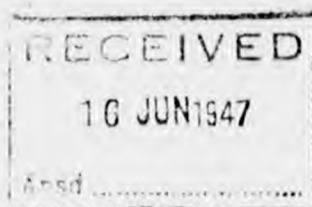
27, Port Street,

London, S.W. 1.

2110

Ref. U.B. 3.3.

16th June, 1947.



Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. to Dr. Schrom-Holsten, who is absent on leave, by which you were good enough to enclose a copy of a Yugoslave case, the accused Baron von ARNHEIM (or ANHEIM) being of Danish nationality.

I have passed on the enclosure to the Danish authorities concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Willemsen
Counsellor.

Dr. J. H. ...
Legal Officer,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Embankment House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

2111

6th June, 1947

Dear Dr. Schram-Nielsen,

At the meeting of Committee I on 22nd May, 1947,
it was decided to transmit a copy of the attached Yugoslav
case to the representative of Denmark in view of the fact
that the accused, who was listed on 'A', is of Danish
nationality.

Yours sincerely,

J. LITAWSKI
Legal Officer

Dr. E. Schram-Nielsen,
29, Pont St.,
S. W. I.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2112

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5197/Y/G/321

16 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4/321 *

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

BRONN VON MESSER (or MEISER), a Dane, Kommandant of the IVth Company of the "Bernhard Goering" SS Division. (P. 7385)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1st.-2nd. February, 1945.
LITZEK in Pomerania.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder of P.O.W's.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named, a Dane, SS Abteilung volunteer, was in charge of the IVth Company of the "Bernhard Goering" SS Division. On the night of the 1st and 2nd February, 1945, this company entered the place called LITZEK in Pomerania, a locality previously held by the Russians. Here the company met a group of Yugoslav officers, who had previously been liberated from the camp LITZEK. They were the only P.O.W's left. Although at that time these Yugoslav officers had been recognized as P.O.W's, according to the law the group approached it was shot down and killed Colonel [redacted] and [redacted]. He shot the [redacted] [redacted].

TRANSMITTED BY [redacted]

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5323/Y/G/322

2116

3

DICHTEL, Erich

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

14 JUN 1947

A

lit

CAPTS CHECKED LIST 59

5323/Y/G/322

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2117

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5323 / Y / 6 / 322

23 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/6/322 *

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

Erich DICHTEL, SS - Gestapo - Mitglied- SS Oberscharfuehrer, "Gestapo Chief" at KLANJ, born 20.1.1911 at Witterdorf near Gmunden in Austria.

(Not to be translated.)

F.18082

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During 1942-1943-1944.

At KLANJ, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder. II. Putting hostages to death. III. Torture of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violations of Articles 23 b - c, 46 and 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 1 para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Chief of the Gestapo at KLANJ between 1942-1944, DICHTEL gave orders for, or took part in, war crimes against the civilian population of KLANJ, including murder, torture of civilians and the putting to death of hostages.

TRANSMITTED BY

THE YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION:

Mil. S. Limonjic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 645 A. & E. W.L.O. Gp.685
30149 W.P.11317 5,000 1045

May 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Erich RICHTER, first as the Gestapo Chief of KRAJ, and later as chief of the "Ausstellung der Sipo and SD" with the rank of SS-Oberscherführer, was, during the whole of the war, involved in all sorts of war crimes against the Slovene people of KRAJ. He is guilty for having given orders for, or taken part in the following:

1) The torture and murder of Ivan JOSEF, a 23 year old lower graduate from the village of Huj, who was killed in a trench at Kraj by the Gestapo of Kraj on March 23, 1944.

2) The murder, on March 21, 1944, in the village of Kaverci, of the 27 year old Janez Jakc Broke, killed by the Gestapo of Kraj in the mill-house of SMIH.

3) The murder, on March 21, 1944, of Alisa Janez KOBA; killed at the same place by the same Gestapo.

4) The arrest on September 4, 1942, at Kraj, of Franjo STRE by the Gestapo of Kraj, and for his subsequently being forwarded to the extermination camp of Sobibor, where he died on July 15, 1944.

5) The arrest on August 1, 1942, at the village of Visko, of Janez KUM, by the Gestapo of Kraj, giving the plausible reason that the victim was about to flee.

6) In February 1942 his arrest, and later the murder, of Peter KUM, who was killed as a hostage on April 11, 1942 at Logatec.

7) For the arrest on August 3, 1942, in the town of Kraj, of Franjo KUM, and later for ordering his murder to be carried out by his own men.

8) For the arrest on January 25, 1944, at Logatec, of Franjo KUM, and for his murder as a hostage on January 31, in the village of Logatec.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

statements and affidavits of reliable witnesses to the
files of the Douglas State Commission:

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5324/Y/G/323
2121

CVETNIK

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

4 JUN 1947

W

Jun

CARDS CHECKED LIST 59

5324/Y/G/323

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5324 Y/G/323

23 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 11/323 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

CVETIK, *Detachment on duty of the 100th gendarmerie post near Stolje Lake in Slavonia during 1943. Periodically prisoner in his birth-place, Lovich in Croatia. (P. 13471)*

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

End of 1943
at STICHOVA VODA LAKE in Slavonia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

II. Putting to death. III. Mutilation of Civilians. VIII. Pillage.
Violation of Articles 46, 47 and 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law regarding Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY SECRETARY GENERAL

M. S. Limonoff

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 5 45 A. & B. W.L.M. Gp.685
(30443) W.P.11317 5,000 10 45
1947

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1) On November 29th, 1943 a gendarmerie patrol, the accused among them, operated in the village of SELCA a villager called Franz LOREN, whom they suspected of supplying the partisans. The man was taken to the Gestapo at Skofja Loka, where he was severely beaten by the gendarme-man MIYELI. Some days later they took him to the MURVJE prison, where he was several times interrogated and beaten. Finally, on January 24th, 1944, LOREN was executed as a hostage by a firing squad at SENCUR near Kranj.

2) On November 18, 1943, the accused took part in a patrol raid against partisans and carried out the arrest of Alois SID of Selca. The man was deprived by the gendarmes of all his movable property, then taken to the Skofja Loka prison from where he was taken a fortnight later to the MURVJE jail. He was interrogated and severely tortured and finally shot as a hostage at MURVJE on December 31, 1943.

The accused participated in these crimes through his co-operation with the Gestapo, and the consequence of his actions was the death of the two above-mentioned victims.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

All affidavits are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.S.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5427/Y/G/324

2126

BERGER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 2 JUN 1947

A (See Number)

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 30

5427/Y/G/324

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5427/Y/G/324

16 Jun 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST [Name] WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 27/30 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

[Name], SS General, Staff der Wehrmacht der 1. Armee, Wehrmacht der 1. Armee, (E.1323)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From September 1944 to the end of the war, in the P.O.W. Camp in [Location].

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Leader & systematic perpetrator, II. (Superior) perpetrator, III. Willing cooperation. VII. Ill-treatment of prisoners of war.

Violation of Articles 1, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

[Faded text describing the facts of the case]

TRANSMITTED BY

[Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. (29655) W.P.2524 5,000 545 A.S.E.W.L.14 Gp.685 29655, 1947. (30440) W.P.11-3.17 5,000 1045

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

SS. General E ROR was in charge of the Prisoner-of-War Camps Department in the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht from September 1944 until May 1945.

The German P.O.W. Camps were only a part of the system which aimed at enforcing slave labour upon prisoners-of-war, serving at the same time ^{the} intention to exterminate the peoples regarded by the Nazis as inferior.

Prisoners of all countries were treated by the Germans with the utmost harshness. As regards the Yugoslav prisoners, they had to work 12 hours a day regardless of their health or physical condition, whilst the officers had to endure cruel torture, such as being obliged to hail General Milan Nedić and other representatives of the quisling régime in Serbia and to sign declarations in favour of it. This was an open breach of Article 36 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.

Although the war was going on and there was no Peace Treaty, the camp authorities divided the Yugoslav prisoners into several nations, disclaiming their Yugoslav citizenship and rejecting their claim for a Protecting Power.

The food in the prisoner-of-war camps was very poor and was far below the necessary standard required to keep the men well. It is a well-known fact that, according to nationality, there were camps where actual starvation of the inmates was taking place. The survival of the prisoners was due to the help of the Red Cross and the countries concerned rather than to the care of the power which held them in captivity.

These are the crimes viewed from the general angle of the regulations in force in the P.O.W. camps of Germany. The accused not only left the regulations in force but even more unbearable.

360,000 Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were kept, during the war, in camps like SEYDIZ, STRASSBOURG, DACHAU, WÜRZBURG, WÜRZBURG, LITZSK and elsewhere.

The extent of their sufferings cannot possibly be attributed only to the people in command of the camps or to the staff. The most responsible is certainly the head of the P.O.W. department, dealing with this matter as his special duty; and this post was held by the accused → during the latter months of the war.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Reports, statements and other documents in the files of
the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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 Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5428/Y/G/325

16 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

INDICATOR

CHARGES AGAINST DEJAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 37/325 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>August DEJAN, Forester for the confiscated private and Government forests of the POCHJE region, at ST. LORENZ on Sch. 1 Forester by train, born 13.3.1890. in Upper Austria. E.14729.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941-1945 In the region of POCHJE in Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>IV. Confiscation of property. XVIII. Violation of property. Misappropriation of public property, contrary to Art. 35 of the IV. Geneva Convention of 1907 on the Laws and Customs of the Sea, and Articles 235-246 of the Yugoslav regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is charged with the confiscation of the property of the people and the State, and the misappropriation of public property, contrary to the provisions of Art. 35 of the IV. Geneva Convention of 1907 on the Laws and Customs of the Sea, and Articles 235-246 of the Yugoslav regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

TRANSMITTED BY

SECRETARY GENERAL

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

These properties are mentioned in the report of the 1934-35
of Art. 25 of the Regulation quoted above as "protect the credit of
the forest to the management of the State forests, he enforced the rule
of such matters through the Ministry of Agriculture in that order.
Convention, 1907, cannot be considered, and, except the management
of the State forests, according to Art. 25, of the 1934-35

the same in 1934.
profit, he incurred a considerable quantity of objects and sent them to
the proceeds yielded by the forest when the administration to its own
It was known in the Ministry of Agriculture that a good deal of

not less than 10 million francs.
MINISTRE (see MEMORANDUM) in the environs of St. Etienne, consisting largely of
valued at 1,500,000 francs was sold. He also purchased the woods of Lora
whole forests, he completely destroyed a small number of 25 hectares,
all the trees of the woods were cut down and the land was left
through a process of the forest, then the forest was left

was done.
the country of the forest, as well as the forest, and if the owner
General Commission of the forest was reported to the Ministry of
the forest, a forest in the forest, as the holding of the

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Reports and statements by witnesses respecting damage to the estates of private individuals are in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5429/Y/G/326
See also 6272.

2136

ALMASI, Ludwig
and Co 16

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

12 JUN 1947 adjourn

4 SEP 1947 A: 1, 2, 4, 6-8, 10,
13, 15, 16 for
complicity in counts
VII, VIII, XII, XIV.

Adjourned: 3, 5, 9,
11, 12, 14

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5429/Y/G/326

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2137

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5429/Y/G/326

16 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SECRET

CHARGES AGAINST [Name] WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1/326 *

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

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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

5/21/64

THURSDAY CHANGES REPORT - 1945 (Austrian) - FBI PRISONERS.

1945 - 1/15/46

List of names, rank and position, in official position.

1. Joseph H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from the beginning of 1944 to 11/11, 1945. Born 21.1.1891. at 11/11/45 he was in the 1st Army as an official of the 1st Army, 1st Army, 1st Army in the 1st Army. (2.11.1945)
2. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 1942 to 1945. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
3. Joseph H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
4. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
5. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
6. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
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12. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
13. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
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17. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
18. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
19. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)
20. Erich H. HEST, Major, 1st Army (US Army), Germany, from 11/11/45 to 11/11/45. Born 11/11/1911. (2.11.1945)

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The seventh of the series of reports on the
subject of the ... of the ...
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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5430/Y/G/327

2144

BERGER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1 2 JUN 1947

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[Handwritten initials]

CARDS CHECKED LIST 60

5430/Y/G/327

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

XXXXXX was on duty with the "XXXXXX" in the North of Norway. These types of camps were, without exception, torture chambers and centers of death. In these camps, without regard for their profession or their age, were taken Yugoslav civilians, women and children of the Yugoslav liberation army. All who XXXXXXXX were persecuted for reasons of race, religion, or purely political motives, were also taken there.

The Germans carried out the killing of victims in these camps in various ways. They died as a result of the engine in force, at Solstorf, Sandnessjøen, Bergen and Oslo.

1. On July 14th, 1942, at Solstorf, 307 Yugoslav prisoners ill with typhus were all shot to death, after having obeyed the order to dig their own graves.

2. In the area near the village of Sandnessjøen, one by one in the second half of 1942, 170 sick Yugoslav prisoners were killed; this after having spent 24 hours in the hospital and hospitalized in an open field and without food.

