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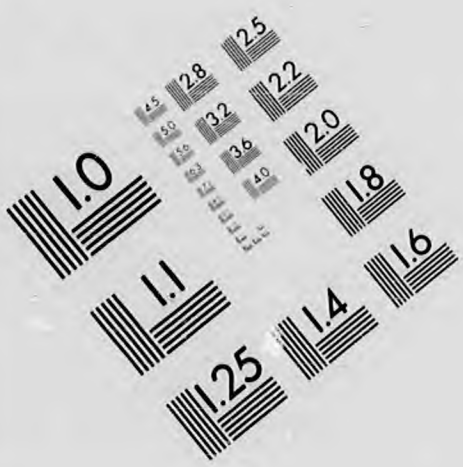

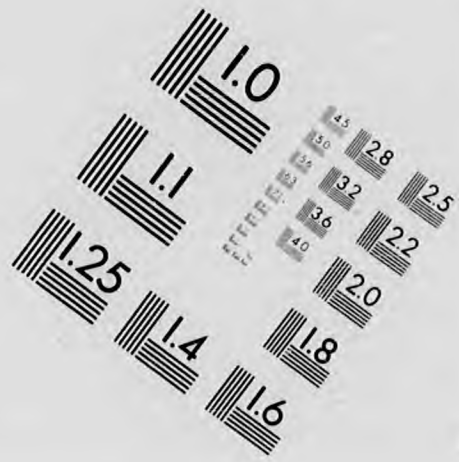

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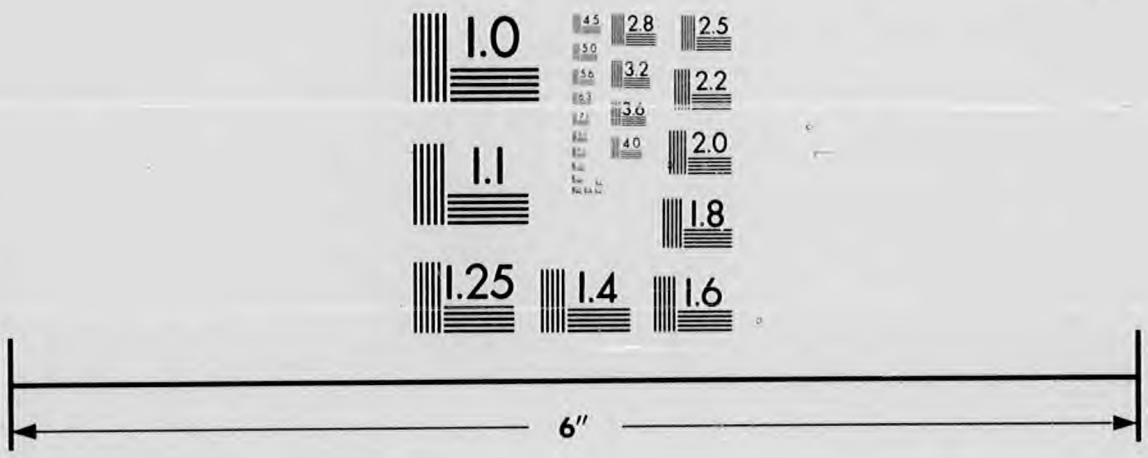

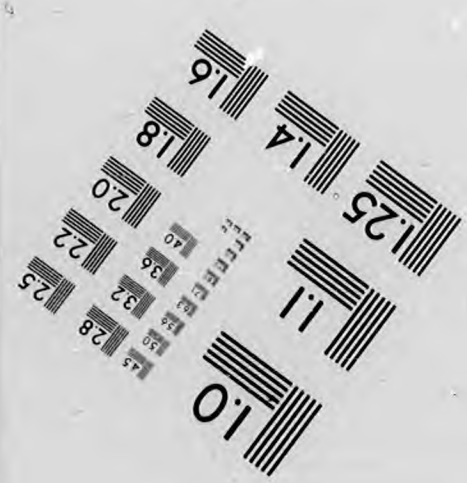

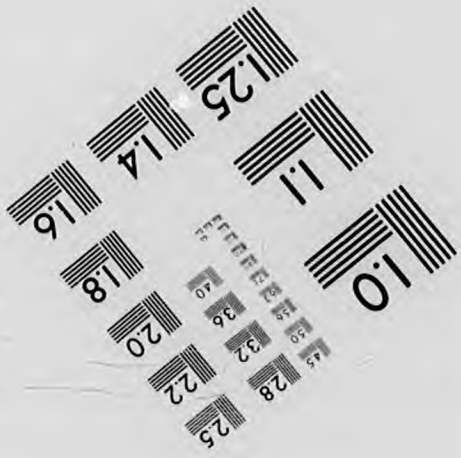

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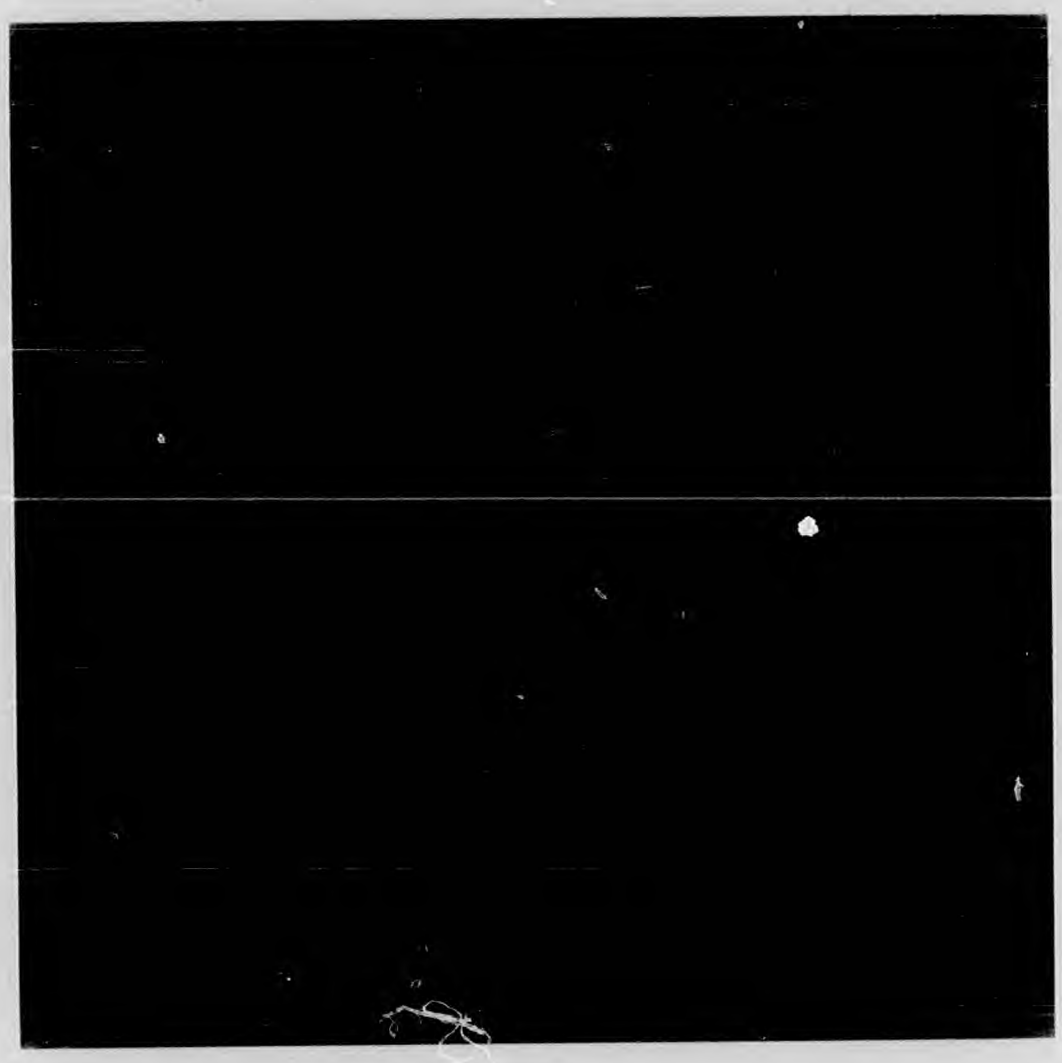

UNWCC

CHARGE FILES

YUGOSLAVIA vs. GERMANS

PAG - 3

UNWCC

CHARGE FILES

YUGOSLAVIA vs. GERMANS

PAG - 3

REGISTERED NOs.

361 TO 370

REGISTERED NOs.

361 TO 370

6210/Y/G/361

0001

PEINDL, Kajetán
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	1, 2 : S for illegal arrest; & complicity in torture & deportation		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd. 51/1

195/G/1361

6210/Y/G/029

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0002

Registered Number: 6210/Y/G/361

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/361 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Kajetan PEINDL, born on July 23rd, 1887, at LICHTENWALD, district of HARTBERG, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at NEGOVA, District of GOR.RADGONA, from June 21st, 1943, until summer 1944. F.10848. 2. Matija WEIHNACHT, born on December 25th, 1910, at SCHATTENDORF EISENSTUFF, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at NEGOVA from July 1944 until February 1945 and at KRIZEVCI nr. LJUTOMER from February 1945 until German capitulatin F.10809.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From June 1943 until the German capitulation at NEGOVA and at KRIZEVCI in Slovenia
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 connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 6, 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.

The above-mentioned Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at NEGOVA are responsible for all crimes as described hereafter which were committed by the Germans on the territory under their competency against the Slovene population.

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.

August 13th, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused are responsible for the following crimes:

1. For the mass arrests, deportations and confiscation of properties of Slovenes deported to Croatia and Serbia. For the confiscation of property of all Slovene private firms, associations and of the Church as well as of private motor cars.

2. They participated in the denationalisation of Lower Styria. They gave orders and carried out orders for the confiscation of Slovene literature and books, forbade the use of the Slovene language, even in churches.

3. They participated in arrests of wives of escaped members of the Communist party.

4. They compiled lists of relatives of shot partisans and of people who did not answer to the call of mobilisation to the German army, and at the same time they gave their opinion about them, so that the former were interned and tortured in concentration camps and their property confiscated.

5. They took part in forced mobilisation for the German Army, forced labour (RAD), "Volkssturm" and reserve police forces.

6. As chiefs of Gendarmerie stations, they took part in mopping up operations with their men and with Wehrmannschaft, German Police and German armed forces against the National Liberation Army and the Slovene population. These mopping up operations were characterised by arbitrary arrests, massacres of men, women and old people, and looting and burning of villages.

PEINDL, is, besides the afore-mentioned crimes, responsible for the arrest of Marija SATLER, because she was in touch with partisans. She died in prison. It has not been established whether her death was due to torture or to suicide by hanging.

PEINDL is also responsible for the arrest of Franc KAUCIC and of Marija KAUCIC who were tortured and sent to a concentration camp.

WEIHNACHT is responsible for the arrest of two people, one called Franc ARTIC and a girl named Matilda HAMLER on January 26th, 1945. The former was detained in the prison at RADGONA where he was dreadfully tortured by Gestapo men. He was taken to MARIBOR and to the DACHAU concentration camp where he stayed until the liberation. He was arrested because he was with the partisans.

The girl, Matilda HAMLER, was also tortured and beaten in the prison at MARIBOR and then taken to the concentration camp at BEGUNJE where she stayed until the liberation.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Official statement of the local War Crimes Commission.
2. Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:
   (a) Terezija SVAGULA
   (b) Terezija HAMLER
   (c) Ignac KNAFLIC
   (d) Veronika STRAJNSAK.

LM/TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6211/Y/G/362

0006

KISCH, Paul

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee		
- 4 SEP 1947	A for murders and torture only.		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

[89756] P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6211/Y/G/362

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0007

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6211/Y/G/362	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/362 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Paul KISCH, Gendarmeripostefuehrer, Sv. Barbara v Halozah, Slovenia; aged about 40-45 years, Austrian from Burgenland. F.15512.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943, 1944 and 1945. At Sv. Barbara v Halozah.
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. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. 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 and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4,5,23,23b,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 accused is responsible for the crimes described hereafter, committed in St.Barbara nr HALOZE (Slovenia) in 1943 - 1945.

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.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8) 13th August, 1947.

6

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The above named Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at Sv. BARBARA v HALOZAH is responsible for all crimes committed in his district against the Slovene people from 1943 till 1945.:-

1. For the mass arrests, deportations and confiscations of property of Slovenes deported to Croatia and Serbia; the confiscation of property of all Slovene private firms, associations and and of that belonging to the Church and for the confiscation of private motor cars.

He participated in the denationalization of Lower Styria. He gave orders and carried out orders for the confiscation of Slovene literature and books, forbidding the use of Slovene language even in the churches.

He participated in the arrests of wives of escaped members of the communist party.

He made lists of relatives of shot partisans and of people who did not report to the call of mobilization to the German Army, and at the same time made confidential reports about them, consequently they were interned and tortured in concentration camps and their property confiscated.

He took part in forced mobilization for the German Arymy, forced labour (RAD), "Volkstuim" and reserve police forces.

As chief of the Gendarmerie station, he took part in clearing up operations with his men, and with the Wehrmannschaft, German police and German armed forces against the National Liberation Army and Slovene population. These clearing up operations were caracterized with arbitrary arrests, massacres of men, women, old people and looting and burnings of the villages.

2. KISCH is also responsible for the following crimes:-

In 1943 ALOJZ KRIZANEC put by the Germans in the Slave Labour Camp, escaped from a vineyard where he was sent to work. He was later arrested and tortured by KISCH and Hans ANHAMMER (already charged) who killed him. The victim was buried at night.

Antonia RAKUSA, who was KISCH's girl friend, was working at the office of Matija KETES, a manager of a country estate. As she was negligent, Ketes gave her a warning regarding her duty. She complained to KISCH who called KETES to the gendarmeriestation. As he did not go, KISCH went to his office, tied him to the witness table and shot him from behind. This occured at the end of March 1944.

A partisan Andrej KRAJNC on his way with another man to St.BARBARA, met the German Gendarmerie patrol who tried to arrest them. They escaped but KRAJNC was shot. As KRAJNC was lying wounded KISCH fired some shots at him, thereby killing KRAJNC.

In retaliation of the death of a Nazi party official, German gendarms and policemen shot nine hostages on 26th January 1945, near Sv.BARBARA. KISCH was present at this murder of innocent hostages.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) I. MILOSIC.

2) Franc KOCEVAR

3) Stanko BRACIC

4) Anton KORENJAK

5) Alojz KOLARIC

6) Anton KORENJAK

7) Stanko RAJHER

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.

363, 364,
365, 366

6216/Y/G/367

0011

WALTER, Franz
and Co 3

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	1-3:8		AFDS CHECKED LIST 65

[89756] 1893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6216/Y/G/367

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0012

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6216/Y/G/367	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

[illegible] CHARGES AGAINST [illegible] WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. [illegible]/367 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Franz [illegible], aged 32 years; a Gendarme at ZELEZNIKI. F.19[illegible]. 2. Josef [illegible], a Gendarme. F.20360. 3. Johann [illegible], a Gendarme from [illegible]. F.20910. Persons wanted in connection with crimes
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From January 1st, 1941 until 1944. At ZELEZNIKI near SKOFJA LOKA (Slovenia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	III. Torture of civilians. VII. Deportation of civilians. VIII. Imprisonment of civilians under inhuman conditions. XIV. Confiscation of property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 12 & 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 mentioned gendarmes were stationed at ZELEZNIKI in Slovenia, and are responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY [illegible] WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

11th August, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In July 1941, Mateuz BENEDICIC, owner of a sawing-mill at ZELEZNIKI, and his wife and six children, were deported to the Camp at ST.VID. They stayed there until July 23rd,1941, when they were taken back home.

The house of Janez YELENC at SMOLEVA was searched several times by the gendarmes between May 1942 and August 1942, because his son had joined the partisans. On these occasions the inhabitants of the house were tortured, beaten and ill-treated by the gendarmes. On the 31st May 1944, the gendarmes took all of them into one room and searched the house stealing a number of things.

On January 25th, 1943, the Gestapo and the gendarmes, deported Luka MARKELY, landowner at ZELERNIKI, his wife and four children to the Camp at ECKSBERG in Bavaria. All their property was confiscated to the benefit of the State Commissar for the strengthening of Germandom. The deportation took place as a retaliation, because one of his sons joined the partisans.

On January 25th, 1943, Maria SMID and her daughter Hela were arrested and deported to the Camp at ECKSBERG near MUEHLDORF, Bavaria, where they were detained until the liberation. They were deported there, in retaliation, for her having joined the partisans.

Anton TROJAR, a tiler, was arrested on June 14th,1943, and detained for two months because of his connection with the Liberation Movement. On June 4th,1944, he was mobilised to forced labour and for two days he went with the Gendarmerie units carrying the ammunition.

On September 20th,1944, Mara DOLENC was arrested with her three year old baby and taken to the Camp at GORICANE, where she was detained until the 5th May,1945. She was deported in retaliation, because her husband was with the partisans. The arrest was made in a brutal way, and during the journey to the Camp, she was threatened with death.

On September 28th, 1944, Karlo DOLENC was arrested with his wife and deported to the GORICANE Camp, and from there to the camp at ECKSBERG near MUEHLDORF, Bavaria, where they were detained until the Liberation. All their property was confiscated by the Germans.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1. Karol DOLENC.
2. Janez KAVCIC.
3. Ancka JELENC.
4. Kristina TRPIN.
5. Antonija POTOCNIK, etc.

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.)

6217/Y/G/368

0016

LANGE
und 63

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	1-3: A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P892/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6217/Y/G/368

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0017

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6217/Y/G/368	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/368 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. LANGE, Major, Kreiskommandant at CACAK in 1941-42 (there is no F. number for LANGE) 2. WEINER, Capt., German Garrison Commander at CACAK, Feldpostnummer 43088 F.8876 3. JANDI, Austrian, Leutnant, Ortskommandant at CACAK. F.8067
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 and 1942 At the villages of a district of CACAK (Serbia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XIX. Deliberate Bombardment of undefended Places. Violation of Articles 6, 23 b & c, g, 25, 42, 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.

1. In 1941 German military units which were under the command of Capt. WEINER and under direction of Leut. JANDI pillaged and set on fire several houses in villages near CACAK.

2. In September 1941 and on December 2nd, 1941, the Germans bombed the undefended village of MILICEVAC, killed two people and damaged and destroyed a great number of houses.

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.

August 11th, 1947.

(6485) Wt P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In the second half of 1941 German units, which were under the Command of Capt. WEINER and of Leut. JANDI, searching the district of LJUBIC for partisan units, pillaged and set on fire several peasant homes. On this occasion the Germans set on fire the homes of Adam ŽIVKOVIČ, Sibin KALUDJEROVIC and ZIVOJIN MAKSOVIC at the village of PRELJINA; of Dragomir and Rajko KOMADINIC in the village of SOKOLIC; of Milutin DOMANOVIC in the village of PRISLANICA, and of Dragutin OSTOJIC in the village of LJUBIC.

2. In order to suppress the national uprising in 1941 the Germans bombed from the air the village of MILICEVAC in September 1941 and on December 2nd, 1941, in spite of the fact that there were no armed partisan units. The Germans did it with a view to intimidating the peaceful people and as a revenge for partisan activities. Through these bombing attacks a great number of houses and farm-buildings were destroyed and damaged; a great ~~numb~~ quantity of food, furniture, etc. was destroyed and much cattle and livestock killed. Two women, Gvozdenija TANASKOVIC and Milunka MISOVIC were killed. The damage done by bombing amounted to 1.700.000 dinars (£1 - 200). The bombing took place on the order of General DANKELMANN and at the request of Major LANGE and of Capt. WEINER.

3. In November 1942 German units interned a peasant Velibor RAKETIC from MOJSINJE and sent him for forced labour to SALONICA where he died of exhaustion and illness.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in the possession of the YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:-

1. Vladimir KALUDJEROVIC
2. Milan NASTIC
3. Vojimir DOMANOVIC
4. Kuzman MIHAILOVIC
5. Cedomir ILIC
6. Milan PETROVIC, etc.

L.M./TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6218/Y/G/567

0021

KONRAD, Johann

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A for murder and ill-treatment only.		CATS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd. 51/1

6218/Y/G/569

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0022

Registered Number. 6218 / R / 369

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/M/369 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Johann KONRAD, born on January 4th, 1910, at KNITELFELD, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at MARENBERG. Now lives at NESTELBACH Nr.108 near GRAZ (or LIEBOCH near GRAZ) F.14769
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From April 22nd, 1943, until the Liberation in 1945. At MARENBERG (Slovenia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious Charitable, Educational & Historic Buildings & Monuments. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. 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, 23 b, c & g, 42, 45, 46, 50 and 56, 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.

KONRAD was a Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at MARENBERG from April 22nd, 1943, until the liberation in 1945 and is responsible for the crimes committed in his district against the Slovene population during the period of his service which are described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 14th, 1947.

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

(6185) W.L.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. For the mass-arrests, deportations and confiscations of properties of Slovenes deported to Croatia and Serbia. For the confiscation of property of all Slovene private firms, associations and of that belonging to the Church as well as of private motor cars.

2. He participated in the denationalisation of Lower Styria. He gave orders and carried out orders for the confiscation of Slovene literature and books, forbade the use of the Slovene language, even in churches.

3. He participated in the arrests of wives of escaped members of the Communist Party.

4. He compiled lists of relatives of shot partisans and of people who did not respond to the call of mobilisation to the German army, and at the same time he gave his opinions about them, so that they were in consequence interned and tortured in concentration camps and their property confiscated.

5. He took part in forced mobilisation for the German army, forced labour (RAD), "Volkssturm" and reserve police forces.

6. As chief of the Gendarmerie station, he took part in clearing up operations with his men and with the Wehrmannschaft, German police and German armed forces against the National Liberation Army and the Slovene population. These clearing-up operations were characterised by arbitrary arrests, the massacres of men, women, old people and the looting and burning of villages.

7. Ivan LEŠNIK, 28 years old, was forcibly mobilised in the Wehrmannschaft by the Germans. When he was stationed at LIPNICA at the beginning of 1944, he escaped and went to the neighbourhood of MARENBERG. On February 15th, 1944, he was arrested by the Gendarmes and driven to MARENBERG. On his way he was ill-treated and beaten to death by the Gendarmes and by KONRAD who gave orders to them. LEŠNIK was buried in the cemetery of MARENBERG on February 16th, 1944.

8. On KONRAD's order Boris KAC, veterinary surgeon, was shot in ambush on the road when he was driving a motor-cycle by a Gestapo agent on October 30th, 1944.

9. In January 1945 three people Vincenc HITER, Franc BREZOVNIK and Anton SMRECNIK from Sv. JANZ were arrested because of suspected co-operation with the partisans, and beaten by KONRAD at the Gendarmerie station. HITER was sent to a concentration camp; BREZOVNIK was detained at MARIBOR and SMRECNIK was sent to the DACHAU concentration camp.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Marija HRIBERNIK

(2) Julijana PECOVNIK

(3) Marija VIRTNIK

(4) Franciska RIZNIK

LM/TE.

9

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6217/Y/4/210

5

0026

PFEIFENBERGER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	A for pillage and wanton destruction of property		CARDS CHECKED . LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6217/Y/6/370

6219/7/4/370

0026

PFEIFENBERGER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	A for pillage and wanton destruction of property		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

[89756] PS93/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6219/7/4/370

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6217/Y/a/370	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/370 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	PFEIFENBERGER, Commander of the 2nd Company, the 273rd Infantry Division at BUZET. F.9937.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On the 18th January, 1944, At the village of CIRITEZ (Istria) Zone B.
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. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4,5,6,23g,42,46, 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.

PFEIFENBERGER is responsible for the following crimes committed by the soldiers of his garrison at the village of CIRITEZ.

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.

13th August, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

About 4 a.m. on the 18th January 1944, the Fascists and Germans of the Garrison at BUZET lead by Giordano RIGO and Italo CESARE, came to the village of CIRITEZ. They surrounded the village and arrested people whom they locked in the Church, after which they looted the village taking 80 cattle, 15 pigs, 200 chickens, etc., food, linen, clothing etc., and set fire to 14 houses and 11 stables.

They took out of the village, 63 people, 31 of whom were released. The remainder were taken to the prison at PAZIN. Fifteen days later eight more were released while 24 of them were taken to TRIESTE - three of them were released a few days later. The remaining twenty-one people were sent to forced labour to the BUCHENWALD, AUSCHWITZ and MATHAUSEN Camps. Some of them have not been heard of since, and it is probable that they died there.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witness are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

Marija PAVLETIC from CIRITEZ.

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.

371 TO 380

REGISTERED NOs.

371 TO 380

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

371

6221/Y/a/5/2

0031

VOLKENBORN, Inly
and 6518

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	1-3 : A 4-16 : S 17-18 : W on all counts except XI.		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6221/Y/a/5/372

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0032

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6221/Y/G/372	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/372 *

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 THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

August 12th, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

Case No. F/N/372

1. Fritz VOLKENBORN, SS-Obersturmfuehrer; Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes (SiPo und SD) fuer die besetzten Gebiete Kaerntens und Krains, from April 14, 1941 till May 1942;
born on August 28, 1902 at HOHENLIMBURG; last domiciled at KRUMPENDORF (in Villa Oblaser) on the Woertersee in Carinthia; (F.19607)
He has already been registered: Reg.List 11, No.341 (this charge is more detailed).

2. Rudolf SCHLUEFFER, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer; Chief of the Sicherheitsdienst fuer die besetzten Gebiete Kaerntens und Krains, at BLED from April 1941 till September 1943;
born on May 16th, 1911, at KUFSTEIN (Tyrol); (F.20732)

3. Franz PACHER, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer; Deputy-chief of the Sicherheitsdienst from April 1941 till September 1943; Chief of the SD fuer die besetzten Gebiete Kaerntens und Krains, at BLED, during September 1943 till May 1945;
born on December 26, 1910 at KLAGENFURT; last domiciled at KLAGENFURT, Gabelsbergerstrasse 54; now believed to be in the special camp at WOLFSBERG, Block "C", in the British zone of Austria. (F.20756)

4. Roman OBERDORFER, SS-; Kriminaloberassistent of the Kommandeur der SiPo and SD, at BLED, during 1941 till May 1945;
born on March 17, 1911 at FELDKIRCHEN; his last residence was at KLAGENFURT, Ferd. Jagerstrasse 3. (F.20909)

5. Heinrich NOVAK, SS-; Kriminalassistent of the Kommandeur of the SiPo and SD at Bled from July 1942 till May 1945;
born on June 23, 1906, at KIRCHBERG; domiciled at Vienna III, Loeberg 6/12. (F.20905)

6. Karl WARSCH, SS-; Kriminalassistent of the Kommandeur of the SiPo and SD at BLED, from April 1942 till May 1945;
born on October 16, 1911 at DARFIS (Italy); last resident at INNSBRUCK, Neuhauserstrasse 4/III. (F.19626)

7. Franz TOELDERER, SS-Oberscharfuehrer; Kriminalassistent of the Kommandeur of the SiPo and SD at BLED, from April 1941 till May 1945;
born on November 4, 1910 at WOLFSBERG; domiciled in Vienna II, Reichsbrueckenstrasse 4/22. (F.19560)

8. Johann KOPPENSHEIMER, SS-; member of SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945;
born on May 18, 1912 in Vienna; domiciled in Vienna VI, Girardag 2/32 (F.20204)

9. Hans KOTTEK, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945;
born on June 28, 1907 in Vienna; domiciled in Vienna, Wimbergergasse 46/14. (F.20217)

10. Karl WANEK, SS-; Kriminalsekretaer of the Kommandeur of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1942 - May 1945; born on August 10, 1903 in Vienna. (F.19625)

11. Friedrich KOZIAN, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED, from July 1942 till May 1945; born on January 14, 1915 in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA XV., Henoplatz 8/24; (F.20223)

12. Hermann KRAMMER, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED, from July 1942 till May 1945; born on February 13, 1910 at KLAGENFURT; domiciled at KLAGENFURT, Bahnhofstrasse. (F.20233)

13. Georg SCHROFFNER, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED, from April 1942 till May 1945; born at TALGAU (Salzburg) on October 19, 1904; domiciled at SALZBURG, Maxglan, Villachstrasse 3. (F.20751)

14. ...., ZIMMERMANN, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED during 1942-5; (F.19661)

15. Oskar SCHMID, SS-; Polizeisekretaer of the Kommandeur of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945; born on June 6, 1905 in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA VI, Mittelgasse 3/12. (F.20734)

16. Leopold WEBER, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED, from July 1942 till May 1945; born on August 2, 1906 in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA V, Holderlamgasse 12/15; (F.19631)

17. Margita LUDWIG, Secretary of the Kommandeur of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 - May 1945; born on July 31, 1913 at TRIESTE; domiciled at KLAGENFURT, Schulgasse 7. (F.20306)

4

18. Francisca NOVAK, Secretary of the Kommandeur of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945; born on April 2, 1923, at BRUGG-EGG near BERMAGOR. (F.20880)

- -

Date and Place of crime: April 1941 - May 1945 (or as given in the particulars)

- -

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism
II. Putting of 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
XIII. Pillage
XIV. Confiscation of Property
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property

References to relevant provisions of national law: Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23, 23 b, c and 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.

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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named individuals were during the occupation (during the time given in the details relating to each individual) officials or members of the SiPo and SD in the occupied Slovenia, most of them in Upper Carniola (Gorenjsko). The seat of the Commandeur of the SiPo and SD was at BLED while in larger places, such as JESENICE, RADOVLJICA, KRANJ, KAMNIK, ŠKOFJA LOKA, etc., there were branches of the Gestapo, the so-called "Aussenstelle" with their own local network.

Many crimes were committed during that period. Details are given under "Particulars of Alleged Crime".

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PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIMES.

During the period when VOLKENBORN was the Commandeur of the SiPo and SD at BLED, i.e. from April 1941 till May 1942 the Gestapo of BLED committed the following crimes: deported to Serbia about 2,500 persons, including whole families with children and confiscated their property; arrested and imprisoned 2,730 persons of which 317 were shot as hostages, ten were murdered or succumbed to torture in the prison at BEGUNJE; murdered in brutal circumstances 147 people; sent 837 persons to concentration camps in Germany, such as DACHAU, MAUTHAUSEN, AUSCHWITZ, BUCHENWALD, RAVENSBRUECK, etc.; sent 486 people to forced labour camps at KROFT and REICHENAU; otherwise deported 230 persons; burnt down over 80 houses; committed numerous cases of looting and pillage, the exact number of which has not been established.
Here are a few examples:-

In May 1941 the entire property of Marija VIDMAR, a teacher at JESENICE was confiscated; in July 1941 the entire property of Elza PODBOJ and that of Sanda ZEBRE, both teachers at BEGUNJE, was confiscated.

In June 1941 the house of Marija SVETINA at BREG was searched and several valuable articles were stolen.

In October 1941 the family KOCJANČIČ (Jakob, Ivana and children Marija and Paula) of GORJE near BLED were deported to the concentration camp at STRAUBING in Bavaria and their entire property was confiscated; Jakob KOCJANČIČ died in the camp.

On December 5, 1941, the following families of DOBRAVA near OTOČE were deported and their property confiscated: KAJŽAR (Marko, Marko junior, Janko and Jože); GORIČAN (5 members); SPENDOV (8 members); PAPLER (8 members); ŠLIBAR (6 members); PRETNAR (3 members) deported to the concentration camp at WERNFEIS in Bavaria; ŽBONTAR (3 members); AŽMAN (6 members); BERGANT (2 members) deported to the camp at NUERNBERG; HROVAT (2 members); BUKOVNIK (4 members); VIDIC (6 members); VOVK (3 members) deported to the camp at STRAUBING .

During December 8-12, 1941, the village of DRAŽGOŠE was first looted and then burnt to the ground. Forty-five people were massacred.

On December 16, 1941, SUŠNIK Marija and her daughter Marija of NOMENJ were deported to the camp at JENNFELS; on the same day (Mrs.) Frančiska SUŠNIK of NOMENJ was arrested by the BLED Gestapo; her house was burnt down; she was taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where she was tortured and then sent to the RAVENSBRUECK concentration camp.

On January 1, 1942, Anton BIŽALJ of GORJE was arrested and sent to the DACHAU camp where he died on June 23, 1942.

On January 18, 1942, Jože PRETNAR and Albert JESENŠEK were arrested at ZASIP: the former was sent to the DACHAU concentration camp, the latter to the prison at BEGUNJE where he was kept as a hostage for three months.

On February 11, 1942, the following people of NOMENJ were arrested: Franc ŽNIDAR, Alojz ŽNIDAR, Franc KATRAŠNIK, Jože SUŠNIK, Janko AŽMAN who were all sent to the DACHAU Camp; another man, Janko FAJFAR was sent first to the DACHAU camp and then to MAUTHAUSEN where he perished in July 1942. Stanislav PINTAR and Jože STARE were taken to the MAUTHAUSEN camp where Jože STARE perished in July 1942.

On February 11, 1942, the brothers Jože and Janez ŽNIDAR were arrested at NOMENJ; both were brutally tortured and were finally shot at DRAGA on March 31, 1942.

On June 27, 1942, Franc ŠOLAR of DUPLJE was arrested; all valuables in his home were looted; he was shot as a hostage on July 28, 1942.

II. Here are a few typical examples of crimes committed by the BLED Gestapo during the period from June 1942 to September 1943:

On July 11, 1942, family KRNIČAR (7 members) of GORJE was deported to the STARHENBERG camp; one daughter was sent to the AUSCHWITZ camp where she perished in June 1943.

On July 21, 1942, the families GRACELJ (2 members) and FERJAN (2 members) were arrested; both husbands, Janez GRACELJ and Gabrijel FERJAN were taken to the BEGUNJE prison where they were shot as hostages a week later on July 28, 1942.

On July 24, 1942, the whole family DEŽMAN (6 members) of GORJE was arrested and deported to the GUNZENHAUSEN concentration camp and their entire property was confiscated.

On July 24, 1942, an SS-Police officer was shot by an unknown partisan in the village of BISTRICA near NAKLO; in the evening a detachment of Gestapomen from BLED arrived in the village and broke into three houses which were nearest to the scene of the murder of the SS-Officer, arrested all men, altogether twelve, took them to the roadside and shot all of them. The victims were: Anton TERAN, Franc MIHELIČ, Adolf SEMROV, Franc ALJANČIČ, Stefan SIMONIČ, Jože SIMONIČ, Jože VOGELNIK, Jože, Lojze and Franc STARE, Franc ŽIBERT and Jože MACENOV. Then the three houses, the properties of Anton TERAN, Franc MIHELIČ and Franc ALJANČIČ were burnt down. But this was not enough. Fifty hostages from the BEGUNJE prison were brought into the village of BISTRICA on the following day and shot there.

On July 20, 1942, three villages were razed to the ground and all male adults were shot, whilst the rest of the population was deported. (Announcement in July 1942 by the SS-Gruppenfuehrer General ROSENER.)

On February 22, 1943, family PINTAR (6 members) of GORJE was deported to the concentration camp at BURGHAUSEN.

On April 23, 1943, family PERC (6 members) of BLED was deported to the camp at LINZ-ZIM.

On June 16, 1943, families SELAN (3 members), KOROŠEC (5 members), RAVNIK (3 members) and LOGAR (2 members), all of BOHINJSKA BISTRICA, were deported to the concentration camp at HAGENWEICHACH, and their entire property was confiscated.

In August 1943 Ivan ŠORL of ZASIP was forcibly mobilized into the German army, he never returned.

On September 16, 1943, Anton SODJA of ČEŠNJICA was arrested and shot as a hostage at LESCE on January 1944.

Also in September 1943 Gabriel ERLAH, Franc SODJA (born in 1915) and Franc SODJA (born in 1921) were arrested at ČEŠNJICA; all three were shot as hostages, each in a different place in January 1944.

III. Here are a few typical examples of crimes committed by the Gestapo of BLED during the period from September 1943 till May 1945:

On November 16, 1943, family TOMAN (4 members) of BREG was deported to the concentration camp at FERENBACH, after the eldest son, Anton, had been shot as a hostage at BEGUNJE on June 26, 1943. Their entire property was confiscated.

On December 25, 1943, Janez and Ivana VALANT of RIBNO were deported to the RATHSBERG concentration camp.

On January 15, 1944, Rok and Alojzija TORKAR, and Jakob and Marija ZUPAN, all of KOBITNO, were deported to the concentration camp at BURGHAUSEN; their entire property was confiscated.

On February 10, 1944, families LOGAR (4 members), PIKON (8 members), SODJA and RAVNIK, all of BOHINJSKA BISTRICA, were deported to EICHSTAET concentration camp and their property was confiscated.

On July 22, 1944, thirty-four persons were arrested at MLINO near BLED. Some of these were detained for about a month, but were set free again; some were deported to forced labour in SALZBURG: Jože ROGAČ, Andrej ŽUMER and Roza ŽUMER; some were deported to concentration camps in Germany: Rudolf KUNEJ and Peter ERLAH to the MAUTHAUSEN camp; Marija SOKLIČ to the RAVENSBRUECK camp and then to the BUCHEN ALD camp; Miha MANDELJC to the MAUTHAUSEN camp where he perished in February 1945; family SEVER (Franc, Pavla sen., and Pavla jun.) were sent each to a different camp, they all perished.

Etc., etc., etc.,.....

During the period from June 1942 till May 1945 about 14,000 persons were arrested and imprisoned; most of them were tortured; of these 973 were shot as hostages; 3,441 were sent to the notorious camps in Germany; over 5,200 were deported to forced labour in Germany; over 4,200 were forcibly mobilized for the German armed forces; about 3,600 innocent people were murdered during various reprisal-raids; about 3,200 houses were burnt down, the exact number of confiscations and lootings have not been established.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

(a) Detailed lists of deportees

(b) German posters giving lists of names of hostages executed

(c) Affidavits by numerous victims and witnesses.

All documents in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

ASK/TE.

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.)

6222/Y/a/373

0042

PLASS, Ferdinand
and 6 27

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	1-20 : S 21-27 : W		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6222/Y/a/373

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0043

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6222/Y/G/373	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/373 *

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.

12th August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1-20
all 5

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN(Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/373

1. Ferdinand PLASS, SS-; member of the SiPo and the SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945; born on May 30, 1913 at MATTIGHOFEN; Domiciled in LINZ/Donau, Geselnhausstr.5. (F.20798)

2. Ferdinand PETELN, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED during April 1942 - May 1945. Born on October 14, 1883 at ST. JURIJ in Lower Styria; Volksdeutsche. (F.20781)

3. Johann PROIDL, SS-; Kriminalsekretaer of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945. Born on September 7, 1903. Domiciled in VIENNA IX, Ayrenhoffgasse 4/28. (F.20829)

4. Karl RACKINGER, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945; born on October 24, 1909 at ATTENBERG; (F.20841)

5. RAMERSDORFER, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945; From INNSBRUCK; ski-ing instructor. Other particulars not known. (F.20843)

6. August ROSENAUER, SS-, member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945. Born March 19, 1909. Domiciled in VIENNA XII, Rotenmuehlgasse 45. (F.20879)

7. Helmut ROZUMEK, SS-; Kriminalsekretaer of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born May 16, 1894 at WEHLAU in East Prussia. Domiciled in NEUSTADT, s.d. Weinstrasse. (F.20366)

8. Heinrich SAUMT, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945. Born March 19, 1909 in GRAZ. Domiciled in GRAZ, Lichtensteingasse 15. (F.20380)

9. Ludwig SCHAERST, SS-; Kriminalsekretaer of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born October 15,1904 at AMBERG. Domiciled at AMBERG. (F.20383)

10. Otto SCHELL, SS-; Kriminaloberassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945. Born on June 25, 1904 in VIENNA. Domiciled in VIENNA IX, Sennhofgasse 16/4. (F.20391)

11. Ernst SCHMIDT, SS-; Kriminalsekretaer of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945. Born November 13, 1900 at MUENCHEN. Domiciled in MUENCHEN VIII, Vachlaenderstrasse 4/4. (F.24304)

12. Lorenz SCHMITZER, SS-; Kriminalassistant of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945. Born September 5, 1916 in VIENNA. Domiciled in VIENNA III, Grasberggasse 2/XII/I. (F.20741)

13. Josef SELAN, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born August 13, 1925 at GOTSCHEE. A Volksdeutscher. (F.20934)

14. Eduard (Josef) STALZER. SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 till May 1945. Born December 18, 1922 at REICHENAU.A Volksdeutscher. (F.20967)

15. Willy [illegible], SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Aged 29 years. Domiciled at [illegible]. A Volksdeutscher. (F.20969)

16. Wilhelm STEINBRAUER, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born February 1,1904. Other particulars not known. (F.20991)

17. Milan STRIEN, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1942 till May 1945. Born April 2,1916 at [illegible] (in Croatia). A Volksdeutscher. (F.20996)

18. Bruno VERNEBNER, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born on January 9, 1914 at GOTSCHEE (Kočevje, Slovenia). A Volksdeutscher. (F.19595)

19. Anton WUNDER, SS-; Kriminalsekretaer of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born May 20,1906 at MARIBOR. A Volksdeutscher. Domiciled at VILLACH, Auf der Heide 16 a. (F.19645)

20. Peter ZELLNIG, SS-; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from September 1942 till May 1945. Born June 29,1907 at [illegible]. Domiciled in GRAZ, Zeilergasse 3 a. (F.19658)

21. Hildegard BRAUNL, Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born on March 31,1891. German. (F.19822)

22. Adelheid EXNER, Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born on May 22, 1921. Domiciled at KLAGENFURT, Weingarten 5. (F.19926)

23. Hildegard FRAUNI, Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born March 8, 1914 at [illegible]. (F.19928)

24. Gertrud FEITENBERGER, Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born on September 14, 1917 at ST. VEIT in Carinthia. (F.19931)

25. Beate FROHLICH, Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born on November 6,1902 at BANJA LUKA (Yugoslavia); escaped to Carinthia. (F.19950)

26. Wilma GRUENBAUER, Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 till May 1945. Born on March 2, 1908 in BREMEN. Domiciled in BREMEN, Grohn, Bergstrasse 6. (F.19969)

27. Erna HAULIC, Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from 1941 till May 1945. Born September 4, 1901 in VIENNA. (F.20035)

Date and Place of commission of Alleged Crime.

April 1941 - May 1945, or as given in the particulars.

BLED and other places in Upper Carniola.

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.
XIII. Pillage.
XIV. Confiscation of Property.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
XXVIII. Directions to Give no Quarter.

References to Relevant provisions of National Law.

Violation of Articles, 4,5,6,23,23b,c,g, 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

The individuals named under Nos 1 - 27 were during the occupation, (during the period as given in the particulars for each individual), officials or members of the SiPo and the SD (Sicherheitspolizei and Sicherheitsdienst) for the province of Upper Carniola in Slovenia. While the seat and the main office of the SiPo and SD for this province was at BLED, there were, in other larger places, such as JESENICE, RADOVLJICA, KRANJ, KAMNIK, ŠKOFJA LOKA etc., branch offices of these two services - the Aussenstellen with their own local network, which were subordinate to the SiPo and SD Kommandeur's office at BLED - which brought the final approval as to the fate of the arrested Slovenes.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

1. During the period from April 1941 till May 1942 the Gestapo of BLED committed the following crimes: Deported to Servia about 2,500 Slovenes from various places in Upper Carniola, including whole families, and confiscated their property; arrested and imprisoned 2,730 persons of which 317 were shot as hostages and ten were murdered or succumbed to tortures in the prison at BEGUNJE; murdered in brutal circumstances 147 people; sent 637 people to concentration camps in Germany such as DACHAU, MAUTHAUSEN, AUSCHWITZ, BUCHENWALD, RAWENSBRUECK, etc; sent 486 persons to forced labour camps in Germany; otherwise deported 230 persons; burnt down over 80 houses; committed numberous lootings and confiscations of property the exact number of which has not yet been established.

Given below are a few examples typical of the criminal activities of the members of the SiPo and of the SD in the province of Upper Carniola during the above given period, i.e. April 1941 till May 1942.:-

In May 1941 the entire property of Marija VIDMAR, a teacher of JESENICE, was confiscated whilst she was imprisoned. In July 1941 the entire property of Elza PODBOJ and that of Sanda ZEBRE, teachers of BEGUNJE, was confiscated and both were imprisoned.

In June 1941 the house of Jarija SVETINA at BREG was searched and several valuable articles were stolen.

In October 1941 the KOCJANCIC family (Jakob, Ivana and children Marija and Pavla) of GORJE near BLED were deported to the concentration camp at STRAUBING in Bavaria, and their entire property was confiscated. Father of the family, Jakob KOCJANCIC died in the camp.

On December 5,1941 the following familes of DOBRAVA near OTOCE were deported and their entire property was confiscated:- KAJZAR (Marko, Marko junior, Janko and Joze); CORICAN (5 members); SPENDOV (8 members); PAPLER (8 members); SLIBAR (6 members); PRETNAR (3 members) - all deported to the concentration camp at WERNFELS in Bavaria: ZBONTAR (3 members); AZMAN (6 members); BERGANT (2 members); - all deported to the camp at NUERNBERG; HROVAT (2 members); BUKOVNIK (4 members); VIDIC (6 members); VOVK (3 members) - deported to the camp at STRAUBUNG.

During December 8-12, 1941, the village of DRAZGOSE was first looted and then burnt to the ground. Forty-five persons were massacred.

On December 16,1941, Marija SUSNIK and her daughter Marija of NOMENJ, were deported to the camp at WERNFELS. On the same day Mrs. Franciska SUSNIK of NOMENJ was arrested by the BLED Gestapo and her house was burnt down. She was taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where she was tortured and then sent to the RAWENSBRUECK camp.

On January 1, 1942, Anton BIZALJ of GORJE was arres and sent to the DACHAU camp where he died on June 23, 1942.

On On January 18, 1942, Joze PRETNAR and Albert JESENSEK were arrested at ZASIP. The former was sent to the DACHAU concentration camp, the latter to the prison at BEGUNJE where he was kept as a hostage for three months.

On February 11, 1942, the following people of NOMENJ were arrested:- Franc ZNIDAR, Alojz ZNIDAR, Franc KATRASNIK, Joze SUSNIK, Janko AZMAN - who were sent to the DACHAU concentration camp. Janko FAJFAR who was first sent to the DACHAU camp and then to MAUTHAUSEN where he died in July 1942. Stanislav PINTAR and Joze STARE who were sent to the MAUTHAUSEN concentration camp where Joze STARE died in July 1942.

Also on February 11, 1942, the brothers Joze and Janez ZNIDAR were arrested at NOMENJ; both were brutally tortured and were finally shot as hostages, at DRAGA, on March 31, 1942.

On June 27, 1942, Franc SOLAR was arrested; all valuables in his home were looted. He was shot as a hostage on July 28, 1942.

2. The following are a few examples typical of the activities of the members of the SiPo and the SD in the province of UPPER CARNIOLA during the period from June 1942 to September 1943.

On July 27, 1942, 133 hostages were shot at Golo POLJE in the vicinity of HRUSICA near JESENICE in revenge for the death of a German Police officer at DUPLJE.

On July 11, 1942, the KRNICAR family (7 members) of GORJE was deported to the camp at STARHENBERG; one daughter was sent to the AUSCHWITZ camp where she perished in June 1943.

On July 21, 1942, two married couples, GRACELJ and FERJAN were arrested. Both husbands, Janez GRACEL and Gabrijel FERJAN were taken to the BEGUNJE prison where they were shot as hostages a week later, on July 28, 1942.

On July 24, 1942 the whole of the DEZMAN family (6 members) of GORJE was arrested and deported to the GUNZENHAUSEN concentration camp and their entire property confiscated.

On July 24, 1942, twelve men (Anton TERAN, Franc MIHELIC, Adolf SEMROV, Franc ALJANCIC etc.,) of BISTRICA near NAKLO near KRANJ were shot in revenge for the death of an SS-officer; the houses of Anton TERAN, Franc MIHELIC burnt

down, and in addition, fifty hostages were brought from the prison at BEGUNJE to the above village and shot on July 25, 1942.

On July 20,1942, three villages were razed to the ground and all the male population aged over 18 years, shot. Among these villages were those of GRADISE and KORENO near KAMNIK (STEIN) as announced by a special poster issued by SS-Gruppenfuehrer and Generalleutnant der Polizei, ROESENER.

On April 23, 1943 the PERC family (6 members) of BLED was deported to the concentration camp at WINZHEIM.

On June 16, 1943, families SELAN (3 members), KOROSEC (5 members), RAVNIK (3 members) and LOGAR (2 members) - all of BOHINJSK BISTRICA, were deported to the concentration camp at HAGENBUECHACH and their entire property was confiscated.

In August 1943, Ivan SORL of ZASIP was forcibly mobilized into the German army; he never returned.

On September 16, 1943, Anton SODJA of CESNJICA was arrested, and shot as a hostage at LESCE in January 1944.

Also in September 1943, Gabriel ERLAH, Franc SODJA (born in 1915), and Franc SODJA (born in 1921), were arrested at CESNJICA; all the three were shot as hostages, each in a different place, in January 1944.

3. The following are a few typical examples of crimes committed by the Gestapo of BLED during the period from September 1943 till May 1945.

On November 16, 1943, the TOMAN family (4 members) of BREG, were deported to the FERENBACH concentration camp after the eldest son had been shot as a hostage at BEGUNJE, on June 26th,1943. Their entire property was confiscated.

On February 10,1944 the families LOGAR (4 members), PIKON (8 members), SODJA and RAVNIK - all of BOHINJSKA BISTRICA, were deported to EICHSTAET concentration camp, and their property was confiscated.

Etc., etc., etc.....

During the period from June 1942 till May, about 14,000 persons were arrested and imprisoned; most of these were tortured; of these 973 were shot as hostages; 3,441 were sent to the notorious concentration camps in Germany; about 3,600 houses were burnt down; over 5,200 persons were deported to forced labour in Germany; about 3,600 persons were murdered during various reprisal-raids; over 4,200 men were forcibly mobilized for the German armed forces; committed numberous confiscations of property and lootings the exact number of which has not been established but exceeds 30,000.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Evidence consists of detailed lists of deportees.
- original German posters giving lists of names of hostages executed.
- affidavits by numerous victims and witnesses.
- other German documents

all 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.)

6223/Y/a/3/4

0052

KLIEN, Vincent

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	S		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) 1893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6223/Y/a/3/4

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0053

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
0223/Y/4/374	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/374 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Vincenc KLIEN, Res. Gendarmerie Hauptwachtmeister at VAČE. 35 years old; from the neighbourhood of Innsbruck. (F.20177)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943-1944 At VAČE in Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder, III. Torture of Civilians. XI. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious, Charitable, Educational & Historic Buildings and Monuments. Violation of Articles 23,b,c&g, 46 and 56 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.

KLIEN was on duty at VAČE, district of LITIJA in Slovenia, and took part in the crimes described hereafter.

2

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.

13th August, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

KLIEN was at the Gendarmerie station at VAČE and took part in the following crimes:-

1) On May 5th, 1943, they shot Miho GRAD in the forest near VAČE.

2) On February 10th, 1944, at the village of Sp.SLIVNA, at the home of Marija USTAR, Albina USTAR was severely tortured and Francko USTAR was beaten. Money, gold and silver, belonging to August USTAR was looted, live-stock taken away, and finally the house and two farm buildings were burned down.

3) On the 23rd March, 1944, Franc and Alojz were arrested and detained in a prisonnat LITIJA, where they were [illegible]ly beaten. They were afterwards detained at the BEGUNJE prison and then forcibly enlisted and sent to Germany, from where they have never returned.

4) On July 7th, 1944, the school was mined and blown up for no reason.

5) On December 13th, 1944, Joze RASPOTNIK, Janez BRADAR and his son Maks were arrested and taken to the LITIJA prison where they were severely tortured and detained for 9 weeks, and ~~later~~ then for another 3 weeks at the BEGUNJE prison, before being released.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements concerning these crimes have been made by the following witnesses and are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1. Marija RASPOTNIK
2. Pavle BRODAR
3. Jakob GRAMEK
4. Jože KRALJ

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.)

6224/Y/4/575

0057

UNTERASINGER, Josef Hans

63

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	1-3: A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/15 M&C Ltd 51/1

6224/Y/4/575

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0058

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0224/Y/G/375	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/375 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Josef-Hans UNTERASINGER Gendarmerie postenfuehrer and Ortsgruppenfuehrer at SENCUR near KRANJ from April 29th,1941 to May 1945. Austrian. Now at FRIESACH, Austria. F.19580. 2. Josef ROBATSCHER, Gendarm from 1942-1945. Austrian. F.20871. 3. Hermann TRIEBELNIGG, Oberwachtmerster at SENCUR. F.19568.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 - 1944. At SENCUR near KRANJ, Slovenia.
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. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23b.c. & g, 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.

The above mentioned gendarmes committed the crimes described hereafter, during their stay at SENCUR in Slovenia.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: Lt. Simonjić

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

(6185) W.C.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

13th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

2.

On February 18th, 1942, a worker Anton STEFE was arrested by ROBATSCHER JOSEF), on UNTERASINGER's orders. STEFE was taken to the KRANJ prison where he was detained for 14 days, after which he was taken to the Gestapo at KAMNOK where he was so badly tortured that he died on March 4th, 1942.

STEFE's wife IVANA was arrested on the 4th March, taken to the BEGUNJE prison and tortured during interrogation in order to gain from her, information regarding the partisans. As she would not give them this information, she was taken to the KRANJ prison and then with her two children to the ST.VID camp where they were detained for two months before being deported to the POXAU camp in Germany. All their movable property was confiscated by the Gendarmerie.

On March 8th, 1942, a Gendarmery and Police unit under UNTERASINGER's command, together with TRIEBELNIGG, ROBATSCHER and JAPPNAJER, surrounded the house of Janez PIPAN and a stable of Martin SUSNIK and opened machine gun fire, threw hand grenades, set fire to the house where Marija PIPAN and her son Janko were burned alive. Her other two children escaped with their lives. Janez PIPAN and Martin ZLATE were arrested and taken to the BEGUNJE prison where PIPAN was shot as a hostage, on March 30th 1942.

On March 29th, 1942, UNTERASINGER with a member of the Gestapo called on Martin SUSNIK and took him for interrogation. Then he was arrested, taken to the BEGUNJE prison and then to the DACHAU concentration camp where he died on December 11th, 1942.

On March 31st, 1942, Hermann TRIEBELNIGG, on UNTERASINER's orders, arrested Stanislav PAJER, a worker, who was driven to the BEGUNJE prison, where 18 days later he was shot as a hostage, with 50 others.

On MAY 16th, 1942, A Gendarmerie patrol lead by GAPPMAJER called on Janex STUPAR and gave him the order to go to KRANJ to join the German Auxilliary Police, and threatened him with a deportation of his family if he did not go. Consequently STUPAR joined the Police and was posted at STRANJE. When on October 5th, 1944, the Gendarmerie station was attacked by the National Liberation Army, the roof of a stable collapsed and crushed him. He died the next day of wounds.

UNTERASINGER is also responsible for the deportation of two girls, Marjaha and Franciska ZORMAN who were, on the 9th August, 1942, taken by the gendarmes to ST.VID camp and then deported to HUETTENBACH.

On the same day, Yera STRUZNIK was taken to ST.VID, with her son, and from there deported to HUETTENBACH because her husband was fighting with the partisans.

On July 13th, 1943, the gendarmes under the command of UNTERASINGER, together with ROBATSCHER, arrested Janez DELAVEC and his wife mano, and took them to the GORICANE Camp and from there deported them to the Camp IV at BURG ROTTENFELS in Germany. Their movable property was confiscated by Germans.

On UNTERASINGER's orders, a farm building of Jozef JEREB was set on fire, and a partisan Jozef STRUZNIK was burned alive in the building, on the 16th April, 1944.

On June 25th, 1944, Franc ZARNIK and Ivan RUPNIK were arrested by the gendarmes and taken to BEGUNJE and then deported to KASSEL where they were interned.

In September, 1944, TREBELNIGG tortured Franz PLAZNIK and beat him, so much so, that he became 90% disabled.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) Dominik KOCIJAN,

and others.

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.)

6225/Y/G/376

0062

NEUMANN, Willi

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	S	Ry	CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(80756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6225/Y/G/376

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0063

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6225/Y/4/376	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austria) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. A/M/376 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Willi NEUMANN, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Ordnance Officer at the H.Q. of the SS "Prinz Eugen" Division. Was also second aide-de-camp of SS-Colonel PETERSEN who was the O.C. of a unit of the SS Division "Prinz Eugen". F.10248.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 1942 - 1945 in Yugoslavia and in September 1943 in the district of SINJ.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. 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 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.

NEUMANN was the Ordnance Officer at the H.Q. of the SS Division "Prinz Eugen". This Division committed numerous crimes against the peaceful population leaving devastation behind it in the different regions in Yugoslavia: Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Dalmatia. This Division committed, between 1942-1945, 4740 murders of innocent people, 184 tortures; 434 people were taken to camps, 8,681 houses were burned down and 8,341 pillages were committed. NEUMANN is responsible for these crimes because he participated in giving and transmitting orders from the Division's H.Q. to the subordinate Commanders.

For Good

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 715(8)

August 13th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1943 the SS "Prinz Eugen" Division entered the villages near SINJ and set fire to houses and stables and even to the whole villages, murdering numerous people.

Here are a few examples of these crimes:

(1) On September 23rd, 1943, the SS units of the SS "Prinz Eugen" Division entered the village of CACVINA near SINJ and set fire to 11 furnished houses. They took away some of the male population to the village of VELIC where they shot three of them with some people from VELIC.

(2) On the same day soldiers of this Division came to the village of VELIC and looted food and stores. Then they set fire to 15 houses and shot 12 peasants with machine-guns without any reason at all, together with three men from CACVINA, as described under (1).

(3) On September 24th, 1943, the Germans entered the village of CAPORICE and looted everything they found, food, merchandise, etc. They set 54 houses on fire and killed 3 peasants without reason.

(4) On September 24th, 1943, SS-troops of the "Prinz Eugen" Division set fire to a number of houses and stables. They also pillaged the village and killed one man in front of his house. They also seized 6 peasants and shot them in the village of KUKUZOVAC with some other people.

(5) On September 26th, 1943, units of the same Division entered the village of LUCANE, set fire to 10 houses and killed 11 women and men who were forced into the houses and which were then set on fire by the Germans who also fired on the people.

(6) In September 1943 the Germans entered the village of VRPOLJE and looted food, merchandise, poultry and cattle. 7 houses were set on fire and two men were killed by them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

(1) Documents and minutes of the SPLIT District War Crimes Commission establishing the facts.

(2) Statement submitted by the witness Olga STARC is in possession of the YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

LM/TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6226/Y/G/377

0067

KOTMAYER, Franz

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	A for deportation only		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd. 51/1

6226/Y/G/377

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0068

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6226/Y/4/377	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/377 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Franz KOTMAYER, born on October 12th, 1911, at KAPFENBERG (Austria). Bezirkswachtmeister at VRANSKO F.15541.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From April 17th, 1941, until November 10th, 1943 at VRANSKO.
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. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. 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. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23, 23 b, 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.

As Bezirkswachtmeister at VRANSKO, KOTMAYER is guilty of all crimes committed in the Slovene district under his control which are 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.

August 13th, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. For the mass arrests, deportations and confiscations of property of Slovenes deported to Croatia and Serbia. For the confiscation of property of all Slovene private firms, associations and of that belonging to the Church as well as motor cars.

2. He participated in the denationalisation of Lower Styria. He gave orders and carried out orders for the confiscation of Slovene literature and books, forbade the use of the Slovene language, even in churches.

3. He participated in the arrests of wives of escaped members of the Communist party.

4. He made lists of relatives of shot partisans and of people who did not respond to the call of mobilisation for the German army and at the same time gave his opinion about them, so that the former were interned and tortured in concentration camps and their property confiscated on the basis of his reports.

5. He took part in the forced mobilisation for the German army, forced labour (RAD), "Volkssturm" and reserve police forces.

6. As chief of Gendarmerie stations, he took part in mopping up operations with his men and with the Wehrmannschaft, German police and German armed forces against the National Liberation Army and the Slovene population. These mopping-up operations were characterised by arbitrary arrests, massacres of men, women and old people, and the looting and burning of villages.

7. KOTMAYER is responsible for the internment in the DACHAU concentration camp of Franc GOLOB, Nikola LJUBIC, Karel KOSENINA, Ludvik STANCER, Leopold JELEN, Leopold BRVAR, Joze KRIZNIK, Franz FLORJAN, Adam MILKOVIC, Leopold CEROVSEK and Franc SVETNER. Zora OSET was sent to the AUSCHWITZ concentration camp, Katarina GOLC to the STRAUBING concentration camp and Joze JOVAN to the STERNTAL concentration camp.

He is also responsible for the confiscation of their property.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents of the local Slovene War Crimes Commission are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

LM/TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

378

6228/Y/G/379

0072

6

LINDNER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

[89756] P898/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6228/Y/G/379

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0073

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6228/Y/4/379	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/379. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	LINDNER S.S. Sturmbannfuehrer, S.S. Abteilungskommandant at the village of ISLAKE during the period from June 6th, 1943 to January 10th, 1944. (F.15595)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	The village of ISLAKE and the neighbouring villages. 1943 - 1944.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	1. Murder, Massacres, & systematic Terrorism. Violation of Art. 23 b & c, 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Art. 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Abteilungskommandant of his S.S. unit at the village of ISLAKE, he is guilty of having given orders for or participated in the crimes of murder, torture, pillage and systematic terrorism, at the village of ISLAKE and in the neighbourhood in 1943 and 1944. He is charged with the above 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.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

6th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

S.S. Sturmbannfuehrer Major LINDNER was during the period from June 1st, 1943, to January 10th, 1944, Commander of the unit with his dwelling at the village of IZLAKE. During this period he and his unit were constantly terrorising people, looting and committing all kinds of crimes, of which we submit only a few. LINDNER is responsible for and guilty of the following offences:-

1) For the murder, on May.....1944, at the village of OREHOVEC, of the victims: 1) Cyril SOPOTNIK, 2) Marija SOPOTNIK, 3) Ivanka GOLCNIK, 4) Marija GOLCNIK, 5) Franciska SOPOTNIK, 6) Milena SOPOTNIK, 7) Cyril SOPOTNIK, 8) Stanislavo SOPOTNIK, 9) Franc KLANCISAR, 10) Ana KLANCISAR, 10) Ana KLANCISAR, 11) FRANC KLANCISAR(son), 12) Stanislav KLANCISAR (son), 13) Marija RAMSAK, 15) Josef DRNOVSEK. These victims were put by the above unit, headed by the accused, into the burning fire and burned alive.

2) For the seizing, on November 30th, 1943, in the same village and by the same unit, of the village shoemaker, Leopold KRAMAR and for his subsequent torturing in such a way that the victim later died because of his injuries.

3) For the seizing on December 2nd, 1943, in the village of IZLAKE, by the soldiers of his unit, of the village butcher, Janko PREBIL, and for his subsequent torturing in detention.

4) For the wanton devastation and setting on fire, on June 6th, 1944, of the house of Franc VRTACNIK, at the village of ST. LAMBERT, for the merciless beating of his maid servant, Marija BORSTNAR and for the looting of belongings, the damage amounting to 250.000 Dinars.

Therefore, LINDNER is charged with the crimes of murder, systematic terrorism, torture and pillage.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Several affidavits and statements on 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.)

6229/Y/G/380

0077

PUCHA Oskar

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	A for murder and pillage		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6229/Y/G/380

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
0227/Y/4/380	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST AUSTRIAN/GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/380 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Oskar PUCHA Kommandant-Stellvertreter der 4. Batterie des 112. Artillerieregimentes- at SLIVNO. (F.17453)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	11. 1. 1945. BRJE (Slovenia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	1. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. ii. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connextion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 6 & 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 4. Battery of the 112th Art. Reg. Deputy Kommandant at SLIVNO, the accused is responsible for and guilty of the crimes of murder, pillage and forced labour of civilians in connextion with military occupation. Therefore, he is indicted with the above mentioned crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSON. W. Lunary

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

6th August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Oskar PUCHA, German Officer, and Deputy Commander of the 112th Artillery Regiment at SLIVNO, had the garrison there from November, 1944 until the collapse of Germany in 1945. In this capacity he is responsible for and guilty of:-

1) The murder, on January 11th, 1945, in the parish of BRJE, of Otokar KRSEVAN, by the soldiers of his unit, on account of some documents alleged to be missing. They killed him without trial or sentence.

2) The plundering, on March 8th, 1945, by the soldiers of his unit, of the habitations of the following persons of the same parish: a) Martin TERCON, b) Josef PIPAN, c) Janez FRANKIC, d) Marija KOCEVAR, e) Antonjia GRGIC and f) Emma ZERJAL.

The seizure, on December 23rd, 1944, in KREGLJISCE by the soldiers of his unit, of Danica TROBEC, and for her subsequent expulsion to Germany for the purpose of foced labour.

The offender is charged with murder, pillage and forced labour of civilians.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many affidavits and statements on the files of the Jugoslav 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.)

REGISTERED NOs.

381 TO 390

REGISTERED NOs.

381 TO 390

6230/Y/6/381

0082

MELTZER, Josef

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(80756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6230/Y/6/381

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6230/Y/G/381	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/381 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Josef MELTZER (36 years of age). Oberleutnant Abteilungskomandant der "Blauen Division" - NOVI. Dwelling place: BERLIN. Occupation: Inspector of the General Post Office BERLIN. (F.21448)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From March - June, 1944 at NOVI and neighbouring villages.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	1. Murder and Massacre, Systematic Terrorism 111. Torture of Civilians.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Abteilungskomandant of the "Blaue" Division with the garrison at NOVI, the accused is responsible for, and guilty of many murders, tortures and systematic terrorism carried out by himself and his unit during the period from March till June 1944. He is charged with the above 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.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/16. C. & Co. 715(8)

6th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Josef MELTZER, and Austrian by birth, officer with the German "Blaue" Division, had his garrison together with his ABTEILUNG from March 1944 until June 1944 at the town of NOVI. During the short period of his stay there, he did not refrain from committing crimes whenever the opportunity was offered. He is responsible for having given orders for, and participating in, among others, in the following crimes:-

1) For the wanton murder, on June 6th, 1944, on the road from SELCE-BRIBIR, of the Sheperd, Andrija MARINCIC, by a solder under his orders, without any reason whatsoever.

2) For the unlawful crime, on May 6th, 1944, in the village of BRIBIR, of the peasant Jure KOVACIC, and for his subsequent killing by the soldiers of his unit, on the road from BRIBIR to NOVI.

3) For the beating and ill-treatment, on April 25th, 1944, at BRIBIR, of Toma TOMIC, who was arrested and sent to a concentration camp in Germany, and for his death there.

4) For the murder for not having given information concerning partisans to the accused, on April 19th, 1944, at PEMPER, of the peasant Maye PEMPER, by a soldier of his unit.