3. On November 26, 1942, 75 Yugoslav prisoners were shot in the woods near the town of Leth. On December 1, 1942 another party of 50 prisoners were shot, and finally, on January 25, 1943 the final party of 75 sick Yugoslav prisoners were shot.

The killing of Yugoslav prisoners continued on a large scale, in accordance with the orders of SS-Obergruppenführer and Reichskommandant in Norway.

The accused was on duty in the management of the above-mentioned concentration camps and must be held responsible as a participant in all these crimes.

2118

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements in the files of the Michigan State Commission.

.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5496/Y/G/328

2149

ANHAMMER, Hans

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

11 19 JUN 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 60

5496/Y/G/328

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5496/Y/G/328

13 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/328 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i></p>	<p>Hans ALHAUSER, Gendarmerie Wachtmeister at St. Barbara v Halozah in Slovenia. 35 years old. From Judenburg in Austria, Friedhofgasse 4. (F.14,882)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>Various dates between 1943-1945. At St. Barbara v Halozah in Slovenia and surrounding districts.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder, II. Putting hostages to Death, III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 23b,c, 46, 47 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named gendarme carried out the arrest of two people, tortured them and personally killed ~~one of~~ them. He is also responsible for having participated in the killing of nine hostages.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Between 1943-1945 Hans ANHAMMER was Gendarmerie Wachtmeister at the St. Barbara v Halozah post in Slovenia.

Quoted here are only a few of the crimes for which he is responsible.

1. In the Spring of 1943 Alois KRIŽANEC, son of a landowner of BREZOVEC, escaped from the forced labour camp of BRACIĆ near PTUJ, into which he had been put for having refused to be conscripted into the German Army. The St. Barbara gendarmes caught him, the accused led his interrogation and directed the torture applied to him, and eventually he himself killed him by shooting.

2. Konrad JURGEC, a peasant of No.24, PARADIŽ, deserted from the German unit into which he had been compulsorily enlisted and fled to Croatia. ANHAMMER, having had information as to his whereabouts, led a patrol to the quite distant place in Croatia where JURGEC was hiding, arrested him and took him to the Gendarmerie Station at St. Barbara. ANHAMMER, and other men on his orders (in particular the gendarme J. Bergles), tortured Jurgec in the most barbarous way; they fractured his arms and his jaw. While he was still alive they chained him round his neck and by a horse dragged him through the village. As there were still signs of life in him, ANHAMMER shot the man. This happened at 5.30 on June 29th, 1944.

Directly afterwards the accused went to the victim's home and compelled his wife, Marietta JURGEC, to hand over to him a completely new suit of the deceased and a pair of boots.

3. Joseph STRANJŠAK, deputy to the Nazi Ortsgruppenleiter at St. Barbara, because of his anti-Slovene persecutions, was killed by partisans in December 1944.

On January 26th, 1945, German police and gendarmes came to this place with a lorry carrying nine civilians (not identified) alleged to come from SAVINSKA DOLINA. These nine civilians were shot as hostages, as a reprisal for the death of Stranjšak. ANHAMMER took an active part in the shooting of these men.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous statements made by witnesses are in the possession
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5497/Y/G/329

2154

BAYER, Ing. Gottfried
and Co

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

10 JUN. 1947

1, 2, 4-6 : A on
com's VII, XII, XIV.
3 : W

file

CARDS CHECKED LIST 60

5497/Y/G/329

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2155

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5497/Y/G/329

13 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/329 *

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

See documents enclosed.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE 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

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/329

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

1. Ing. Gottfried BAYER, Head of the II. Department (for landed property) of the MARIBOR "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in Marburg" during the first half of 1942. From GRAZ. NSDAP member. (F.17190)
2. BLISS, SS-Untersturmfuehrer. Head of the Vth Department (Finance, management of confiscated property) of the "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in Marburg" from 1941-1945. At the same time head of the colonisation staff of the "Suedmark". NSDAP member. (F.14513)
3. Miss BERGER, Head of the graphic sub-department of the Statistic dept. of the Berlin Stabshauptamt des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in Berlin, at a not established time between 1941-1945. Lived in Berlin or in nearby Schweikelberg. (F.14538)
4. Karl, Ludwig BRANDT, Head of the Ist Department ("Menschenfuehrung" - deportation and settlement) of the "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in Marburg" from 15.5.41, to 1945. NSDAP member. SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer. born 23.1.1893 at Wolfsberg in Austria. (F.14489)
5. Ludwig HUBER, Head of the F. Department (landed property and economical statistics) of the "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in Marburg". Assumed to have held this position throughout the war. (F.14521)
6. DROESSEMEIER, Head of the Hauptkanzlei chief of the "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in Marburg", Reichsoberinspektor, came to Maribor in 1941 from the GRAZ Governor's Headquarters. Was on duty at the said Dienststelle from 1941 to 1945. (F.14500)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From 1941 to 1945.

In the occupied parts of Yugoslavia which were incorporated into the German Reich as Lower Styria.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation.
- XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
- XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 42, 45 & 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The individuals concerned in this charge were functionaries on the staff of the MARIBOR office of the Plenipotentiary of the Reichskommissar for the strengthening of Germanism. The activities of this office led to the commission of a series of crimes and the accused are held responsible for them as instigators and perpetrators.

This charge deals with a number of individuals, all Austrians, who held various offices in the "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums in MARBURG".

The Reichskommissar for the "Strengthening of Germanism" was Reichsfuehrer Heinrich HIMMLER himself. The "Beauftragter" (Plenipotentiary) was Dr. Siegfried UEBERREITHER, Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter, i.e. Head of the Civil Administration for Lower Styria, a part of Slovenia which was occupied by Germany in 1941 and soon afterwards illegally proclaimed part of the German Reich.

Gauleiter Dr. UEBERREITHER then created the Maribor "Dienststelle" for the Strengthening of Germanism and passed a series of decrees as to its ability and work. It appears from these regulations that the "Dienststelle" had the following tasks :-

1. to confiscate Slovene property and to manage it to the benefit of, first the Reichsgau Steiermark, and later the Reich :

2. to organise and carry out the plan of mass deportations of the Slovene people, either to other parts of Yugoslavia, or to Germany and Silesia;

3. to handle the remainder of the Slovenes of Styria in a way consisting of harsh measures (from internment of civilians to the killing of guiltless hostages) and thus prepare them for the ultimate aim of -

4. converting Lower Styria, a preponderantly Slav region, into a German province with the inhabitants speaking only German, the schools and offices using only that language, and the people willing to be conscripted into the German Army, regardless of the fact that no Peace Treaty had been signed yet adjudging to Germany territories which the latter unilaterally declared as annexed.

It has been shown that these regulations were carried out to the last word, and that their execution was not possible without committing an endless series of crimes in violation of both national and International Law.

According to a printed official report of the Maribor Political Commissar, of June 28, 1941, the number of Slovenes deported during the first three months after the invasion amounted to 17,055, and the driving of Slovenes from Lower Styria went on. During the autumn and winter of 1942 the whole BREŽICE zone was cleared of the Slovene population. This was done on the basis of an Agreement with Italy regarding the evacuation of the German settlement of KOČEVJE (GOTSCHEE), which was incorporated into the Italian-ruled Provincia di LUBIANA. These Germans were transferred to the zone of BREŽICE in Lower Styria from which all Slovenes totalling, according to the German figures 34,000, were deported to Silesia or Germany to make room for the KOČEVJE Germans.

It appears from the incomplete German statistics that by March 15, 1943, 1,862 Slovene estates, mostly farms, with altogether 23,000 hectares of arable land had already been confiscated and that, according to the same source, the number of confiscated houses at MARIBOR alone amounted to 339, and that 110 industrial plants and over 700 commercial and trade enterprises had been confiscated from Slovenes in Lower Styria.

During the third wave of mass deportations of Slovenes from Lower Styria, during 1943 and 1944, when the National Liberation Movement increased also in this part of Yugoslavia, thousands upon thousands of Slovenes, mostly relatives of those who had joined the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, or, who had deserted from the German Army into which they had been forcibly enlisted, were deported. These deportations were also followed by confiscations of hundreds of estates and farms, by the shooting of hostages etc.

At every deportation most of the deportees lost all their property, since they were asked to leave within 30 minutes, mostly during the night, and were allowed to take with them only a bag of clothing and 500 Dinars (two pounds, ten shillings). The treatment of the deportees during transport and later in the various camps was, to say the least, the worst possible, causing deaths from starvation, diseases, suicides and permanent injuries.

All the ways of persecution described above were a direct consequence of a mad attempt to turn overnight a Slovene country into a German one. These persecutions were carried out in close co-operation with the authorities of civil and military administration and the Gestapo.

Every individual having knowledge of the purpose of the "Dienststelle" institution - which had the task of eliminating a whole population - and who nevertheless continued working for the achievement of this aim, is therefore responsible for the crimes committed through these activities.

Since the accused were on the staff of the Maribor "Dienststelle" for the Strengthening of Germanism, they are charged with having instigated, committed or taken part in the crimes mentioned.

Particulars of evidence in support.

- a) Documents regarding the activities of Himmler's Reichskommissariat fuer die Festigung des Deutschen and its branches in Yugoslavia;
- b) German statistics;
- c) Official reports of German authorities in Lower Styria;
- d) Statements of witnesses, and affidavits by victims,

all in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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5499/Y/G/331

2162

BUTTOLO, Anne Marie

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee 1

19 JUN 1947

A for illtreatment
only

W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 60

5499/Y/G/331

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5499/Y/G/331

13 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN(Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/331

*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p><i>(Not to be translated.)</i></p>	<p>Annemarie BUTTOLO, "Lagerfuehrerin" in the women's department of the "Strafsonderdienstpflichtlager Sterntal", STRNŠČE near PTUJ in Slovenia from January 1945 to the end of the war. From GRAZ, born 22.3.1922. Before the war was a shop assistant in the wireless and bicycle firm HOPSTÄPFER, Jakominiplatz, GRAZ. (F.11752)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>January-April, 1945. At the Strafsonderdienstpflichtlager Sterntal near Ptuj in Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5 & 6, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, a lagerfuehrerin in a penal camp in Slovenia, is responsible for the inhuman treatment of interned civilians and for their forced labour in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
11th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In November, 1944, Annemarie BUTTOLO came to the "Strafsondendienstpflichtlager" Sternthal (Strnišče near PTUJ in Slovenia), as a guard in the women's section of this camp.

Because of her brutality, and her intimate relations with the Camp Commandant, SS Obersturmfuehrer MUNKELT, in January, 1945, she was appointed Lagerfuehrerin of the women's department of the camp.

As soon as this happened, the régime in the camp rapidly deteriorated. The food consisted of only a poor vegetable soup, and for three days the women had only a pound of bad bread. The working hours were lengthened, and the internees had to dig trenches for the defence of PTUJ for 10 hours a day, plus 3 hours to walk there and back.

The very short time allowed for resting was frequently interrupted by sudden visits of the accused, who would kick and slap the women prisoners for no reason. For what she called "trespasses", many women were punished by extra work, on Sunday for instance, or by being put into a "bunker" for one or more days without food.

Abusing the internees by calling them "Slovene swine" and "bandits" happened daily.

Detailed reports made by a number of camp inmates attribute the worsening of the living conditions in the camp, as far as the female part was concerned, to the influence and malice of the accused. A considerably better standard in the men's section of the same camp was a proof of this.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission has in its possession circumstantial descriptions of the camp in question, and reports of witnesses.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5500/Y/G/332

2167

BRUCK, Leopold

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

17 JUN 1947

A on all counts
except XI

file

CARDS CHECKED LIST 60

5500/Y/G/332

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2168

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5500/Y/G/332

13 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/332 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Leopold BRUCK, Gestapoman at the Sipo and SD. Aussenstelle at JESENICE in Slovenia from 1941 to 1945. Born 23.3.1905 in Vienna. (F.19840)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1945
JESENICE in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XXIX. Ill-treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 21, 23, 23b, c, g, 42, 46, 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As a member of the Gestapo staff of the JESENICE Aussenstelle, the accused is a participant in the crimes committed by that police force during the occupation of the said area.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: *M. J. Franje*

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

(29655) W.L.P.2524 5,000 545 A.& E. W.L.D. Gp.685
(30449) W.L.P.11-3-17 5,000 1045

11th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was on duty at the JESENICE Aussenstelle of the Sipo and S.D. during the occupation, from 1941 to 1945. During that time he participated in all the crimes committed by the Gestapomen at Jesenice.

It appears from the statistics taken from the Jesenice police that the staff of this office escorted to the BEGUNJE penal establishment (converted into a concentration camp), 1,455 people between 1941-1945. That means that at least that number of people was arrested by them during the occupation, and there were certainly many more cases of people arrested who were not forwarded to this prison.

The exact figures of the people killed at BEGUNJE and at the JESENICE Gestapo are not known. The number of victims from among the local population is not great, but have the advantage of having been ascertained and are therefore fully reliable. The Jesenice Gestapo killed by shooting, the following:-

- During 1942 : Jože PEČAR, Ivan SEKARDI, Franc BENEDIČIČ.
- " 1943 : Alois MARKOVIĆ, Peter DEŽMAN, Jože RAVNIK, Janko PETAČ.
- " 1944 : Mate VERGLES, Mirko ROBELJ, Ivan PANGERSIČ, Miha ROBELJ, Bla TREVEN, Janko MULEJ, Anica PRUŠNAR.
- " 1945 : Jozef RAZINGER.

There were far more who simply disappeared, or who were murdered in some mysterious way, whose deaths are attributed to the activities of the secret "Black Hand" band on the orders of the Gestapo.

Most of the arrested people were tortured. The least they suffered was to be beaten in the course of interrogation. All the members of the said Gestapo staff, including the accused, took part in turn in these torturings.

BRUCK also took part in the shooting of 107 hostages, put to death by the Jesenice Gestapo between 1941-1945.

He is responsible for the arrest of 127 inhabitants of the Jesenice area, who were later taken to various German concentration camps, 16 of whom never returned.

165 people from the same area were arrested during the occupation and taken to German Umsiedlungslagers.

3 people were compulsorily conscripted into the German Army.

During April, 1944, the Jesenica Gestapo burnt down the mountain huts at ROVTE.

They are also responsible for the killing of four U.S.A. Airmen, who crash-landed at GOZD near Jesenice in November, 1944.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of witnesses; reports of the activities of the Gestapo in Slovenia; lists of victims; all in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

19 JUN 1947

Date Submitted

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Decision of Committee

W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 60

BERGER, Audrey

2172

5501/Y/G/333

5501/Y/G/333

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2173

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5501 / Y / G / 333

13 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/A/333 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Ludwig BERGER, Major, Commander of the 4th Police Regiment... at SAMOBOR and Commandant of all German and Croat Police forces at SAMOBOR during 1944 and until March, 1945. Now detained in the P.O.N. Camp 373 in the British zone in Austria. (F.23642)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>Beginning of 1944 - March, 1945. In the town of SAMOBOR near ZAGREB, and surrounding district.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XXVIII. Directions to give no quarter. Violation of Articles 23, b, c, d, 46, 47 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused organised, ordered and took part in arrests, the torture of civilians, putting hostages to death, etc.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29635) WLP.232 4 5,000 5 45 A.S.E. W.L.M. Gp.685 12th June, 1947.
(30149) W.S.F. 11-3 17 5,000 10 15

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, Major Ludwig BERGER, was Commander of the 4th Police Regiment of the 1st Battalion at SAMOBOR near ZAGREB, and also the Commandant of the town's German and quisling Croat (Ustashi) Police forces.

He worked hand in hand with the Gestapo and with the Wehrmacht. His forces, together with the Wehrmacht and the Cossacks of General Vlassov took part in several operations against the forces of the National Liberation Army, during which they terrorised the population.

On February 13th, 1945, his men broke into a house in the village, where a party was being held, and arrested about 20 people, two of whom they killed on the spot. The rest were taken to SAMOBOR, where BERGER ordered the prisoners, mostly old men and women, to be tied by their necks as if they were to be hanged.

During each operation his men looted heavily in every village through which they passed. In the village of St. MARTIN, MIŠKO BAŠIĆ and fifteen other men were arrested on BERGER'S orders. Some of these were hanged or shot as hostages in revenge for a partisan attack on the railway line at SV. NEDELJA. He is also responsible for the execution by hanging at SV. MARTIN of Janko POŽGAJ, and of N. TINČEK, who was executed at SAMOBOR.

The accused issued orders "to kill any partisan to be found in the forest".

(For his brave and successful leadership of his unit in the actions against the rebels, Major Ludwig BERGER was decorated with the quisling Croat "Order of the Crown of King Zvonimir, IIInd Class with oak-leaves".)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A number of written statements and affidavits
by victims and witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav
State Commission.

ASK.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5629 / Y / G / 334
2177

Bock, Vojtech
and 63

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee	CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
1-3 JUL 1947	1 : A 2,3 : S	

5629 / Y / G / 334

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5629/Y/G/334

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/334 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p> <p>1-4 2-3</p>	<p>1. Vojtjech BOCK, SS Oberleutnant in charge of the 12th Company of the SS Polizei Regt. "TODT", stationed at POLJČE in Upper Carniola, Yugoslavia, during 1944 and 1945. Born 8.6.1909 at CHOTIKOV near PILSEN, Czechoslovakia. Joined the SS in 1943. Now detained at the P.O.W. Camp No.1750, Palestine. (P.19244)</p> <p>2. BLISS, Leutnant in the 12th Coy. of the SS. "Todt" Regt. at POLJČE in Slovenia. (P.19513)</p> <p>3. WINKLER, Unterwachtmeister in the 12th Coy. of the SS. "Todt" Regt. at POLJČE. (P.19513)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>During 1944 and 1945. In various localities of Upper Carniola in Yugoslavia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious, Charitable, Educational & Historic Buildings and Monuments.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23b, c, g, 42, 46, 47 & 56, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As members of an SS Police Company at POLJČE, the accused are responsible for a series of crimes including murder, destruction of property, pillage, and the deportation of the people of a whole district. These crimes were carried out by BOCK, or executed on his orders or with his consent.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Ant. Simovici

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 14th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Vojtjeh BOCK was a Sudetendeutsch Czecho-Slovak citizen of Chotikov near Pilsen, who had joined the Waffen SS as a volunteer in 1943.

Information concerning the crimes with which BOCK is charged is drawn from two different sources;

(a) Evidence existing against him in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission, covering only a small part of his activities in Yugoslavia and referring only to one of the regions in which he was operating;

(b) information received by the kindness of the Czecho-Slovak Government. The latter is less precise, but indicates the commission of many more crimes of a serious nature. The fact that the Yugoslav State Commission had hitherto no evidence against BOCK regarding these latter crimes is due to the fact that his name was not known to the victims.

According to the data of the Yugoslav Office, during 1944 and 1945 BOCK was the SS Oberleutnant in charge of the 12th Company of the SS Polizeiregiment "Todt". BLISS was a Leutnant and WINKLER an Unterwachtmeister in the same Company and Regiment, which was stationed at that period in and around the locality of POLJČE in Upper Carniola. This part of Slovenia had been annexed to the Greater Reich in 1941.

The above-named regiment became infamous for the almost daily raids against the people and property in the region concerned, but this charge will be confined to only a few of these offences as they are characteristic of the lawlessness introduced by a unit entrusted with the maintenance of order.

1. On March 3rd, 1944, and April 4th, 1944, the POLJČE SS. Police carried out the forced evacuation of all the inhabitants of the village of MOŠNJA, numbering 144 people. They were all deported to various concentration camps, but the majority were sent to AUSSENHAUSEN. This measure was taken as a reprisal for the murder of a German settler who had terrorised the district, and in the killing of whom the villagers had played no part. On this occasion BOCK was at the head of his Company and superintended the deportation.

The property of the people deported, amounting to 2½ million dinars, was confiscated by the members of BOCK's unit.

On April 16th, 1944, the same men returned to the village and burned to the ground 8 of the deserted houses and adjoining premises.

2. On May 1st, 1944, they partly destroyed the building of the Agricultural School of POLJČE. The damage amounted to 540,000 dinars.

3. On June 10th, 1944, on the orders of Lt. BOCK, they burned down the shepherd's cottage at PLANICA NAD POLJČANI belonging to Ivanka URH.

4. On August 11th, 1944, they burned to the ground a house at POLJŠKA PLANINA, valued at 500,000 dinars.

5. During 1944, they burned down the hangar of the Aero Club at JESNICE, causing damage to the amount of 200,000 dinars.

6. On May 4th, 1945, for no apparent reason BOCK's Company set fire to the Church of St. Peter near BEGUNJE. The Church was seriously damaged and a nearby house completely destroyed. The damage amounted to 300,000 dinars.

Particulars of alleged crime - continued.

II.

7. According to the Czechoslovak communication, Oberleutnant BOCK was a zealous Nazi, who voluntarily joined the SS and in 1943 was sent to Yugoslavia to be a member of some "Strafexpedition" units. At times he came home to the Sudetenland for holidays, and during these visits to his birthplace BOCK had frequent conversations with some neighbours, as for instance Joseph Čehura (or Čanura), a forest guard of CHOTIKOV, to whom he spoke of his feats in Yugoslavia.

While telling his stories BOCK showed Čehura a collection of about 90 photographs, of scenes in which his unit was engaged. Čehura remembers having seen pictures of SS-men firing squads shooting at women, many of them with their children, arranged before ready dug graves. In other pictures there were men tied in lines before shooting detachments. In some photographs the victims had their eyes bandaged. Among the firing men, Čehura distinctly recognised BOCK, who himself had boasted of having killed some 75 men in Yugoslavia.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Testimonies of many witnesses, and information received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5630/Y/G/335

2183

DLASKA, Ernst

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7-3 JUL 1947

A on counts XII & XVIII, & for complicity in deportation

111

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

5630/Y/G/335

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5630/Y/G/335

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/335 *

Table with 2 columns: 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. Content includes: Ernst DLASKA, Beauftragter fuer Schulangelegenheiten, Commissar for Education... April 1941 - May 1945. Occupied Slovenia. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory... Violation of Articles 23g, 42, 45 & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Handwritten notes: f. de... 12.7.45 and sample in 7

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As "Beauftragter fuer Schulangelegenheiten" for the occupied Slovene regions, Carinthia and Carniola, the accused Ernst DLASKA is responsible for the deportation of several hundreds of Slovenes, for attempting to denationalise the Slovene youth, and for the destruction of Slovene books.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Handwritten signature: M. Simonovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 16th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was the "Beauftragter fuer Achulangelegenheiten", i.e. he was in charge of education in the occupied territories of Carinthia and Carniola (Kaernten und Krain) from April 1941 to May 1945. His main task was to turn the Slovene Youth into German citizens. In accordance with the plans of Gauleiter KUTSCHERA and his successor RAINER, for the Germanisation of the occupied parts of Slovenia, immediately after the invasion of Yugoslavia DLASKA closed all Yugoslav schools. All Slovene teachers, and the majority of Slovene priests were arrested during May and June 1941, and in July were driven out of Slovenia, or deported to Serbia. Their property was confiscated.

In September 1941 all elementary schools began to work again, while the schools of higher grade remained closed. The language of instruction was no longer Slovene, this was forbidden, and only German used. The new teachers were Germans from the Reich, specially brought to Slovenia by DLASKA, who also introduced into the schools various German youth organisations such as "Kaerntner Volksbund Jugend", "Hitler Jugend" and so on, in order to hasten the process of Germanisation. Slovenes were deprived of any books in their own language; Slovene school libraries were destroyed and thus thousands of precious books were lost. The aim of the German educational authorities was obviously to make the Slovene Youth a German one and to keep it down to as low a grade of education as possible, and for this reason DLASKA ordered all schools of Higher grade than the elementary ones to remain closed throughout the occupation.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

- (a) Official German statistics
- (b) Quisling Croat State documents.
- (c) Lists of deportees.
- (d) Official German decrees and regulations.
- (e) numerous affidavits by victims and witnesses.

all in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

ETC.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5631/Y/G/336

2188

MAYER-KHIBITSCH, Alois
and 620

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

23 JUL 1947

1-4, 20 : A }
5-19 : S }

on all counts except

X

July

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

5631/Y/G/336

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2189

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5231/Y/G/336

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian)

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/336 *

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

See documents enclosed.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Mr. L. ...

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.Case No. R/N/336

1. Alois MAYER-KAIBITSCH, SS-Standartenfuehrer. Head of the Office "des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums fuer den Reichsgau Kaernten" at CELOVEC (KLAGENFURT) from 1941-1945. Born in Carinthia; now believed to be detained at KLAGENFURT. (F.23653)
2. Eugen HITZLER, SS-Sturmfuehrer; Gestapo Chief at SKOFJA LOKA in 1941. Born in MUNICH in 1897. (F.20057).
3. Wilibald (Willy) HUSSAR, SS-Scharfuehrer, at the Gestapo SKOFJA LOKA. Born April 19, 1905, at Reistensau. (F.20085)
4. Hans PHILIPP, SS-Standartenfuehrer, Chief of the Gestapo und SD Aussenstelle at PREVALJE from April 1941 to January 25th, 1944. Born February 8, 1898 at HAID near Kennat. (F.23090)
5. Franz MESSNER, At the Gestapo at PREVALJE from April 1941 to February 2nd, 1944. Born 21.9.1909 at Waldkirchen. (F.23083)
6. Arthur MESSNER, at the Gestapo at PREVALJE from April 1941 to February 1942. (F.23082)
7. Leopold JANDL, Gendarmerieleutnant, Gendarmerieabteilungsuehrer at PREVALJE from 30.4.1941 to 7.7.1941. Born 4.2.1893 at St.Urh a/d GLAN. (F.23076)
8. Fritz PIPPEL, Gestapoman at DOMJALE. (F.23091)
9. Dr. Herman AUGUSTIN, Member of the Deportation Commission at JESENICE. Born 27.6.1917. (F.23066)
10. Rudolf SCHILLER, Member of the Deportation Commission at JESENICE. Born 17.4.1888 at Altschiedel. (F.23090)
11. Wania PAAR, a German official at the Camp at St. VID. (F.23087)
12. Franz FUEREIDER, a ^{Commissioner} ~~Commissar~~ of the Commune at LESCE in 1941. (F.23072)
13. Franz PAAR, Commissioner of the Commune of BLED in 1941. (F.23086)
14. Lothar MUEHLEISEN, Member of the Deportation Commission in 1941. (F.23084)
15. Kurt DECKER, Member of the Deportation Commission at KRANJ. Born 17.2.1905. (F.23077)

16. Ing. Heinrich LUCKMANN. A member of the Deportation Commission at KRANJ. (F.23080)
17. Hugo HOFFMANN, A member of the Deportation Commission at KRANJ. Born 6.5.1901 at Tomasovo. (F.23075)
18. Adalbert REINER, Commissioner of the Commune of HOMEC. (F.23095)
19. Leopold ROHM, Nazi Ortsgruppenfuehrer at LITIJA in 1941. Born August 12, 1894. (F.23096)
20. Richard SCHWARZ, Ortsgruppenfuehrer and schoolmaster at Preska near Medvode. From Unterbergen. (F.23101)

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes.