5) For the murder, on May 4th, 1944, at DRAGALIJIV, of the peasant Josip JURCIC, who was shot down by the soldiers of his unit at his explcit command.

The above mentioned are only a part of the crimes carried out by the accused.

He is charged with murder, systematic terrorisation and the torture of civilians.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous affidavits, statements and documents on 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.)

6231/Y/G/382

0087

RITTER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
4 SEP 1947	A for deportation only.	

ARDS CHECKED LIST 63

6231/Y/G/382

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

0088

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number. 231/Y/G/382

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/382. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	RITTER Oberstleutnant,-Battalionskommandant of the Teufelsdivision at IMOCKI. (F.9953) (Whereabouts unknown).
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	3.IV. 1944. SREDNJA ZUPA 1.VIII 1944. KRSTATICA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder VII. Deportation of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 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.

As Teufelsdivisions Battalionskommandant at IMOTSKI, RITTER is responsible for and guilty of, the crimes of murder and deportation of civilians to the C.C. in 1944.

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.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

6th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Oberstleutnant RITTER of the vile German Teufelsdivision, had the dwelling along with his Battalion during the period from April till the middle of August, 1944, at the market town of IMOTSKI.

In this capacity he is responsible for and guilty of, among others, of the following crimes:-

1) For the forcible deportation to the Concentration Camps on April 3rd, 1944, of six inhabitants from the SREDNIR ZUPA village, carried out by the soldiers of his unit together with the USTASHI, MILICE, on his own orders.

2) For the wanton killing, on August 1st, 1944, at the village of KRSTATICE, of Mara BUDELJ, shot down by a machine gun by the soldiers of his unit.

He is charged with murder and deportation of civilians to the Concentration Camps.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits on 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.

383, 384,
385, 386

6236/Y/G/387

0092

KOEHLER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P898/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd. 51/1

6236/Y/G/387

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0093

Registered Number. 0230/7/4/387

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/387 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	KOEHLER, S.S. Obersturmfuehrer - Kommandant der 2. Ausbildungs-Kompagnie des VII. S.S. Gebirgsjaeger Ersatz und Ausbildungs-battalion with the "Prinz Eugen" Division, GRADISCE near GORICA. F. 17343.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 - 1944. GRADIŠKA and the neighbouring villages.
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, 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 and:- Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law Concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As S.S."Obersturmfuehrer and commander of the 2. Ausbildungs-kompgnie (within the Prinz Eugen Division, KOEHLER is responsible for and guilty of the crimes of murder, torture, internment of civilians under inhuman conditions and putting hostages to death. The place of his misdeeds was GRADIŠKA and the neighbouring villages during 1943 and 1944.

He is charged with the above mentioned 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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

13th August, 1947.

13th

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

KOEHLER, S.S. Obersturmfuehrer of the 2. Ausbildungs Kompagnie of the VII. S.S. Gebirgsjaeger Ersatz and Ausbildungsbattalion, with the "Prinz Eugen" Division, has been garrisoned with his unit during the time from the downfall of Italy until the collapse of the German Army at the town of GRADISCE near GORICA.

He and his unit did not differ greatly from the other German units and soldiers and carried out many crimes against the harmless population. KOEHLER, in his capacity of 2. Ausbildungskompagnie Commander, is responsible for and guilty of the following crimes:-

1) For the deportation on September 27th, 1943, of Josef STIBIL and toward the close of September, 1943, of Danilo DEVETAK, from GORICA to GERMANY for the purpose of forced labour, carried out by the soldiers of this S.S. Unit.

2) For the torturing and making into hostages on March 13th, 1944, of Pavle SAKSID and for the torturing on May 20th of the girl Selena MOZETIC.

3) For the seizing, on the same day, in the village of RENCE and for the subseqent forwarding to GERMAN camps of concentraito of the following: Hilda STEPANICIC, Marija MOZETIC, Cveko PAHOR, carried out by his S.S. Unit.

4) On the same day at RENCE, they seized and sent to forced labour the girl Maruska ZIGON as well as 11 people to GERMAN Concentration camps, of whom the following are still missing: Josef COTTER; Vida KRPAN and Ivanka KRCON.

5) For the unlawful seizure, on May 20th, 1944 and the subsequent torturing by the soldiers of his unit, of Angela MOZETIC.

6) For the seizure and subsequent forwarding to the concentration camps in GERMANY, on the 14th October, 1944, of Emil PREGELJ from OREHOVELJ, Izidor ZANATELI from SAVODANJ and Ivan JELERCIC, from the village of RENC. Their fate is still uncertain and they are probably dead.

7) For the torture on December 12th, 1944, of Anton OREL and for his subseqent killing as a hostage, at GORICA.

8) For forcing Josef GREGORIC to carry ammunition to them in May 1944, at GRADISKA and for his subsequent murder.

Therefore, KOEHLER is charged with the crimes of murder, torture, intertnment of civilians under inhuman conditions and putting hostages to death.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and Statements on 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.

388

6238/Y/G/384

0097

HOFFMANN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6238/Y/G/384

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6233/y/a/389	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/389 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	HOFFMANN, Oberst- Feldkommandant at NIS, from March till February, 1944.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From March, 1943 til February, 1944, NISS.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	II. Putting Hostages to Death, VII. Deportation of Civilians, IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy, XIII. Pillage, XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 46 & 50, 42, 6, 47 & 23 g 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.

As NIS- Feldkommandant from March 1943 to February 1944, he is responsible for and guilty of the crimes he ordered.

He is charged with the crimes of putting hostages to death, torture, deportation and forced labour of civilians in connection with the military occupation, pillage and wanton devastation and destruction of property.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

13th August, 1947.

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Oberst HOFFMANN was on duty as Feldkommandant at NIS during the time from March 1943 until February, 1944. In this capacity he is responsible for having orders for, or participating in the following crimes:-

1) For the shooting down, on August 8th, 1943, at NIS, of the hostage, Nikola IVANOVIC, by way of reprisal for the murder of a Bulgarian soldier by an unknown individual.

2) For the forcible deportation, in September, 1943, of numerous peasants from the villages of VRBOVAC, RUJEVICA, TRUBAREVAC and ZUTKOVAC, to Germany, for the purpose of forced labour at DORTMUND and at the mines of EISENATZ. Their number amounted to 388 persons, 142 from RUJEVICA, 87 from VRBOVAC, 97 fro ZUCKOVAC, 22 from RESNIK and 40 more from VRBOVAC, who were tortured and whose homes were devastated.

They were Vladimir ZIVANOVIC, Lazar DIMITRIJEVIC, RANDJEL SIMIC, Cedomir MILITINOVIC, Cedomir LAZIC and many others.

3) For the continual looting and devastation of property during the period of his command, of the villages of DOBROTIC, VIDOVACA and BALCAK, carried on by a Bulgarian unit at his orders.

HOFFMANN is charged with putting hostages to death, deportation and forcedlabour of civilians in connection with military occupation, pillage and wanton devastation and destruction of property, torture of civilians.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many documents and affidavits and statements on 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.)

6239/Y/a/390

0102

RINNER, Franz.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
- 4 SEP 1947	A	

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

6239/Y/a/390

(89756) 1892/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0103

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
0239/Y/a/390	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/390 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Franz RINNER, S.S. Oberscharfuehrer in ~~the~~ charge of the S.S. Detachment garrisoned in Slovenia - Born in Upper Austria. F. 11797.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	May, 1944, ISLAKE (Slovenia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism, XIII. Pillage.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46 & 47 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.

Responsible as instigator and perpetrator of two murders followed by pillage of the victim's 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.

13th August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The individual concerned was in charge of an S.S. Unit, which was stationed at MEDIJA-IZLAKE in Slovenia, during Spring and Summer of 1944.

On May 17th, 1944, the couple Franc and Franciska SRAJHAR, of Dolovne No 1, were arrested by the S.S. Police at the orders of the accused. There were taken to the S.S. Barracks at IZLAKE and tortured throughout the night. Early the following day they were both shot behind the school building of IZLAKE.

The author of this double murder, with his men, entered the home of the above victims, stealing and taking with them 4 cows, 1 horse, 4 pigs, linen and all the food available.

Murder and Pillage.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Written Statement of Franciska SRAJHAR'S mother, an estimate of the damage suffered, on 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.

391 TO 400

REGISTERED NOs.

391 TO 400

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOs.

391

MORAVETZ, Karl.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0108

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6241/Y/G/392	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/392 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Karl MORAVETZ - about 27 years of age - Oberjaeger with the "Lehrregiment Brandenburg" at BLED. F. 20882.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	15th November, 1944 - POLJSICE - ROVTO road.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians.
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.

As Oberjaeger of the "Brandenburg Lehrregiment" in the village of BLED, MORAVETZ is responsible for and guilty of the murder he and his fellow-soldiers committed on November 15th, 1944 on the POLJSICE - ROVTO road, of the girl Mare POTOCNIK, by shooting her dead and subseqently burning her corpse in a hay-cock. In addition, he is responsible for the wanton and unlawful seizure by himself and his five fellow soldiers, of 4 members of the victim's family, for having tortured them and sending them to the BEGUNJE jail. He is charged with the murder and torture of civilians.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. M. Simonjić

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

11th August, 1945.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Karl MORAVETZ, Oberjaeger with the "BRANDENBURG Lehrregiment".

(See the short Statement of Facts).

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Two statements on filw with 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.)

6242/Y/G/343

0112

KOEGLER, Hans

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A	Rej	[illegible]

6242/Y/G/343

189756 P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number. 0242/Y/4/393

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/393 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Hans KOEGLER - about 37 years of age - MARIBOR Custody Guardian, reputed at the end of the War to have been with the German Armed Forces. F. 14315.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	III. Torture of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of article 46 of the Hague Convention Regulations, 1907 and:- Violation or Article 3, para 3. of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As MARIBOR Custody Guardian, Hans KOEGLER is responsible for and guilty of of the crime of torturing civilians, eand especially of the beating and torturing of the detained schoolmaster, KONSEK, in the winter of 1942/1943, who was foreed by the accused to take off his clothes and tortured. The accused even put pepper and salt into the victim's wounds. He is therefore charged with the torturigg of civilians.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

11th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

See under Title "Short Statement of Facts".

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many documents and statements on 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.)

6243/Y/G/394

0117

KOFLER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A	Ley	CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd. 51/1

6243/Y/G/394

6243/Y/6/394

0117

KOFLER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

189756 P893/11 5000 8/46 M&C Ltd 51/1

6243/Y/6/394

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0118

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6243/Y/u/374	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/394 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	KOFLER, Unterscharfuehrer at the Concentration Camp at MAUTHAUSEN, Rapportfuehrer. F.7430.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943, 1944, 1945 MAUTHAUSEN.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	1. Murder & Massacre, Systematic terrorism, 111. Torture of civilians, V11. Deportation of civilians, V111. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions 1X1. Forced labour of Civilians, X1V. Confiscation of Property. Violation of articles 23, 42, 4 & 5, 6 and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and; Violation of Art. 3 par 5, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People & the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Rapportfuehrer at MAUTHAUSEN, KOFLER is responsible for and guilty of the extermination of about 9000 Jugoslav deportees, of the torture inflicted and the surgical experiments applied to them, as well as of other crimes.
He is charged with murders and massacres, torture, deportation of civilians and their internment under inhuman conditions, forced labour ov civilians in connection with military occupation, and confiscation of property.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. M. Ćurčić

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

7th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. Unterscharfuehrer KOFLER, from the start of 1933 until the close of the War, was on duty as Rapportfuehrer at the abominable Concentration Camp of MAUTHAUSEN. At this camp, as in all concentration camps, it appears to have been the plan gradually to do away with the prisoners, but only after their strength had been used to the advantage of the German war effort. The most terrible aspect was, perhaps, the desire to create moral debasement and degradation in the prisoner, until he lost all semblance to a human individual.

The usual living conditions imposed on the deportees in these camps were sufficient to ensure slow extermination through the lack of feeding, bad sanitation, creulty of the guards, severity of discipline, strain of work and haphazard medical service. Moreover, there was killing by injections, gas chambers or innoculations of fatal diseases.

But more speedy extermination was often the case; this was brought about by ill treatment, communal ice-cold showers in winter in the open air, prisoners left naked in the snow, cudgelling, attacks by dogs, hanging by the wrist. The Germans went on to invent and to apply continually unheard of new methods of tortures.

11. In his capacity as Rapportfuehrer, and in connection with the offences inflicted upon Yugoslav deportees, KOFLER is responsible for and guilty of the whole management and policy in the camp from the beginninf of 1933 until the end of the war. He is especially guilty of:-

1) The murder of about 9000 Yugoslav deportees killed as a result of these various methods of extermination-on his own instigation or at his orders.

2) Having used many Yugoslav deportees as guinea-pigs for numerous medical, surgical and other experiments, which generally led to their death.

3) For imparting orders to the commanders of forced labout units to the effect of the daily killing of a certain number of deportees and labourers, for the beating and torture inflicted upon prisoners and for their killing.

For such crimes a possible plea of superior orders cannot be involved. Therefore, he is charged with the crimes of murder and massacre, torture, deportation and internment of civilians under inhuman conditions, forced labour of civilians in connection with military occupation and confiscation of property.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits on 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.)

6244/Y/G/395

0122

STAHL, alexander

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A for deportation and wanton destruction of property only.		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P898/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6244/Y/G/395

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0123

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6244/Y/u/375	14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. HN/395 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Alexander STAHL, born on February 20th, 1896, in VIENNA. Leutnant and Abteilungsfuehrer of the Gendarmerie at SLOVENSKE KONJICE F.16995.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From April 29th, 1943, until the liberation at SLOVENSKE KONJICE (Slovenia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. 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, 23, 23 b, 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.

Alexander STAHL was the Gendarmerie-Abteilungsfuehrer at SLOVENSKE KONJICE from April 29th, 1943, until the Liberation in 1945 and is responsible for the crimes committed in his district against the Slovene population during this period.

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.

(6185) W.L.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

August 14th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. For the mass arrests, deportations and confiscation of properties of Slovenes deported to Croatia and Serbia, he is responsible. Also for the confiscation of property of all Slovene private firms, associations and of that belonging to the Church and for the confiscation of private motor cars.

2. He participated in the denationalisation of Lower Styria. He gave orders and carried out orders for the confiscation of Slovene literature and books, forbade the use of the Slovene language, even in churches.

3. He participated in the arrests of wives of escaped members of the Communist party.

4. He compiled lists of relatives of shot partisans and of people who did not respond to the call of mobilisation for the German army, and at the same time he made confidential reports about them, so that they were interned in consequence and tortured in concentration camps and their property confiscated.

5. He took part in forced mobilisation for the German Army, forced labour (RAD), "Volkssturm" and the reserve police forces.

6. As chief of the Gendarmerie station he took part in clearing up operations with his men and with the Wehrmannschaft, the German police and the German armed forces against the National Liberation Army and the Slovene population. These clearing up operations were characterised by arbitrary arrests, the massacres of men, women and old people, and the looting and burnings of villages.

7. A Gendarmerie unit under the command of STAHL came to MUDINJA nr. VITANJE and deported four families. All their property was confiscated and their homes burned down. They were sent to Germany for forced labour.

8. On February 2nd, 1945, Matija PEM was arrested, on STAHL's order, as being suspected of contact with the partisans. He was taken to the Gestapo prison at MARIBOR where he was atrociously beaten and tortured. Afterwards he was sent to the DACHAU concentration camp.

9. On March 8th, 1945, the Gendarmerie arrested Franc KMETEC because he was illegally in possession of a wireless set and was in contact with the partisans. The victim was sent to the Gestapo prison at MARIBOR where he was beaten and tortured until April 8th, 1945.

10. On March 17th, 1945, Jozef ŽECAN was arrested, on STAHL's order, because of suspected connections with the partisans. He was taken to the Gestapo prison at MARIBOR where he was beaten and tortured. He probably died there, as no more was heard of him.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Justa KMETEC

(2) Vinko FLIS

(3) Matija PEM

(4) Alojz BRDNIK

(5) Franc VRANJEK

LM/TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

TRUMMER, Josef

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0128

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6257/Y/G/396	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/396 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Josef TRUMMER, born on March 12th, 1906. Now living somewhere near GRAZ. Gendarme at the Gendarmerie station at BRASLOVCE, Slovenia F.17051.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On November 28th, 1943, at PODVRH, and on September 10th, 1944, at BRASLOVCE
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions XVIII. ~~anton Devastation and Destruction of Property~~
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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.

TRUMMER is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 14th, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On November 28th, 1943, Gendarmerie and Police, lead by THUMMER, arrested Franc ROVSNIK at his home at PODVRH. While he was being marched away, he escaped and hid in a bunker with his family and a friend Pavel ROPAS. The Germans surrounded the bunker on the next day and killed ROPAS when he tried to escape. Then they called ROVSNIK and his family to come out. When he came out of the bunker, he was shot by the Germans without any trial or even interrogation. His wife and three children were arrested and taken to the prison at CELJE. Two of the children were sent to Germany for forced labour, whilst his wife and one of the daughters were sent to the RAVENSBRUECK camp where they were freed by the Allies.

(2) On September 10th, 1944, gendarmes with policemen blew up the house of Ferdinand LUDVIK at BRASLOVCE with a mine, because it obstructed the view of the Gendarmerie station. LUDVIK, who was a joiner, made arrangements to live at his workshop which was also destroyed by the Germans on September 15th, 1944, and LUDVIK's family was made homeless.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Karol VIRANT

(2) Polde SUMSEK

(3) Avgust SVAJGER

(4) Olga MARSIC

LM/TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

JUNG, Josef
and 68

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	1-2 : A 3-8 : S		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0133

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6258/Y/G/397	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN / AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/397 *

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: [signature]

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

17th August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/397

1. Josef JUNG, SS-Untersturmfuehrer; Kommandeur der Aussendienststelle der Staatspolizei in CILLI (CELJE) during 1941-42. Born on February 10th,1892 at MITTENHAUSLEITHEN near Salzburn; (father Anton, mother Juliana); (F.7096)

2. Johann TOBY, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer; Kriminaloberassistent of the Aussenstelle SLOVENJGRADEC from April 1941 till March 19, 1942; Commandant of Gestapo at CELJE from March 1942 until January 29, 1944 then transferred to LUBLIN, Poland. Born July 28, 1906 at EGGENBERG near GRAZ. (F.11624)

3. Fritz MARKL, member of Gestapo at CELJE from May 14, 1941 till August 2,1944; also member of Gestapo at TRBOVLJE for some time during 1944; Born February 6,1912 at SOLBAD-HALL (Tyrol); (F.11613)

4. Adolf MATIEWSKY, SS-Oberscharfuehrer; Assistant Commandant of SiPo and SD at VRANSKO near CELJE; Domiciled in VIENNA. (F.14192)

5. Franz VONIS, member of Gestapo at CELJE during 1941-45, born on January 15, 1899 at GRAZ. (F.11625)

6. Ing. Bela STUHETZ, member of Gestapo at CELJE during 1941-45. Born July 5, 1900 at GRAZ. (F.11623)

7. Franz MITERHOFER, member of Gestapo at CELJE from April 14, 1941 till January 23, 1944. Born on October 18, 1912 at NEUKIRCHEN (Niederdonau). (F.11614)

8. Hans SCHROETER, member of Gestapo at CELJE from July 23, 1943 till January 28, 1944. (F.11622)

Date and Place of commission of Alleged Crime.

1941-45.

Town and district of CELJE in Slovenia (Yugoslavia).

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.
XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to Relevant provisions of National Law.

Violation of Articles 4,5,6,23b,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

The individuals named under 1-8 were, during the period previously mentioned, officials or members of the Gestapo at CELJE in Slovenia during the occupation. They are charged with the crimes mentioned hereafter.

Particulars of Allged Crime

A) During 1941 and the first two months of 1942, the following crimes were committed under the command of Josef JUNG:-

In April 1941, seven members of the family of HUS of CELJE were arrested and deported to Servia, and their entire property confiscated. The father of the family, Dušan HUS senior (aged 44) died in Serbia.

On September 12th, 1941 the following Slovene families from the district of CELJE were arrested and deported to Serbia and Croatia: Vinko MANFREDA with four members of the family; Jože LEBAN and his wife Ana; Franc FLANDER with six members; Franc BOLČINA with three members; Rudolf KLEPEJ with 3 members; Ignac KRPAN with four members; Anton KLEČ with five members; Franc DORNIK with seven members, etc. etc.

On July 13,1941 Ivan PLASKAN of St.RUPERT, was arrested and ill-treated when he took some food to his sister who had been detained at the Gestapo prison at CELJE. He was also detained, and later, on August 10, 1941 executed as a hostage, at CELJE.

On July 31, 1941 Jož TOVORNIK of TRBOVLJE, a university student, was arrested and tortured while in the prison and executed as a hostage at MARIBOR, on August 24,1941, and his property confiscated.

On November 26, 1941, Anton REMEC and Franc ROPAS of ČRETA, were, without any reason whatever, arrested and shot as hostages at MARIBOR on January 6, 1942 - as announced by a German poster.

On October 11, 1942, Jožef JUVANČIČ, a miner, and his wife, Justina, were arrested and ill-treated first in the Gestapo prison at CELJE and afterwards in the internment camp at SLAVONSKA POŽGA where the two were detained until the beginning of 1942, when Jožef JUVANČIČ was sent to forced labour to the South Tyrol.

On April 28th, 18 people from the villages of ST.RUPERT and ORLA VAS, were, with the exception of two (one of them being Franc KRONOVSEK) who were soon afterwards executed with other hostages, sent to concentration camps in Germany (such as MAUTHAUSEN, BAUMGARTEN, NEUMARKT, AUSCHWITZ, and DACHAU). Among these people were: Miroslav ROTER, Zora ROTER, Amalija KRONOVŠEK, Vera KRONOVŠEK, Ferdo PLASKAN, Helena PLASKAN, the CIZEJ family (Franc, Marija, Milka, Silva and Ida) - all of ST. RUPERT, the SKETA family (Friderik, Marija and Ana), Amalija SKETA, Terezija SKETA and Jože POVŠE - all of ORLOVA VAS. Eight of these people never returned. The property of all these people was confiscated.

For the above crimes the accused named under 1,3,4,5,6 and 7 are responsible.

Too general

B) From March 1942 until January 1944, during which time Johann TOBY (see under No.2) was the Commandant of the Gestapo at CELJE, the following are a few typical examples only of crimes committed during that period:-

On May 2,1942, Dragotin HOJKER of CELJE was arrested and brutally ill-treated in the Gestapo prison at CELJE after which he was sent to the MAUTHAUSEN concentration camp where he died on October 31, 1942. On November 2,1942, his wife, Julijana HOJKER was arrested and brutally ill-treated in the prison at CELJE, after which she was sent to the AUSCHWITZ concentration camp where she was badly ill-treated, and ofter brutally beaten.

On April 5, 1942, Gestapo-men of CELJE broke into the house of Jakob LETONJA (who was at that time interned in Germany) and arrested Mrs.Marija LETONJA and her two sons Jože and Anton; both sons were shot as hostages on May 23, 1942, whilst the mother Marija LETONJA was sent into the camp at ANKENSTEIN (BORL near PTUJ). Later, the Gestapo also arrested the family STAKNE which was related to LETONJA. The first to be arrested was Ferdinand STAKNE, who was executed as a hostage on May 23, 1942. On August 4, 1942, STAKNE's wife Marija, and daughter Marija and three sons, Franc, Jože and Zdravko were arrested. Mother and daughter were sent to the AUSCHWITZ camp where both perished in September 1942. The three sons were taken first to the camp at FROHNLEITEN and then to other camps in Germany. They survived. The properties of both families, that of LETONJA and of STAKNE was first looted and then confiscated.

During the night of June 12, 1942 Gestapo-men and German policemen broke into the village of VELIKI VRH, killed Ivan KURMANŠEK, arrested Cecilija KURMANŠEK, Jožefa ANCLIN and Dominik KUMER. The first two (Cecilija and Jožefa) were deported to the AUSCHWITZ camp where both perished, whilst KUMER has not been heard of since he was taken to the Gestapo prison at CELJE. He was most probably murdered in the prison.

During the night of May 9, 1942 Gestapo broke into the house of the OBUJ family at GORENJE near CELJE. They arrested Adolf OBUJ, his wife Marija and two small children, Marica (aged 4) and Dolfek (aged 3) and took them to the prison at CELJE, where the father was executed as a hostage on May 25, 1942. The mother was sent to the AUSCHWITZ camp where she died. The children were sent to other camps. The family's entire property was confiscated.

On July 24, 1942, at 3 a.m. in the morning a group of Gestapo-men from CELJE went, on"Toby's" orders into the community of ST.LENART and arrested Jernej TURINŠEK (aged 50), Ivan MARKLE (aged 34), Martin DEŽELAK (aged 35), Ciril LAPORNIK (aged 45), Mrs. Marija SOPER (aged 50), Miss Marija SOPER (aged 23), Jožef SOPER (aged 16), Janez LAPORNIK (aged 40) and Stanko GRAČNER (aged 22). All these people were taken to the Gestapo prison at CELJE where they were brutally tortured and beaten. The Gestapomen pricked them with needles under the fingernails, tore away the nails,with tongs, from victims fingers, hanged them upside down and beat them with whips. Finally, these people were shot at a place called STARI PISKER, on August 15, 1942, under the motive that they supported the National Liberation Movement.

In June 1942, twenty families from the communities of LETUŠ, SLATINA and PODGORJE were arrested and deported to various camps in Germany, their property being confiscated. Two of the arrested, Franc VODOVNIK and Zdravko FRANCE were executed as hostages, the former on June 23, the latter of July 20, 1942.

On June 12, 1942, the Gestapo of CELJE arrested brothers Franc, Ivan and Viktor VODOVNIK from the village of LETUŠ; the first, as announced by a red German poster, was executed as a hostage on June 23, 1942 at CELJE; the other two were deported to camps, one to AUSCHWITZ, and the other to MAUTHAUSEN.

On May 15, 1942, the brothers Maks and Alojz FLUDERNIK were arrested and taken to the Gestapo prison at CELJE where they were detained for two and a half months, during which time they were frequently beaten and tortured. Both were executed as hostages, on July 30, 1942 at CELJE.

On August 17, 1942 (Miss) Rozalija RAJOVEC, a milliner, was arrested as a suspected supporter of the Liberation Movement. She was taken to the prison at CELJE where she was, as announced by red German posters, executed as a hostage, on October 2, 1942.

Etc, etc., etc.....

For the crimes enumerated under (B) the accused named under 2,3,4,5,6,7, and partly 8, are responsible.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Many lists of names of the deported persons, German posters of executions, and numerous affidavits by victims and 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.)

6259/Y/G/398

0141

SCHUTTE, Gustav

and 63

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
4 SEP 1947	1-3 : A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

189756 P898/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6259/Y/G/398

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0142

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6259/Y/G/398	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/398 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Gustav SCHUTTE, SS-Hauptscharfuehrer-Hauptwachtmeister der Polizei. Born August 30, 1906 at WATTENSCHIED. Now at the SANDBOSTEL Camp. (F.22339) (R/N/225) (4256/Y/G/225) 2. Kurt FALK, REVIERWACHTMEISTER of the 3rd Company of the 64th Police Batt. Born April 15, 1911 at BARMEN. Member of the Nazi Party. Now at the SANDBOSTEL Camp. (F.23854) (R/N/225) (4256/Y/G/225) 3. Artur MABICHORST, soldier of the 3rd Company of the 64th Police Batt. Born February 15, 1908 at BOCHUM. Now detained in the camp at HANOVER. (F.23860) (R/N/225) (4256/Y/G/225)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	September, 1941 SABAC - JARAK.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23b,c & 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, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As members of the 3rd Company of the 64th Police battalion at ŠABAC, they are responsible for having taken part in what is known as the "Bloody March" from ŠABAC across the SAVA river to JARAK in the Province of Srem, and back, carried out by the Germans at the beginning of September, 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.

15th August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(3)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The three accused were with the 3rd Company of the 64th Police battalion at ŠABAC from July 1941 to October 1941. This police battalion was particularly well trained in rounding-up actions and the killing of detained people.

Among other crimes, they are particularly guilty of having taken part in the following crimes :-

1. At the beginning of September, 1941, a large punitive force rounded up in ŠABAC all the inhabitants between 14 and 70 years of age and forced them to make what is known as the "Bloody March" from ŠABAC across the river SAVA to a place called JARAK, in the provibce of SREM, and back. About five thousand men and boys were compelled to run the whole distance of 23 kilometers and back.

Those who lagged behind from exhaustion were pitilessly killed on the spot. As there were many old and weak men among them the number of victims was very large, particularly during the crossing of the bridge over the river, where they were met with rifle butts, so that many of them fell from the half destroyed bridge and were drowned. In the camps at KLENAK and JARAK, where they spent the night, these victims suffered from hunger and other ill-treatment.

When this group returned, another group of 800 peasants were driven along the same road, but they suffered still greater tortures. They were forced to walk or run with uplifted hands, and along the road they were systematically killed so that only 300 of those who left ŠABAC reached the camp of JARAK alive.

The accused, with their police units, took part in the above action.

2. For participation, in August 1941, at the village of SKELE, in the killing of 56 hostages from the Belgrade detention camp, and for the subsequent looting and burning down of the 135 local habitations.

3. For taking part on an uncertain date in the autumn of 1941, in the district of POSAVSKI, in the murder of 7 peasants, and in the pillage and burning down of 14 local habitations.

4. For taking part, at about the same time, in the killing of 4 persons in the village of TRSTENICA, and pillaging 24 local habitations.

5. As accomplices in the murder of 65 peasants in the village of GRABOVICA, and for the pillaging and setting fire to 43 local habitations.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

There are many documents; affidavits and statements of 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.)

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOs.

399

6261/Y/G/400

0146

KUNESCH

and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	1-2 : A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6261/Y/G/400

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0147

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6261/Y/G/400	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN / AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/400 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Rudolf KUNESCH, SS-Oberscharfuehrer; member of the staff in the concentration camp at BORL near PTUJ during 1941; later member of Gestapo at SREDISČE. In October 1943 he was transferred to BORDEAUX, France. Born February 19, 1919 in VIENNA. (F.7114) 2. Dr.Alfred HEISS, Ortsgruppenleiter at SREDISČE during 1941; also Amtsbuergermeister at the same place during 1941. Born December 31, 1886. (F.14466)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - 1942. SREDISČE near PTUJ (Slovenia, Yugoslavia). The camp at BORL near 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. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Imposition of Collective Penalties. Violation of Articles 4,5,23b & c, 42, 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.

The accused are responsible for arrests, deportations, internment, ill-treatment and confiscation of property of numerous Slovenes of SREDISČE, and for the execution as hostages of at least 15 people.

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.

15th August, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused are responsible for the organizing and committing of the following crimes:-

The arrest, during April and May 1941, and deportation to Servia during June and July 1941, of several Slovene families of SREDIŠČE, and for the confiscation of their entire property. Among the victims were:- Karl STOKEL, a teacher, his wife Gabrijela and a 14 days old baby; Franjo MLINARIČ, his wife Angelina and two sons, Milan and Franjo; et.,

The arrest in January 1942 and ill-treatment at the Gestapo prison at PTUJ of Ivan HANŽELIČ senior; Ivan HANŽELIČ junior; + Karl KANIČ; Matjaž VESELKO; Bogdan KONRAD; Jožef FILIPIČ; Franc MARIJAŠEVIČ, Milan HALOŽAN, Srečko KOCJAN, Rudolf PLOH, Ivo ŠTAMPAR, the station master; Engineer Leopold BERCE and his wife Milena Θ all of SREDIŠČE, and Franc OREŠNIK of Godeninci. All these people, with the exception of the student Ivan ZIDARIČ and Milena who were interned in the camp at BORL near PTUJ, were later shot as hostages at MARIBOR. Ivan HANŽELIČ senior, and Ivan HANŽELIČ jun. and Milan HALOŽAN were executed on March 24, 1942; Karl KANIČ, Ing. Leopold BERCE and Bogdan KONRAD, on March 30, 1942; the rest were executed on April 4, 1942 and on April 12, 1942. The student Ivan ZIDARIČ was later sent to the DACHAU concentration camp where he perished, while Mrs. Milena BERCE was released from the BORL camp, but was re-arrested in September 1942 and taken to MARIBOR where she was executed as a hostage in October 1942.

At the beginning of August 1942, all familes of the executed were, on Dr.HEISS's proposal, punished collectively by being deported to various camps in Germany, where many perished. The family of the above Karl KANIČ, i.e. his parents, father Eric and mother Elizabeta, and sisters Julijana and Otilija were deported to the AUSCHWITZ camp where Julijana died in the pspring of 1943. Of the family VESELKO one son, Karl, died at AUSCHWITZ, while the other son who was interned at ILSENBURG, returned in 1945 with broken health. The members of the FILIPIČ, JURIJAŠEVIČ, HALOŽAN, KOCJAN, PLOHA, BREŠNIK families met a similar fate. The entire properties of these families were confiscated.

In addition to these crimes, the above Rudolf KUNESCH is also charged with ill-treatment, humiliation and robbing of inmates of the camp at BORL near PTUJ, where he was a member of the Staff during 1941.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous affidavits by several victims and witnesses, among whom are; Anton GLAVNIK, an official; Franc ŠKERGET, Ernest KRAJC; Franc PETEK, Karl STOKEL, all of SREDIŠČE, lists of deportees and internees and hostages executed, 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.

401

TO

410

REGISTERED NOs.

401

TO

410

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOs.

401, 402

403

6265/Y/G/404

0151

6.