1941-1945.

In the provinces of Gorenjsko (Oberkrain) and Carinthia, in occupied Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
 VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
 X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation.
 XII. Attempts to denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
 XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 42, 45 and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENTS OF FACTS.

The accused are responsible for the mass deportation of Slovenes, for the confiscation of their entire property, and for other crimes committed while trying to convert a province, which was illegally incorporated into the Reich, into a German one.

Particulars of Alleged Crimes.

Already before the out-break of war, Nazi leaders had their plans ready for the removing of all non-German peoples from the German "Lebensraum". In accordance with Hitler's order of October 7, 1939, a special office led by the "Reichskommissar fuer die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums" was founded, and Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the SS and Gestapo, was appointed Commissar of the new office. As the "Beauftragte" for the Gau Kaernten, which embraces the provinces of Carinthia (Koroška) and Oberkrain (Gorenjska), Himmler appointed Gauleiter Dr. Friedrich RAINER who, in his turn, appointed the accused, Alois MAYER-KAIBITSCH, as Head of the department for the Strengthening of Germandom.

Alois MAYER-KAIBITSCH was a notorious persecutor of the Slovenes, known even before the First World War, and who, after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, led terroristic campaigns of Pan-German inspired Austrians against the Slovenes of Carinthia. During the period of the Austrian Republic, he was the leader of the "Kaerntner Heimatsbund" the purpose of which was to terrorise the Slovene population of Carinthia and to Germanise it.

After the annexation of Austria to Germany, in March 1938, he became Head of the "Gaugrenzlandamt" and of the "Amtliche Umsiedlungsstelle" which was formed a little later. In February, 1943, the former office was replaced by the "Hauptamt fuer Volkstumsfragen", while the "Amtliche Umsiedlungsstelle" was brought directly under the "Beauftragte des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung Deutschen Volkstums". The task of these two offices was to prepare everything for the deportation of the Slovenes and for replacing them with Germans. Alois MAYER-KAIBITSCH was the moving spirit of the activities of these two offices.

After the invasion, the province of Gorenjska (Oberkrain) remained for only a few days under the administration of the Military authorities, after which the latter were replaced by the Civil Administration, the Head of which was appointed by Hitler on April 14, 1941. The Head of Civil administration was given full powers in fulfilling the task of making the province German. This task was to be carried out by MAYER-KAIBITSCH.

As early as April and May 1941, Slovene intelligentsia of the Gorenjska province were arrested and sent to prisons at BUKUNJE and ST. VID. During May 1941 a thorough registration of the whole population was carried out. At the same time special commissions consisting of representatives of civil administrations, Gestapo and Sipo, selected people and put their names on a special list. These were meant for deportation, while the others were apparently thought fit to become German citizens. From official German documents, it can be seen that about 80,000 persons, more than half of the total population of the province were destined for deportation. In July 1941 the first batch of 2,560 were deported to Serbia, although there was no reason for such an action since, according to the official German reports, the population behaved in a most disciplined manner. The entire property of the deported people, with the exception of 500 dinars and 25-50 kilograms of personal belongings which they were allowed to take with them, was confiscated on the basis of a decree issued by the Chief of Civil Administration on April 24, 1941 (Verordnung ueber die Beschlagnahme des Volks und Staatsfeindliches Vermoegens) which says that the entire movable and real property of the enemies of the State and of the People is to be confiscated. The actual deportations were carried out by the Police organisations. The confiscated property was mostly taken over by the Beauftragte des Reichskommissars where it had belonged to private individuals or families, while that of various organisations and institutions was taken over by the German organisations such as "Kaerntner Volksbund", etc. The best movable property, especially furniture and similar objects were sold for ridiculous prices to German officials, who then sent them to Germany.

Although the plan for the deportation, as begun in May 1941, was never completely carried out (its execution was, for tactical reasons, postponed by Himmler till after the war (Circular of February 10, 1942)), deportations never actually stopped. On May 17, 1942, Gauleiter RAINER issued a regulation as to the measures to be employed to carry out the plan for the

"Strengthening of Germanism" (Verordnung ueber Massnahmen zur Festigung Deutschen Volkstums in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains) according to which the Beauftragte des Reichskommissars is allowed, for the purpose of achieving his task, to employ any measures which he deems necessary, even if not based on legal regulations, and according to which there is no appeal, or legal remedy, against his decisions. Thus MAYER-KALBITSCH was given a power which was above all laws. He exercised his power especially after Gauleiter Dr. RAINER had made a speech at KRANJ on September 27, 1942, in which the latter pointed out that "whoever stands cowardly aside and does not take part as he should in the common effort to repel the bandits attack, is not worthy of inhabiting this land" ("Wer feige abseits steht, woes gilt durch vereinigte Kraft raeuberischen Ueberfall abzuwehren, ist nicht wuerdig dieses Land zu bewohnen"). During 1942-1945 at least 4,500 more persons were deported from the province of GORENJSKO, and their entire property confiscated to the benefit of the office of the Beauftragte des Reichskommissars at CELOVEC (KLAGENFURT), in charge of which was the accused MAYER-KALBITSCH. These victims however, were not deported to Serbia, but sent to various camps in Germany.

Eugen HITZLER carried out the deportation of Slovenes to Serbia; prominent Slovenes were arrested and detained in the Begunje prison, then at the camp at ST. VID, where they were ill-treated and tortured. Their families were also deported with them. Their money and valuables were taken from them. Hitzler is responsible for the deportation of 330 Slovenes from the region of Škofja Loka and for the confiscation of their property amounting to 22 million dinars (200 dinars = £1.).

HITZLER is also guilty for the arrest on January 4th, 1941 of Ivan BERGANT, who was detained at Škofja Loka, Begunje, Klagenfurt, and then sent to the Dachau and Neuengamme Concentration camps, where he died in October 1942.

HITZLER, an SS Sturmfuhrer, was Gestapo Chief at Škofja Loka in 1941, and it was in this capacity that he carried out the crimes mentioned.

On March 7th, 1942 Leopold Markić was arrested and detained at Škofja Loka and Begunje, and shot as a hostage on April 18th, 1942.

Wilibald HUSSAR, SS Scharfuhrer, at the Gestapo Škofja Loka, was an accomplice in the above described deportations from Škofja Loka of 330 Slovenes and of the confiscation of their property. He led a unit which, at 3 A.M. on August 26th, 1941, surrounded SELCE and arrested 13 people. Those arrested were interrogated and tortured in the prison of Škofja Loka. All but two of them were released on August 30th; the two were shot dead by Willy HUSSAR and Hans PFELFER on September 1st, 1941, at SELCE.

On December 2nd, 1941, HUSSAR and KNAUS arrested Ivo VRANIČAR, a barber, who was detained until December 24th, 1941 and then released, only to be re-arrested by the same men on May 9th, 1942. VRANIČAR was detained for 5 days at Škofja Loka and then at Begunje. On May 19th, 1942 a German poster stated that he had been shot as a hostage.

On June 2nd, 1942, HUSSAR and Hans PFELFER arrested Ivo VRANIČAR's wife with her two year-old baby and deported them to the German Camp Forth near Nuremberg.

HUSSAR took part in the deportations of Ela VISIAR, born in 1897, a teacher and nun of the Order of St. Ursula, because she was teaching the Slovene language to Slovene children. She was sent to Nuremberg in 1942.

Hans PHILIPP, SS. Standartenfuhrer, Chief of the Gestapo und SD Aussenstelle at PREVALJE from April 1941 to January 25th, 1944. Under his leadership Gestapomen arrested and deported to Serbia 400 Slovenes from CRNA, PEZICA, PREVALJE, GUSTANJ and DRAVOGRAD, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in the manner described above. Their property, valued at about 25 million dinars was confiscated or pillaged.

Franz MESSNER, at the Gestapo at PREVALJE from April 1941 to February 2, 1942, took an active part in the arrest and deportation of 400 Slovenes (as described under Hans PHILIPP.).

Arthur MESSNER, at the Gestapo at PREVALJE from April 1941 to February, 1942, and took an active part in the arrest and deportation of 400 Slovenes (as described under Hans PHILIPP.).

Leopold JANDL, Gendarmerleutnant, Gendarmerieabteilungsfuehrer at PREVALJE from April 30, 1941 to July 7, 1941, is responsible for all the crimes committed by the Gendarmes under his command who were stationed at CRNA, MEZICA, PREVALJE and GUSTANJ. He is responsible for the arrest and deportation of 286 people from this region to Serbia.

Fritz PIPFEL, Gestapoman at DOMZALE. He is responsible for the deportation of 64 Slovenes from Domzale to Serbia in 1941.

Dr. Herman AUGUSTIN was a member of the Deportation Commission at JESENICE and took part in the deportation of 296 Slovenes from Jesenice to Serbia in 1941, also took part in the confiscation of their property.

Rudolf SCHILLER was also a member of the Deportation Commission at JESENICE, and is responsible for the deportation of 296 Slovenes from Jesenice (as described above).

Wania PAAR was a German official at the Camp at ST. VID, where Slovenes who were to be deported were interned. She was responsible for searching the arrested Slovene women and their luggage, who came to the camp on their way to Serbia. She took all valuables from them. In this way she took part in the deportation of 2,560 Slovenes, and in the confiscation of their property, in 1941.

Franz FUERNBER became a Commissioner of the Commune at LESCE in 1941 and participated in the deportation of 271 Slovenes from the region of RADOVLJICA to Serbia, and in the confiscation of their property, worth 37 million dinars.

The German authorities in Slovenia, political commissars and the Gestapo always consulted the Commissioners of the Communes, who were as a rule members of the local Deportation Commissions, and who proposed and decided who were to be deported. Therefore the number deported depended on them.

Franz PAAR was appointed Commissioner of the Commune of BLEED in 1941 and, together with FUERNBER, took part in the deportation of 271 from this region.

Lothar MUEHLEISEN became a member of the Deportation Commission in 1941, and took part in the deportation of 217 Slovenes from the region of KRANJ to Serbia, and in the confiscation of their property, worth 13 million dinars.

Kurt DECKER was also a member of the Deportation Commission at KRANJ and took part in the same crimes as MUEHLEISEN.

Ing. Heinrich LUCKMANN was a member of the Deportation Commission at KRANJ and took part in the same crimes as MUEHLEISEN and DECKER.

Hugo HOFFMANN was a member of the Deportation Commission at KRANJ and took part in the same crimes as MUEHLEISEN and others.

Adalbert RINNER was a Commissioner of the Commune of HOMEC and took part in the deportation of 122 Slovenes to Serbia from the region of LITIJA.

Leopold ROHM, Nazi Ortsgruppenfuehrer at LITIJA in 1941, he took part in the deportation of 122 Slovenes from Litija (as described above).

Richard SCHWARZ, Ortsgruppenfuehrer and schoolmaster at Preska near Medvode, is responsible for the deportation of a priest, Valentin OBLAK, from PRESKA to Serbia. OBLAK was first interned at the camp at ST. VID and then deported with other priests to S. KARLOVCI. He was allowed to take with him only 500 dinars and 50 kilograms of luggage, all the rest of his property was confiscated to the benefit of the Reichskommissare fuer die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums.

On SCHWARZ's denunciation that the KOSENINA family was in touch with the partisans, Milan Kosenina was arrested by the Gestapo, taken to Begunje prison and shot as a hostage on April 11, 1942; Franz Kosenina was sent to the Mathausen and Dachau concentration camps, and Ivan Kosenina to the Begunje prison. Seven other members of the same family were sent to the Burghausen camp in Bavaria. Their home was pillaged and looted by the Germans.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

- (a) Official German statistics.
- (b) Quisling Croat State documents.
- (c) Lists of deportees.
- (d) Official German decrees and regulations.
- (e) Numerous affidavits by victims and witnesses.

all in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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



5632/Y/G/337

2199

FREISINGER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

3 JUL 1947

W

[Handwritten signature]

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

5632/Y/G/337

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5632/Y/G/337

21 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/337 *

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

I. FREISINGER, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer; Commander of the Gendarmerie Station at VELENJE. 45 years old; Austrian. (P.11736)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943-1944
At VELENJE

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism, Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operations of the enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. Violation of Articles 6, 23, 23b & c, 42, 45, 46 & 47 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

FREISINGER carried out German measures for the denationalisation of the Slovene province of Lower Styria, arrested and deported the Slovene people.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

[Handwritten signature]

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

18th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

FREISINGER arrested Alojz LEMPL and his two sisters. The sisters were released, but Alojz LEMPL was taken to Celje prison where he was tortured. Two Gestapo agents beat him with truncheons until he was bleeding and had wounds all over his body. On January 8, 1944 he was taken to Maribor prison and from there he was sent to forced labour.

FREISINGER took part also in the following crimes, committed by German in Slovenia :-

1. The mass arrests and deportations of Slovenes to Croatia and Serbia, and the confiscation of their property. Confiscation of the property of Slovene firms, Societies and Churches.
2. Denationalisation of Lower Styria; Confiscation of Slovene books and prohibiting the use of the Slovene language, even in the Churches.
3. In the arrest of the wives of escaped Communists. Making lists and reports of the relatives of shot partisans and of the men who did not respond to mobilisation for the German Army, so that they were sent to concentration camps and their property confiscated.
4. The compulsory enlistment into the German Army, forced labour, "Volkssturm", etc.
5. "Cleaning-up" operations against the National Liberation Army, when the civilian population was terrorised, killed, sent to concentration camps and their property pillaged, destroyed or confiscated, houses and villages burned down.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Statements made by the LEMP sisters.
2. German documents concerning crimes committed in Lower Styria.

in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5633/Y/G/338

2204

GOLLMANN Paul

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	<i>July</i>	CARDS CHECKED LIST of
F 3 JUL 1947	W	<i>July</i>	

5633/Y/G/338

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5633/Y/G/338

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/338 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Paul GOLLMANN, born January 12, 1894, at Haag near Feldbach. Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at Slov. KONJICE. (F.15419)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From Summer 1941 to February 16, 1944. At Slov.KONJICE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied territory. XII. Attempts to denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. Violation of Articles 6, 23b&c, 42, 45, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

GOLLMANN is responsible for the arrest of Slovenes, carrying out deportations, and attempts to denationalise the people of Lower Styria.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Handwritten signature and initials.

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

18th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

GOLLMANN is responsible for the following crimes:-

I. In April 1943, Franc FURMAN was arrested by gendarmes from Konjic and put into prison at Konjic, He was afterwards sent to the Maribor prison, and later shot as a hostage.

II. GOLLMANN participated also in the following crimes committed by Germans in Slovenia :-

1) Mass arrests and deportations of Slovenes to Croatia and Serbia, and confiscation of their property. Confiscation of property of Slovene firms, Societies and Churches.

2) Attempts to denationalise the people of Lower Styria. The confiscation of Slovene books, prohibiting the use of the Slovene language, even in the Church.

3) Arrests of wives of escaped Communists.

Making lists and reports of relatives of shot partisans, and of men who did not respond to the mobilisation for the German Army, so that they were sent to Concentration camps and their property confiscated.

4) Compulsory Enlistment into the German Army, forced labour, etc.

5) "Cleaning-up" operations against the National Liberation Army, during which the civilian population was terrorised, murdered, sent to concentration camps and their property pillaged, destroyed or confiscated, and houses and villages burned down.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Captured German documents in the possession
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

LM.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5634/Y/G/339

2209

VOELKER
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1-3 JUL 1947

1 : S }
2 : A } for pillage
only

[Handwritten signature]

CARDS CHECKED LIST of

5634/Y/G/339

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

5634/Y/G/339

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/339 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.) <i>1 - 5 2 - 11 3 - 11 4 - 11 5 - 11 6 - 11 7 - 11 8 - 11 9 - 11 10 - 11 11 - 11 12 - 11 13 - 11 14 - 11 15 - 11 16 - 11 17 - 11 18 - 11 19 - 11 20 - 11 21 - 11 22 - 11 23 - 11 24 - 11 25 - 11 26 - 11 27 - 11 28 - 11 29 - 11 30 - 11 31 - 11 32 - 11 33 - 11 34 - 11 35 - 11 36 - 11 37 - 11 38 - 11 39 - 11 40 - 11 41 - 11 42 - 11 43 - 11 44 - 11 45 - 11 46 - 11 47 - 11 48 - 11 49 - 11 50 - 11 51 - 11 52 - 11 53 - 11 54 - 11 55 - 11 56 - 11 57 - 11 58 - 11 59 - 11 60 - 11 61 - 11 62 - 11 63 - 11 64 - 11 65 - 11 66 - 11 67 - 11 68 - 11 69 - 11 70 - 11 71 - 11 72 - 11 73 - 11 74 - 11 75 - 11 76 - 11 77 - 11 78 - 11 79 - 11 80 - 11 81 - 11 82 - 11 83 - 11 84 - 11 85 - 11 86 - 11 87 - 11 88 - 11 89 - 11 90 - 11 91 - 11 92 - 11 93 - 11 94 - 11 95 - 11 96 - 11 97 - 11 98 - 11 99 - 11 100 - 11</i>	1. VOELKER, Colonel; O.C. German troops and Garrison Commander at RIJEKA. (F.3611) 2. UHL, Captain, O.C. 3rd Battalion at RIJEKA. (F.3612)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	September 15, 1943 at SUŠAK. October 7, 1943 at HRELJIN.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 23b & c, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

After the Italian capitulation, German troops occupied RIJEKA. Colonel VOELKER was O.C. German troops and Captain UHL was O.C. the 3rd Battalion.

On September 15th, 1943 these Germans pillaged the town of Sušak, and on October 7th, 1943 the 3rd battalion pillaged the homes of the people of Sušak and killed six people.

VOELKER and UHL are responsible for these crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE 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

1. On September 15th, 1943, German soldiers of the 3rd Battalion, under the command of Captain UHL, entered Sušak and pillaged the town. They forced their way into the shops of private merchants and pillaged their stocks.
2. On October 7th, 1943, the Allied Air Force bombed Sušak and the people of Sušak sought shelter at HRELJIN. Immediately after the air-raid had finished, German soldiers under the command of UHL pillaged the town and robbed the people, even taking wrist-watches from them.

When the soldiers came to HRELJIN, they found six people in a house where they had sheltered during the raid. These people were taken out of the house, and without interrogation and for no apparent reason they were shot.

Colonel VOELKER is also responsible for these crimes as the 3rd battalion belonged to the German troops under his command.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements made by victims and witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

LMe

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5635 / Y / G / 340

2214

BAWER, *Gottfried*

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

F 3 JUL 1947

A for illtreatment,
deportation + intern-
ment under inhuman
conditions *Sty*

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

5635 / Y / G / 340

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5635/Y/G/340

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/340 *

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

Gottfried BAUER, Hauptwachtmeister der Gendarmerie at St. Jurij (on the river Scavnica), from July 1942 to the German capitulation. Now Hauptwachtmeister in the neighbourhood of Muerzzuschlag. Born in 1909 at Muerzzuschlag, Styria. Austrian. (F.14622)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

July, 1942 to the German capitulation. At St. Jurij on Scavnica.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied territory. XII. Attempts to denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied territory. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23b & c, 42, 43, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907. and Article 3, para. 3. of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Gottfried BAUER was Hauptwachtmeister der Gendarmerie at St. JURIJ on SCAVNICA, and is guilty of the war crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 19th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

BAUER is responsible for the following crimes:-

- I. 1. On July 19, 1944, he sent to the Dachau concentration camp Martin DIVJAK, a farmer from Rozicki VRH. His house-maid was sent to forced labour at PTUJ.

Anton MARKOVIĆ, a farmer, was sent to forced labour at STRNISCE near Ptuj.

Anton ZADRAVEC, a farmer, born in 1900, was sent to the Dachau concentration camp, where he died.

All were ill-treated and tortured after being arrested.

2. BAUER also had the relatives sent to camps of those who were arrested because they had killed calves when this was prohibited. The Yugoslav State Commission holds the names of 7 Slovenes sent to the camps, where one of them died.

II. BAUER also participated in the following crimes:-

1. In mass arrests and deportations of Slovenes to Croatia and Serbia, and in the confiscation of their property. He also took part in the confiscation of property belonging to Slovene firms, Societies and Churches.
2. He took part in the attempt to denationalise the people of Lower Styria. He confiscated Slovene books and forbade the use of the Slovene language, even in the Churches.
3. He arrested the wives of partisans who had escaped.
4. On the basis of reports made by him, the relatives of shot partisans were sent to concentration camps where they were tortured. Their property was confiscated.
5. He took part in the compulsory enlistment of soldiers for the German Army, for forced labour, the Volkssturm and Police reserve.
6. With his men he took part in actions against the National Liberation Liberation Army, when the civilian population was terrorised and murdered, houses and villages were burned down, property pillaged and people taken to concentration camps.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

In the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission,
are statements made by the following:-

1. Angela VRBNJAK
2. Franc VRSIC
3. Ivan SEBAUT
4. Franc KOCUVAN

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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
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3 5 0

**REGISTERED
NOS.**

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TO

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MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

341, 342,

343

5697/Y/S/344

2219

BERNSDORF, Hugo

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 3 JUL 1947	Adjourned	file	
11 DEC 1947	A for putting hostages to death	file	LIST 66

5697/Y/S/344

- 4 DEC 1947 2220

ADDENDUM TO THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/344- 5697/Y/G/344

Re : Major Hugo BERNSDORF.

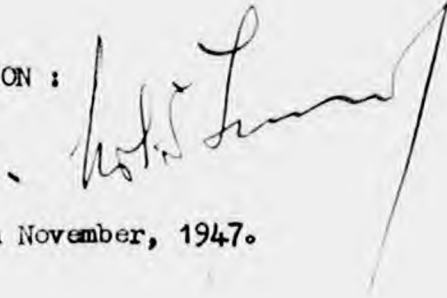
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

- 1) Witness Rista PEJOVIĆ states that "Major Bernsdorf was the commanding officer of the punitive expedition which, in the first part of December, 1943, bombed with artillery fire the village of Gornje Kokote; BERNSDORF himself threatened the people of this locality with reprisals and after the threat he took 50 hostages out of a prison at Podgorica and they were shot on 27th December, 1943, at Farmaci near Kokote.
- 2) Witness Novak PEJOVIĆ states the same as the first witness that Major BERNSDORF took out and shot hostages with Lieutenant Dresermaier.
- 3) Witness Krsta PEJOVIĆ, stated the same as the above-mentioned but added that he heard BERNSDORF threaten to kill our people as reprisals, and that a few days later, at the place called Farmaci near Kokote, he murdered 50 hostages.
- 4) The document Inv.N. 21429 is the original poster issued by the Feldkommandant KEINER at Cetinje on 29th December, 1943, that runs :

"In reprisals for the killed, e.g. captured member of the German Army, and for the murder of a member of the air force on the occasion of the attack at Kokote, on 27th December 1943, 50 Communists and their accomplices were shot near Kokote. There were among them....."

Documents Dos.N.4286, 2142, 21238, 1429, in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

Transmitted by the YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :


25th November, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5697/Y/G/344

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/344*

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

Hugo BERNSDORF, Major; "Kommandant der Aufklärungsabteilung"
on the CETINJE-PODGORICA (Montenegro)
highway. (F. 23608)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

December 9th & 27th, 1943.
In the district of PODGORICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Systematic terrorism.
II. Putting hostages to death.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 25b & c, 46 and 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As "Kommandant der Aufklärungsabteilung" on the Cetinje-Podgorica highway, BERNSDORF gave orders for or took part in the shooting and hanging of 60 harmless hostages.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE 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

Major Hugo BRENSDORF as Commander of the Scouting Unit on the highway between CETINJE and PODGORICA, is responsible for having given order for, or taken part in, the following crimes :-

1. For the shooting, by way of reprisal, on December 9th, 1943, in the village of HUMCI, of 30 harmless hostages who were detained in custody at CETINJE. The order for them to be shot was given immediately after the murder of two Feldkommandatur. Here are the names of some of the victims:-

Veljko JOVIĆEVIĆ, Pero DABELJIĆ, Anka DABELJIĆ, Krcun VUKMIROVIĆ, Lazar LOPIČIĆ, Milan GVOZDENKOVIĆ.

2. For the hanging and shooting of 50 hostages on December 27th, 1943 in the locality of VELJE BRDO near the village of KOKOTI, by way of reprisal for the abduction of a German soldier, supposed eventually to have been killed. The names of some of the victims are :-

Stanko BRKOVIĆ, Boško MILIČKOVIĆ, Marko MARKOVIĆ, Dimitrija TOVIĆ, Stojan MILUTINOVIĆ, Djordjija DRAGIČEVIĆ, Milosav MILA, Ljubica SAMARDŽIĆ.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents and statements in the files of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

345¹

5699/Y/G/346

2225

GENL

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

3 JUL 1947

Adjourned

CARLS CHECKED LIST 67

19 JAN 1948

A

5699/Y/G/346

1 JAN 1948

2226

Addendum to the Yugoslav Charge E/1/346 - 5699/Y/3/346

GENL, Hauptmann; Commander of the 37th Regiment of the 118th Alpen-jaeger Division, at the garrison at ČAPLJINA.