MAYER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A for deportation of civilians only		CARDS PUNCHED [illegible]

(89756) 1893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6265/Y/G/404

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0152

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6265/Y/a/404	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/404 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	MAYER Untw. R. with the SS. Polizei-Regiment "Tot" 12. Kompagnie at POLJČE F.20330.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1944 and 1945 at POLJČE, Slovenia
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 42, 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.

As a member of the 12th Company of the S.S. Polizei-Regiment "Tot", MAYER is responsible for and guilty of the crimes (described hereafter) which his unit carried out at POLJČE during 1944 and 1945 in accordance with orders received from higher officials.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION Lt. Col. Lunovac

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

August 15th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On January 27th, 1945, the shooting of 13 non-combatant partisans in front of the house of Franc FRELIH at the village of BEGUNJE.

(2) On February 19th, 1945, on the occasion of looting, they gave a beating to Jancz KUZELJ, his wife and his father FRANC in the village of SMOKUČ.

(3) Constant plundering of all but a few houses in the village of POLJČE and its vicinity during the period of their stay there.

(4) On March 24th, 1944, and on April 4th, 1944, he participated in the carrying out of the deportation of the 144 peasants from the village of MOŠNJE to the concentration camp at AUSSENHAUSEN. Also for the plundering of their belongings which the police performed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements from reliable witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V./TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

405

6267/Y/G/406

0156

KRASSNIGG, August

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

189756 1893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6267/Y/G/406

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0157

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6267/Y/G/406	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN / AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/406 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	August KRASSNIGG (PIRKER), SS-Sturmfuehrer; Chief of Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei -Einsatzgruppe) at SLOVENJGRADEC (WINDISCHGRAETZ) and Commandant of the camp at SMARTNO near SLOVENJGRADEC from April 1941 to October 1941 when he was transferred to the IVth E Dept. of the SiPo and SD at MARIBOR where he remained during 1942-43; During 1945 and until the capitulation of Germany, he was SS-Obersturmfuehrer and Kriminalobersekretaer of the Police at SALZBURG. Born November 15, 1894 at St.MARTIN. Now in the camp at WEISSENSTEIN. Austrian. (F.7086)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April - October 1941 at SLOVENJGRADEC. November 1941 - 1943 at MARIBOR.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	III. Torture of Civilians. 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, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused was, in his capacity as Chief of Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei - Einsatzgruppe) and as Commandant of the (deportation) camp at ŠMARTNO near SLOVENJGRADEC during April to October 1941, responsible for mass arrests and the most inhuman treatment (humiliations, tortures and starvation) of Slovenes who were detained in the camp at ŠMARTNO until being deported either to Germany, Croatia or Servia. He is personally responsible for the arrest and deportation of seventeen Slovene families (altogether 58 persons) of SLOVENJGRADEC, and for the confiscation of their entire property, in April 1941. These victims were then, after weeks of inhuman treatment at the camp at ŠMARTNO, deported to Servia, in June 1941. Among these people were:- Dr.Jaks POHAR (his wife and three children); Bogdan ŽOLNIR (his wife and one child); Mrs. Roza DRUŠKOVIC and her two children; Ivan ROJNIK and his wife and three children; Mrs.Elza SCHMID and her four daughters; Mrs.Amalija KUHAR and her four children, etc., etc... Among the brutally tortured and humiliated were:- Jernej ŽLEBNIK, Mihajlo MELANŠEK, Rudolf KOREN, Marjan PODGORNIK, Dr.Jože SMID, Dr.PICEJ, etc, etc..

Contd.

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.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8) 16th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Contd..

From October 1941 until the end of 1943, the accused was on the staff of the SiPo and SD (Department IV, E) at MARIBOR. As such, he is charged with being participant in the notorious crimes organised and committed by the SiPo and SD at MARIBOR and in other places in Lower Styria.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous lists of persons deported during 1941-1943, lists of hostages executed during 1941-1943, original documents of the Gestapo, and 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.)

6268/Y/G/407

0161

SCHLEGEL, Arthur

and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	1,2 : S		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

189756 1893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6268/Y/G/407

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0162

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6268/Y/G/407	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/407 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Artur SCHLEGEL, member of the Sicherheitsdienst at GRAZ. Born at Appel; a butcher by profession. (F.11770) 2. Hans SCHLEGERLE, in the service of the Sicherheitsdienst at GRAZ. Born in the neighbourhood of Ulm, Austria. (F.11771)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	January 1945 GRAZ
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & 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.

Both of the accused were attached to the S.D. at GRAZ and took part in various crimes carried out by this body. They are particularly responsible for the murder of Ivan POSAR, a Partisan prisoner of war. SCHLEGEL and SCHLEGERLE were both members of the summary court at GRAZ and took part in the mock trial of Ivan POSAR, who was sentenced to death and executed immediately.

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.

16th August, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents, and statements of witnesses, in connection with this crimes are held by 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.

408

6270/Y/G/409

0166

KORDON, Gustav

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
- 4 SEP 1947	S		CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

(89756) 1893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd 51/1

6270/Y/G/409

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0167

Registered Number. 0270/V/a/409

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. V/N/409 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Gustav KORDON, consultant in forestry with the political district commissariat at GORNJI GRAD. Whereabouts unknown. F.14317.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In May and June 1941 At GORNJI GRAD
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	VII. Deportation of Civilians XIV. Confiscation of Property
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.

Shortly after the occupation KORDON was appointed as consultant in forestry with the political district commissariat at GORNJI GRAD. He was a member of the political district commissariat at GORNJI GRAD. Previously he was a landowner in the village of LOGATAC. In his first capacity as well as KULTURBUND procurator, he was a member of the Commission giving its "Gutachten" as to who among the Slovene people from the district of GORNJI GRAD should be deported to Serbia and Croatia, and whose property should be confiscated for the benefit of the "KULTURBUND" and "FESTIGUNG DES DEUTSCHEN VOLKSTUMS" organisations. The deportations and confiscations were carried out on a large scale.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION M. T. Lunzijc

August 16th, 1947.

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by reliable witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V./TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

410

REGISTERED NOs.

411

TO

420

REGISTERED NOs.

411 TO 420

6272/Y/G/411
See also 5429

0171

KAISERFELD, Max
and 6 43

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
4 SEP 1947	1, 2, 5–7, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 26, 31, 35, 36, 40–43: A. complicity in counts VII, VIII, XII, XIV.	
	Adjourned: 3, 4, 8–10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20–24, 27–30, 32–34, 37–39	
9 JAN 1948	Add. I:— A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 67

[89756] P893/11 5000 8/45 M&C Ltd. 51/1

6272/Y/G/411

I Addendum to the Yugoslav Charge R/N/411 - 6272/Y/G/411

Michael STROBL, Kreisfuehrer of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund" from 1.9.42. to 1.3.43, and from 8.2.44. to the end of the war, in the Maribor Town. Austrian. Born 2.9.1909 at Dobl near Graz in Austria.

F.16097

As the activities of the above were identical with those described in the Charge 6272/Y/G/411, Michael STROBL is charged with the crimes enumerated therein.

Transmitted by YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : [signature]

30th December, 1947.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6272/Y/G/411	25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/411 *

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.

18th August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/411

1. Max KAISERFELD, on the Staff of the Fuehrungsamt I as the Trbovlje Kreisfuehrung of the "Steyrischer Heiniatsbund" from 1st February 1943 to 4th May 1945; Born 3rd July 1902 in VIENNA. Austrian. (F.15220)

2. Ludwig KALTENBOECK, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "St.H.B." as Slovenjgradec (Lower Styria) from 1st July 1941 to the end of 1943; he was also political commissary for the MARIBOR district in 1941, and later on, filled the function of "Kreisinspektor" at SLOVENJGRADEC; born 27th July 1889. (F.17382) (Austrian)

3. Ludwig KERWER, KreisSchulungsredner at the PTUJ Fuehrungsamt I of the "St. H.B" from 1st January 1944 to the end of the war. Age not known. Austrian. (F.15226)

4. Alfred KIEHL, Schulungsredner at the PTUJ Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B." during a not established time of the occupation; was also Headmaster of the PTUJ elementary school. (F.15227) (Austrian)

5. August KIER, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B." at MISLINJE (Misselbach) from November 1944 to the liberation. Born 3rd August 1909 at INNSBRUCK in Austria; lived at SEEFELD in the Tyrol Austrian. (F.14383)

6. Josef KLINGBERG, MARIBOR- Kreisfuehrer of the "S.H.B." from March 1941 to Sept.1942. Born 4th May 1902. Austrian. (F.16074)

7. Franz KOHL, Ortsgruppenfuehrer from May to October 1941, of the "S.H.B." at LJUBNO; aged about 32 years; was before the war a peasant at"Kapfenberg" in Austria . Austrian. (F.17385)

8. Friedrich KOSS, on the staff of the MARIBOR Kreisfuehreengsamt I of the "S.H.B. from 1st January 1945 to the end of the war; age not known. Member of the N.S.D.A.P. (F.15233) (AUSTRIAN)

9. Georg KRAFT, Kreisschulungsretner at the BREŽICE Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B" from 1st April 1944 to the liberation. Austrian. (F.15234)

10. Rudolf KRAKER, Kreisschulungsretner at the PTUJ Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B." from 1st January 1944 to the end of the war; Age not known. Austrian. (F.15237)

11. Johann KREM, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B." at MALA NEDELJA near LJUTOMER from 1st January 1945 to the end of the war; born 5th March 1882 at GRAZ in Austria. Austrian. (F.14384)

12. Wilhelm LERCH, Kreisschulungsretner at the PTUJ Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B. from 1st January 1944 to the liberation. Austrian. (F.15260)

13. Franz LETZ, Kreischulungsretner at the TRBOULJE Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B." from 21st June 1943 to the liberation. Austrian. (F.15261)

14. Werner LEUSCHNER, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B." at PIŠECE from January to July 1944; aged 27 years; was at the same time Headmaster of the PIŠCE elementary school. Austrian. (F.17392)

15. Gustav MAUSCHITZ, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B." at PTUJ left river bank district from 1st June 1943 to the end of the war. N.S.D.A.P. member; born 12th July 1899 at GRAZ in Austria. Austrian. (F.14397)

16. Josef MANINGER, Kreisschulungsretner of the CELJE Kreisfuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B" from 1st January 1944 to the liberation. Austrian. (F.15268)

17. Sebastian MAYER, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B" Sv.JURIJ POD KUMOM during 1944; born 20th January 1910 at PONGAU - Bischofshofen in Austria. Austrian. (F.17398)

18. T.MAYERWIESER, Kreisschulungsretner at the TRBOULJE Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B" from the outset of the occupation to 1st September 1944; also "Schulinspektor" for the TRBOVLJE district. Austrian. (F.15275)

19. Ferdinand MEINZ (or MAINZ), Ortgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B" at St.LOVRENC near PTUJ from 1st November 1944 to the end of the war; born 6th December 1914 at GRAZ. N.S.D.A.P. member; S.A.member from 1940. Austrian. (F.14402)

20. Oswald MEJAK, Kreisschulungsretner at the CELJE (ZILLI) Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B" from 1st April 1944 to the liberation. Austrian. (F.15276)

21. Franz MELICHAR, Kreischulungsredner at the MARIBOR - town Fuehrungsamt I of the "S.H.B" from 1st January 1944 to the end of the war. Austrian. (F.15277)

22. Robert MESSERETZ, on the staff of the MARIBOR F.A.I. of the S.H.B. from April 1941 to 20th March 1943; at that date joined the German Army. Austrian. (F.15278)

23. Walter NIEJAHR, Kreisschenlungsretner at the CELJE F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" from 1st January 1944 to the end. Austrian. (F.15285)

24. Hans PERNER, Kreisschulungsretner at the BREŽICE F.A.I. of the"S.H.B" from 1st April 1944 to the liberation. Austrian. (F.15295)

25. Josef PERTL, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the S.H.B. at Sv.JURIJ PRI TABORU from 3rd March 1943 to the liberation; born on 1st June 1902 at BOCHSDORF near FUERSTENFELD in Austria. Austrian. (F.14247)

26. Heinrich PESCHL, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the TRBOVLJE "S.H.B" from the Autumn of 1941 to 17th June 1942. Born 9th July at GRAZ. Austrian. (F.17347)

27. August PESSERL, Kreisschulungsretner at the MARIBOR (outer district) F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" from 1st July 1944 to the end of the war. Austrian. (F.15296)

28. Simon PETZ, Kreisschulungsretner at the MARIBOR (town) F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" during a not established time of occupation. A schoolmaster by proffession. Austrian. (F.15302)

29. Dr.Hans PLATZER, Kreisschulungsretner at the MARIBOR (town) F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" from 1st January 1944 to the liberation. Austrian. (F.15312)

30. Hermann POST, Kreisschulungsretner at the MARIBOR (town) F.A.I. of the "S.H.B. from April 1941 to the end of 1943. Austrian. (F.15316)

31. J.POTOTZKA, Ortsgruppenleiter at TREBOVLJE from February 1945 to May 1945. Born 8th August 1909 in VIENNA. Austrian. (F.14348)

32. Franz PRATL, Kreisschulungsretner at the CELJE F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" from the beginning of the occupation to 31st December 1943. (F. Austrian. (F.15321)

33. Felix PUDMICH, Kreisschulungsretner at the BREŽICE F.A.I. of the S.H.B. throughout the occupation. Austrian. (F.15324)

34. Berthold PUFF, Kreisschulungsretner at the MARIBOR (town) F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" from the outset of occupation until 31st December 1943. Austrian. (F.15325)

35. Hermann RAOL, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B" at PIŠECE from December 1942 to the end of 1943. Was before the war headmaster of a school at FEHRINS in Austria. Active N.S.D.A.P. member. Aged about 35 years. Austrian. (F.14410)

36. Johann RATH, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B" St.ANDNEŽ from 15th May 1943 to 1st February 1944, and at St.TOMAZ from 5th Feb., 1944 to the end of the war. N.S.D.A.P. member from 1st December 1932 and S.A.member from 1st March 1938. Born 18th January 1904 at WORTH in Austria. Austrian. (F.14408)

37. Josef REICHEL, Justizinspektor, Kreisschulungsretner at the CELJE F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" during the occupation. Austrian. (F.15333)

38. Hans REITER, Kreisschulungsretner at the MARIBOR (town) F.A.I.of the "S.H.B" from 1st January 1944 to the end of the occupation. Austrian. (F.15334)

39. Ludwig REITER, Kreisschulungsretner at the MARIBOR (outer district) of F.A.I. of the "S.H.B" from 1st January 1944 to the end of the war. Austrian. (F.15335)

40. Franz RIEDER, Ortgruppenfuehrer of the SLIVNICA (near MARIBOR) S.H.B. during an indefinite period of time of the occupation. Born 5th January 1893 at WAGELBERG+ in Austria. Austrian. (F.14409)

41. Karl RIEGERL, Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the "S.H.B" at ZDOLE from 1st October, 1941 to 1st November 1943, when he hoined the WAFFEN S.S. Born on the 9th January 1906 at KNITTELFELD in Austria. Austrian. (F.14255)

42. Artur ROPER, Ortsgruppenfuehrer at ČATEŽ during 1941-1944; aged about 33 years. (F.14411)

43. Walter ROPOZA, Ortsgruppenfuehrer at SLOVENSKE KONJICE from March 1943 to June 1944; clerk in the Town Hall at SRAZ before the war. N.S.D.A.P. member. Austrian. (F.14412)

Date and Place of commission of Alleged Crime.

1941 - 1945.

Parts of Yugoslavia which were incorporated into the German Reich as Lower Styria (Untersteiermark).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians.
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.
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

The above-named individuals were all on the staff of the Steyrischer Heimatsbund and its various offices, and took part in instigating or committing a whole chain of crimes against the Slovene population of Lower Styria.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

The accused were responsible officials of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund", a political organisation created by the Germans for the purpose of Germanising the Slovenes of Styria and making the country a German one, in accordance with the plan of HIMMLER a "Reichskommissariat" for the strengthening of Germandom".

The "Steyrischer Heimatsbund" was presided by STEINDL. Its highest board was the "Bundesfuehrung" which had several subordinate "Kreisfuehrungen" and a number of local branches called "Ortsgruppen".

The "Bundesfuehrung" and each "Kreisfuehrung" had their own offices, the so-called "Fuehrungsamt I. "(or short: F.A. I.). Their personnel, as a rule members of the NSDAP formed the "Fuehrungsschicht" i.e. the leading layer. Each F.A. I. was internally divided into three sections, namely: 1. organisation; 2. personal affairs; and 3."education of a citizen".

While the section for the "organisation" was dealing with general tasks, the Section for "Personal affairs" was of the highest important and for Slovenes the most fatal one, since, on the basis of political discrimination employed by this Section, the "Fuehrungsamter I." decided as to the measures of persecution such as internment, deportation, confiscation of property, imposition of collective penalties etc., to be employed against individuals or against whole families, or even whole communities. The Third Section, that for the "education of a citizen" was of ideological and propagandist character. How important it was for the aims of the Nazi Germany it may be judged from the fact that every "Fuehrungsamt I" had a specially appointed functionary, the so-called "Kreisschulungsredner", which means something like a district speaker, for political education and propaganda. These "speakers" were selected from the most trusted members of the "Fuehrungsschicht" of the NSDAP. Their main task was, not only to promote Nazi ideas and measures among

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the officials and members of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund", but also to instruct them as to the methods and means for strengthening of Germandom in Lower Styria. There is no doubt that the activities of these "speakers" greatly contributed to the increase of criminal acts committed against the persecuted Slovene population. The "Kreisschulungsredners" are therefore held responsible as instigators and prticipants in all crimes enumerated below, and, to say the least, they are the immediate perpetrators of the crimes as given under 5) in this charge.

The staffs of the F.A. I. offices were the authors of all the activities aiming principally at germanisation of Slovenes and of the methods employed to succeed in it. They all share the responsibility for all the crimes which were a necessary (component) part of that plan, i.e.,

1. Large-scale deportation of Slovene civilian population of Lower Styria to Croatia, Servia and Germany. Special local commissions were sorting out ("Siebung" or "Auslese") the population and decided as to the further fate of people. Individuals found fit for being germanised "eindeutschungsfaehig") were taken to Germany. The rest were moved eastwards, to Croatia and Serbia; this was always accompanied by

2. Confiscation of property (movable and real) of the deported people. According to the German records issued in 1942, no less than 17,055 Slovenes had already been deported by that time; altogether 23,000 hectares of arable land, 700 commercial and artisan enterprise and 110 industrial plants and many private houses were confiscated. As the necessities of war put an end to further deportations of Slovenes to Serbia and Croatia, various pretextes were found to introduce a new measure, namely the

3. Internment of civilians ; this system was an inhuman one ad initio, its principal goal being the extermination of the non-German population of the annexed Slovene territory.

Like in all other measures of persecution mentioned above, members of the F.A.I. were also very active in carrying out this particular one. It must be borne in mind that in Lower Styria nothing of importance could happen without the instigation, consent, co-operation of, or the direct execution by the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund". That is why this body and the leading personnel of its staffs are being held responsible for the notoriously inhuman conditions in various camps (the "Umsiedlungslager" or the "Strafsonderdienstpflicht-lager) which existed all over the occupied Slovenia. It is not necessary to repeat here the well known fact that thousands upon thousands of entirely innocent people perished in these or similar camps.

4. Imposition of collective penalties; this measure was in force against family members and relatives of hostages put to death, of those who had joined the partisans, and of those Slovenes who deserted from the German army into which they had been forcibly enlisted. Thess people were mostly sent to the notorious AUSCHWITZ or MAUTHAUSEN death-camps. Another category of people were sent to the so-called "Schutzangehoerigen" camps. Into these camps those people were deported who had, for various reasons, been deprived of their property and, at times, of their nationality (citizenship) and were declared, hypocritically enough, as "protected by the Reich" (Schutzangehoerige). Their fate was, in fact, not much different from the fate of people interned in other camps, for, they too, served for the purpose of extirpating a whole national minority. This was done in accordance with the regulations issued by the leader of the Steyrischer Heimatsbund, STEINDL, on November 25th, 1944 (Arbeitsanweisung No.6/44) to all Kreisfuehrungen and, in particular, to all "Fuehrungsaemter I" In this particular regulation the "Fuehrungsaemter I." were given the authority to impose collective penalties such as sending people into the "Strafsonderdienstpflichtlager" at STRNISCE (STERNTAL) near PTUJ, withdrawing of ration books, clothing and tobacco ration cards, etc, etc.; in executing these measures the "Fuehrungsaemter I." had a decisive say.

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On the other hand the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund", as a whole, pursued one and main task; to denationalise the inhabitants of the occupied Lower Styria. Such an undertaking, even the very attempt of it, represents a crime in breach of the International Law, per analogiam of Art.45 of the Hague Fourth Convention of 1907 on the Lawsand Customs of War on Land. For that reason all the accused are also charged with:

5. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory, and

6. Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.

It is true that the decisions and decrees of the "Bundesfuehrung" and of various "Kreisfuehrungen" and their "Fuehrungsaemter I." were formally signed only by the leaders of these offices. Nevertheless, all the accused are guilty as participants in these crimes, since they gave their support, knowledge and skill in a work which was obviously a criminal one.

They are, therefore, charged with the crimes as enumerated above.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Complete collections of respective regulations and orders issued by German authorities in Lower Styria, including those of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund", official German statistics, lists of deportees and internees, various (other) German documents, and numerous affidavits submitted by ~~numerous~~ victims and/or witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.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.)

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

412

1RIG

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	5	CARDS [illegible]	LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
6951/Y/G/413	17 NOV 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/593 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	IRIG, Major of the 7th SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division. Battalion Commander. (R/N/352 - 5814/Y/G/352) F.6029
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	16th December, 1943. In the villages of KUK and LUG, in the district of DUVNO, Bosnia.
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 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 a unit of the 7th SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division, IRIG is responsible for the orders he gave, on December 16th, 1943 for killing or burning alive some 82 persons, as a means of reprisal, in the villages of KUK and LUG, of the DUVNO district.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

21st October, 1947.

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

32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3 46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Major IRIG headed a unit of the SS."Prinz Eugen" Division while operating in the DUVNO district in Bosnia, in 1943. This Division fought Partisan units there, but the main crimes committed were those of reprisal against the innocent civilian population.

Major IRIG in his official capacity is, among many other crimes, responsible for the murder he ordered on December 16th, 1943, in the villages of KUK and LUG, on a large scale, resulting in the shooting of a number of people in a house, and setting fire to the house. On this occasion, there were burned alive 82 innocent people, by the men of IRIG's unit.

Later, at the house of Bariša SMOLJAN, in the village of KUK, 14 people (four women and ten children) were killed. On this occasion a little child was thrown alive into the burning fire by a soldier of his unit.

After the thorough devastation of the two villages, they burned them both down.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence : Particulars are given in the Document No.16986 of the Bosnian Commission for War Crimes, and is in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

Extract from the above (page 3.)

.....

"In December 1943, at the villages of KUK and LUG, in the DUVNO district, the men of the "Prinz Eugen" division caught hold of 82 persons, harmless country people, and shot them down all; afterwards they brought straw thus burning down the victims."

I hereby certify the correctness of the above translation made from the Serbian into English and its true accordance with the original.

Beograd 23.IX.1947.

(Signed) Dr. Milan Vukotić.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

FUNK

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	5	PARTS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number. 6952/Y/G/414

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 17 NOV 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/594 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	FUNK, Oberstleutnant, Commander of the 21st Sicherungsbattalion for Croatia. F.24001
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	27th November, 1943 At VRBOVAC
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23b,c,g, 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 Commander of the 21st Sicherungsbattalion, FUNK is responsible for the crimes of murder, execution of hostages and devastation of property perpetrated by the soldiers of his unit on his orders on the 27th November, 1943 in the village of VRBOVAC.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

22nd October, 1947.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Oberstleutnant FUNK performed the duties of Commander of the 21st Sicherungsbatalion, his field of action being Croatia. There he carried out systematic terrorism all over the country, as well as mass murder of the harmless civilian population. Of his many crimes he is especially responsible for :-

The mass murder which he ordered on November 27th, 1943, by way of reprisal for the death of some German soldiers killed the day before in a fight with a Partisan unit; the following harmless people, and a number of others, were shot by the soldiers of FUNK's unit:-

1. Franjo Andjelov BERTUCCI
2. Stjepan Vidov DIMOVIĆ
3. Vilim Vidov DIMOVIĆ
4. Mato Tomov DJURAŠINA
5. Roko Ivomov FRANCULOVIĆ
6. Stjepan Martinov GAŠČIĆ-PUKUČAN
7. Lovro Jongin GAŠČIĆ
8. Gjuro Vidov HLUP
9. Frano Ivanov JAKŠIĆ
10. Pavolo Lovrin LEDINSKI

On the same occasion the soldiers set fire to the railway hostelry, owned by Ćiril ŽAGAR.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavit by Stjepan MUŠKO, shoemaker from Vinipotok in the parish of Lobur; staying at Vrbovac; 55 years old.

Extracts from the affidavit of 10th January, 1946, at Vrbovac.

"On the night of November 26, 1943, there drove into the village of VRBOVAC a German Infantry unit, on the way from KRIŽEVCI to Zagreb..... Towards 1 o'clock in the night a Partisan unit attacked the railway station. In the morning there was trouble in my village about a few fallen German soldiers ..... Towards 9 o'clock there were, in front of my house, a number of my fellow peasants who had been apprehended . They were the following :-

1. Ivan DIMOVIĆ, 2. Stjepan DIMOVIĆ, 3. Vilim DIMOVIĆ, 4. Vid DIMOVIĆ, 5. Dragutin VANDER, 6. Mato GAŠIĆ, 7. Stjepan POTUČAN, 8. Pavano LEDINSKI, 9. Franjo MATUCCI, 10. Gabro VRANKO, 11. Franjo ŠUMANEC, 12. Rok KRANJULIĆ. They were all arrested before me and we were marched off to a pitch near the railway. About half one o'clock, the leutenant commanding the firing squad ordered the execution and a heavy machine-gun fired bullets on us. We all fell to the ground. Though wounded in both my arms I kept on lying down as if I were dead....."

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I hereby certify the correctness of the above translation from German into English, and its true accordance with the original.

Beograd 23.9.47.

(signed) Dr. Milan Vukotić.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

415

7080/Y/G/416

0193

SCHWAB, Franz

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	A for complicity in murder	CARTS CHECKED	LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7080/Y/G/416

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0194

7080/Y/G/416 Registered Number. ~~0275/Y/G/414~~

Date of receipt in Secretariat. ~~25 AUG 1947~~ 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/W/414 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	FRANZ SCHWAB Railway station master at KRANJ domiciled at VOELKERMARKT (Carinthia) born on October 4, 1900 at LJUTOMERICE F.20754
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	October 14th, 1943 (night of the 14th - 15th October) at POJŠICE (Slovenia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism V. Rape. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	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.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Heading a terrorist patrol consisting of gendarmes and KRANJ railway station policemen, he is responsible for the fourfold murder, a rape, pillage and devastation of property at the village of POJŠICE in the night of October 14th - 15th, 1943, carried out by the same petrol, and described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 18th, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) SCHWAB is responsible for the murder in the village of POJŠICA in the night of October 14th - 15th, 1943, of the peasants Alojs SUŠNIK, his wife Frančiska, Marija DEŽMAN and Jožef ROZMAN, and for the previous violation of the murdered DEŽMAN who was soon to have had a baby, by the patrol consisting of gendarmes and station policemen, headed by him.

(2) He is responsible for the successive burning down of the homes of Katerine SUŠNIK and Ciril RAKOVEC, and the pillage of property of Jože BESTOR, Franz KALAN, Ana VIDIC, Marija KLEMENČIĆ and Alojs BEŠTER carried out by the same patrol headed by SCHWAB.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Several statements of reliable witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V./PE.

Statement made by Jena ŠUŠNIG:-

"On 14th October, 1943, SCHWAB led a patrol composed of 5 gendarmes, one of them Fuehring Schatz, broke into the house and called Alojz ŠUŠNIG. When he got up and walked towards the door, gendarmes opened fire and Alojz fell down. When she heard shots, the wife of Alojz, who was killed, ran from the courtyard, but the gendarmes opened fire again and she, Frančiška, fell down to the ground wounded in the stomach. Then the criminals went to the kitchen, where was Marija DEŽMAN (born Ažman), the late Frančiška's sister. Cries and shrieks were heard and after a long period a shot was heard. Then the perpetrators of this crime left the house. Marija was found dead in the kitchen and it could be established from the state in which she was found that Marija, who was pregnant, was violated before being murdered. The same patrol went afterwards to the home of Jože ROŽMAN and murdered him there."

Statement made by the witness Ivana ROŽMAN:-

On 14th October, 1943, somebody began to force the door from outside. My husband Jože walked towards the door and when he opened it they opened fire from outside and he fell on the floor. Then SCHWAB came into the house with gendarmes and took Jože behind a stable and there fired another shot at him. When the patrol went away I found my husband was dead. Earlier on the same day, the same patrol murdered three people in the house of Šušnig."

Affidavits in the file Dos.N.1083 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.)

2

REIBLE, Walter

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	A for publication	CRFTS CH CK3)	LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0199

Registered Number. 7081/Y/G/417 ~~6277/Y/G/416~~

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 25 AUG 1947 - 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/416 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Walter REIBLE, about 26 years of age, Oberleutnant, Ortskommandant at MAKARSKA. His unit was attached to the 118th Alpenjaegerdivision, its staff residing at LJUBUŠKI. (F.12033)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943-1944 at MAKARSKA
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Systematic terrorism. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton devastation and 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.

As Ortskommandant at MAKARSKA in 1943 and 1944, the accused is responsible for, and guilty of, the crimes of systematic terrorism, pillage and wanton devastation and destruction, as described hereafter.

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.

18th August, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Walter REIBLE, Oberleutnant with the 118th Alpenjaegerdivision, at the head of which was Generalmajor Kübler, was Ortskommandant at the market town of MAKARSKA, which he ruled over from the time of the invasion until October 21st, 1944. He commenced and continued to terrorise the people, and towards the end of the occupation he carried out the destruction of MAKARSKA. He is responsible for giving orders for, and participating in, the following crimes:-

1) The wanton destruction, in September 1944, by his unit, of nearly all public buildings in MAKARSKA, notwithstanding the lack of any strategic emergency.

2) The continual looting of private houses, by the same unit. This plundering was continued during the whole of the occupation, and on January 11th, 1944, during the bombardment of the town, they pillaged 36 homes in MAKARSKA.

3) The arrest at MAKARSKA, of 24 innocent people, and their detention as hostages.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many affidavits, statements and documents concerning these crimes are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

The witness, Ivan RAFFANELLI, President of the Local Peoples' Committee of Makarska, gave the following evidence on June 4th, 1945.

" In the summer of 1944, when the Allies started bombing Makarska, the most important supply basis of the German Army around the town and on the isles, the Germans brought 10 tanks with the inscription "Trink Wasser". We feared that they might contain explosives and the Local Peoples' Committee let the captain of the port Ivo RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, intervene with the German captain of the port Moiser, to ask that the tanks be removed, but his request met with no success. On September 5th, 1944, an Allied bomb hit a tank, producing a terrific explosion by which were damaged not only the houses on the coast but also those in the town. The fire lasted three days and the explosion was heard 11-12 klm. around. When the representatives of the Makarska authorities complained to the Ortskommandant, he promised that an investigation would be made in order to find out whose was the fault, and so admitted that the German Army was responsible for the damage.

The German soldiers in Makarska, under the command of Ortskommandant REIBLE, who was also Commander of the Engineers Company of the 3rd battalion, dug big holes on the coast and on the quays in Makarska with a view to making everything blow up at a given moment. When a request was made to him to give up such work, the Ortskommandant answered that these were military things with which nobody could intrude. We tried in vain to intervene with the Coast Command in Split.

Before their retreat, on October 19th, 20th and 21st, 1944, the Germans blew up the whole coast in such a way that it is now impossible to trace the place where it was. The biggest part of the town suffered damage which, for the State and public buildings, are estimated at 4.934,620 pre-war dinars. 137 houses belonging to private owners, who lost almost everything, were entirely or partly destroyed.

The Germans took advantage of the situation created by these events to start a plunder which lasted until their retreat. They had specially prepared lorries to carry away the things plundered in the town."

The witness Miloš BUŠELIĆ, 61, inn-keeper from Makarska, gives the following evidence :-

"I was the owner of the hotel "Miloš Veliki" in Makarska, which was modernly furnished. It had 25 rooms.

The Germans stole all the furniture. With the soldiers who plundered was Oberleutnant REIBLE, who was the Commander of the place. The German Navy also took part in the plunder."

These accounts are confirmed also by the witnesses : Marsel BARBIJERI, Ante FILIPETI and many others.

(File No.3851)

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7082/Y/6/418

0203

WAGNER, Walter

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	A	ARTS [illegible] LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 81/1

7082/Y/6/418

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0204

Registered Number. 7082/Y/G/418 ~~6278/Y/G/417~~

Date of receipt in Secretariat. ~~25 AUG 1947~~ 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/417 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Walter WAGNER born at LINZ Oberleutnant of the 144. Jägerbatallion at the borough of DIVAČA (B-Zone of Istria) F.17546.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In May 1944 at DIVAČA
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. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. Violation of Articles 6, 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.

As SS-Jäger Batallion Unit Commander at DIVAČA, Oberleutnant WAGNER is responsible, among other crimes, for having given orders for and particiated in the crimes which are 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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

August 18th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The lawless arrest of several young peasants at the village of STAROD on May 12th, 1944; their subsequently being forced to enter the TODT organisation; then the merciless beating of the same young men after their re-arrest in connexion with their escape to get out of this work. Finally WAGNER is responsible for the shooting of these people, among whom was Franc UIČIĆ, by the soldiers of his unit.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by reliable witnesses in possession with the Yugoslav State Commission.