F.21405

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission is in possession of Statements made by the witnesses named below. They are filed under dossier No. 3852 and run as follows :

1) Mate ALIMIĆ, 29, peasant of BOROVCI : "German soldiers of the 118th Alpenjaeger Division's detachment stationed at Čapljina (Dalmatia), who were under the command of Captain GENL, assailed my village on the 19th March, 1944 at sunrise. They were all armed to the teeth and about 1,000 strong. There were no military actions taking place around the village, far or near, and the attacking troops had not been provoked by the village people or by anybody else.

As soon as they entered the village the soldiers dispersed all over the place and started arresting people, pillaging homes, driving cattle out of the stables, and seized whatever fell into their hands. Soon some of the houses were in flames. Other soldiers began to turn people out of their homes, which they did in the wildest manner so that mothers had no time to dress their children. Crying and pleading with the soldiers was of no use. The Germans set fire methodically to house after house, but as they were in a hurry and the fire did not take everywhere, a few houses were saved. The rest of the village perished in the flames, stables, cattle, tools, food and clothing.

After the burning down of that village the soldiers moved farther to the village of PLINA.

On March 21st, 1944, the same troops came again and burnt the few remaining houses which had been left. Some inhabitants of the village were interned on that occasion too.

My house was destroyed on that day by fire, and the damage caused to tools, clothing, cattle and household things lost, amounts to Din. 106,850. In addition to that, 15,000 kunas were taken from me.

As a result of the above action, 83 people were affected by arson and pillage, and their names are :

(here follows 83 names, which are being omitted)

whilst the names of people interned on that day were :

(11 names quoted and omitted here) "

- - - - -

2) Witness Marko MALENICA, 39, peasant of BOROVCI;

and

3) Witness Mate BOROVAC, 41, peasant of BOROVCI :

"We state according to the testimony of Mate ALIMIĆ and have nothing to add or to change."

Transmitted by YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

30th December, 1947.

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5699/Y/G/346

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/11/346*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Redacted

GENL, Hauptmann; Commander of the 37th Regiment of the 118th Alpenjäger Division, at the garrison at ČAPLJINA. (P. 21405)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

March 19th and 21st, 1944. In the village of BOROVEC.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Terrorism. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23b, c, g, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Hauptmann GENL, as Commander of the 37th (supplying) Regiment of the Alpenjäger Division, is responsible for having given orders for, or taken part in, the seizure of 11 farmers and the burning of all their homes and property on March 19th and 21st, 1944, in the village of BOROVEC, for no apparent reason.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Mr. Limon

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 24th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 2

2228

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits in the files of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

M. V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

347,348

5702/Y/G/349

2231

DEUTSCHMANN, Josef

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
3 JUL 1947	A for treatment only Jelly	

5702/Y/G/349

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5702/Y/G/349

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/11/349 *

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

Josef DEUTSCHMANN, Agent of the Gestapo at ST. VID near

LJUBLJANA. Born February 9th, 1895.

(P. 19885)

(Not to be translated.)

Handwritten notes:
f. 2. 11-12
s. 11
to be removed
from document
because it is
not a subject

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943-1945

At ST. VID.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operation of the Enemy.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 6, 23b & c, & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As an agent of the Gestapo at ST. VID, Josef DEUTSCHMANN is responsible for committing, or taking part in, many and various crimes against the Slovene people at ST. VID during 1943, 1944 and 1945.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

Handwritten signature: M. J. Simon

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

25th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Josef DEUTSCHMANN, as a Gestapo Agent is responsible for the crimes committed by himself or his organisation.

The Gestapo at ST. VID and the accused are responsible for the crimes committed in this district. The accused is particularly guilty of having himself committed, or taken part, in the following crimes :-

- 1) The arrest on June 9th, 1944, at ST. VID of Marinka CIRMAN, who was immediately beaten very severely by the accused. She was sent to the prison at BEGUNJE, where she was badly tortured during interrogation.
- 2) The arrest, in July, 1944, at St.Vid, of the shoemaker Slavko OMEJC, who was later beaten by the accused during interrogation at the Gestapo. He was subsequently sent to the Begunje prison, where he was repeatedly beaten.
- 3) The arrest on November 5th, 1943, at St. Vid. of Anica BOHINJC, who was sent to the Auschwitz camp, where she remained till the end of the war.
- 4) The arrest by the Gestapo on June 21st, 1944 at St. Vid of Martin PETERLIN, later taken to the Begunje prison, then sent to Germany for slave labour.
- 5) The arrest by the Gestapo in June 1944 at St. Vid of Marjan ZELEZNIKAR, who was sentenced and executed on July 31st, 1944.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and documents in the files of the
Yugoslav State Commission. Ⓢ

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and documents in the files of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5703/Y/G/350

2236

FELL, Johann

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
13 JUL 1947	<i>Adjournd</i>	<i>fly</i>	
22 JAN 1948	<i>A.</i>	<i>LIST</i>	LIST 78

✓

5703/Y/G/350

13 JAN 1948

Addendum to the Yugoslav Charge R/N/350 - 5703/Y/G/350

Johann FELL, Hauptwechtmester at the head of the Gendarmerie Station at Gornji Grad in Lower Styria during 1943 and 1944.

A formation composed of gendarmes and soldiers, departing from Vransko, was engaged in a punitive expedition against the already liberated localities of Bočna and Smartno on the Dreta at the end of October 1944. FELL took a leading part in that action. He was very well known to the people of the region as he had gained the confidence of many of them by feigning lack of deference to the Reich; but it was soon discovered that he had assumed this attitude in his desire to get wine from the villagers, as he was a heavy drinker.

The forces mentioned above entered the village of Bočna on October 24th, 1944, and burned down 20 houses and 54 economic buildings, with all that was in them, taking away horses and other cattle.

The total damage done has been estimated at more than eleven million dinars.

Evidence : Unanimous testimonies given by Ivan BOŽIĆ, Berta MIKIČIĆ and Josef MLINAR, all of Bočna. In the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission under dossier No. 3726.


On the same day FELL and his men proceeded to the neighbouring village Smartno ob Dreti, which they set on fire as well. The result was the burning of 30 houses (including outbuildings) and the loss of a number of cattle. The two witnesses named below, have themselves suffered a loss of property valued at 350,000 dinars.

Evidence : Statements made by Ana GERAJ and Viktorija POBERAJ, of Smartno. (In Dossier No. 3726.)

Police led by the accused, went on December 12th, 1944, to Alois VOLOVŠEK's cottage at No. 60, Gornji Grad, and searched for him, as he had hidden, because he was suspected of being a Partisan. The man was finally discovered, arrested, led outside the town and shot there immediately without any trial. The accused then returned to the victim's house, inspected it and went away, but soon afterwards a squad of his men came again to the place and set fire to the house.

Evidence : Statement made by Franc SLAPNIK, born 1872, landowner, of Vransko. (In Dos. No. 5406.)

Transmitted by YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :


January 2nd, 1948.

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5703/Y/G/350

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/350*

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

Johann FELL, Gendarmerie Hauptwachtmeister in GORNJI GRAD, Slovenia. A native of the village of SAUTAL (Ober-Oesterreich) (F. 14979)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

10th October, 1944, in the villages of Smartno ob Dravi, Smartno ob Paki, Velog and Bočna. 12th December, 1944, in the village of Gornji Grad.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder. XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b, c, g, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Gendarmeriewachtmeister at GORNJI GRAD, the accused is responsible for the devastation of property in the villages named, and for the murder of the farmer VOLOVSEK in the village of Gornji Grad on December 12th, 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

25th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

As Gendarmerie Hauptwachtmeister and chief of the GORNJI GRAD station, Johann FELL is responsible for the following crimes :-

1) The burning and devastation of about 60 farm habitations by a police detachment from VRANSKO led by the accused, in the villages of Šmartno ob Dreti, Velog and Bočna. The burning down of a number of homes in the village of Šmartno ob Paki, owned by Ana JERAJ, Viktorija POBERAJ, Jožef LIKLAVC, Franz KRAMAR and many others.

2) For the shooting of Aloiz VOLOVŠEK, on December 12th 1944 in the village of Gornji Grad, and for the subsequent burning down of the victim's home, carried out by the German garrison on the instigation of the accused.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of reliable witnesses are in the files
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

R.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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
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2242

BACHINGER, Johann

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	<i>Jep</i>	CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
3 JUL 1947	A		

5704/Y/G/351

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2243

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5704/Y/G/351

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/351*

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

Johann BACHINGER, Chief of the RADOVLJICA Gestapo.
Born 17.10.1906 at Ebensee (Oberoesterreich) (F.19229)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942-1944
In the village of RADOVLJICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder, II. Putting hostages to death. VII. Deportation of civilians. XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, 42, 46, 47 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As chief of the Gestapo at RADOVLJICA, the accused committed a number of crimes in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
26th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

SS-mann Johann BACHINGER, as chief of the RADOVLJICA Gestapo during 1942, 1943 & 1944 was incessantly producing and spreading terrorism in the village of Radovljica, and he is, with others, responsible for having given orders for, or taken part in, the following crimes :-

1) On April 7th 1943, the Gestapo encircled and entered the home of Ćiril PEČNIK, and after killing two soldiers of the Yugoslav Liberation Army arrested a third soldier and Ćiril PEČNIK. These two men were shot on April 28th, 1943 in the village of LOG near Škofja Loka, one as a prisoner and the other as a hostage.

2) For detaining Kirsta PEČNIK for nine months in the Begunje prison, and for her subsequent deportation, together with her children Milan and Slavko to the concentration camp at WEISENBURG, and for the confiscation of her belongings, amounting to 62,800 dinars.

3) For the deportation on April 29th, 1943, from the village of BRDO near LANCOVI to Germany, of four members of the AZMAN family, namely Janež, Katarina, Frančiska and Franc. These people have not returned.

4) For the shooting on April 24th, 1944 in the village of SENCUR of the Yugoslav Liberation Army soldier Petar LANGUS, who had previously been held as a hostage; and for the deportation to a concentration camp of his mother, his wife Katerina and his son Bojan, where they remained until the end of the war.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements from reliable witnesses are in the files
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5814/Y/G/352

2247

I. JAROSCH
6 17.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

10 JUL 1947

2 : A for putting to
death of hostages;

1, 3-17 : adjourned OK 2

CARDS CHECKED LIST 68

5814/Y/G/352

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2248

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5814/Y/G/352

28 JUL 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/352 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See documents enclosed.

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.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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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

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.CASE NO. R/N/352

1. JAROSCH, Unteroffizier; Chief of the Gestapo H.Q. at Sinj. About 30-35 years old; from Vienna; Austrian. (F.6030)
2. STADLER, Fritz, Feldwebel, deputy chief of the Gestapo at Sinj. About 30-35 years old; from Berlin. (F.6031)
3. LUDWIG, General; O.C. SS."Prinz Eugen" Division stationed at Mostar. (F.4005)
4. Ing. IRIG, Major, Battalion commander, SS."Prinz Eugen" Division. 35 years old. (F.6029)
5. Fritz WEBEL, Oberleutnant; SS unit commander at Sinj. 25 years old; from Prussia. (F.4006)
6. NAACKE, General, O.C. 264th Division stationed at Zadar. (F.5460)
7. BLICK, Oberstleutnant; O.C. 893rd Grenadier Regiment at Sinj. (F.6027)
8. Karl Alber HOEHE, Major; Ortskommandant at Sinj; O.C. 3rd Battalion, 893rd Regiment, 264th Division. 40 years old, from Thonau, Bavaria. (F.6022)
9. WIRWICH, Hauptmann; Ortskommandant, O.C. 3rd Battalion, 893rd Regiment, 264th Division. 40 years old. (F.6023)
10. Helmut GOETZLOF, Oberleutnant; adjutant of Ortskommandant at Sinj; 893rd Regiment. 30-32 years old; from the neighbourhood of Dresden. (F.6024)
11. FORDON, Oberleutnant; Ortskommandant at Sinj, O.C. 3rd Battalion, 893rd Grenadier Regiment, 264th Division. (F.5709)
12. Hans TROSSMANN, Ortskommandant at Sinj; Company Commander 3rd Battalion, 893rd Grenadier Regiment, 264th Division. 45-50 years old; from Aachen. (F.6034)
13. Willy KREUZER, Oberleutnant; Zahlmeister at Sinj. 40 years old, from Koeln. (F.6028)
14. Hans NIEHAUS, Leutnant; Adjutant in the 3rd Battalion, 893rd Grenadier Regiment. (F.6025)
15. BERGMANN, Leutnant, at the Command of the 893rd Grenadier Regiment at Sinj. 35 years old. (F.6026)
16. Walter HOFMAYER, Leutnant at a garrison at Sinj, 3rd Battalion, 893rd Regiment. 20 years old; from Koeln. Living at Braunschweig.
17. Stabsfeldwebel, whose name is not known, on duty as an Artillery Commander, 3rd Battalion, 893rd Grenadier Regiment at Sinj. (F.6033)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From September 8th, 1943 to October 1944.

At SINJ, Dalmatia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23b, c & g, 46, 47, 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Units of the 893rd Grenadier Regiment, 264th Division, and units of the SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division were stationed at SINJ from September 8th 1943 until the liberation in October 1944. They committed numerous crimes. They set on fire houses, and farm buildings with stores of food and farm tools; they pillaged every village through which they passed; hanged several hostages; murdered peaceful people. They damaged vineyards and cut young trees. People were arrested, tortured, sent to Concentration Camps, and their property pillaged.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The following crimes were committed by the Germans at SINJ, between September 8th, 1943 and October, 1944 :-

(1) German soldiers pillaged a house, took automobile tools and requisitioned a car belonging to Petar VULETIĆ, a mechanic at Sinj, and forced him to repair German cars without payment.

- Jakov DELIĆ, a barber, had his implements pillaged.
- Hrvoje GRABOVAC had his trees cut and taken away.
- Petar PAVLOVIĆ had electrical installations and various merchandise stolen.
- Ivo MARENĐIĆ had his furniture broken and set on fire.

- 3 -

- Marko KATIĆ, a joiner, had his implements stolen.
- Frana TRIPOLO had trees cut, farm tools, wireless set and furniture pillaged, the windows and door of the house taken away.
- Anta BASKER had his house with farm tools and furniture set on fire.
- Ante VULETIĆ had his timber, straw and merchandise looted.
- Ivan MARKOVIĆ had his trees cut.
- Mara DEDA-LOKMA had chairs looted.
- Josip STUPARIĆ had his autobus, lorry and 2 motor cars taken away by the Germans, also 2 barrels, 22 fruit trees cut, hay, wireless set, bed, sheets taken and wheat destroyed.
- Josip MACIG had his stone house razed to the ground.
- Zvonko VIDEKA had some furniture from his inn pillaged.
- Vinka ARIC had shoes, suits, underwear, blankets etc, pillaged.
- In April and May, 1944, Josip JURINOVIĆ had 115 litres of wine looted, as well as 3 large barrels for wine.
- On May 7th, 1944, Anđjelka CATIPOVIĆ had her house surrounded, searched by SS. troops and had sheets, underwear, valuables and money looted.
- SS-men broke into the house of Paja DELONGA and looted 2 sheets, 4 blankets, etc.
- Germans forcibly moved into the house of Davorka KRIZANAC, when they left they took 6 sheets, 2 blankets, etc.
- Evica BOKO had a set of six each knives, forks and spoons pillaged, also a wireless set.
- Marija MILIN had 3 tons of hay, 2 tons of clover, 2 tons of straw and 15 beams pillaged.

For the above described pillage, the Officers Commanding the German units are responsible, as well as other officers from the German garrison at SINJ and members of the Gestapo. During the period in question, the following officers were on duty there and they are accordingly responsible for these crimes :-

1. Major HOMBE, O.C. 3rd battalion, 893rd Grenadier Regiment and Ortskommandant. 2. Helmut GOETZLOF, his adjutant. 3. NIEHAUS, adjutant of the 893rd Regiment. 4. BERGMANN, at the office of the Command. 5. BLICK, O.C. Regiment. 6. General NAACKE, O.C. the division. 7. KREUZER, Zahlmeister. 8. An unknown Stabsfeldwebel, on duty as Artillery Commander of the 3rd battalion, 893rd Grenadier regiment. 9. Irig, O.C. SS battalion of the SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division. 10. WEBEL, Company Commander. 11. JAROSCH and 12. STADLER, gestapomen. 13. HOFMAYER, Leutnant at the garrison at SINJ. 14. WIRWICH, Ortskommandant and O.C. 3rd battalion, 893rd regiment. 15. LUDWIG, O.C. SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division. 16. TROSSMANN, Ortskommandant at SINJ and O.C. 3rd battalion, 893rd Grenadier regiment. FORDON, also Ortskommandant at SINJ and O.C. 3rd battalion, 893rd Grenadier regiment.

(2) On January 16, 1944, Ante BOK, a doctor, was arrested because he was suspected of giving treatment to the partisans. He was detained for 3 months, and during this period his cabinet of medical instruments and his home were pillaged.

Damage was done by the Germans setting fire to buildings of Dr. Petar TRIPALO, Milo MILUN and Peter MARKOVIĆ, and the movable property of 11 people was looted.

For these crimes, JAROSCH, KREUZER and BLICK are responsible.

(3) In June 1944, Boda PAVIĆ, an 18 year old girl, was arrested and detained as a hostage. On June 20th she was hanged from a telegraph pole on the road from SINJ to SPLIT; this was in revenge for partisan activity near SPLIT. The hanging was carried out personally by STADLER. X

Those responsible are, JAROSCH, HOMBE, KREUZER, BLICK, NAACKE, GOETZLOF, NIEHAUS and BERGMANN.

(4) In July, 1944, Mato BAKIĆ was hanged, in revenge for partisan activity, by STADLER, gestapoman at SINJ.

JAROSCH and WIRWICH are also responsible for this.

(5) In May, 1944, a woman named Anja ZIVALJ, mother of 4 children was killed by German soldiers at the door of her home.

Those responsible are HOEHE, NIEHAUS, BLICK and NAACKE.

(6) On May 28, 1944, about 300 soldiers of the "Prinz Eugen" Division entered the village of ROZE near SINJ, and gathered people at a house on the pretence that they were to hear a Commander speak. Instead of this, the Germans opened fire and killed 22 people, including 8 children, and then set fire to the house.

BERGMANN, NAACKE, BLICK, GOETZLOF, NIEHAUS, TRIG, WEBEL and HOEHE are responsible.

(7) In June 1944, as a reprisal, German soldiers hanged Jozo VUCKOVIĆ from Brnaz, on a telegraph pole on the road between SINJ and SPLIT.

HOEHE, BLICK, NAACKE & GOETZLOF are responsible.

(8) In June, 1944, German soldiers entered the village of Donja TIJARICA, pillaged everything they found and killed 4 men and 2 women.

KREUZER, NAACKE, BLICK, GOETZLOF NIEHAUS, BERGMANN, IRIG and WEBEL, are responsible.

(9) From April to October 1944 many people were tortured by the Germans, ill-treated or sent to concentration camps and their property pillaged. Among those sent to concentration camps were five people of the family named PRIG; they did not return home until the end of 1944.

Those responsible for these crimes are :- Stabsfeldwebel, on duty as Artillery Commander of the 3rd Battalion, 893rd Regiment, whose name is not known, JAROSCH, BLICK, HOEHE, IRIG, WEBEL, GOETZLOF, WIRWICH, STADLER, NIEHAUS and BERGMANN.

(10) On July 6th, 1944, Mira OBRADOVIĆ, wife of Branko OBRADOVIĆ, General of the Yugoslav Army, was arrested and taken to the JASENOVIĆ concentration camp where she was murdered.

JAROSCH, STADLER, HOEHE, IRIG, GOETZLOF, WIRWICH, NIEHAUS, KREUZER, BERGMANN, BLICK and the unknown Stabsfeldwebel, are responsible.

(11) On February 7th, 1944, German units numbering between 300-400 soldiers entered the village of GLJEV. Most of the peasants fled to the hills before the Germans reached them, but 9 men were found in a house and the Germans shut them in one room, locked the door and threw hand grenades at them through a window, killing four and wounding the rest.

BLICK, WIRWICH, NAACKE, and GOETZLOF are responsible for this crime.

(12) On July 15th, 1944, as a reprisal, the Germans hanged Ivo NIKOLINA from Brnaz.

BLICK, WIRWICH and GOETZLOF are responsible.

These are only a few examples of the crimes committed by the Germans in the district of SINJ, for which their Commanders and Officers are responsible.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Statements made by the following witnesses :-

1. Marko KATIĆ
2. Petar VULETIĆ
3. Ante BAREZ
4. Ante BROS
5. Ivan NIKOLIĆ

And Minutes of a Commission for the district of SPLIT.

All in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

MISSING

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5818/Y/G/356.

2257

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
10 JUL 1947	1-6 : S on counts VII, VIII, XIV	

5818/Y/G/356.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5-818/Y/G/356

13 JUL 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/356 *

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

See enclosed documents.

(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.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

2259

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.CASE NO. R/N/356

1. Dr. Heinrich (Johann ?) KAUMERLANDER, Personalreferent of the Chief of the "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums" at MARIBOR during 1941-1944. Justizrat of the "Dienststelle" in 1945; born April 27, 1907 at Graz; former lawyer; now believed to be at GRAZ, Herrengasse 18. (F.14486)
2. Dr. Rudolf FICHLER, (age about 40); SA-Sturmabfuhrer; from 1941-45 Chief of the Zentralrechtsamt, Abteilung Grundbuch, at the "Dienststelle" at MARIBOR, and Deputy-Chief of the "Umsiedlungsstab Suedmark-Maribor". Thought to have been born in Croatia. Now believed to be in Austria. (F.14488)
3. SCHWARZENBERGER, SS-Oberfuhrer; Chief of the Vth "B" department of the "Stabshauptamt des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung deutschen Volkstums" in the Head Office in BERLIN or SCHWENKELBERG, in 1941-1942. (F.14593)
4. KOLB, Deputy-Chief of the IInd. "B" department of the "Dienststelle" at MARIBOR from 1941-1944. (F.14498)
5. Guido PLANINSCHKE, on the Staff of the "Dienststelle" at MARIBOR until 1944. Kreisbeauftragter for the district of TRBOVLJE from September, 1944 to the end of the war. (F.14505)
6. Geza NAGY, Chief of the "Aussendienststelle" SREZICE during the occupation (this was a branch of the "Dienststelle" Maribor). (F.14501)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1945.

In the province of Lower Styria (Untersteiermark).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
- VIII. ~~Deportation~~ Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
- X. Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
- XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory
- XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 42, 45 & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused individuals are responsible for having organised the deportation of hundreds of Slovenes from Lower Styria, and confiscated their entire property, etc.

Particulars of alleged crime.

During the occupation of Slovenia, the accused held various offices in the "Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung des Deutschtums", at MARIBOR or at various branches of the above office in the province of Lower Styria, which, soon after the invasion of Yugoslavia was illegally incorporated into the German Reich. No.3. SCHWARZENBERGER, was working at the main office, at BERLIN or SCHWABIKELBERG.

The object of this institution was to turn the province of Lower Styria into a German one as quickly as possible, by means of deportations, internment, confiscation of property, and other harsh measures to get rid of the Slovene population.

According to official German statistics, no less than 51,055 Slovenes were deported from Lower Styria by March 15, 1943, and no less than 1,062 estates with 23,000 hectares of arable land, 110 industrial and over 700 commercial and trade enterprises were confiscated.

These crimes were carried out by the "Dienststelle" in close co-operation with the Gestapo (SiPo and SD) and the military authorities, and German fifth-column institutions such as "Der Steyrischer Heimatsbund" and the "Kulturbund", which were employed by the Gauleiter of the province, Dr. S. UBERREITER, to the fullest measure.

The accused named under Nos. 1, 5 & 6, are charged with having organised and given orders for the following crimes :-

- a) Deportation of Civilians
- b) Internment of Civilians under Inhuman conditions.
- c) Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation, and
- d) Confiscation of Property

whilst the accused named under 2, 3 and 4, are charged with being the direct perpetrators of the crime - confiscation of property, and with being participants in the crimes as given above under a), b) and c).

Particulars of evidence in support.

- a) Original documents of the "Dienststelle"; b) Lists of deportees;
 - c) official German statistics and reports on the activities of the "Dienststelle"; d) affidavits by numerous victims and witnesses.
- all in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

ASK.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5819/Y/G/357
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Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

10 JUL 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

5819/Y/G/357

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5819/Y/G/357

- 3 JUL 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/357*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Jakob MANINGER, Deputy Chief of the "STRAFLAGER des STELLUNGSHAUES-BAUABSCHNITT UNTERSTETTERMARK" at ROGAŠKA SLATINA. Member of the "NSDAP".</p> <p>About 27 years old, from Oberlasnitz (Graz). Locksmith by profession. Infirm in one leg. Believed to be at OBERLASNITZ. (F.11766)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>During the occupation - 1941-1945.</p> <p>At ROGAŠKA SLATINA Concentration Camp</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operation of the Enemy.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 6, 25^b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the Deputy-Chief of the ROGAŠKA SLATINA concentration camp, MANINGER is responsible for, and guilty of, the crimes of murder, torture and forced labour, committed in the camp.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE 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

Jakob MANINGER was, for a long time during the occupation, Deputy Chief of the STRAFLAGER Des STELLUNGS BAUES BAUABSCHNITT UNTERSTEIERMARK at ROGAŠKA SLATINA.

The usual living conditions in this camp were sufficient to ensure the slow extermination of the inhabitants, through the lack of sufficient food, the strain of work, and the cruelty of the guards.