1) Witness Jozef UJČIĆ from Starod has made the following statement :-

On 12th May, 1944, a unit of Germans came from the station of Podgrad under the command of WAGNER and surrounded the village of Starod and seized all people able to work in the village; I was arrested on this occasion. We were taken to a prison in Trieste, and 3 days later were put into the Todt organisation by the Germans by force and sent to Poreč, where we worked in a port. 12 days later some of the workers, myself among them, escaped back to our village, but we were captured again by German soldiers from Podgrad, and on WAGNER's orders were taken to prison, where we were terribly beaten up by the soldiers from Lieutenenat WAGNER's unit. We were taken out of the prison and asked again if we wanted to work; those who refused to work were, on WAGNER's orders, shot at once by German soldiers, Franc UJČIĆ being among them.

2) Witness Jozef KRESEVIĆ from Starod, who was also on 12th May 1944 taken to forced labour, ran away and was beaten up in the prison, confirms in all the statement of the witness Jozef UJČIĆ.

Affidavits in the file Dos.N.639 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.)

7083/Y/G/419

0208

PERLER

and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	1, 2 : A for putting hostages to death		CARDS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7083/Y/G/419

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number. 7083/Y/G/419 ~~6287/Y/G/426~~

Date of receipt in Secretariat. ~~25 AUG 1947~~ 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/426. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	(1) PERLER, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at FUZINE near SKOFJA LOKA F.20771 (2) RADOUSCHEK, Gendarme at FUZINE near SKOFJA LOKA F.20839
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1941, 1942 and 1943 At PODGORA (Slovenia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23 b & c, 42, 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.

Both above-mentioned are responsible for the crimes committed which are described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 19th, 1947.

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

(0485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) PEBLER and RADOUSCHEK arrested Ivan URH, who was later on sent to the Flossenberg Camp in Austria where he died on May 7th, 1942.

(2) On July 25th, 1942, they took part in the arrest of Josef MUR, Janez FRELIH, Anton PETERNEL and Ivan USENICNIK, all of them from PODGORA who were shot as hostages at GABAREK pri ZMINCU.

(3) On July 25th, 1942, Pavel TAVCAR was arrested at PODGORA by the above-mentioned men and was shot as an hostage on July 26th,

(4) They took part in the shooting of Katarina KOKALJ from PODGORA on November 17th, 1943.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of reliable witnesses whose names follow are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Ignacij TAVGAR from PODGORA

(2) Marija PETERNEL " PODGORA

(3) Marija USENICNIK " PODGORA

(4) Ivan MUR " PODGORA

L.M./TE.

1) Witness Marija FRELIH from Podgora states the following :

PERLER arrested by a patrol on 25th July, 1942, her husband Janez and sent him the same day, with other arrested people, to the prison at Gabarek. The next day all of them were shot as hostages, namely : Janez FRELIH, Jozef MUR, Pavel TAVČAR and Ivan USENIČNIK.

2) Witness Ivana MUR from Podgora says :

PERLER made a charge against her husband Ivan suspecting him of being a follower of the National Liberation Movement. On 25th July, 1942, he arrested him with other people and escorted him to Gabarek, where he was shot with others the next day as a hostage. On this day 4 persons from Podgora were shot.

3) The statements of the above witnesses were confirmed by the witnesses : Marija PETERNELJ, Barbara UŠENIČNIK, Marija UŠENIČNIK and Ignac TAVČAR, all from Podgora.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7084/Y/4/420

0213

DANZ

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	A for murder & ill-treatment		CARDS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7084/Y/4/420

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number. 7084/Y/G/420 6292/Y/G/431

Date of receipt in Secretariat. ~~25 AUG 1947~~ 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN / AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/431 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	DANZ, Commandant of the German Concentration Camp MAHLHOF. A 26 year old woman, from VIENNA. (F.13891)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941-1945 At the "VERNICHTUNGSLAGER" MAHLHOF.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. Violation of Articles 4,5,6,23b & 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.

DANZ is responsible for the torture and deaths of several hundred Yugoslav Jews at the MAHLHOF Concentration Camp, where she was a Commandant.

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.

20th August, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Several thousands of Jews from Yugoslavia, among whom were 600 from CAKOVEC, were in German annihilation camps AUSCHURTZ, BIRKENAU, JASOVICE, MONOVIC, NEUSTADTGLEVE and MAHLHOF. All but 60 Jews from CAKOVEC were murdered there. Nearly all of the above mentioned victims went through all above named camps.

Inmates were tortured and murdered in different ways; they were beaten with rubber or wire truncheons, kicked in the stomach and face. Medical experiments were made on them with different serums, artificial insemination on girls, their kidneys taken out. They were put to slave labour in the greatest cold, in water etc., and given little food. They were killed in gas chambers etc. Dogs were set on inmates, biting them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by former inmates of the Camp are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) Dr.Stjepan WOLF, from CAKOVEC.

2) Lea GEIGER, " "

3) Vilma LUSTIG+ " "

4) Liti SCHLESINGER " " etc.

L.M.

Ela NADAĎI, from Cakovac, 40 years old, in her statement of September 24, 1945, says :

" I was deported to the Mahlhof concentration camp. The Lagerfuehrer was a tall German with a round shaven face and brown hair, and the Lagerkommandantin was a sadistic woman called DANZ, 26 years old or so, from Vienna, rather tall, with a long face and brown hair, who ill-treated the prisoners. We were detained in that camp about 7 weeks, almost without food. Every three days we usually received 1/10 of bread and hot water so that prisoners were dying from starvation and exhaustation almost every day. The named Lagerkommandantin DANZ shot many prisoners with her own hands."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

421

TO

430

REGISTERED NOs.

421

TO

430

7085/Y/G/421

0218

7

SCHOBER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	A	CHECKED LIST 66

7085/Y/G/421

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number. 7085/Y/G/421 ~~6243/Y/G/432~~

Date of receipt in Secretariat. ~~25 AUG 1947~~ - 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/432 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	SCHOBER, non-commissioned police officer on duty at the MARIBOR court; born in GRAZ. (F.15375)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	May and June, 1941. At MARIBOR.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	III. Torture of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 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 a non-commissioned police officer on duty at the MARIBOR detention court in May and June, 1941, SCHOBER is responsible for having himself carried out the beating and ill-treatment of a large number of Slovene people at the above detention court. These people were from all over Slovenia, and were gathered there for the purpose of deportation to Serbia.

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.

20th August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 500. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous statements concerning these crimes are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

1. Witness Milan PERTOT states the following :
"In October 1941 when I was in the prison of the Law-Court of Maribor and was piling logs in the court-yard (which was in preparation for the execution of Slovenes who were suspected of being partisans), I witnessed how SCHOBER was beating most brutally the prisoner ŠPINDLER, a teacher. He (Schober) beat him without any reason whatsoever, it was from sheer sadism..... On another occasion I saw in the cellar of the prison a group of young Slovenes aged between 16-18 years, who were all naked and so beaten up that not even an inch of their skin was left....."

2. Witness Dr. Alojz JUVAN states the following :
"In the prison of the Law-Court of Maribor where I was a prisoner, warder and Police sergeant SCHOBER of GRAZ brutally ill-treated especially young students and used to beat them in a most sadistic manner ....."

Both statements in the file Dos.No.3693 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.)

7086/Y/G/422

0223

WELKER
65

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	1 : A for illtreatment 5 : S for illtreatment 2-4 : adjourned	AFFS CHECKED	LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7086/Y/G/422

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0224

Registered Number. 7086/Y/a/422

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/469 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Michael WELKER, Commandant of the Guard. Aged about 30 years. (F.16155) 2. Franz RETZ, a Police Guard. (F.16194) 3. Erich TREBIEN, a Police Guard. (F.16211) 4. Josef WURST, a Police Guard. (F.17947) 5. Georg ALGEIER, a Camp Guard; aged about 30 years. (F.16121)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From June 22nd to November 1941, at the SVILARA Concentration Camp at PANCEVO.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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.

The above mentioned Commandant and guards of the SVILARA Concentration Camp at PANCEVO, committed numerous crimes as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

25th August, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Premises of a silk factory were used for the first concentration camp to be created in BANAT (Northern Yugoslavia), which was called SVILARA, at PANCEVO, and was opened by Germans on June 22nd 1941, and closed in Mid November 1941. During this short period, however, about 1,600 people went through this camp.

Prisoners arriving at the camp had to pass through a row of camp guards, who beat them with truncheons and sticks, and some prisoners very often had their heads and arms broken in this manner.

Life at the Camp was unbearable. Prisoners had to rise early in the morning and make their beds quickly, and whilst doing so, were beaten by the guards. After breakfast they were put to hard work. Young and old men and women, all were set to work. For no reason whatsoever they were beaten, ill-treated and tortured. Guards stepped on prisoners stomachs, and some inmates even died whilst being tortured. There was a sadistic system of torture of prisoners who were forced to run in the courtyard, lie down, get up, jump like a frog, jumping on one leg and similar exercises. Prisoners were punished by the knocking of their heads against a pillar until they lost consciousness. If the guards thought that the prisoners were not good enough in the exercise torture, they stepped on prisoners backs with their iron boots. Prisoners also had to push stones with their heads whilst crawling on their knees, or swim in the snow or mud, or look at the sun. Guards opened the inmates parcels sent them by their families, and took the food for themselves.

The hygenic conditions were appalling. Prisoners lay on straw which was never changed. Fleas, bed bugs, lice, etc, and chambers which remained in the rooms perluted the air. Prisoners had to wash their laundry in cold water without soap. Those suffering from tubercolosis were put with those who were not suffering from diseases.

The above mentioned guards ill-treated, tortured, beat (sometimes to death) and humiliated prisoners. They forced them to do hard work by torturing. Even prisoners designated for shooting were ill-treated then lead almost naked to be shot, the guards taking part in their execution.

George ALGEIER, for instance, cruelly ill-treated and tortured a prisoner named Nikola MIHAJLOVIC of PANCEVO.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) Nikola MIHAJLOVIC
2) Mirko RAZUMENCIC
3) Nikola TURINSKI
4) Dragoljub CURCIC
5) Jano VEREB.
6) Milan CELEBIC
7) Nedeljko COLAKOVIC
8) Kosta STOJANOVIC

L.M.

The statement made by Nikola MIHAJLOVIĆ, from Pančevo, a victim and witness, is as follows :-

"The prisoners of the camp were every day inflicted ill treatments by half-drunk policemen who came by night. They mal-treated people, either in groups or one by one, making them run, creep in the mud, do the "frog's jump" etc. As they knew that my sight was bad, they made me stand against a wall and hit me with their fists on the temples until they were completely blue, so that for a time I could not see anything. They called it "making glasses".

They tortured me the worst on the night of the 9th/10th August, 1941, when Welker, Adam Rac, Hans Petrović and Hert Gep pushed needles under the nails of my fingers and pulled out all my toe nails. I am still suffering from the consequences of such treatment."

This statement is supported by the evidence of the following witnesses :-

Luka Madjarac, Joca SAVIĆ, and Rade KECIĆ, all from Pančevo.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7087/Y/6/423

0228

von MEDING

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	A	PARTS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7087/Y/6/423

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number. 7087/Y/G/423

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/531 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Von MEDING, Major from Schnellenberg near Lueneburg, first a battalion commander and then the Commander of the 334th regiment, the 181st Infantry Division. (F.24368)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944 at the villages of CEVO and VRELO in Montenegro.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 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.

In 1944 Von MEDING was a battalion commander, until October, when he became the Commander of the 334th Infantry Regiment stationed at CETINJE. During this period the war crimes described hereafter were committed on his orders.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

3rd September, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1) In September 1944, a man, between 60 & 70 years of age, was arrested on the road from CETINJE to CEVO, 25 km. from CETINJE. The old man was taken by the soldiers from the German fort who had arrested him, before their commander. Millmar SCHNEIDER, on the charge that he had handed over to the German soldiers of that fort, a notice sent by the Yugoslav partisans to them, asking them to surrender. SCHNEIDER informed MEDING of this by telephone. MEDING gave him orders to shoot the old man and threatened ~~ki~~ to Court Martial SCHNEIDER when he objected. Thus SCHNEIDER carried out the order and killed the old man in the fort.

2) Another officer of the same battalion, Otto KERN, in his statement of 10th May 1947, charged MEDING with murdering people of the village of VRELO between CETINJE and BUDVA, and with burning down the village itself, in the summer of 1944.

- 4 DEC 1947

~~ADDENDUM TO THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE R/N/531~~

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

1) Otto KERN, in a statement of 10th May, 1946, says :

" When I was transferred there this battalion was led by Major Meding. Meding was reckless and brutal, and it was said that he had had set on fire a village (probably VRELO between Cetinje and Budva), where there were waterworks, and had had shot the inhabitants. More particulars could be given by Wachtmeister Koller from Giessen near Kassel, who is alleged to be a prisoner of war in Yugoslavia, as well as Lieutenant Schneider from Thueringen, who is at Vršac. Similar events happened again, but I don't know more of them. In October Major Meding as a Commander of 334 regiment was transferred to Kotor."

2) Hillmar SCHNEIDER, in a statement of 13th June, 1947, says :

" In the summer of 1944, I was transferred ~~to~~ from Cezinj to a fort near Cetinje, in order to replace Rittmeister WINTER, During my stay at that fort, a 60-year-old man was brought there from another fort. I was informed that he came to the fort bearing a note, which he handed over there. I interrogated him and he said that he was forced by Partisans to bring this note to our fort. He did not give more particulars about himself. By this note, which was written by hand and was not an official paper, our fort was asked to surrender. Searching of this civilian was without result. I informed at once by 'phone my commander Botl at Cetinje major MEDING (from Braunschweig or its neighbourhood, now at home). When I explained the affair to Meding, he gave me an order to call at once the Court Martial and to sentence this civilian to death. I resisted this order several times emphatically, pointing out that,(1) only commanders of regiments and independent commanders of battalions have a right to call the Court Martial, (2) that it would be better to take this civilian to Cetinje for closer interrogation and that the battalion commander could always then call the Court Martial if this be necessary from the legal point of view, and (3) that I did not believe as much as that in the guilt of the civilian that he should be sentenced.

I pointed out to Meding thatI was not accustomed to such things and that it was not my duty to carry out such things. A lively discussion took place over the telephone and, on this occasion, MEDING threated to bring me to the Court Martial and ordered me to call the Court Martial at once. After the repeated order, and when I realised that the non execution of the order could have grave consequences for me, I organised the Court Martial, of which I was chairman. The said civilian was shot at the fort by our crew.

I declare once again, that I refused to call the Court Martial and that the calling of it and the death sentence was Major MEDING's order.

In view of the fact that I was the only officer at this fort, that the proceedings of this Court Martial were purely formal, as I got a formal order from Major MEDING to sentence this man to death, I made minutes with N.C.O. Barth and other N.C.O's, whose names I do not remember, and sent them to Major MEDING. The "death sentence" was brought in "because of the undermining of the German Army", that being put in the minutes."

3) Witness Dr. Helmut WARSUTZKA, in a statement of 20th July, 1945, says :

"..... Under the command of Major MEDING soldiers pillaged, and when retiring they made the way to the army destroying everything they met. A soldier from the 22nd Division told me that, and said that this was at the end of March ..."(1945).

Transmitted by the YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

24th November, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Written statements of the German witnesses given to the Yugoslav Investigation Officer:

1) The information given in Para.1, Page 2, was given by Hillmar SCHNEIDER, in his statement of 13th June, 1947.

2) Otto KERN.

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.

424

7106/Y/G/425

To

0235

GUTMANN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	A for murder & ill-treatment	CARTS CHECKED	LIST 66

[91874] P818/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7106/Y/G/425

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number. 7106/Y/G/425 6296/Y/G/435

Date of receipt in Secretariat. ~~25 AUG 1947~~ 5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/435. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Franz GUTMANN, born in Graz on December 4th, 1907. Stuetzpunktleiter of the Gestapo at SLOVENJGRADEC. Member of the NSDAP. F.14178.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From September 1943 until the German capitulation in 1945. At Slovenjgradec.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XXIX. Ill-Treatment of Wounded & Prisoners of War.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 21, 42, 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.

GUTMANN was the Stuetzpunktleiter of the Gestapo office at SLOVENJGRADEC from September 1943 until the German collapse. He beat people in prisons personally, shot hostages, illtreated and murdered soldiers of the Yugoslav Liberation Army and committed other crimes which are described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLV STATE COMMISSION Lt. I. Ćurović

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

August 20th, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On January 18th, 1944, Gestapo men from VITANJ came to KOROSKA VAS and took Jozef KROPEJ, a farmer, with them. His relatives had information that he was detained at the prison at MARIBOR until March 9th, 1944, when he was shot with 19 other hostages at ZRECE.

(2) On January 27th, 1944, Gestapo men from VITANJ arrested Jurij MERNIK, a farmer, at KOROSKA VAS, without giving any reason at all. He was shot with 19 other hostages at ZRECE on March 9th, 1944.

(3) On June 7th, 1944, GUTMANN came with another man to the house of Maks HUDOLIST, arrested him and put him into prison. The victim was sent to MARIBOR and then to the concentration camps at DACHAU and MAUTHAUSEN where he died of torture and ill-treatment.

(4) On August 8th, 1944, GUTMANN arrested Jozef KNOP, a peasant, and took him to the prison at SLOVENJGRADEC where he beat him during the interrogation.

(5) On August 16th, 1944, GUTMANN arrived with Gestapo men and German soldiers to arrest Ivan VERCKOVNIK who was shot dead by them near the Church. GUTMANN beat the wife TEREZIJA during the arrest.

(6) On October 18th, 1944, German soldiers and Gestapo men approached the sawmill of Martin SLEMENSEK who tried to escape when he noticed them. They opened fire on him; he was wounded and became totally disabled.

(7) In December 1944 a German patrol, composed of Gestapo men and Wehrmacht, arrested a Yugoslav soldier who was in the Yugoslav Liberation Army, his brother and his father. They were put into prison and six weeks later were sent to the DACHAU concentration camp. The father, 65 years old, died there, while the other two are still missing, and it can be presumed that they are no longer alive.

(8) On March 11th, 1945, GUTMANN with Gestapo men and soldiers arrested Ivan KOROSEC who was taken to the prison at SLOVENJGRADEC and then to the prison at MARIBOR where he was beaten and shot on March 30th.

(9) On April 12th, 1945, a sick partisan, Jozef KRENKE, was shot by Gestapo men and German soldiers. GUTMANN is responsible for this crime in his ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ capacity as Gestapo chief.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by reliable witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission: Here follow some of their names:

(1) Joze PERSE from ZG. PODGORJA

(2) Ivan VRCKOVNIK from ZG. PODGORJA

(3) Franc KRISTAN " " "

(4) Konrad VRCKOVNIK " " "

(5) Miho KLANCNIK " " "

(6) Franjo BAS, professor from MARIBOR

(7) Dr. Milko BEDJANIC, from MARIBOR

etc.

L.M./TE.

1. Witness Terezija VERČKOVNIK states the following :

"On August 16, 1944, Gestapomen of SLOVENJGRADEC, led by Franz GUTMANN, arrested my husband Ivan VERČKOVNIK and shot him at PODGORJE, about 100 metres from the Church. It was GUTMANN himself who shot my husband. During the arrest of my husband, GUTMANN beat me ....."

2. Witness Frančiška KOROŠEC states the following :

"Gestapomen of SLOVENJGRADEC arrested my son Ivan KOROŠEC, who was ill at that time. In the prison at Slovenjgradec, where he was taken, and later at Maribor, my son was several times horribly beaten. I received from my son his shirt, completely soaked with blood, to be washed. My son was arrested on March 11, and was executed (shot) on March 30, 1945 at Maribor....."

3. Jožef PERŠE, states the following :

"Gestapomen of Slovenjgradec, who were under the command of GUTMANN, found a partisan who was lying sick in bed at his home at Šmiklavž near Slovenjgradec, and shot him on the spot."

Affidavits in the file Dos.No.5276 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.)

7107/Y/a/426

0240

GOLDACKER, Heinz
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	1, 2 : A for mass murder	CARTS CHECKED	LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7107/Y/a/426

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0241

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7107/Y/G/426 8301/Y/G/440	5 DEC 1947 — 25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. K/N/440. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	(1) Heinz GOLDACKER, SS. Sturmbannfuehrer, O.C. 3rd battalion of the "Deutschland" Regiment of SS. Division "Das Reich". Now detained at the C.I.C.I. at DARMSTADT in the American zone of Germany. F.23646. (2) Hans Joachim WOITH, SS. Hauptsturmfuehrer, 3rd Battalion "Deutschland" Regiment
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In April 1941 at ALIBUNAR
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. XXVIII. Directions to Give No Quarter. Violation of Articles 23 b, c & d 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.

GOLDACKER was in April 1941 O.C. 3rd battalion of the "Deutschland" regiment which came to Yugoslavia among the first German units and committed massacres of the civilian population at ALIBUNAR and captured Yugoslav prisoners of war, as 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.

August 21st, 1947.

(6485) Wt P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On April 11th, 1941, SS. Regiment "Deutschland" came to ALIBUNAR, and GOLDACKER arrived there with his 3rd Battalion. German troops went from house to house in the outskirts of ALIBUNAR and started killing all males. In the centre of ALIBUNAR the Germans captured 30 Yugoslav soldiers, took them in groups of 10 into a courtyard and shot them all. Four of them escaped as they were only wounded.

As revenge for the death of a German officer, killed by a woman, German soldiers were ordered to kill civilians. They collected 50 people by going round from house to house and killed them all.

On April 12th, the massacre of the Serbian population went on. A court martial, composed of SS men, was constituted to give some kind of legal form to these crimes. It sentenced to death groups of people and even Yugoslav Prisoners of War.

A group of 28 people were sentenced and murdered afterwards. This group of 28 people was executed by soldiers of the 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, headed by SS. Hauptsturmfuehrer Hans Joachim WOITH. These murders of the population lasted for eight days.

In this massacre the majority of the units taking part in it belonged to the 3rd Battalion under personal directions of GOLDACKER.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Jurgen WAGNER

(2) Svetolik STEFANOVIC

(3) a German poster.

L.M./TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Statement made by Svetolik STEFANOVIĆ,
Lieut. of Reserve.

"To the Peoples' Committee at PARABUĆ

"On 11th April 1941 when our positions in front of Vršac were occupied by Germans, I withdrew with my two platoons of 330 working company to Alibunar, where was formed a bridge for the defence of Belgrade, where the night before withdrew 2 platoons of the same company and the town command, the railway station and other units. On the way about 100 youngsters from Vršas, armed in a hurry with old rifles and a few ammunition joined my platoons. Whenwe arrived at the village of Alibunar, from the opposite side came 32 German tanks into the village. Knowing that our 4th Cavalry regiment held a position near the village, I tried with my soldiers and youngsters to go through to join the 4th cavalry regiment. Badly armed, and with little ammunition, after a short street fighting were were beaten by strong German forces. As soon as we were disarmed by the Germans, their Commander, Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel by rank and whose name I was not able to know, gave an order to German SS soldiers to shoot all of us. Thus they took us in batches of 10 to a courtyard of Sava Žan and there 6 SS. soldiers were shooting us with machine guns. As I was in my capacity of the officer shot with the first group of ten, I was the witness of the murder en masse of my soldiers and youngsters. When I felt that I was wounded with a bullet in the left arm and that I was not wounded to death, I threw myself on the ground and played the dead. When German executioners went to bring another ten people, a houseowner and his old wife came out from the house, opened the door of a cellar and told us if there was anybody alive to get up and to hide in the cellar. On their invitation, 4 of us wounded got up and in this way saved our lives; of these I remember the name of my NCO Vitomir DJORIĆ, blacksmith from Vršac, and of a private Milan GRUJIĆ from Vršac, but I cannot remember anymore the name of a youngster from Vršac. After our shooting, a woman inn-owner from Alibunar killed at her inn a German captain, and Germans, on the order of their commander, made a massacre of civilians in the streets of Alibunar.

When at midnight I left the shelter with my friends, the Germans captured us again and after 4 days took us to a POW camp in Germany, where I passed 4½ years. As I don't know the name of this German Commander of the tank unit of the SS division which advanced from Temišvar to Vršac, I beg the local People's Committee at Parabuć to forward my statement to the People's Committee at Alibunar with a request to discover the name of this criminal and to forward my charge to the Main War Crimes Commission, in order to punish him for the crimes committed. The People's Committee at Alibunar can establish his name as he was town commander at Alibunar for some time and certainly left a trace of his crimes, after his departure from Alibunar."

At Parabuć, 10th August, 1945.

Translation

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Serbian citizens

Petar ROBAROV, Vršac
Miroslav MANOJLOVIĆ, Guberovar
Dušan TAZVIĆ, Vršac
Velimir BOŽOVIĆ, Golubovac
Borivoj GOLOŽIN, Vršac
Milan BELIĆ, Idvor
Djura KNEŽEVIĆ, Veliki Gaj.
Spasoje ILIĆ, Alibunar
Djurica LUNDGULOV, Veliki Gaj.
Vasa KOVAČ, Dolovo
Milan BOJICIC, Alibunar
Dušan NENEZIC, Niksić
Dragomir CINCAR, Perdin
Aca ŽIVOJINOV, Alibunar
Danilo JOVANOVIĆ, Gračac
Ilija KNEŽEVIĆ, Lika
Mile BRADR, Stari Loc
Pesut RADOVAN, Banat, Sokolac
Djuro GRBA, Miletićevo
Ljubomir BASALJIĆ, Alibunar
Milivoj Milan, Alibunar
Ilija BAJACIC, Veliki Gaj.
Miša BOKSAN, Ferdin
Dušan MILALOVIĆ, Veliki Gaj.
Ilija RAVOLOVIĆ, Veliki Gaj.
Mihailo BOJIČIĆ, Veliki Gaj.
Lazar MIHAILOVIĆ, Veliki Gaj.
Dušan PRICAR

were sentenced to death today
as franc=tireur and shot.

Alibunar, 12th April 1941

Military Court Martial.

7108/Y/4/427

0247

FRITSCH

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11.DEC 1947	A	CARTS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7108/Y/4/427

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0248

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7108/Y/G/427 ~~8307/Y/G/446~~	5 DEC 1947 ~~25 AUG 1947~~

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. F/N/446 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	I. FRITSCH SS.-Hauptsturmführer Lagerkommandant of the concentration camp at FLOSSENBURG. Born in Austria. F.11759
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - until the liberation in the concentration camp of FLOSSENBURG
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	III. Torture of Civilians
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 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.

SS. Hauptsturmführer I. FRITSCH was born in Austria and lived there. He was the commandant of the concentration camp at FLOSSENBURG by the time of the occupation. In this capacity he was merciless to all the camp inmates and is responsible for having given orders for or performed himself or participated in the 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.

August 21st, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In particular FRITSCH is responsible for the following crimes:

(1) For himself breaking three front teeth of Jakob ZVER, a prisoner in the concentration camp at FLOSSENBURG.

(2) For punishing the same prisoner by causing him to serve six weeks in a detention trench on several occasions, after a previous thorough thrashing with 25 strokes on each occasion.

(3) For the daily "standard" beating of the victim in the neighbouring stone-yards where he was employed as a stone-breaker.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by reliable witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

Under dossier No.5298 is the statement of Jakob ZVER, worker of St. Lorenc on Pohorju, who states that :

He and a group of ther workers were arrested at St. Lorenc na Pohorju, on August 19th,1941, for having sung Slovene songs. After being detained in the Maribor and Graz prisons he was transferred at the end of October, 1941, to the Flossenburg concentration camp in Germany, where he remained until April, 15th, 1945.

The Commandant of this camp was FRITSCH. The treatment there was inhuman, and shortly after the arrival of ZVER and SS-man broke two of his ribs with an iron bar.

One day FRITSCH entered the room in which ZVER was detained, and because ZVER did not notice his arrival and stand to attention FRITSCH took a chair and struck him on the head with it, causing him to lose three of his upper teeth. M.V./TE.

During the three years which he spent in the camp, ZVER was six times punished to a six week stay in a bunker, which in fact was a cellar, for trifles of no importance. Each of these punishments included 25 strokes on the seat and total refusal of food during the first days of "bunker". The food on the remaining days consisted of bread and water.

One day ZVER had to stand, half naked, for 4 hours in the open air in a 28° C frost.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7109/Y/6/428

0252

BADER

6 22

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	1 : A for complicity in deportation + internment of civilians under inhuman conditions 2-22 adjourned	CARTS CHECKED LIST 66	

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7109/Y/6/428

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0253

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7109/Y/G/428	5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/448. *

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.

August 21st, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/448.

1. ✓	BADER, Oberleutnant	at SREMSKA MITROVICA	F.24258
2.	Peter BRANDELIK	Volksdeutscher from Calma	F.16724
3.	Peter BRANDELIK (Junior)	" " "	F.16723
4.	Nikolaus SCHNIETCER	" " "	F.16503
5.	Alojz SCHMIDT	" " "	F.16505
6.	Philip VILFAN	" " "	F.16705
7.	Wilhelm WIENER	" " "	F.16703
8.	Jakob WIENER	" " "	F.16702
9.	Philip WIENER	" " "	F.16701
10.	Nikolaus REIS	" " "	F.16404
11.	Nikolaus LORENZ	" " "	F.16746
12.	Adam SCHWARTZ	" " "	F.16519
13.	Josef SCHWARTZ	" " "	F.16517
14.	Adam RAPP	" " "	F.16407
15.	Anton WIEMER	" " "	F.16704
16.	Johan SCHPREITZER	" " "	F.16498
17.	Jakob WEISS	" " "	F.16715
18.	Franz ASCHPERGER	" " "	F.17765
19.	Willy REIS Wilhelm	" " "	F.16403
20.	Franz RAPP	" " "	F.16408
21.	Dr. SCHUTZ	" doctor from Hrtkovci	F.16488
22.	Hans TAFEL	German, NCO	F.16437

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On July 31st and August 19th, 1942, in the village of CALMA (Syrmia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Arbitrary arrests.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhumen Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of National Law.

Violation of Articles 4 & 5, 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.

All above-mentioned, who were also members of the Gestapo, took an active part in the selection of people to be arrested and sent to death camps in Croatia and Germany, made arbitrary mass arrests of peaceful Serbians and Gypsies and participated in deportations for slave labour. Details of the crimes committed by them are described hereafter.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

(1) In July 31st, 1942, a German unit under the command of Oberleutnant BADER came from SREMSKA MITROVICA to the village of CALMA to control the threshing of corn. The above-named Volksdeutsche from CALMA gave BADER a list of the undesirable and dangerous inhabitants of CALMA and in consequence the following men were arrested: Branko BUGARSKI, Jovan VUJICIC, Jovan DIKIC, Dr. Salamon LENDLER and Joze PETERNEL, a Catholic priest. They were taken to SREMSKA MITROVICA where every trace was lost of the first three prisoners. Dr. LENDLER was taken to the concentration camp at JASENOVAC where he died of exhaustion. The Catholic priest PETERNEL was brought before a Court Martial which sentenced him to death by shooting, but he was reprieved.

(2) Early in the morning of August 19th, 1942, the village of CALMA was surrounded by the above-named Volksdeutsche and Ustashi. The Volksdeutsche went from house to house and arrested Serbs together with their families on the strength of the above-mentioned list. 50 Serbs and 175 Gypsies were arrested. The Serbs were taken to the concentration camp at JASENOVAC where 48 of them were murdered and only two came back. The Gypsies were taken to an unknown destination and every trace of all of them was lost.

Particulars of evidence in support.

Statements of the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Tima RASIC
(2) Milenko MILADINOVIC
(3) Lazar NIKOLIC
(4) Danica BUGARSKI
(5) Jelenko KOPUG
(6) Jelisaveta TOMASEVIC

I.M./TE.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Tima RAŠIĆ, 34, from Čalma. Secretary of the Local People's Committee, gives the following statement :

"On July 31st, 1942, an action was taken against the village ofČalma. The native Germans persuaded the Reichsdeutsche ~~wh~~ to remove the people whom they found troublesome and dangerous. The German officer was Oberleutnant BADER and the Unterofficier Hans TAFEL, Hauptfeldwebel. Our Germans, Franz Lutz the German schoolmaster, Graf JOŠKA and others who were connected with the Ortsgruppe of the village, gave them a list. They arrested Dr. Lendler Salamon, a physician, the Catholic priest Joži Peternel and three other Serbs, Branko Bugarski, Jovan Vujičić and Vojislav Dikić. The three Serbs were taken to Mitrovica, where all trace of them is lost. Dr. Lendler was sent to Jasenovac, where he died in the camp, and the priest Joža Peternel was judged by the Martial Court in Vukovar."
(Inv.No.14515)

A similar statement confirming the above has been given by Milenko Rašić, from Čalma.
(Inv.No.14517)

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7110/Y/G/429

0259

BAUER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7110/Y/G/429

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0260

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7110/Y/G/429	- 5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/449 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Neumann BAUER, SS.Sturmfuhrer Concentration camp Chief - BRESTOVAC (BANAT) Born in STUTTGART. (F.16130)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942. 1943. Concentration Camp of BRESTOVAC.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. Violation of Articles, 4,5,6, & 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 BRESTOVAC concentration camp Commander in 1942 and 1943, BAUER is responsible for, and guilty of the crimes of torture and internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

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 August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1942, SS.Sturmfuhrer Neuman BAUER was commander of the concentration camp BRESTOVAC in BANAT. This camp originally alleged to be a dwelling camp for the people forced to do slave labour, proved at its commencement, to be a concentration camp with the usual pattern of torture and death as in other extermination camps.

Immediately after the Germans occupied Yugoslavia, the Reich Government and the OKW introduced forced labour for the population of the occupied territory. There were two types of people employed in forced labour; those who were volunteers lured into enlisting by idle promises of good food, clothing, hygenic conditions and good wages. The other type were those who were deportees and those detained in SAJMISTE and a few other concentration camps. Of this latter variety was formed the BRESTOVAC camp. There they had to perform the most difficult kinds of work and under the worst living and working conditions. In spite of the absence of the daily shooting as practised in other camps, the inmates of BRESTOVAC were constantly dying through hard labour, ill-treatment and want of food

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Numerous affidavits, documents and statements submitted by reliable witnesses are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

Statement of the witness Milorad ŠLJIVOVAČKI, 35, physician from Banatski Brestovac, made on May 30th, 1945.

" I know the conditions in the camp of Banatski Brestovac, where I was asked as a physician. The camp was founded on the initiative of the German natives. It was organised at the beginning of the year 1942 by the Sturmführer Neumann BAUER, a Reichsdeutsch, who was its first commander. The camp was founded in order to secure the tilling of Miloradić's uncultivated land, measuring some 500 acres. At first, 120 prisoners were brought there from Banjica and Sajmište. The men worked 12 to 14 hours a day. The food was bad. In the first period they could subsist only thanks to the help of the Serbian natives who left food in the fields for them. The treatment was especially bad during the first year. The prisoners were driven to work with whips and beaten when it seemed to the keepers that they were working too slowly. I saw some 15 of them who had contusions on the body. The prisoner Bošnjak had an eye knocked out by a blow from the fist of Johann MAUER. Herman Sauer broke a bone in the arm of the schoolmaster Roknić. The camp was run by 40 men of the Organisation Todt, of whom 5 were from Brestovac. Johann Marsat from Brestovac used to kick the prisoners; Waltenswiller was no better and he beat them with sticks, as did also Nikolaus Welker."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

ALTZUEBLER, Otto

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 66

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0265

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7111/Y/a/430	DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/451 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Otto ALTZUEBLER born in 1897 in CARINTHIA Gendarmeriekreisführer of PTUJ F.14879
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	December 12th, 1944 At PTUJ
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions
References to relevant provisions of national law.	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.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ALTZUESLER, Gendarmerie district commander of PTUJ and a zealous supporter of the Nazi Régime, had 30 gendarmerie posts under his command during the military occupation. He executed his work in accordance with the general orders and gave directives in this respect to his subordinates. Therefore all the murders, tortures, deportations, internments and attempts to denationalise the Slovene people, which he himself or the gendarmes under his command carried out or in which they participated, are his responsibility.

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.

August 22nd, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In particular, he is responsible for and guilty of the murder of Anton PUKŠIC on December 12th, 1944, in the vicinity of PTUJ, carried out on his own orders by the gendarme Maks POLANEC, and for the torture inflicted upon the victim previously for his alleged participation in the shooting of two German gendarmes.

Besides he is responsible for the wanton arrest and subsequent sending of the PUKŠIC family to concentration camps as reprisal. This was done on his orders by his gendarmes. Details are as follows:

(a) Franc PUKSIČ was sent to the concentration camp at DACHAU where he remained until June 1945.

(b) Alojz PUKŠIĆ was sent to the same camp from where he was sent to the concentration camp at STRNIŠĆE until the end of the war.

(c) Ivana, Anton and Marija PUKŠIĆ were sent to the concentration camps at STRNIŠĆE and KNITTENFELD from where they returned after the end of the war.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits submitted by reliable witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1. Anton PUKŠIČ, a farmer of Gajevci, states the following :

"My three sons, Anton PUKŠIČ, France and Alojz, who were without any reason accused of the murder of two German gendarmes, who were ambushed and shot by partisans, were arrested on December 12, 1944 and taken to the Gendarmerie command at Ptuj. There all three of them were beaten and tortured, and Anton was shot dead in the prison on December 15, 1944 upon the order of the Gendarmerie Hauptmann ALTZUEBLER. The second son, Franc, was sent to the Dachau concentration camp, while the third one, Alojz, was sentenced to death, but was reprieved and sent to the Strnišče concentration camp. My daughter Ivana was also sent to the Strnišče camp, while myself and my wife Marija were sent to the camp at Knittelfeld.."

2. Witnesses : Vinko KRALJ, Dragica MURKOVIĆ and Alojz VIDMAR stated the following :

"On August 30, 1944, German gendarmes arrested in Mala Vas, community of Sv.Marjeta, Stanislav MURKOVIĆ, and took him to the railway station of Moskanjci to take him to Ptuj. There the arrested attempted to escape, when he was shot in the leg and stopped. Then the gendarme named Zimmer approached Stanislav, who was lying on the ground, and shot him in the abdomen ~~with~~ several times with a tommy-gun. A few days later the gendarmes took all stores from the shop, and sealed up the shop. The order for the arrest was given by telephone by Kreisfuehrer of Ptuj, Hauptmann ALTZUEBLER himself and was carried out by his gendarmes in a most brutal manner."

Statements of the above witnesses are in the file Dos.No.2063 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.)

REGISTERED NOs.

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REGISTERED NOs.

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7112/Y/G/431

0269

METZGER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee	
11 DEC 1947	S	CARDS CHECKED LIST 06

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7112/Y/G/431

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0270

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7112/Y/G/431	DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/461 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	N. METZGER, Major, Deputy Chairman of Recruiting Commission (Musterungs-stab 1) at RADOVLJICA in Slovenia F.20342
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During 1942 and 1943 in Slovenia
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	~~XI.~~ Complicity in Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 23, 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.

Major METZGER took his share as participant in the compulsory enlistment of 4,216 Slovene people into the German Army and is responsible for the consequences of this illegal undertaking, such as ill-treatment, deportation and even deaths of people concerned or their relatives.

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.

August 23rd, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Dr. RAINER, head of the Civilian Administration of the parts of Slovenia annexed in 1941 to Carinthia and thereby to Greater Germany, issued, among other matters, an ordinance according to which the inhabitants of these parts were of equal status to the Germans as regards their military duty and the Arbeitsdienst.

A series of further regulations created a recruiting machinery, consisting of a Wehrersatzinspektion at GRAZ and several recruiting commissions called "Musterungsstab". In occupied Carniola there were three Musterungsstabs, presided over by a Lieutenant Colonel.

The accused was deputy chief of one of these commissions at RADOVLJICA in Slovenia. Thus he actively cooperated in the unlawful enrolment of foreign citizens into the German Army.

The methods utilised by the Germans in the conscripting of these people were very harsh. Dr. RAINER uttered himself in a speech made at KAMNIK during March 1943 the following remarks:

> "The total mobilisation in Upper Carniola will be carried out in just the same way as elsewhere in Germany. Whoever infringes that law will be treated as deserter and is to endure the consequences."

Already in his proclamation made on July 27th, 1942, in which he introduced military conscription, Dr. RAINER stated: "Trespassers will be moved from the country with their families; they will lose their property, in serious cases even their lives."

The result of these measures was that 4,216 Slovenes from Upper Carniola and the Yugoslav part of Carinthia alone were forced into the Wehrmacht, many of them losing their lives for the country of their enemy. It is needless to refer here to the cases, amounting to several hundred, of people deported or interned as a result of their relatives disobeying the summons to enter the German Army.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of witnesses, records of conscripted Slovenes, regulations and ordinances regarding the enlistment of Yugoslavs in the occupied territory are available in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.M./TE.

1. From the document Recruitment plan ("Wehrsatz-Inspektion") of January 6, 1943, Section IIc, Az.12, it appears that METZGER was deputy of the president of the Recruitment Commission for the district of KRANJ.

2. The List of Missing and Fallen in the German armed forces, who were recruited at GODEŠIĆ, gives the following names : Jože KRIŽAJ, Franc KRIŽAJ, Anton KRAJNIK, Ludvik AVGUŠTIN, Jaže HABJAN, Martin KAVČIČ, Jože SVOLJŠAK, Rudolf ZIHERL, Jože SVOLJŠAK.

Both documents in the file Dos.No.3782 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.)

7113/Y/G/432

0274

SAPULOVITZ, Iwan

and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	1 : S for murder 2 : no evidence ∴ left out		CARDS CHECKED LIST 68

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7113/Y/G/432

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7113/Y/G/432	5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/470 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	(1) Iwan SAPULOVITZ, a volunteer of the SS. "Prinz Eugen" Division, a guard in the concentration camp at BANATSKI BRESTOVAC F.16198. (2) Georg ANTONOWITSCH, a guard in the concentration camp at BANATSKI BRESTOVAC F.16123.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From August 24th, 1942, until November 1942, At the Slave labour Camp on the island of OSTROVAC on the Danube near DUBOVAC
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.

The above-mentioned guards committed crimes described hereafter at the Slave labour Camp on the Island of OSTROVAC on the Danube near DUBOVAC.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 25th, 1947.

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

(9930) W.P.2158/47 500 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The camp was a so-called camp for Bosnians or the "death camp" and was one of the Banat labour camps. It was founded on the island of OSTROVAC on the Danube on August 24th, 1942 (near DUBOVAC) and liquidated in November 1942. A group of over 700 men, mostly Bosnian peasants, were brought there from the concentration camp at SAJMISTE near ZEMUN and BELGRADE. They were compelled to cut, half naked, trees on this unhealthy river island and forced to work twelve hours a day practically without food or medicine on malarious sites. Only 89 survived this savage régime.

The inmates wore shirts and pants only. Most of them were barefooted. They slept in two rows of bunks covered only with wooden boards and open on three sides. They had nothing to cover themselves and lay on dry branches and hay.

One of the camp guards tied a Bosnian, aged 17, to a tree and stabbed him a few times with a knife every half-an-hour. The boy died after having been stabbed 17 times.

Conditions were unbearable. As a consequence of lack of food and starvation and of very exhausting work, prisoners lost their fingers and toes. About 30 people died there every day.

The above-mentioned Camp guards ill-treated the inmates of the Camp, tortured them in different ways, beat them and humiliated them, sometimes beating them to death. They forced the inmates - by torture and other illicit means - to do excessive work. They did not spare even children and sick people. They ill-treated people who were to be shot and participated in their execution. They stole food and other things sent to the inmates by their relatives.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Vladimir TOMAŠEVIĆ

(2) Isa BLISTAV

Vladimir TOMAŠEVIĆ, 56, forester from Pančevo, gives the following statement :

"I was at Ostrovo near Kovin, for a period of 7 weeks, to supervise the cutting of the woods. There were 7-8000 Serbs from Bosnia there on hard labour. The commander was an SS from Kovin, a captain. He was severe and pitiless to the men and ordered them to be drubbed by the under officers (all of them from the Banat). There have been cases when the men have died under the sticks. They beat them with thongs, stakes or big sticks, as if they were beasts. They drubbed the ill, the weak and the exhausted or wounded who could not work like the others, younger and stronger.

On account of the drubbing or of the bad food, 20 to 30 men died daily. The most of them had swollen stomachs as a consequence of the weakness of their intestines. The health and dwelling conditions were as bad as possible.

When once 5 prisoners escaped, 5 men who dwelled with them were shot the same day.

I remember one SAPULOVITZ from Omoljica, an SS who was a keeper in the camp."

Milan STEFANOVIĆ, 44, car driver from Pančevo, living in Kovin, gives the following statement :

" I was present when Ilija STOJANOVIĆ said to Isa BLISTAV that SAPULOVIĆ was in the group of keepers of the Ostrovo camp who killed 6 prisoners.

Ilija STOJANOVIĆ, inn-keeper from Pančevo, confirms the accounts of Milan STEFANOVIĆ.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

WALTENSWILLER, Lorenz
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1947	1, 2 : A for illreatment		CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0280

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7114/Y/G/433	5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/472. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	(1) Lorenz WALTENSWILLER, Police Camp Guard in the Concentration Camp at BRESTOVAC F.16151. (2) Nikolaus WELKER, Police Camp Guard in the Concentration Camp at BRESTOVAC F.16154.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 - 1943 At BRESTOVAC in the Banat
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.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	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.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Slave Labour Camp at BRESTOVAC in the Banat (Province in ~~the~~ Northern Yugoslavia) was founded in May 1942. Political prisoners from the concentration camps at BANJICA and SAJMISTE were brought there; and in 1943 also political prisoners from several camps in Croatia. This labour camp worked for the TODT organisation. Prisoners, who received bad food, worked in fields, vineyards, gardens, etc. as slave workers.

Both of the above-mentioned guards excelled in the ill-treatment and torture of prisoners. They forced the prisoners by striking them with truncheons to work all day long. They stole food parcels which were sent to the prisoners by their relatives and participated in the execution of prisoners selected for shooting and led them, almost naked, to the execution spot.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

August 2[illegible]th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Dr. Milorad SLJIVOVACKI

(2) Dr. Bora PARAIC

Statement of the witness Milorad SLJIVOVAČKI, 35, physician from Banatski Brestovac, made on May 30th, 1945.

" I know the conditions in the camp of Banatski Brestovac, where I was asked as a physician. The camp was founded on the initiative of the German natives. It was organised at the beginning of the year 1942 by the Sturmfuehrer Neumann BAUER, a Reichsdeutsch, who was its first commander. The camp was founded in order to secure the tilling of Miloradić's uncultivated land, measuring some 500 acres. At first, 120 prisoners were brought there from Banjica and Sajmište. The men worked 12 to 14 hours a day. The food was bad. In the first period they could subsist only thanks to the help of Serbian natives who left food in the fields for them. The treatment was especially bad during the first year. The prisoners were driven to work with whips and beaten when it seemed to the keepers that they were working too slowly. I saw some 15 of them who had contusions on the body. The prisoner Bošnjak had an eye knocked out by a blow from the fist of Johann MAUER. Hermann SAUER broke a bone in the arm of the schoolmaster Roknić. The camp was run by 40 men of the Organisation Todt, of whom 5 were from Brestovac. Johann Marsat from Brestovac used to kick the prisoners, WALTENSWILLER was no better and he beat them with sticks, as did also Nikolaus WELKER.*

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

PATTIS, Josef

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7115/Y/a/434

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0285

Registered Number. 7115/Y/a/434

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN / AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/478 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Josef PATTIS, Deputy of the Gendarmeriepostenfuhrer at PREDVOR; born September 10th, 1896 at LEERMOOS, KREIS REUTTE, Tyrol. (F.20762)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - 1943 at PREDVOR and neighbouring villages.
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. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 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.

PATTIS, the Deputy of the Gendarmeriepostenfuhrer at PREDVOR, took part in the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

26TH August, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused is responsible for the following crimes:-

1) In May 1941, Gendarmes lead by PATTIS, and Gestapo men, deported five people from KOKRA to Serbia via the St.VID Camp.

2) On July 10th, 1942, five hostages were shot on the spot where a German car containing Gestapo men and PATTIS had been attacked two or three days before. Hostages had been arrested only a few days before, some of them because they had worn red carnations in their buttonholes, though they had neither been interrogated nor charged with any crimes.

3) On July 20th, 1942, at 5 o'ck, a.m., a Gestapo unit of KRANJ and the Gendarmerie unit of PREDVOR - with PATTIS - went to the village of KOKRA and surrounded the houses which were situated round the Church. The people were told to take with them 20 kgr. of luggage. They then took all males to a house and about noon took them out in several batches and killed them, all but one who was wounded and managed to escape. The accused burned their bodies and then set fire to nine houses. 33 other people mostly women and children were deported via St.VID Camp to the RADSBERG Camp in Germany. One of them, Rozalija VERSNIK, died there, while the others returned home after the liberation.

4) One September 12th, 1942, Matija TICAR, whilst going home from his work, was ambushed and murdered by the Gendarmes.

5) On November 24th, 1943, Audrej MUBI was arrested,and tortured at the KRANJ prison, and on January 15th, 1944, shot at LESCE.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1) Mihael SENK

2) Dr.Victor VALIC.

1. Witness and victim Mihael ŠENK states :

On July 20, 1942, a unit of Gestapomen of Kranj and one unit of Gendarmes of Predvorje, among whom was Josef PATTIS as deputy Commandant, came into the village of Kokra and surrounded all houses around the Church. Then they ordered the population to get together their most necessary things ~~with~~ in half an hour's time, and to be ready, for they were to be moved. All men over 18 years of age, there were 14 of them, were taken to the inn of Julka SOSIĆ, where these were joined by yet another man whom the Germans caught on the road. About one o'clock (1 p.m.) all these 15 men were shot, some in the house of POVŠNAR, ~~and~~ some in the lobby behind the inn, and some in the wood-storage at the vicarage. I was among those who were shot in the lobby behind the inn. There were three of us. We had to lie down on the ground so that we were facing the ground, and had to putour hands clasped behind our heads, on the wooden beam lying on the ground. Then the gestapomen fired. There was one gestapoman for each of us. At the moment when he (the gestapoman) fired I moved my head, quite incidentally, and was not mortally hit. I remained conscious, and when the gestapomen left the place, I ran to the river Kokra and hid. Then I saw fires ....."

2. Witness Dr. Viktor VALIĆ made the following statement :

"While the men selected for the execution waited for the sentence to be carried out, other Gestapomen and Gendarmes supervised the rest of the population, women and children who were collecting their most necessary things. The Germans were extremely brutal and did not allow them even the quantity announced, that is 2o kilograms of luggage, to take with them. All these villagers were taken to St. Vid near Ljubljana and from there to the camp at Radsberg. The Gestapomen and Gendarmes who murdered their victims, spread straw and piled some wood over the bodies and set it on fire. At the same time they also set the other houses and buildings around the Church on fire, including the Church, which would not catch fire. Altogether nine homesteads with everything in them, furniture, clothing, food, etc., ~~was~~ were burnt. The livestock was taken to Predvor where it was sold..... Soon after this event, Josef PATTIS told me during a conversation that he could kill a man as easily as he could spread butter on a piece of bread."

Both statements in the file Dos.No.3765 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.)

7116/Y/4/435

0289

PLANKEL

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	A	S CHECKED LIST 6

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7116/Y/4/435

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0290

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7116/Y/a/435	5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/479. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	PLANKEL, member of the Gestapo at CELJE. Now detained at the WEISENSTEIN Camp Carinthia, Austria. F.11748.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 at CELJE, Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	III. Torture of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 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.

Alojz LEMPLE was arrested at the end of 1943 and taken to the Gestapo prison at CELJE. During the interrogation he was tortured atrociously by PLANKEL and another Gestapo man. He was made to lie on a table and beaten up with a leather thong all over his naked body, as a result of which his skin was cut and wounded. The ends of his fingers were beaten until they bled. PLANKEL pulled out a whole bunch of hair from LEMPL's head.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

August 26th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:, under Dos.No.3143.

(1) Anton LEMPL

(2) Zalika LEMPL

(3) Alojz LEMPL

1. Alojz LEMPL, 2nd Lieut. of Yugoslav Army, from Konovo, states :

"..... I was arrested by Celje Gestapomen, amongst whom was PLANKEL, on October 28th, 1943, and taken to the Celje prison. PLANKEL and other gestapomen made me lie on a table, where I was beaten with sticks all over my body so that it was covered with wounds. Afterwards I was beaten on the soles of my feet and, finally, on the tips of my fingers so that my nails were bleeding. Plankel was the most bestial among the torturers, he had pulled out a whole handful of hair.

On January 8th, 1944, I was transferred to the Maribor prison and thence to forced labour in Germany on January 19th, 1944."

2. ARŠIĆ, Gestapo agent, when he heard of the treatment meted out in the Celje prison by the Gestapo, said :

"..... I did not attend to the interrogating of people, but I once saw, as a door was ajar, a victim hanging by the feet and a green foam dripping from the mouth. I noticed that gestapoman Strohmaier had left that room several times with his arm bloodstained up to the elbow, his shirt sleeves turned up. I had also seen watchmen taking victims out of the interrogation room who had just been beaten up and were unable to walk."

3. Marica GOLEŠ, of Šmartno on the Paka, said :

"..... I was arrested by PLANKEL and other gestapomen on August 8th, 1943. I was beaten in the prison to such a degree that the consequences are felt by me up to this day. PLANKEL used to take part in the torturing of prison inmates and was one of the worst torturers."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

SCHUCHARDT, Siegfried

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
DEC 1947	A for murder & ill-treatment	S	CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0295

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
717/Y/G/436	5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/454 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Siegfried SCHUCHARDT, Criminal Commissar, SS-Obergruppenfuhrer with SiPo and S.D. Commander of the JANKOMIR Camp from September 1944 until the Liberation. (F.24136)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From September 1944 until the Liberation, at the "JANKOMIR" Camp at STENJEVAC near ZAGREB, Croatia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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.

Siegfried SCHUCHARDT in his capacity as the Camp Commander is responsible for the crimes committed at the Camp, and as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

27th August, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The "JANKOMIR" camp was situated at STENJEVAC near ZAGREB. Its staff was composed of Gestapo men. From this camp victims were sent to different death camps in Germany.

SCHUCHARDT became Commander of the camp on September 1944 and held this office until the Liberation, and is responsible for the following crimes:-

1) On September 14th, 1944, 106 lunatics (Orthodox and Jews) from the VRAPCE lunatic asylum, were taken to the camp were one of them was alleged to have been shot. Their fate in unknown, but it is probable that they were transported to a camp in Germany.

2) On October 1st, 1944, Gestapo men arrested 10 people and took them to the "JANKOMIR" camp, where most of them were tortured, and detained for a month or two.

3) On October 3rd, 1944, Luka GAJDAS with three of his sons, was arrested by the Gestapo and then sent to a camp in Germany - they never returned. Those who returned from ~~these~~ this camp, said that most of the prisoners were gassed by the Germans.

4) On October 9th, 1944, the Gestapo men during a round-up arrested about 150 people and took them to the "JANKOMIR" Camp where they were beaten and ill-treated. Some of them were sent to the DACHAU Concentration Camp, where they died.n

5) On October, 1944, the Gestapo men arrested a Jewess, Regina NEUMANN with her two children. They were taken first to the "JANKOMIR" camp and then to a camp in Germany, where Regina and her son died. They were arrested because they were Jews.

6) Dzagica LETINCIE was arrested on October, 15th, 1944, taken to the "JANKOMIR" camp and beaten. She was later sent to a camp in Germany where she stayed until the Liberation.

7) Irena ARKUS was detained at the "JANKOMIR" camp from 15th October, 1944, till 28th March 1945, with her was Danica LASOVSKI, who was transferred to the Belsen concentration camp, where she was killed.

8) On October 15th, 1944, 38 people were seized in a roundup, and taken to the "JANKOMIR" where they were beaten. Some of them were released, the remaining sent to the DACHAU Concentration camp where the majority of them were probably killed by poison, as they did not return home.

9) In 1944, three partisans managed to escape and so that SCHUCHARDT could pretend that one of them had been killed and so justify himself, he ~~ex~~ induced Marijan BACIC, an arrested partisan, to escape. On BACIC's attempt at escape, however, he was killed.

10) On the night of 12/13th November, 1944, Dr.Ivan BARBOT, the chief of the Lunatic Asylum, and his daughter were arrested and taken to the "JANKOMIR" camp, where they were detained until 28th March, 1945.

11) In Autumn 1944, Josip CAPEK was arrested and detained at the "JANKOMIR" camp. He was sent to a camp in Germany where it was alleged that he was burned.

12) On April 20th, 1945, Ivan CVETKOVIC with two of his sons, was arrested and taken to the "JANKOMIR" camp, where they were beaten and ill-treated, during interrogation.

13) In April 1945, Gestapo men arrested 4 people, who were atrociously beaten at the "JANKOMIR" camp.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement and affidavits submitted by the following witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) Rudolf KUDEK

2) Ivan PAVLINIC

3) Ferdo JAKLIC

4) Juraj MARTINEC

5) Pavle PAVLINEC. etc.

Ferdo JAKLIĆ, from Stenjevac, 43 years old, gardener at Jankomir, in his statements of March 21, 1946 and April 11, 1946, says :

"In autumn 1943 German troops came to Jankomir in order to organise a concentration camp. In the camp they set up two Jews were executed on Easter Monday 1944. I know that one of them was Edo Frank from Zagreb. On that day the gestapomen had a feast and the poor Jews had to dig their graves before the execution. In summer 1944 one Kovačić from Sesvete or Ivanić attempted to escape from the camp, but was captured and shot dead by the Gestapo man Šime Šimunic from somewhere near Banjaluka. Afterwards two more Jews were shot, one Mozes from Nova Rača and one Reizner from Krapina. When in that year two partisans made a successful escape from the camp, the commandant of the camp SCHUCHARDT and his men decided, in order to whitewash themselves, to induce a prisoner, Ivan Bačić, to escape. When Bačić attempted to escape an ambush was laid and he was shot (by Matija Helmer). At the beginning of 1945 an old man, whose son had escaped, was killed. In 1945 4 people, among them Josip Henigsmann, from Zagreb, were executed.

The first camp commandant was GLUECKENBERG from Bad Gastein, a brutal criminal. In September 1944, SCHUCHARDT, a Gestapo captain, was named camp commandant, and he remained at the head of the concentration camp administration until the withdrawal of German troops. "

Agata BARBARIĆ, 58 years old, from S.Vrapče, in her statement of October 10, 1945 says :

"The Gestapo-men from the Jankomir camp arrested, on July 13, 1944, my husband Stjepan Barbarić and took him to this camp. Afterwards he was deported to Germany, from whence he never returned home. On September 15, 1944, the named bandits arrested my daughters Slavica and Barica, took them to the Ustaši prison in Zagreb, at Runjaninova ul., where they were tortured. They too were sent to Germany for forced labour and have never returned."

Statements to the same effect were given by Rudolf KUDEK, Dr. Ivan BARLOT, Janko ŠITRAK, Irena ARKUS, Bara SKALIN and many others.

(In the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, Dos.No.4724).

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7118/Y/G/437

0299

GULLMANN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 194	5 for pillage & wanton destruction of property	W	LISTS CHECKED LIST 66

(01874) P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7118/Y/G/437

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0300

Registered Number. 7118/Y/G/437

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 5 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/493. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	GULLMANN General, Commander of the 297th Infantry Division. 50 years old. F.6143.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1944 At PRILIP, BITOLJ and surrounding villages.
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, 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.

General GULLMANN is responsible for the crimes committed by his soldiers which are described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 28th, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) Blagoje TALESKI, during the fighting for the liberation of PRILEP, was wounded and captured by German soldiers. He was atrociously killed by them, as they stepped on his stomach with boots until he died.

(2) On May 10th, 1944, the Germans surrounded the village of POPOEC searching for Communists. As they did not find any, they burned down 64 houses and 150 barns. This was done on GULLMANN's order as he was commander of the German Armed Forces at KICEVO.

(3) During the occupation different German and Bulgarian military authorities were quartered in the 'Gymnasium' (Secondary School) at BITOLJ and at schools: 'Todor Angelkoski', 'St. Kiril and Metodi', 'Stif Naumov', 'St. Kliment Ohridski', 'Trifun Panonski', 'Damian Gruev', 'Kole Kaninski', etc. Nearly all their furniture and belongings were looted by the above-mentioned authorities and great damage was done to national property.

(4) In 1944 the Germans pillaged the inhabitants of BITOLJ and surrounding villages before their evacuation. They took away horses and carts, cattle, sheep, corn, etc. When retreating from BITOLJ the Germans picked up grapes in some vineyards, devastated several gardens, etc. They burned the stable of Vasil CVETKOVSKI with cattle and wheat. In the village of IVANICA the Germans set on fire many stables, barns, etc. — There is a list of 84 people whose property was damaged in this way.

General GULLMANN is responsible for these plunders as he tolerated these pillages and arsons done by his soldiers.

(5) In November 1944 the German Army retreated towards Albania and killed Krsta NAUMOV in the village of SVINISTE because he refused to give them his horse, and burned down 22 houses and 17 barns. As a means of reprisal for the attack of partisans near this village they burned down 34 houses and 60 barns. As it was established that these soldiers belonged to the 297th Division, General GULLMANN is responsible for them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Charges brought by the following victims are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Temelko BULIOSKI

(2) Cene DIMITROSKI

(3) Marija JANKOSKA

(4) Dimko STOIKOV

(5) Gavro VASILEV,

etc.

The witness Kostadinka Kostovska, from Prilep, has made the following statement :

"Blagoje Kosta Taleska, a soldier of the Army of National Liberation,was wounded in the battle for the liberation of Prilep. German soldiers made him prisoner near Prilep and killed him in the following way : they kicked him with their boots and trampled him until he died."

The witness Ilijev Vangel Georgijevski, 20, farmer from Ivanjevci, says :

"German soldiers of the column No.23382, on October 5th, 1944, burned on my land 2,000 kg. straw, 2,000 kg. hay, my furniture, live-stock and food. The damage is estimated at 35,000 pre-war dinars."

The witness Markov Gore PETROVIĆ, 67, farmer from Ivanjevci, has made a statement similar to that of the previous witness. The damage in this case amounting to 617,000 dinars. His house, granary, furniture, live-stock and food were fired.

29 other witnesses have made similar statements.

The witness Vanko Paunov, schoolmaster from the village of Valijevo says :

"In the year 1944, a German soldier came, with a revolver in his hand, and stole a wireless set."

The witness Boris S. PETROV, 32, weaver from Bitolj, gives the following statement :

"Before their retreat, the Germans took a car and a horse at the Bitolj railway station."

20 other witnesses have given similar statements.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7157/Y/G/438

0304

BRUENNER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
18 DEC 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 00

[91874] P318/58 1000-5/47-M&C Ltd. 51/1

7157/Y/G/438

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0305

Registered Number. 7157/Y/G/438 ~~6304/Y/G/443~~

Date of receipt in Secretariat. ~~28 AUG 1947~~ 12 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/443. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Anton BRUENNER, Gemeinde-Kommissar & Ortsgruppenleiter (communal commander) at DOLSKO in Slovenia. Born on March 1st, 1900, in VIENNA (Austria). Came to DOLSKO from VILLACH in Austria where he was a tinker before the war. F.19842.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In the area of DOLSKO in Slovenia In the second half of 1944
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. ~~XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.~~ III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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.

As Gemeinde-Kommissar, SS. Ortsgruppenleiter and Gestapo man at DOLSKO, BRUENNER is responsible for and guilty of a series of crimes which were carried out with his participation or on his own instigation as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION E. J. Schubl

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

August 21st, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In particular he is responsible for having given orders for or participated in the following crimes (among others):

(1) For the wanton devastation and destruction on August 8th, 1944, of 15 homes in the villages of ZAGORICA and SV. KRIZ carried out by the gendarmes of DOLSKO on his instigation and with his own participation.

(2) For the murder of Janez and Paula GRILJ on November 11th, 1944, in a place about three miles away from the village of DOLSKO, which was brought about by the VLASOV milice and the DOLSKO gendarmes on his own instigation.

(3) For the participation in torturing the partisan prisoner Franc ŠUSTAR on August 6th, 1944, in the villages of SV. KRIŽ and DOLSKO, and for his subsequent being sent first to DEGUNJE and later to the camp at MAUTHAUSEN where he remained until the end of the war.

(4) For the wanton and collective murder of the KOSMATIN family, the farmer Petar, his wife Katarina, his mother Franciška and the children Marto, Vinko and Milko. Also for the wanton destruction and devastation of their home and belongings which were carried out by the Gestapo on his own instigation.

(5) For the beastly torture and murder of Alojzijo POVIRK, on August 24th, 1944, in the village of DOLSKO, in which he participated. For the devastation and destruction of the homes of Alojzijo POVRIK, Franc PRAŠNIKAR, Janez VELEPIĆ, Ivan VODNIK and many others, which were carried out by the Donobran milice and the gendarmerie from DOLSKO on his own instigation.

⊗ on January 10th, 1944, in the village of ZAGORICA

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements submitted by reliable witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

Witnesses : Ivanka POVIRK, Jernej RAHNE, Helena ŠUSTER, Marija POVIRK, Pepica GRIL and Janez POVIRK have stated, in concord, that

The Dolsko Gendarmerie under the command of Anton BRUENNER, who was Ortsgruppenleiter there and in the service of the Gestapo, set fire to a great number of farm buildings at Zagorica and St. Križ and other villages in the vicinity, on August 8th, 1944. Amongst other sufferers were the farm owners Alojz POVIRK, Franc PREŠNIKAR, Janez VELEPIĆ, Helena POVIRK and Anton VODNIK. Movable things had previously been plundered.

Ivanka POVIRK states

"Anton BRUENNER attended to the brutal torturing of Alojz POVIRK, tortured to death on the occasion of the burning down of PREŠNIKAR's house at Zagorica, on August 24th, 1944."

Anton PETERKA states :

" Janez GRILJ and his wife Paula GRILJ were arrested at St. Miklavs on November 11th, 1944. They were taken to the Zdolsko gendarmerie post. On the following day the couple were shot dead on the orders of Ortsgruppenleiter Anton BRUENNER, one and a half km. from the village."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7158/Y/G/439

0309

HELMREICH

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
8 DEC 1947	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 00

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7158/Y/G/439

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0310

Registered Number. 7158/Y/G/439

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 12 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/456 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Helmuth HELMREICH, Polizeihauptmann, Commandant of the German Police Station at LJUBNO in Slovenia, of Knittelfeld in Austria, aged about 30 years. Now reported to be living in the British zone of Austria. F.14307
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	Various dates during 1944 and 1945. LJUBNO and surroundings in Lower Styria, Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. XXVIII. Directions to give no Quarter. XXIX. Ill-treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War. Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46, 23d 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.

HELMREICH is responsible for a number of murders perpetrated against partisans taken prisoner. Some of them were committed on his direct orders, others as a result of instructions given to his subordinates to give no quarter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

22nd August, 1947.