MANINGER is particularly responsible for, and guilty of, the following crimes:-

1. For unlawfully and arbitrarily passing sentence against the prisoners, and for ill-treating and torturing them.

2. For participating in forcing the prisoners to slave-labour in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

3. For the killing, without trial or sentence of the following prisoners :-

1. Anton HALER, aged 16 years, from Ljubika
2. KLEMENČIĆ, from Ptuj
3. Ana PAPPANT, from Hrastnik
4. Karol ŠPOLJAR, born 14.4.1929. from Gornjeje Brezno.
5. Anton KOMERIČKI, from Croatia
6. Aleksandar KUKSA, (Russian)
7. 12 other unidentified victims

The accused took part in all the crimes mentioned above.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements from reliable witnesses,
in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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Date Submitted	Decision of Committee	EX 2	CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
10 JUL 1947	S	1	

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2270

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5820/Y/G/358

3 JUL 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/1/358 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Franz BRENNINGER, SS-Untersturmfuehrer, 13th SS. B.H. MANDZAR Division. About 30 years old. Now believed to be in the camp FVE.430 at LANDSHUT, in the US zone. (F.23b47)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1944 SREM and BOSNIA</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres, III. Torture of Civilians. V. Rape. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage, XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23b, c, d, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Untersturmfuehrer of the 13th SS. "MANDZAR" Division, BRENNINGER is responsible as a participant in the crimes committed by this Division in the provinces of SREM and BOSNIA in 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

Det. Tunnell

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

SS-Untersturmfuehrer BRENNINGER belonged to the 13th SS.B.H. HANDEAR Division. In the Spring of 1944 this Division was transferred to Yugoslav territory and was used against the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and the Serb population in the areas of BROKO and SPREM.

Immediately after entering a village, the soldiers would open fire on the harmless villagers without the slightest provocation whatsoever, and start to commit atrocities. They burned, killed and plundered all they could lay their hands on. Victims were killed with fire-arms and with knives; they were tortured and mutilated, or thrown into burning houses to burn to death.

The accused is responsible for all these crimes as perpetrator or participant. The following are a few examples :-

1) The rape of 15 girls of the village of GRK. The looting of the same village in March, 1944.

2) The systematic terrorism carried out during their 17 days stay in the village of BAČINCI, and for the hanging of four inhabitants near the railroad of GAČINCI.

3) The atrocities and murders committed during March, 1944, at the village of BOSUT, on 160 persons, including 30 children. The whole of the inhabitants of the village had been seized and confined in a building, from which they were later dragged to the river SAVA, and killed. The majority of the victims were women, some of whom had been previously raped.

4) On the same occasion, in the village of JAJENA, they killed 70 of the 100 remaining inhabitants, the rest were sent to the concentration camp at VINKOVCI. The whole of the villagers property was looted and burned down.

5) The devastation of a number of houses, and the murder of 260 inhabitants of the village of ZABRDJE (on an uncertain date). Immediately after a dinner, which had been given by the peasants, they commenced to knife and stab the inhabitants. The corpses lay unburied for three months because the population had fled.

Crimes of this sort were committed wherever they went.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits in the files of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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OTTEL, Peter

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

14 SEP 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

6209/Y/A/360

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

2275

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6209/Y/G/360

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

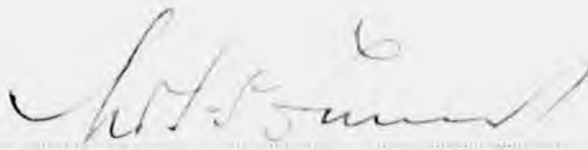
CASE No. R/N/360 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	Peter OTTEL, S.S. Polizei-Obersturmfuehrer and Commander of PRISTINA concentration camp. Native of MUEENCHEN. F. 12133.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944. PRISTINA
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23b & c, 46 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Commander of the PRISTINA concentration camp, among other crimes he is also responsible for, and guilty of, the crimes of systematic terrorism, putting hostages to death, torture, and internment of civilians under inhuman conditions, perpetrated in 1944, at PRISTINA.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.



* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
12th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

S.S. Police-Obersturmfuehrer Peter OTTEL as a member of the Nazi party and Commander of the PRISTINA S.S. Concentration camp, proved that he was a man of mass murder, spoliation and brutality in carrying out the directives he received and those which he gave on his own initiative. He ran his concentration camp under particularly vile conditions; the life was one long cycle of torture, hunger, and complete lack of medical supervision, and much suffering. In particular he is responsible for, and guilty of:-

The murder, in May 1944, of three SHIPTARS Yugoslav citizens. PRISTINA S.S. concentration camp inmates selected by the accused in order to be hanged.

The shooting, in July 1944, of six prisoners handed over to the S.S. by the accused in order to be killed.

The selection, in August 1944, of sixteen prisoners, among whom was a 14 year old girl, in order to be hanged by the S.S. soldiers. They were all hanged in PRIZREN a few days later.

The killing, in September 1944 at the village of KUKS, in Albania, of forty prisoners handed over by the accused to the S.S. for the said purpose.

The orders he gave for, and the execution of, 104 prisoners, after previously compelling them to dig their own grave, in October 1944. The executed were all hostages from among the prisoners detained in the camp.


PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A document prepared by the Commission for the province of KOSMET, including statements and affidavits are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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STARTED 23 June 1986	PERIOD	United Nations War Crimes Commission		
FINISHED 25 June 1986		Charge Files and Related Material submitted by Member Governments		
TOTAL NUMBER OF IMAGES 2278		PAG-3/122-127		
		<u>Yugoslavia vs. Albanians</u> Registered No. 1 <u>Yugoslavia vs. Bulgarians</u> Registered Nos. 1 - 40 <u>Yugoslavia vs. Germans</u> Registered Nos. 1 - 360		
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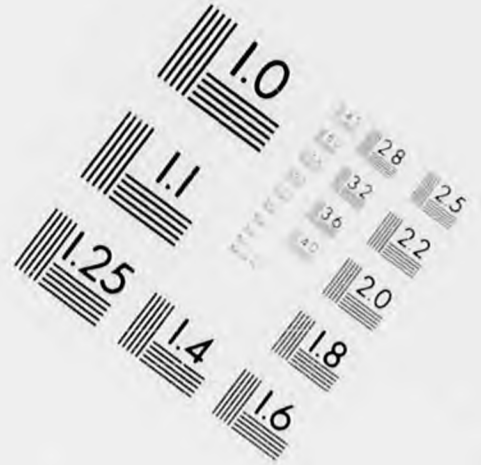
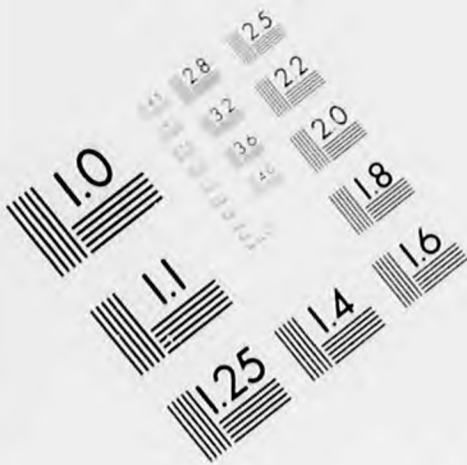
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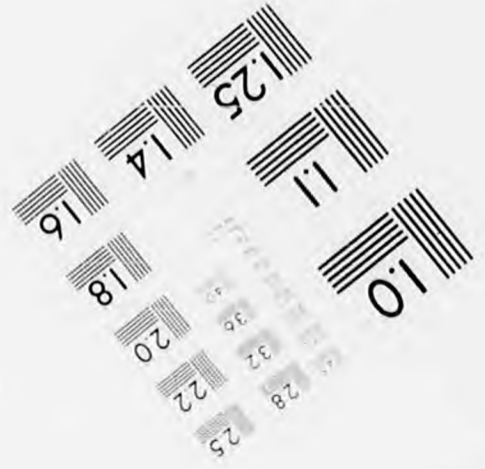
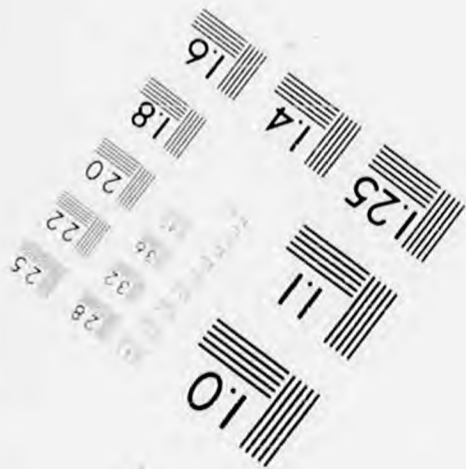
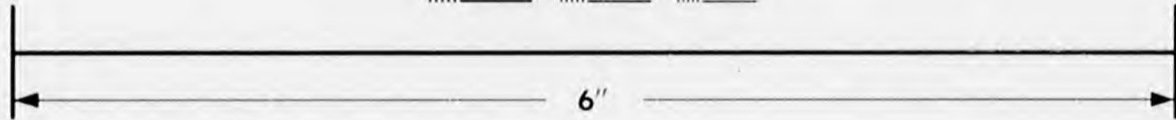
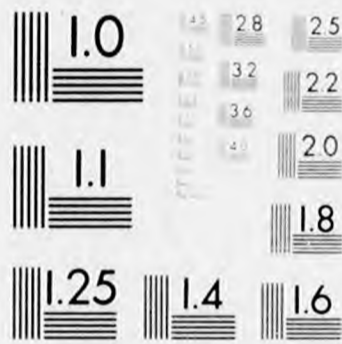
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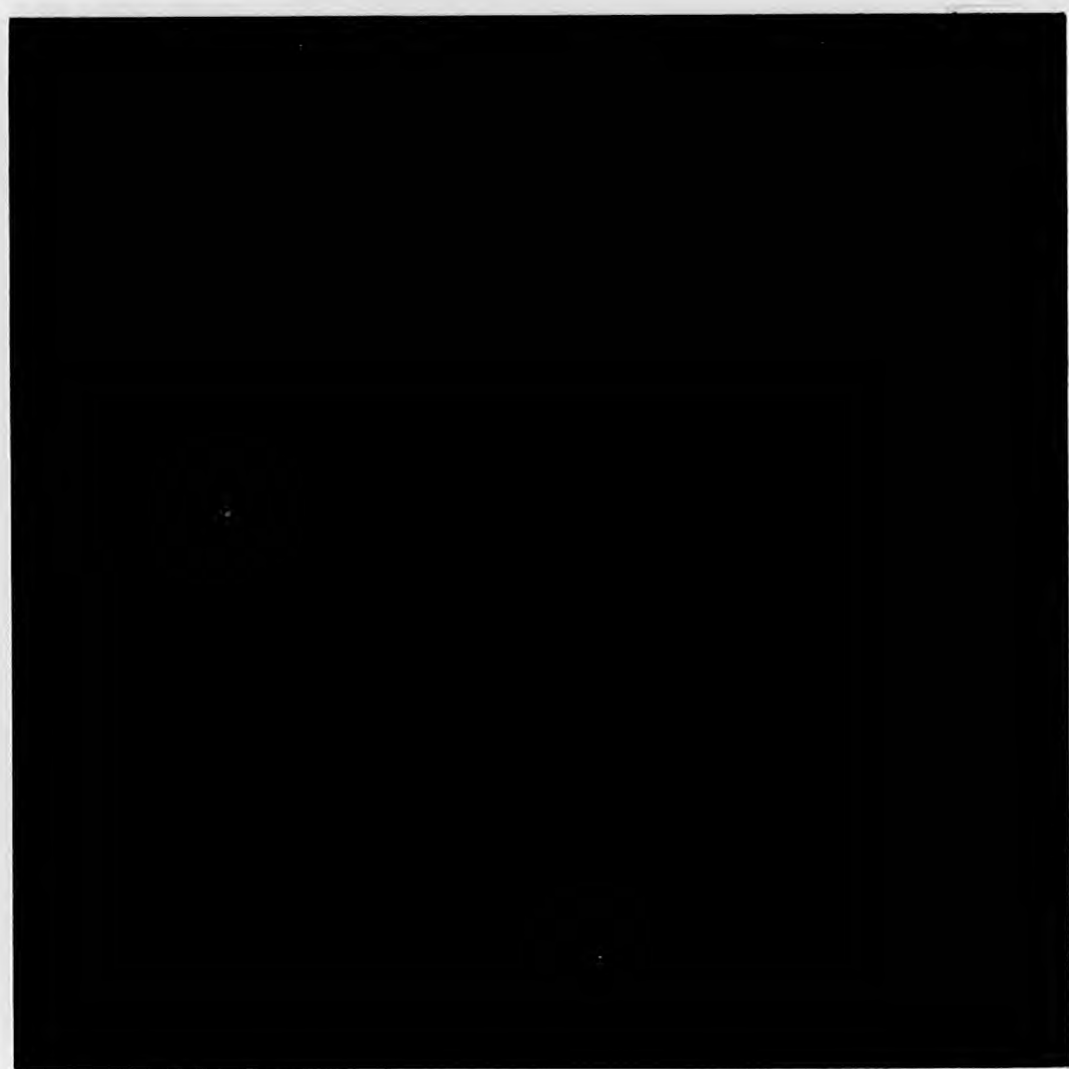




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PAG - 3

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