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Captain Helmuth HELMREICH was, from towards the end of 1944 to the Spring of 1945, Commandant of the VI. Company of a German Police Regiment on duty in Lower Styria. His unit was stationed at LJUBNO. He is on record for a number of murders committed against partisans taken prisoner of war.

The Yugoslav Commission has documentary material for the following crimes :-

1) Members of HELMREICH's unit caught 10 partisans, among them Franc PODBREGAR, who was wounded in action on December 22nd, 1944. They took these men to the Podveza mountain hut and murdered them all by shooting in the nearby forest on January 4th, 1945.

As the shooting occurred a fortnight after the men had been taken prisoner, there is no doubt that the killing of the prisoners was ordered by the accused as head of the company.

2) On January 25th, 1945, two partisans were halted near Solcava by a patrol belonging to the VIth Company. One of them, Alois PECOVNIK, succeeded in escaping, the other, Ciril PODBREZNIK, was shot at, and as he was wounded he surrendered. He was, nevertheless, murdered by pistol shots.

3) 8 partisans, among them Franc OBOJNIK, were taken prisoner during the fighting at LUCE on December 14th, 1944. These men were shot during the course of the same day. In this case there is evidence available that the shooting had been ordered by HELMREICH himself.

4) HELMREICH's police , in the middle of April 1945, apprehended the partisan, Dr Major KUKOVEC, medical officer in charge of a field ambulance. HELMREICH kept this partisan in captivity for two days in his own room, then ordered him to be shot. The shooting was carried out by a Ukranian policeman of HELMREICH's Company. The witness, who has given a detailed account of this crime (another Ukrainian ex-prisoner), Vasilij KUČERENKO, has added that the partisan officer in question had been severely beaten up before his execution. The exhumation and post mortem autopsy of his body a few weeks later, proved this to be true.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION is in possession of statements given by witnesses bearing on the above points. Particularly detailed are the minutes concerning the case 4, as the witness V. KUTSHERENKO immediately after the crime committed by HELMREICH, went over to the partisans and gave an account of what had happened.

H.M.

1. Witness : Vasilij KUČERENKO, former member of the 19th Police Regiment at Ljubno, who deserted from this unit stated that his commandant, SS-Captain HELMREICH, asked him and two other policemen, Stefan ČUBINSKI and KERN, one day in the spring of 1945, to take a partisan major who was waiting in the next room, to the Church at Ljubno. "Captain HELMREICH tied the arms of the partisan major and then we took him towards the Church. On the way there I had to stay put as a guard, not far from the Church, while KERN proceeded with the prisoner. Soon afterwards I heard a few shots and when ČUBINSKI called me I saw the major lying dead in the grave. We covered the grave, returned and reported to Captain HELMREICH. He was drunk and gave also to us some drinks. Then he suddenly remembered that he had forgotten to take the papers from the partisan and he ordered us to go back, to open the grave and to take the papers. We did so and when we returned he gave us more drinks and told us to keep silent about the whole thing..."

2. Witness : Dr. Julij SAJE, a doctor, stated the following : " I was present at the exhumation of Dr. Robert KUKOVEC, a doctor. There were blue spots on his body, caused by beating. His head was battered but there was no trace of a bullet. I consider that Dr. KUKOVEC was not shot but battered to death with a blunt object."

3. Witness : Marija ŽIHOVT stated that the 6th SS-Police Company of which Helmuth HELMREICH was commandant, shot ten captured partisans in a wood at Podveža on January 4, 1945, and that Franc PODBREGAR, who was captured wounded, was among them.

4. Witness : Marija PUSTOSLEMŠEK stated that after an action at Luče, on December 13, 1944, between Partisans and German SS-Police Company, of which Helmuth HELMREICH was commandant, eight partisans were captured and shot immediately. Among them was Franc OBOJNIK.

Statements in the file Dos.Nos.3412, 3413, 3407 and 2364 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.)

LIKOWETZ

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
18 DEC 1947	A for deportation S for murder	CARDS CHECKED LIST 66	

[91874] PS18/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0315

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7159/Y/G/440	12 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/491. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Ernest LIKOWETZ, born on September 11th, 1911, at MURECK. Chief of the Gestapo at LJUTOMER until 1943. Now at WOLFSBERG, Carinthia. F.7134.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 1941 - 1943 At LJUTOMER, Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23b & c, 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.

LIKOWETZ, in his capacity as Gestapo chief at LJUTOMER, arrested and detained Slovenes for deportation to Serbia in 1941. He is responsible for the crimes which are 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.

August 27th, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) He personally participated in the deportation of seven families on May 4th, 1941. The names of the families are SKERLEC, KRIZANEC, Alojz PROGAR~~S~~, HRASTELJ, KOROSEC, SAMEC and STIBLER.

(2) On July 22nd, 1941, five more families from GORNJA RADGONA by the names of PROGAR, CANJKAR, URSIC, TRDIN and ZOKS were deported.

(3) LIKOWETZ is also responsible for ~~a~~ the death of Josef BABIC who was atrociously tortured and shot at LJUTOMER on October 16th, 1941.

(4) Janez NEMEC was shot at LJUTOMER in 1942, for which LIKOWETZ is responsible.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Franjo BAS

(2) Dr. Milko BEDJANIC

(3) Martin JERENKO

(4) Ana ZORJAN

(5) Franc OSVIZK

In the records of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, under dossier No.2277, are the testimonies of the witnesses Josip ŠKERLEC, Michael KRIŽANEC, Alojz PROGAR, Jože HRASTELJ, Frančiška KOROŠEC, Franc SAMEC and Julijana ŠTIBLER.

Their depositions agree in stating that they were arrested together with members of their families at Gornja Radgona on May 5th, 1941, taken in a lorry to Varaždin and thence to Zagreb by train. The transport was bound for Serbia, but in Zagreb (Croatia), all these people were set free. These deported persons, on leaving home, were allowed to take with them only 500 dinars each and 10 kgms of luggage. Their remaining property, movable or immovable, was confiscated.

Head of the Ljutomer Gestapo at that time was Ernest LIKOWETZ, who personally attended all these cases of arrest.

Witness Ciril RAJH states :

" Ernest LIKOWETZ was Gestapo Chief of Ljutomer from the outset of the occupation to 1944. and he is responsible for the execution of Josef BABIĆ, shot after the most cruel torture at Ljutomer on October 16th, 1941, and of Janez NEMEC, put to death by shooting during 1942. As a chief of the Gestapo and a member of the NSDAP LIKOWETZ was a fierce Slovene-baiter."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

441

TO

450

REGISTERED NOs.

441

TO

450

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOs.

441

FRICK

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
18 DEC 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0320

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7161/Y/G/442	12 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/496. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Hans FRICK, Chief of the KRI-PO Department at the E.K.2. in SARAJEVO, from 1943 till April 3rd, 1945. F.13498.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 1943 until April 3rd, 1945. At SARAJEVO
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 & 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.

FRICK is responsible for giving orders and initiating the executions of the crimes described hereafter which were committed at SARAJEVO where he was on duty with the German Command E.K.2. He was the chief of the KRI-PO department and an administrative officer at the E.K.2. from 1943 until April 3rd, 1945. This command was composed of the Gestapo and the KRI-PO (criminal investigation police). One of its main duties was the interrogation of captured partisans. The E.K.2 arrested undesirable people and sent them either to the Ustashi or to German camps.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 28th, 1947.

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) In November 1943 Jelena BOJANIC was arrested and detained in the E.K.2 prison for several months. For 9o days she was not even interrogated, but was several times tortured during this period. The Germans forced prisoners to undress themselves and to run around naked in order to warm themselves for the cold bath. BOJANIC was finally released as the Germans could not prove her guilt.

Another prisoner, KNEZEVIC, cut the veins of his hands, as he could not bear the torture any longer. A captured partisan committed suicide by jumping out of the fifth floor window into a courtyard.

(2) On December 10th, 1943, Safija DOSTANDZIC and her brother Agan were arrested by the Germans and detained in two separate cells next to one another. She could hear how the Germans beat her brother three times a day, at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 11 p.m. On December 19th, 1943, she could hear her brother's groaning from suffering and at 11 p.m. a terrific shout of her brother and then a revolver shot. The next day the Germans said that he committed suicide by hanging himself. A Moslem priest identified his body, terribly mutilated with his throat cut away, broken bones, teeth and nails pulled out.

(3) In January 1944 Borisa TUPANJAC was arrested and put in chains for 18 days. He was several times atrociously tortured during the interrogations. When he lost consciousness in consequence of pains the Germans poured water over him to make him regain his consciousness.

On February 2oth, 1944, the Germans made prisoners to undress themselves and left them naked from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in order to disinfect their clothes.

(4) On March 19th, 1944, Dr. ČIRIĆ was arrested with his wife, brother and a servant. He was not ill-treated himself, but he heard from other prisoners that they were tortured. Thus Ibrahim ZECEVIC was tortured and beaten up until he died.

(5) In May 1944 two people were arrested and detained in the prison until November 21st, 1944, when they were sent to a camp where they disappeared.

(6) On September 15th, 1944, about 120 prominent people of SARAJEVO were arrested and detained in the prison for 3 to 50 days. They were not ill-treated, but could hear every day cries of shouts of those who were tortured during the interrogation.

(7) In September a woman was arrested, handed over to the Ustashi police and killed at the camp at JASENOVAC.

Prisoners were tortured during the interrogation by E.K.2. On the walls of the interrogation chamber there were whips, thongs, and truncheons with which the Germans beat their victims.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

Petar PUST, 69 years old, on the retired list, from Sarajevo, has made the following statement :

"I was retired in 1935. Earlier I was an official for military matters to the Town Council at Sarajevo. On April 1, 1941 I was called to the same function at Sarajevo.

In 1943 a political terrorist unit called Einsatz Kommando II. came to Sarajevo. Its task was to organize security measures in Bosnia and it is responsible for all the evil suffered by our people from 1943 onwards. The chief commander for Bosnia and Herzegovina was Oberst FROMM; his deputy was Oberleutnant FRICK, who carried out FROMM's orders. Among them also were Captain FRISCH and the notorious LEFFLER. They were the terror of the population and even of the high German officers."

Dr. Ante ČIRIĆ, 54 years old, director of the Dentist School at Sarajevo, states as follows:

"On March 19, 1944 I was arrested together with my wife, my brother and my maid servant. I was not tortured in prison, but the others were brutally cudgelled during interrogation and afterwards in their cells, so that all prisoners were terrified at hearing their shrieks. In the examining room there was a bench, where victims were stretched and thrashed with a knotted whip so violently that skin and flesh fell from their bodies. I can speak about that, although I was not tortured, because afterwards many prisoners showed us, in the Croat prison, their wounds, and the whips I saw myself in prison. At the time of my detention in prison, all the prison cells on the 4th and 5th floors were crowded with prisoners, Prisoners were mostly questioned by Schuster (the greatest sadist), Mihel Neumeyer and Matzenauer. Interpreters were Matzenauer, Weber (a very brutal Volksdeutscher from the Banat) and the old Zimmermann. In those days, in the Gestapo at Sarajevo there were, among others, FROMM, FEST, FRICK, BACKLER, BRETTLER and HUML.

Sofija DOSTANDŽIĆ, 29 years old, from Sarajevo, states as follows :

" I lived with my brother Adam at Sarajevo. We helped Olga Humo, who escaped from Mostar, to leave for the liberated partisan territory. 12 days after I was arrested and put in the Einsatz Kommando prison. During the questioning I was slapped in the face by BECKLER. During the second questioning a man covered with blood was brought to the examining room. I was asked whether I knew him, and when I gave a negative answer BECKLER struck me so brutally with his fist that I nearly fainted. Afterwards I was set free, but I was arrested many times again and was repeatedly beaten.

In December 1943, I was arrested with my brother Adam. we were put in cells on the 5th floor. My brother's cell was opposite to my cell. For 11 days days, in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening I could hear sounds of cudgelling. After that the torturers used to come to my cell uttering terrible threats, and so it went on until December 19, when my brother was killed. On that day I heard my brother's shrieks and sobs, and after that only a revolver shot. The day after, I was told by his torturers that he had hanged himself, but many people saw his body with broken members, with teeth and nails pulled out and with his throat cut, when his body was taken to the Sahačić hospital."

Ratislav Plesković-Mitić, 38 years old, states as follows :

"In the autumn, I cannot remember the date, we noticed in the E.K. prison's courtyard a dead man in half-civilian clothes. We heard afterwards that this was a captured partisan who had been atrociously tortured and who had thrown himself through the window. The commander of this E.K. prison was FEST."

Identical statements have been given by the witnesses : Boris TUPANJAC, Erna Granik KACETL, Muhamed KARABEC and others.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Rudolf SOKAL

(2) Deso KAPETINA

(3) Adam TIL

(4) Milivoje GRDJIC

(5) Sima GASIC,

etc.

L.M./TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

PILZ

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
8 DEC 1947	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 66

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0326

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
• 7162/Y/G/443	12 DEC 19

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/521. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Rudolf PILZ, born on June 12th, 1908. Kriminalassistent at the Gestapo at RADOVLJICA. F.19413.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From April 1941 until May 1945 At RADOVLJICA, Slovenia.
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. XIV. Confiscation of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23b & c, 42, 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.

Rudolf PILZ was Kriminalassistent at the Gestapo at RADOVLJICA from April 1941 until May 1945. In view of many changes of Gestapo chiefs, he was actually the most important official in this Gestapo post. He is responsible for many crimes, a few of which are 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.

September 2nd, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On October 17th, 1941, Jernej ZUPANC was forced to drive in stakes against which on the same day 17 hostages were shot at LANCOVO. PILZ took part in the shooting.

(2) He took part in the deportations of Slovene families with especial cruelty. Deportations were undertaken in a very inhuman way. They were carried out late at night, victims were awakened at night, had to get up and had to be ready in 20 - 30 minutes to go away in lorries, only able to take a few things with them. Their property was confiscated; food, cigarettes and jewels were stolen by the Gestapo men. The prisoners were taken to different German forced labour camps under the SS.-command. On the occasion of deportations Slovenes were often beaten with rifle-butts, etc.

On February 3rd, 1943, PILZ himself carried out a deportation of a family by the name of TEPINA, consisting of 5 members.

On March 24th, 1944, he took part in the deportation of 144 people of the village of MOSNJE who were deported to different German camps, mostly to AUSSENHAUSEN in Bavaria as reprisals for partisan activity. All their property was confiscated, and 16 buildings were set on fire.

On March 29th, 1944, he carried out the deportation of the PRESERN family of three people and ill-treated.

(3) At the prison of RADOVLJICA and BEGUNJE he carried out torture of the arrested people; when in December 1944 he interrogated Victor HORVAT, the latter was tied to a table, tortured and beaten up for six hours. PILZ beat him also.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Charges submitted by the following victims are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Adolf REJA

(2) Janez MRAK

(3) Matija RESEK

(4) Miha RAJGEL

(5) Janko BERGANT.

L.M./TE

Witness Francika MEŽNAR from Otoče has made the following statement :

" In August 1941 Gestapo men from Otoče arrested Stanko and Bogomil LEBAN and took them to Begunje. On 17th October, 1941, both of them were shot at Lancovo, as well as 15 other Slovenes, as hostages."

Witness Jernej ZUPANC from Lanoco confirms in all the statement of the above-mentioned witness as regards the shooting of 17 hostages on 17th October, 1941. He also states that PILZ took part in the shooting and forced him, as well as other inhabitants of Lanoco, under threat of death, to drive in stakes to which the hostages were attached for execution.

Affidavits in the file Dos.1150 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.)

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

444

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
9 JAN 1948	S for ill-treatment		LIST 67

[91874] P818/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0331

Registered Number. 7244/Y/G/445 6294/Y/G/433

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 1 JAN 1948 ~~25 AUG 1947~~

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (~~Austrian~~) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/433 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Josef HOTZ, born on March 13th, 1913 at TIEFENBACH At the Gestapo office at CELJE F.11609
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From May 15th, 1941, until the German capitulation At CELJE
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & 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.

HOTZ is responsible for the 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.

August 20th, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On January 19th, 1945, Franc ZAGAR, on the pretext that he had to give some information, was called to the "Arbeitsamt" office and was arrested there by the Gestapo. Without any interrogation and any formal procedure, he was shot as a hostage with 100 other people on February 12th, 1945, in revenge of the murder of the notorious DORFMEISTER.

(2) On January 20th, 1945, Gestapo men stopped a schoolboy Herman ZDOLSEK ~~and~~ on the road and took him away with them. He was interrogated from 7 p.m. until 3 a.m. and then he was put into prison. He was so atrociously tortured that they had to take him to hospital. On February 14th, 1945, on the pretext that he was going to be interrogated, he was taken to the forest called SODINOV GAJ in spite of his high temperature. In the course of torture his eyes were taken out and he was then killed there by two shots, one in the right temple and one in the left side of his neck.

HOTZ took part in both crimes. He personally investigated the case of Herman ZDOLSEK.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following relatives of the victims are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Elsa ZAGAR, schoolmistress from CELJE

(2) Franciska ZDOLŠEK, housewife from CELJE.

Witness Elsa ŽAGAR says :

Franc ŽAGAR was arrested by the Celje Gestapo on January 20th, 1945. He was brutally tortured in jail and afterwards executed, by hanging, as a hostage on February 12th, 1945 at Frankolovo near Celje. He was also tortured immediately before being hanged. His son Roman went to the execution place the day after and found there parts of his father's clothes. He also found there particles of human flesh and even bones.

The examination in this case had been carried out by Josef HOTZ, Gestapoman at Celje."

Franciška ZDOLŠEK, of Celje states :

The student Herman ZDOLŠEK was arrested at Celje on January 20th, 1945. He was tortured during interrogation to the extent that he had to be carried to hospital. Sick though he was, ZDOLŠEK was made to get up on February 14th, 1945, under the pretext to go to be heard. He was instead taken to a wood called Sodinov Gaj, where he was executed by shooting.

The examination of this case was carried out by Gestapoman Josef HOTZ."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

446 TO 449

7249/Y/G/450

0335

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
19 JAN 1948	S	CARLS [illegible] LIST 67.

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7249/Y/G/450

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0336

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7249/Y/G/450	7 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/514 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	MEINZHAUSEN, from LINZ, Austria: Lieut. Colonel at CACAK, 1941, O.C. German Units. F.5876.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1941 and 1942 at CACAK and neighbouring villages in SERBIA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	1. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism, III. Torture of Civilians, XIII. Pillage, XXVIII. Directions to give no Quarter Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46, 47, 23 d 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.

Lt. Colonel MEINZHAUSEN was O.C. German Units at CACAK, which committed numerous crimes in this town and in neighbouring villages.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

22nd August, 1947.

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

German units which were under MEINHAUSEN'S COMMAND, committed the following crimes:-

1) In November, 1941, a German punitive expedition came from CACAK to SLATINSKA BANJA, forced the door and pillaged the house of MILICA DJORDJEVIC, stealing cloth, silk, gold rings, diamonds etc.,

2) German units came, at the end of November, 1941, to a village of PARMENCE and captured wounded partisans soldier PREDRAG NOVICIC, student of agriculture and shot him with two other people at the same village.

3) Two men, VOJIMIR VUKOVIC and JADIJA POLJAKOVIC, who took part in the National rising of 1941, and fought in partisan units, remained in their homes at MRCAJEVIC, when partisan units withdrew to BOSNIA. They were arrested and taken to the German military authorities, who shot them with several other people, on November 30th, 1941.

4) German units at CACAK, at the end of 1941, looted the moveable furniture and objects such as food, bed sheets, linen and underwear, crockery, in the homes of six people from CACAK.

They also arrested two men, Stedoje and Velimir MARKICEVIC from PILATOVIC and sent them to BANJICA Concentration Camp, where they were later shot.

A woman, Divna TIMOTIJEVIC, was killed in her home in the village of MRCAJEVIC,

5) In December, 1941, German soldiers arrested one Milorad DRAMLIC, at GUCA and took him to CACAK and then to BANJICA Concentration Camp, where all trace of him was lost- he was probably shot there.

Another man, DUSAN ILIC, was arrested in the village of GRAB, because he belonged to partisan units. He was shot by Germans in the neighbourhood of this village.

6) In December, 1941, German soldiers forced open the door of the courtyard of a merchant at CACAK and stole 6 carts of building material.

7) On January 1st, 1942, two men, Milos KOMADINIC and Milutin STAMENKOVIC, from the village of Sokolic, were arrested by Germans because denounced as partisans. They were taken to PRELJINA, where they passed the night and were shot the next morning at a cemetery in the village of KONJEVIC.

MEINZHAUSEN is responsible for these crimes committed by men under his command.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of Witnesses and Victim's relation:

1) Milica DJORDJEVIC,

2) Bogoljub RANDJIC,

3) Minailo NOVICIC,

4) Darinka VUKOVIC,

5) Radisa MARKICEVIC,

6) Milisav DRAMLIC and others.

Witness Branka Popović from Slatina states : "Before the German occupation, in November 1941, some German soldiers broke into ~~my~~ the house at Slatinska Banja of Milica Djordjević, carried away 3 m. of material for frocks, 35 m. of silk material for quilt, 5 gold rings, 2 jewelled brooches, 1 necklace and many other precious things."

Darinka Vučković, 51 years old, from Mrčajevo, states : "At the time of the people's rising in Serbia, in June 1941, my elder son Bojimir Vučković, 22 years old, was a combatant in the IV Ljubicevska Partisan Company. After the withdrawal of the Partisans to Bosnia, he returned home. Then he was arrested by the Četniks, and Milutin Vučković from Mr:čajevci handed him to the Germans, who shot him on Sept. 9, 1941, together with some of his comrades. "

Milovan Poljaković, 50 years old, from Mrčajevci states as follows : " My son, Tadija Poljaković from Mrčajevci was a combatant in the IV Ljubicevska Partisan Company. When the Partisans were withdrawing to Bosnia he was captured at Mrčajevci by the Četniks, commanded by Milutin Vučković and handed to the Germans, who executed him."

A similar statement has been given by Vidosav Milenković and Ljubica Aleksandric from Mrčajevci.

Jović Markičević, 63 years old, a farmer from Pilatović, states : "My sons Sredoje and Velimir were captured by the Germans in December 1941 and executed at Banjica as Partisans. My thirs son, Milan, was cudgelled and tortured by Milutin Janković in such an atrocious way that he committed suicide. The Germans beat and ill-treated other members of my family also, including my wife."

Mladen Timotijević, 58 years old, a farmer from Mrčajevci, states : "After the withdrawal of the Partisans from Kraljevo, I was taken to prison as a hostage. My wife Divna remained at home, but when I came back I found her dead. She was killed by the Germans, probably because she had allowed the Partisans to place their kitchen in her house."

Velimir Radičević, 70 years old, a shopkeeper from Čačak, states : "When a German punitive expedition entered Čačak in 1941, some Germans were billeted in my house. When they left they carried away pillows, suits, frocks, boots and other things."

Identical statements have been made by Radiša Markičević, Radojica Timotijević, Milena Zdravković, Savka Popović, Nada Lukičević, and many other inhabitants of Čačak.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Caka Komandinić, 25 years old, from Sokolović, states as follows :

"My husband was a Partisan, but when the Partisans withdrew to Bosnia in 1941 he returned home and immediately reported to the Četniks, who took him with them first but afterwards set him free. Some time after that, on January 1, 1942, the Germans came in the company with Tihomir Žunjić and arrested my husband Milan. The day after he was executed, together with Milan Stanisavljević, Ilija Olucanin and Kata Obradović, all from Sokolić, at the graveyard at Konjevići.

Similar statements have been given by the witnesses Kata Obradović, Komnen Domanović, Velika Stanisavljević and other witnesses.

REGISTERED NOs.

451

TO

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REGISTERED NOs.

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TO

460

0341

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
9 JAN 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 67	

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For the Use of the Secretariat)

0342

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7250/Y/G/451	1 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/544 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Hans STANTE, S.S. Scharfuehrer-Lagerfuehrer of the MELJSKA camp at MARIBOR. (F.7068)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April and May 1941 MARIBOR
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 & 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 S.S. Scharfuehrer, as well as the MARIB OR Meljska Lagerfuehrer, he is responsible for collaborating in the deportation of the Slovene people to Serbia, and for ill-treating the camp inmates during their stay in his custody in April and May 1941.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

4th September, 1947.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 7/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents and statements concerning these crimes, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

Statements have been made by Dr. Franjo LIPOLD, Jože MALENŠEK, Anica [redacted]AL and Franjo ARTIĆ, All of them were interned in the Spring of 1941, in the Melje Barracks at Maribor. They stated in unison that STANTE, a Gestapo Sturmführer, every day came to the camp and that he ill-treated internees; that he assisted the ill-famed camp "Profos" (jail inspector) Stefan ROŽMAN, and that it was he (Stante) who composed the groups of people to be deported.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7251/Y/G/452

0346

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
9 JAN 1948	A for pillage	CARDS	CHECKED LIST 67

7251/Y/G/452

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number. 7251/Y/G/452

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 1 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/551 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Otto MEYER, KRI-PO Secretaer, SS-Staffel-Sturmscharfuehrer; Member of the NSDAP from 1937; Now detained in the C.I.C. Dachau, Germany. 43 years old of HECKTLINGEN, Rhine. (F.24134)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943-1945, at SARAJEVO, MOSTAR, ZENICA & BRCKO, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage. XXVIII. Directions to Give no Quarter.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles, 4, 5, 23b, 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.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Otto MEYER is responsible for the crimes described hereafter which were committed in different parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.585

4th September, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In May 1943, Otto MEYER came to Sarajevo with E.K.2 - German political police. In June 1943 he was transferred to MOSTAR as chief of the Dienstelle, which was under E.K.2. at SARAJEVO. During his office there 14 youths were arrested by the Dienststelle and shot at a place called OVOSCI near MOSTAR. A few days later a number of people were arrested by the same Dienststelle and two boys among them were hanged, and left hanging for 24 hours - with posters threatening the population.

MEYER went back to SARAJEVO, in September or October, 1943, to ZENICA where he replaced the chief of the Aussenstelle, also subordinate to E.K.2. SARAJEVO. People arrested by the Aussenstelle were put into the prison of ZENICA where they were tortured and often killed.

He went afterwards to BRCKO as chief of the Aussenstelle. During his office there, 10 people were killed. About 500 people were killed on the same spot and 50 captured Partisans who were detained in the BRCKO prison.

In October 1944, a woman was sent to a camp and her flat was looted by MEYER and his men.

In April 1945 MEYER went to ZAGREB and then to Germany.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by witnesses and victims, also the minutes of the interrogation of Otto MEYER, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

Minutes regarding the interrogation of an Ustashi corporal Besin TORLAKOVIĆ, as a witness concerning the things stolen from Osman ČAMDJIĆ, a merchant from Brčko.
Made on 12th January 1945.
Present : Officer Čazim MUJEZINOVIĆ.
An Ustashi N.C.O. Šerif POŠKOVIĆ.

Particulars :

I.

My name is Besim TORLAKOVIĆ, son of Ibro, born at Zenica in 1924, district of Zenica, Moslem, literate, previously not convicted; joined the Ustashi armed forces and on 1st October 1942 was sworn in.

What do you know regarding the stolen things of Osman ČAMDŽIĆ, merchant of Brčko?

II.

When these things were stolen, i.e. at the beginning of October 1944, I was a member of the German formation at E.K.2 and in the flat of Vera ČAMDŽIĆ was a driver one Stjepan ČUBRILOVIĆ, member of the E.K.2.

Before that lived there Rott, Camp commander of Brčko, and the driver mentioned was displeased, specially as Mrs. Čamdžić was in good relations with Rott, and in revenge he accused her to his chief that she kept military things. Police of the E.K.2, under the command of its chief, searched the flat of Mrs. Čamdžić and actually found several pairs of military boots and some underwear.

The chief E.K. 2 asked her where these military things were coming from and she said that a member of the SS formation had left them in a barrel.

When she was interrogated again Mrs. Čamdžić, under pressure, declared that she bought them. She was imprisoned afterwards, and the said chief took all flat keys and went to the flat of Mrs. Čamdžić with his man. He searched then the house. During the search the chief took a long leather coat, brown in colour, in which there was the gold mentioned in the charge of ČAMDŽIĆ, half a bag of leather for shoes, which was sold in my presence at Derventa to a shoe factory. The said chief took one pair of civilian boots and two civilian blankets, in which he wrapped all the things. His man, Scharfuehrer Novak took two new civilian suits, 1 pair of civilian shoes, 1 wireless set SIERA of 8 valves, and 2 civilian blankets, civilian underwear and 8 pairs of civilian socks. The next day members of the E.K. 2, namely Virt, interpreter and the driver Cubrilović came there and took a big accordion, 30 kgs. of sugar, 28 litres of brandy 32% strong, and they went with these things to Marija DUCIC at Brčko.

The said Virt told me later that he left some civilian suits and underwear at Marija DUCIC's. After the search, the chief sent me to ČAMDŽIĆ's home to kill with a revolver a turkey. I went there but did not kill it as I knew this would be damaging our people.

The shoes found at M. ČAMDŽIĆ were not handed over to the military authorities but were changed at Derventa with Chetniks for 90 kgs. for 9 pairs of shoes.

The driver stole the accordion and other things and went to Sarajevo to his fiancee where he lives now at the service of the E.K2

My chief was Otto MAYER and threatened me not to tell these things to anybody.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

III.

Have you anything else to declare, and is your statement correctly put down ?

I have nothing more to add, minutes were read to me and my declaration is correctly put in.

IV.

Can you swear on what you have said ?

I can swear on my declaration and as I am interested in it I must say the truth.

The Ustashi corporal Besim TORLAKOVIĆ, 1 Company, IV Battalion, XVIII Ustashi brigade.

Signed : Besim TORLAKOVIĆ.

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Translation.

MINUTES

of 27th April 1946, made at the office of the Town People's Committee, regarding the interrogation of witnesses concerning the crimes committed in the district of Brčko, during the occupation by the occupiers and their associates.

Present : 1) Čamil HASANBEGOVIĆ, legal officer of the Federal War Crimes Commission of Sarajevo.
2) Milan DRAGIČEVIĆ, merchant from Brčko, 46 years old, Orthodox, Serb; member of the town War Crimes Commission at Brčko.
3) Gospava NEŠKOVIĆ, official of the town section for internal affairs at Brčko, 35 years old, Orthodox, Serb.

Witness Mićo IGNJATOVIĆ, potter from Brčko, 56 years old, Orthodox, Serbian, married, having one child, previously not convicted, after being warned to tell the truth and of the consequences of perjury, stated the following :

"..... It is known to me also that after the arrival of SS troops at Brčko the following were members of the Gestapo : Major SAUER, German from the Reich; KAROLJI, captain from Višegrad, son of a former Austrian official; Slavko OREŠKOVIĆ, former district chief at Srebrenica; Captain SULJE, German from the Reich; SERVACI, Volksdeutscher from Ruma; BACH, Oberleutnant from the Ortskommandatur, Volksdeutscher from Syrmia; Otto MAYER, commander of the E.K.2; Major ZILL, and with them collaborated the following Volksdeutsche : Karl MATHEIS, landowner from Vinkovci; Vilim KLES; Hinko LIEBMANN; Christian MUELLER; Anton BABIĆ, financial chief from Brčko, who was all the time during the occupation principal Ustashi adjutant for the district of Brčko; ~~Adam~~ Konrad ADAM and Sadik SARAJLIĆ, former mayor, and Omer SEFIĆ, journalist from Mostar. All these members of the Gestapo made arrests, tried people, murdered and sent them to camps and to forced labour to Germany.

They murdered one Tamara BEGOVIĆ, student, a girl from Brčko; Bosa called "Cica", I don't know her family name, pupil from Modrić; Idriz GUTIĆ, merchant from Br:cko; Sergije DJERMANOVIĆ, pupil from Brčko; Nata VOJAKOVIĆ, housewife from Bijeljina; the wife of Dr. Mojsije VIOLONI; Mujo HUJDUROVIĆ from ~~Bij~~ Bijeljina; Mirko FILIPOVIĆ, Partisan judge, student ~~of~~ Law from Bijeljina; Jovo NOVAKOVIĆ from Pukiš, farmer; Marjan LAZAREVIĆ, farmer from Pukiš; Stojan LUGONJIĆ, farmer from Pukiš, I cannot remember other people. All these people were murdered at the forest of Podgajaci at Slavonia. About 500 people were murdered in this forest. About 50 Partisan Serbs were also taken out of a prison at Brčko and shot at Stara Gunja.
..... That is all I have to say."

Signed : Mićo Ignjatović.

Secretary :
Signed Gospava Nešković.

Member of the Commission ,
Signed : Milan DRAGIČEVIĆ.

The interrogation made and certified by HASANBEGOVIĆ.

Translation.

Einsatzkommando 2.

Aussestelle Zenica.
TGB.N.308/43

O.U., on 25th November 1943.
(Yug.W.C.C. Inv.N.16596)

a) District of Zenica, in the hands of Dr. Fortinger.
b) District of Žepče, in the hands of Mr. Muhamed Tafro.
c) District of Visko, in the hands of Marko Sakiš.
d) District of Fojnica, in the hands of Josip PETIČIĆ Kiseljak.
e) Branch at Zavidović, in the hands of M. Edhem Sikirić.
f) Branch at Vareš, in the hands of M. Dušan Kučan.

Subject : Denunciation of subversive elements. In the scope of fighting against them the following lists are necessary :

1) A list of all families whose members are with the Partisans, and their whereabouts.
2) A List of all families friendly to the Partisans or who gave them lodging and food, with a short explanation.
3) A list of all Serbian families.
4) A list of all fugitives, since when, and their whereabouts.

You are asked to inform all competent and commune authorities to prepare these lists and to send us to the above mentioned address, by 10th December 1943. The competent people bear the responsibility for the correctness of these lists. Every responsible person will be severely punished for false lists. I warn you once again that the responsible person must inform, by telephone or by courier, the nearest German unit or Croatian Gendarmerie of the approach of Partisans.

In a case of omission to do accordingly, the person in question will be most severely punished.

SS. Sturmfuehrer
und AD Leiter.

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MINUTES

made on 3rd August 1946 at Mostar by the Delegate of Federal Commission for the establishment of crimes of the occupiers and their associates.

Interrogation made by the Delegate of the Federal Commission, Izidor ŠVARC; Secretary Katarina KURTI.

The following witnesses present :
1) Dr. Rade SMOLJAN, son of the late Pera, 58 years old, commissary of the district people's committee at Mostar.
2) Efica SALKO, born Muhameda, 61 years old, landowner from Mostar.
3) Hajro TRBOVIĆ, 41 years old, member of the People's committee at Mostar.
4) Manoelo CABAK, of the late Jefta, 50 years old, chairman of the central people's committee at Mostar.
5) Drago MANDRAPA, of the late Petar, 52 years old, owner of the inn at Mostar.

The witnesses were warned to tell the truth about the crimes committed at Mostar by the occupiers and their associates according to their knowledge, and they made the following joint statement :

III. Group. German and Ustashi crimes.

At the end of May 1943, the Italians and Chetniks left Mostar and German troops and Ustashi took over power. After the Vth offensive, a number of people from Mostar who were with the Partisans came back home,

but the Germans, i.e. the Gestapo, captured about 40 youngsters who were on their way to the woods in order to join the Partisans. At the same time, the Germans arrested at Mostar all people who were not desired. At the beginning of June of the same year Drago Palavestra, student, and Alija Rizikalo, joiner, both between 16-18 years of age, were publicly hanged in the square of Republic (Musala). They were left hanging for 24 hours, and posters were put on the poles by the Germans saying that they were hanged because they worked against the German military forces and that the same punishment would be applied to everybody who worked against the German Army.

Two or three days later, German miliatry police, Feldgendarmerie and other German armed units blocked Podhum, Predhum and Luka, in the south quarter of Mostar, and arrested all males of 14 years and over, and many women and girls, and took them to the south camp, where a captured Partisan Hilmija HUSKOVIĆ identified and denounced all people who were with him in a forest, and the Germans put them in prison, releasing those who were not identified. A gestapo chief also discovered Partisans at the camp, on the psychological grounds of the behaviour of the people.

All the group of youngsters captured by the Germans on their way to the forest, were murdered in the marshes of Mostar, at the place called"Ovojci". From the people arrested in a round-up, 19 were taken also to the marshes of Mostar and shot at Ovojci. The remaining arrested people were released. Among the murdered were : Mustafa JUGO, Avdija PAVLOVIĆ, Ing. Pero JANJALIJA, Jusuf MALKOČ, Ibrahim KAZAZIĆ, Mehmed PALA, Hasan FAZLINOVIĆ, Mehmed or Ahmed ČUKUR, Rada IVANIŠEVIĆ called "Raca", Dr. Šefkija KOMADINA, Muhamed ŠIŠIRAK, Goati ANDJELKO and others.

Interrogation made by the Delegate of the Federal Commission :

Signed : Izidor ŠVARC.

Secretary, Signed : Kurti.

Witnesses :

signed R. Smoljan
" Manojlo ČABAK
" Drago MANDRAPA
" Efica SALKO
" Hajro TREBOVIĆ.

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Inv. No.60638

STATEMENT.

of Josip MARKOVIĆ, of the late Veljko, a dyer from Belgrade, Žička ul.5, now in the prison at Zenica.

1) What do you know regarding the activity of the Gestapo and Einsatzkommando, whose Commander was FEST, as well as regarding the activity of other police organizations such as the secret field police (G.F.P.) and the Feldgendarmerie ?

..... During the period that I was an interpreter at the E.K.2, Leutnant FRICK, as I mentioned above, was the Police Commander; after him Otto MAYER became Commander, and after this Ludwig HEIDELBERG, both of them were Faehnrich (Leutnants). Besides them there were also the following Germans: Rudi VOGL, NCO and secretary of this police at Zenica; WERNER, NCO driver; Šani SINGRAIC, also secretary of this police for some time, and Josef PELCER, a driver.

As regards our people, there worked at the E.K.2. Ivica TINTAR and a man from Tuzla whom we called "Jumha", but I don't know his name or

family name, I only know that he was Orthodox; and Josip HORVAT and myself. We served as interpreters during interrogations, and when it was necessary to translate in our language ....."

Signed : Josip MARKOVIĆ.

Zenica, 12th March, 1947.

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MINUTES OF INTERROGATION

State Commission Inv.N. 16,663.
Local Commission Sarajevo Inv.Nr.60631.

Otto MEYER, born on 12th March, 1904, at Hecktlingen on the Rhine, residing at Bremen-Vegesack, Gruenerstr.34, official duty Kriminal Sekretaer. Rank : Staffel-Sturmscharfuehrer.

Were you a member of the NSDAP ? Since 1937 a member of the NSDAP.

Have you been in Yugoslavia ? Yes.

What was your activity in Yugoslavia? I was with a commander of the Sicherheitspolizei at Sarajevo working mostly on administrative matters, and partially taking care of nationals of the Croatian State on duty in the German Wehrmacht.

How long did you work there ? In June, 1943, I was at Mostar putting in order the Dienstelle there in the administrative way. After that I was again at Sarajevo. I was on holiday in 1943 and came to Zenica in September or October.

What did you do at Zenica? I did the administrative work at Zenica and worked on all mail, and replaced the chief in his absence. This was from July 1944. Beside that we did also the "Nachrichtenmaessig", with no other job, because we had an order to live the executive, regarding the arrest and interrogation, as well as bringing in of sentences, to the Croatian offices. My chief was Obersturmfuehrer (Oberleutnant) FRICK.

What was your activity from July 1944 till the capitulation.? From July 1944 I worked specially on providing accommodation in Bosnia and in the intelligence service. Later on, in October and November 1944, I was transferred to Gradiška, when the retreat started, to the commander of the Sicherheitspolizei, at Gradiška. I worked there on the Berichterstattung (intelligence service) in the field of the Bestimmungsberichte (reports of the situation). It regarded first of all making of particular reports of the Aussendienststellen In April 1945 I was transferred from Gradiška to Zagreb. I was attached in Zagreb to a police regiment N.3 or 5, but as I could not get precise information about the whereabouts of the regiment, as it was retreating, I stayed in Zagreb till the beginning of May, when I noticed that different German institutions were leaving Zagreb, I joined some friends, who were also waiting for police regiments in retreat, and drove back in a car to Germany.

Signed : Otto MAYER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
9 JAN 1948	A	CARLS CLICKED LIST 67

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0356

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7252/Y/G/453	7 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/552 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	FLIEDER, Captain, Commander of a punitive expedition. (F.2449)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	15th October, 1941, at GORNJI MILANOVAC, 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. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 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, 1947.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Captain FLIEDER was the Commander of a German punitive expedition which committed numerous crimes at GORNJI MILANOVAC in Serbia, as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

5th September, 1947.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372/45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On 28th September, 1941, GORNJI MILANOVAC was occupied by the Partisans, the Germans succeeded in re-occupying it on the 8th October. They seized 212 citizens and detained them at the military stores building until 6 o'clock on 9th October, during which time the Germans pillaged their homes. When the Germans left GORNJI MILANOVAC they burned down the little town of RUDNIK.

Partisans came back to GORNJI MILANOVAC after the German departure. On October 13th the town was again attacked by a German punitive expedition which was under FLIEDER(s Command and was retaken by the Germans on the 15th October. Partisans retired in order to save the people and the town from destruction. When the Germans came in they started to arrest people, 107 men were put under guard in the main square, and women and children were shut in a church. The Germans pillaged the town and set fire to all buildings and houses, 430 houses were set on fire. A woman Nagezda ILIC, who tried to extinguish the fire, was killed by the Germans.

At 9 o'clock p.m. 67 of the above mentioned men and a group of women and children were taken from the square to a military barracks courtyard where they stayed in the rain till midnight. The Germans left GORNJI MILANOVAC at midnight, and the arrested men had to walk on both sides of a motorised German unit, in order to serve as a shield against any eventual partisan attack. They had to pull guns through the rive of DESPOTOVICA as the bridges were destroyed, and for four hours they walked in water. They walked for 48 hours without any food till they reached KRAGNJEVAC. 34 men were taken out of this group and shot at KRAGUJEVAC. The other 33 people were released a few days later. Partisans came back to GORNJI MILANOVAC after the German departure on 15th October.

Captain FLIEDER is responsible for these crimes as he was a leader of this punitive expedition.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) Dobrosav BRAJEVIC

2) Persida KICEVIC

3) Milka JOKOVIC

4) Nada JOVICIC

5) Mila PRENDIC, etc.

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Dobrosav BRAJEVIĆ, 68, pensioner, gives the following evidence : On October 15th, 1941, when the Partisans retreated and the Germans took Gornji Milanovac, they gathered all the inhabitants of the town, men and women. They kept them in anxiety with machine-guns pointing at them. During this time the Germans set the town on fire and plundered. They fired the houses with incendiary tablets and sprinkled them with liquids. They dispersed through the whole town and prevented the people from extinguishing the fires. They killed the schoolmistress Nada ILIĆ, who tried to save some things and extinguish the fire burning her house. The fire lasted until midnight.

At midnight they forced the men to go on both sides of the road along the motorized columns, to shelter them from a Partisan attack. They had to go on foot across rivers and hills, for the bridges were destroyed. They remained 48 hours without food, walking in the rain. On the way there was shooting and the citizen Milovan ZORIĆ was killed by a bullet.

On the 17th October they reached Kragujevac, where they were kept in the stables of the barracks. They remained there without food until noon on the 19th, when they received food from the town-council. On October 20th, the Germans separated 40 men from the group and these were driven to the fields; the remainder of the group was kept in the barracks and executed the next day.

The witness adds that the Germans forced them to run parts of the way.

Dr. Dušan STEFANOVIĆ, 43, physician from Gornji Milenovac, gives the following evidence : The Commander in Kragujevac who led the punitive expedition was Freiherr von BISCHOFSHAUSEN, and the troops commander was Captain FLIEDER.

The column of prisoners had to run from Divostina to Kragujevac.

On the whole his deposition agrees with that of the witness BRAJEVIĆ.

Many other witnesses confirm the above accounts, and among the files of the State Commission is to be found an official document of the State Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, made in Gornji MILANOVAC, by which it is ascertained that :

80% of all the buildings of Gornji Milanovac, i.e. 248 houses, 7 State and 4 Provincial buildings were destroyed. The total damage is estimated at 120.100,000 pre-war dinars.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7328/4/G/454.

0360

"BRANDENBURG"

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	A	(A) S[illegible]	LIST 78

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7328/4/G/454.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*) 0361

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7328/Y/G/454	13 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/453 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	GOERNER, Major- "BRANDENBURG" - Regiments Komandant, at the village of BELJE. (F.20011)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	20th September, 1944. At SREDNJA RADOVNA
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 Articles 23b, c, g, & 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 Commander of the "Brandenburg-Lehrregiments" at BELJE, he is responsible for, and guilty of, the slaughter on September 20th 1944, at the village of SREDNJA RADOVNA, carried out by the troups of his units.

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.

22nd August, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1944, Major GOERNER was Commanding Officer of the "BRANDENBURG" Lehrregiments at the garrison of BLED, and is responsible for, and participated in, the slaughter which took place in the village of SREDNJA RADOVNA on September 20th, 1944. Three hundred soldiers of his unit plundered all the houses in the village, killing the inhabitants, except for a few men, women and children who were put into houses which were then set on fire and burnt to the ground. Twenty four people were killed in this manner. The whole village was destroyed,down to the last corn-loft.

These crimes were committed in spite of the fact that there was no cause for reprisal.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements concerning these crimes, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

(1) In statements made by Jakob OLIP and Marjete POTOČNIK , they say that units of the "BRANDENBURG" regiment arrived by night on the 19/20th September 1944, at the village of RADOVNA where, headed by Lieutenant GOERNER, they carried out a rounding-up action, as well as the pillage of the village, killing the inhabitants without discrimination of age on the spot and setting the village afire. Six families : REKAR, SELAK, SMOLEJ, PETERNEL, ŠESTINA and MAROLT, together with their numerous members were stabbed. Altogether there were 23 people killed, and 12 houses set on fire.

(2) Statement by MAKSIM tells of the units of the "BRANDENBURG" regiment, with GOERNER as leading officer, having committed by night of the 20.9.1944. at the village of RADOVNA, the killing of 22 people. Among these people were some who were burned alive in their homes. Some of the murdered were REKAR Jožefa, Terezije, Primož, Victor, Vincenc, 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.)

7329/4/G/455

0365

GAREIS

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
22 JAN 1948	A	(A) S (K3) LIST 78

7329/4/G/455

[01874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0366

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7329/Y/G/455	13 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/597 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Martin GAREIS, Lieut.General of the German Army and Commander of the 264th Division of the Reichswehr. In 1944 the headquarters of the 264th Division were at DRNIŠ, region of Dalmatia. Was detained at PWE 48 but discharged on 16th June 1947, and gave his destination as spinning mill "WAELFING LENNEP" (K52/F68), near Dusseldorf, British Zone of Occupation.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944 In the villages of Roze, Glijev, Tijarica, Pavić, Otok and other parts of Northern Dalmatia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23 b.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.

In June and July, 1944, a large scale raid was carried out in Northern Dalmatia according to instructions and under the command of Lt. General GAREIS. The following operative units of the 264th Division took part in the raid : the 893rd Grenadier Regiment, the "Einheit Brandeburg" Regiment and the 92nd Motorized Regiment "Balkan Feuerwehr".

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.

3rd January, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The crimes committed by the units of the 264th Division are so numerous that only a few can be quoted.

1. On 28th May, 1944, about 300 German soldiers together with Ustashi, at the village of Roze near Sinj, executed 23 people and burnt down 2 houses, as follows : they called all the inhabitants of the village, regardless of age or sex, to gather in the house of Ivan VARVODIE, the reason given was that the German Commander wanted to speak to the villagers. When the house was overcrowded with people the Germans commenced to shoot at them and killed 23, among them 8 children. After that the Germans burnt down the house together with the victims.

2. On 7th July, 1944, 300-400 German soldiers arrived at the village of Glijev and in the house of farmer Zebić they found 9 villagers. The Germans gathered them into a small room, locked it and threw several bombs through the window into the room. The following 4 persons were immediately killed : Ante Zebić, Iva Poljak (a woman), Andja Males(a woman), and Franjo Zebić. The fate of the others is still unknown.

3. The members of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 893rd Grenadier Regt. of the 264th Division, in several plundering actions between January and July 1944, entirely looted the following villages in Northern Dalmatia : Ugljane, Karakanice, Suvac and Bitelic.

4. In the village of Brnaza the Germans hanged on the telegraph poles two villagers : Jozo Vučković and Ivo Nikolin.

5. On 29th June, 1944, German soldiers together with Ustashi entered the village of Tijarica Donja and commenced to Plunder, and to torture the inhabitants in a most cruel way. In this action 7 people were killed : Sime Vuko, Ivan Vuko an old man of 80 years, Luca Vuko the wife of Anton Vuko, Ana Vuko the wife of Toma Vuko, Grgo Plazibat and Petar Vuko.

6. On 20th June, 1944 Feldwebel STADLER of the 3rd Battalion of the 893rd Grenadier Regiment, had Neda Pavic, a woman who was imprisoned at Sinj as a hostage, hanged from a telegraph pole on the road between Sinj and Split.

7. In May 1944 at Obrovac German soldiers killed Andja Zivalj, the wife of Anton Zivalj and mother of 4 children, on the threshold of her house.

8. In September and October 1944, the German soldiers of the units in question entirely looted the villages of Pavic and Otok, in which several houses were also burnt down.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Translation of statement by the Polish citizen Adolf SZEZESNIAK, who served with the German Army as chaplain. Protocol Ref.751/45 dated 24th March, 1945.

Adolf SZEZESNIAK, born in Hamburg, district of Hamburg, with a permanent address at Sebenice, 33 years of age, occupation : priest, nationality : Pole. Stated :

"Since I served with the German Army as a hospital-attendant, I know that in the region of Northern Dalmatia the 92nd Motorized Regiment "Balkan Feuerwehr" had operated and taken part in raids too. The same regiment took part in a large scale raid which started at Benkovac and was directed to Vodice and Pirovci. In the same raid the Regiment named "Einheit Brandenburg" had taken part too. I don't know who was the Commander of the 92nd Motorized Regiment. I don't know who was the Commander of the Regiment "Brandenburg", I only remember that he was a major. Of both regiments the 264th division was composed and it was commanded by the Lt. General GAREIS. It is familiar to me that the raid which was carried through in June and July 1944 in Northern Dalmatia, was planned under the instructions of GAREIS in the Division's headquarters at DRNIŠ.

Besides that, GAREIS is an ardent Nazi and a friend of the SS Chief Himmler."

(Signed) Szezesniak.

The above is a true translation of the copy of the Serbo-Croat document, the original of which is in the archives of the State War Crimes Commission in Belgrade.

(Signed) Rad. Gergee. 1st Lt.

8th October, 1947.
Munich.

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Translation

File No.3813.

DISTRICT'S BRANCH OFFICE OF THE STATE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION WITH THE COMMUNITY OFFICE OF THE VILLAGE T I J A R I C A.

No.20. Village : Tijarica Donja.

P R O T O C O L

drawn up in the District Branch Office of the State War Crimes Commission with the Community Office of TIJARICA.

Interrogator:
JANKOVIĆ, Ivan, Chief of the Branch Office .
RADMAN Filip, member " " " "
Ante SUCIC, " " " " "
Dr. I. VISKOCIL, Department's Office Delegate

Recorder :
DAULIĆ Mirko

Present are : TOLIC Ivan, Jurin and VUKO Mica, Petrov, both are members of the National Liberation Committee of the Community Tijarica Donja, born and living at Tijarica Donja, district of Tijarica, the first is 31 years of age, the second is 32 years of age, both are farmers, Croats, Catholics, married :

..... In June 1944 the Germans and the Ustashi had come for the second time. The male part of the population had escaped to the mountains, since they were afraid of being forcibly mobilized into the Ustashi Army. On 29th June (St.Peter), they started to plunder and to burn down the houses on a large scale. They called VUKO Sime, Simuna to come, and when he approached them they

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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 - Contd.

shot him without any reason. On the same occasion the Germans wounded Ivan VUKO, an old man of 80 years of age, who died after nine months. When the murderers of of our people started to plunder and to burn down the houses, the inhabitants escaped from their houses. The Germans and Ustashi looted all, nobody dared to resist it. The enemies were so furious that all things they were not able to take away they smashed or burnt down.

.....

Witnesses;

(S) Vuko Mate
(S) Akrap (of Tijarice D.)
(S) Domiković

Reporter :
(S) Tolic Ivan Jurin

Reporter :
(S) Vuko Mika Petrov

Interrogator :
Janković, chief of the Br.Office
(S) Radman, member of the Br.Office
(S) Sucic, " " " " "
(S) Viskosil, Department's Off. delegate.
Recorder : (S) Daulic

The above is a true certified excerpt and copy of the original document kept in the archives of the State War Crimes Commission.

Belgrade, 4 August 1947. (stamp) (Signed) V. Sambaher.
Clerk ofthe State Comm.

The above is a true translation of the copy of the Serbo-Croat original document kept in the archives of the State War Crimes Commission in Belgrade.

Munich, 9 October 1947. (Sgd.) Rad. Gergee.
1st Lt.

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Copy ofthe Protocol of interrogation of General GAREIS, written in the PWE No.8 at Garmisch on 21 May 1947.

Ich heisse GAREIS Martin, geboren am 6 Oktober 1891 in Berlin, General der Infanterie, Gef.No.31 G 5140330.

Mit der 264 Infanterie Division und zwar als Kommandeur war ich von Mai 1944 bis Oktober 1944 im Raume Drnis-Zadar - Split. Der Gefehtsstand war in Drnis. Die Namen meiner Regimentskommandeure habe ich vergessen, einer hiess Oberst MULLER und stammte aus Hamburg. Der I.A. war Oberstleutnant OPPERMANN. Der Kommandierende General des XV Gebirkskorps war General der Gebirgstruppen von LEYSER, der Nachfolger war der General der Panzertruppen FEHN.

Major MIJOVIC (ein Mantenegriner, wenn ich nicht irre) mit seinem Cetnik Korps war m ir zugeteilt und ich habe mit ihm und seinem Soldaten die besten

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT - Contd.

Erfahrungen gehabt. Mir waren auch Ustasha Einheiten zugeteilt, der Name des Kommanders ist mir nicht mehr errinerlich, er ist in einem Kampf mit den Tito Truppen gefallen. Es ist mirbekannt dass zwischen dem Ustaschi und den Cetniks scharfe Gegensätze bestanden. Es wurden mir Greuatäten, die von den Ustashi begangen wurden, erzählt. Die Ustas chi sagten sie haben das aus Rache getan.

Die Cetniks waren unsere Verbündete und wir kämpften ausschliesslich gegen die Tito Truppen.

Meine Aussage ist in diesem Protokoll warheitgemäss wiedergegeben.

(Sgd) Martin Gareis.

Certified copy.

(Sgd.) Rad Gergee
1st. Lieut.

9 October 1947.
Munich.

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List of names and particulars of 317 victims of the crimes, is in the possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

7358/Y/G/456

0372

GROEGL

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	A for looking & deportation	[illegible]	STICKED LIST 78

7358/Y/G/456

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0373

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7358/Y/G/~~436~~ 456 6297/Y/G/436	16 JAN 1948 ~~25 AUG 1947~~

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/436 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Raimund GROEGL, born on August 17th, 1895, at ROTTENBERG (Austria). Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at VRANSKO, now at BRUCK A/MUR. F.15427.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From April 17th, 1941 to July 17th, 1943 At VRANSKO (Slovenia)
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. 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. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23, 23b, c & g, 42, 45, 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.

GROEGL is responsible for participating in the crimes committed by the Germans in Slovenia which are 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.

August 20th, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) Mass arrests and deportation of Slovenes to Croatia and Serbia and confiscation of their property and of the property of Slovene firms, societies, Church, etc.

(2) Denationalisation of Lower Styria, confiscation of Slovene books, prohibiting the use of the Slovene language, even in Churches.

(3) Arrests of wives of escaped Communists.

Compiling lists of the relatives of shot partisans and of men who did not respond to the call for mobilisation into the German Army, and for making reports, as a result of which they were sent to concentration camps and their property confiscated.

(4) Compulsory enlistment for the German Army, forced labour, "Volkssturm", reserve police forces, 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 and confiscated, and houses and villages burned down.

(6) The Yugoslav State Commission holds the names of 60 people from VRANSKO deported to the German concentration camps at MAUTHAUSEN, STERNTAL, AUSCHWITZ, DACHAU, etc. GROEGL took part in these deportations. There were people - men and women - born in 1872, and children born in 1938. Among them were solicitors, judges, priests, schoolmasters, etc.

(7) GROEGL compiled the list of followers of the Liberation Front and because of that Maks CUKALO and Leopold ZUPANCIC were shot, the first on January 5th, 1942, the latter on March 6th, 1942.

(8) GROEGL, threatening Albin GRCAR, obtained a key to his safe and stole from him 110.755 dinars. With this money he brought cloth for himself.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Danilo JESENIK from OJSTRISKA VAS 26

(2) Marta PLAVSAK from SV. JURIJ ob TABORU

(3) **Albin GRČAR,** from VRANSKO.

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Statement by Albin GRČAR, inn-keeper at VRANSKO :

"..... GROEGL, head of the Gendarmerie post at Vransko, compelled me to give him the keys of my strong-box. He opened it and took for himself 57,000 dinars in cash and three savings books, the total savings amounting to 53.755.27 dinars."

Mrs. Marta PLAVŠAK said :

"..... the Gendarmerie under the command of Raimund GROEGL carried out the deportation of 33 people who were taken to concentration camps purely for the reason that members of their families were supporters of the Liberation Movement. Their property was confiscated. Among the deportees were : Franc JESENIK (to Mauthausen), Karl GOLOB (to Dachau), and Elizabeta, Sofija and Ivan ŽUPANČIČ (to Auschwitz).

An official report of the Vransko Community of September 5th, 1945, stated that Raimund GROEGEL's gendarmes of Vransko had, in April and May 1941, deported to Serbia and Croatia 28 people. Among them were : Franc BOHANEC, Jože GRAČNER, Nada GRAČNER and Maria GRČAR.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7359/Y/6/457

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0377

OPACHER.

Date Submitted.	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	S for murder & Portine	[illegible]	LIST 78

[91874] P318/55 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7359/Y/6/457

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0370

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7359/4/6/477	[illegible] 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/477 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Michael OPACHER born on September 27th, 1907, at KITZBUEHEL, Gendarmerie-postenfuehrer at SKOFJA LOKA. F.20921.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 - 1945 At SKOFJA LOKA
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23 b & c, 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.

OPACHER was the Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at SKOFJA LOKA from April 1941 until May 1945. He is responsible, as organiser or accomplice, for the crimes which are 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.

August 26th, 1947.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On July 18th, 1942, Franc HARTMAN, a railway employee, was arrested when returning home from his duty as being suspected of collaborating with the partisans. He was taken to a prison for interrogation where he was tortured, beaten and kicked so much that he lost consciousness on two occasions.

(2) On February 4th, 1943, Franc MARGUC was arrested by OPACHER and another Gestapoman in the main square of SKOFJA LOKA and was detained in the prison at BEGUNJE until April 7th, 1943.

On November 24th, 1943, Franc MARGUC was again arrested by the Gendarmes and taken to the prison at LJUBLJANA. As he refused to join the local quisling militia, he was sent to the concentration camp at DACHAU and four months later to BAD TOELZ near MUNICH for slave labour.

(3) On January 13th, 1945, Stefan SLUGA, a soldier of the National Liberation Army, was captured and put into the prison at SKOFJA LOKA. He was shot by the Gendarmes on January 26th.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Andrej ZICHERL

(2) Marija HARTMAN

(3) Franc POLAJNAR

(4) Janez POVSNAR

Franc MARGUČ of Škofja Loka said :

"..... OPACHER was in charge of the Gendarmes of Škofja Loka and personally attended my arrest on February 4th, 1943. On November 24th, 1943, as I was not willing to join the Domobranci, I was sent to the Dachau concentration camp."

Andreas ZICHERL & Maria HARTMANN, of LIPNICA, said :

"..... the Škofja Loka gendarmes arrested Franc HARTMANN on July 15th, 1942, and beat him up in the most inhuman way."

Franc POLAJNAR & Janez POVŠNAR, of Kokra near Kranj, said :

"..... the partisan Stefan SLUGA was captured by a German unit on January 15, 1945, and passed on to the Škofja Loka gendarmerie, who shot him dead on the bridge at Škofja Loka, on January 26, 1945."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7360/Y/6/458

0382

POLANEC

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	A for murder, torture & wanton destruction of property		

[illegible] CHECKED LIST 78

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7360/Y/6/458

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0383

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7360 ~~7350~~/4/G/458 ~~480~~	6 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/480. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Maksimilijan POLANEC, born on April 9th, 1905, in GRAZ. Gendarme at PTUJ. F.16892.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 - 1944 at PTUJ in Slovenia
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. 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, 23 b, c & g, 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.

POLANEC was a Gendarme at PTUJ and committed or took part in the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

August 26th, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) In September 1942 Ignac ZGEC, a farmer of DORNAVA, was arrested by POLANEC and taken to the prison at PTUJ where he was tortured, beaten up and then shot as a hostage at MARIBOR on October 2nd, 1942. The motive for his arrest was that he had lent RM.50 to his cousin who was shot as a partisan in 1941. POLANEC discovered this and pretended that ZGEC did not lend the money to him, but that he gave it as a help to the partisans.

(2) In summer 1942 Tomaz MESKO of DORNAVA visited his fiancée at MALA VAS. A shot was heard somewhere nearby, and POLANEC suspected MESKO for having fired the shot and arrested him. As MESKO was found with fire-arms, he was taken to the prison at PTUJ where he was atrociously beaten up. In autumn 1942 he was shot as a hostage at MARIBOR.

His brother Karlo MESKO who was denounced by POLANEC as being in touch with the partisans, was also taken to the prison at PTUJ, tortured and beaten up; then he was forcibly enlisted into the German Army and sent to the Western front where he was liberated by the Allies.

(3) Janez MANDL of DORNAVA joined the partisans in order not to be forcibly enlisted into the German Army. When POLANEC discovered this fact, he arrested MANDL's father and mother on January 6th, 1944, and took them to the prison at PTUJ where they were tortured, beaten up and later taken to the camp at STRNISCE where they were detained until the liberation.

(4) The partisans used to meet in the house of Marija GOLOB at MEZGOVCI in 1944. POLANEC discovered this and informed the Gestapo at PTUJ. In September 1944 Gendarmes, Gestapo men and POLANEC came and surrounded the house. Two men, who were approaching the house, were shot by POLANEC as he noticed them.

Then they took all the furniture away and set the houses on fire and all buildings of the said Marija GOLOB. She was taken to the prison at PTUJ with her daughter and son where they were beaten up and tortured. They were transferred to MARIBOR where the son was sentenced to death, transferred to GRADEC and never heard of again. Every trace was also lost of her daughter. The mother was taken to the camp at KNITTELFELD from where she returned home after the Liberation.

(5) On December 15th, 1944, Anton PUKSIC was shot by POLANEC in the prison at PTUJ on the order of Otto ALTZUEBLER, the Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possesion of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Anton JanžeKOVIC

(2) Franc LIPLIN

(3) Jera JAMNIK

(4) Franc HERGA

(5) Jozef BOMBEK , etc.

Statement by witness Franc MEŠKO :

"..... Maks POLANEC, a gendarme of PTUJ, during a search of Mrs. Maria GOLUB's house in the village of Mezgovci, without any reason shot and killed Franc POLANEC and Jožef ČREŠNIK one day in September, 1944. The reason, if there was any, lay in the mere fact that these two men had approached the house in the desire to see what was going on there. On that occasion this house was robbed completely and then set on fire, whilst the tenants, Maria GOLOB and her daughter Maria, and her son Dragutin were taken to the PTUJ prison and from thence to MARIBOR. There the son Dragutin was sentenced to death, his sister Maria disappeared for ever without any trace being left, while their mother was taken to Knittelfeld in Styria and put into the concentration camp of that place..... ."

Statement by witness Jožef BOMBEK :

"..... Maks POLANEC arrested in the Spring of 1942 Tomas and Karlo MEŠKO, because of suspected connections with the partisans, and took them to the PTUJ prison where both of them were tortured in a terrible way. Tomas MEŠKO was afterwards, in the autumn of 1942, shot as a hostage at Maribor; Karlo MEŠKO was forcibly mobilised and sent to the front.

During September 1942, POLANEC arrested Ignac ŽGEČ, suspected of having supported the partisans with money. He was imprisoned at PTUJ, ill-treated, and shot as a hostage at Maribor on October 2nd, 1942. The most fatal role in that murder was played by Maks POLANEC, who had testified that ŽGEČ had given to the partisans the sum of 50 RM., a circumstance which the victim persistently refused to acknowledge. There is a letter sent by Ignac ŽGEČ, a few hours before dying, in which he claims innocence and says that he was going to die for a sum of 50 RM. which he had lent to his relative Franc KRAMBERGER during 1941.

Furthermore, POLANEC arrested, on January 6, 1944, the couple Sebastian and Maria MANDL, whose son Janez had joined the partisans, which he had done because prior to that he had been forcibly enlisted into the German Army. The parents were imprisoned at PTUJ, beaten up and then transferred to STRNIŠČE (Sternthal) concentration camp. Their property was pillaged on that occasion.

POLANEC insisted in asking that other peasants be deported too, but this plan was frustrated by the Secretary of the community."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7361/Y/6/459

0387

PANHOLZER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	S	CARTS CHECKED	LIST 78

7361/Y/6/459

(91574) P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0380

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
~~7360~~ 7361/Y/G/515	[illegible] JAN

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/515. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Josef PANHOLZER (or PANNHOLZER) born on December 22nd, 1902, in VIENNA, Austria, Gestapoman at RADOVLJICA. F.20759.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 1941 - 1945 At RADOVLJICA, Slovenia.
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. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23b, 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.

PANHOLZER was at the Gestapo post at RADOVLJICA from April 1941 until May 1945. He participated in the crimes committed by the Gestapo as there were less than 30 Gestapomen at this Gestapo post. They committed numerous crimes, a few examples of which are given hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

September 1st, 1947.

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) In August 1941 two men were arrested and beaten up and tortured in the prison at BEGUNJE. On October 17th, 1941, they were shot as hostages at LANCOVO.

(2) On September 27th, 1941, a man was arrested, beaten and tortured in the prison at BEGUNJE and on January 3rd, 1942, he was shot as a hostage.

(3) On October 17th, 1941, 3 men were arrested at KROPA and sent to the DACHAU concentration camp where they remained until the end of the war.

(4) On December 11th, 1941, a man was forced to drive in stakes against which 17 hostages were shot on the same day by the Gestapo men of RADOVLJICA.

(5) On December 5th, 1942, a family of 4 people was deported to NUREMBERG and their home was looted.

(6) On December 8th, 1942, a man was arrested and was beaten and tortured ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ at the prison at BEGUNJE and had his collar-bone broken by the Gestapomen of RADOVLJICA. In 1943 he was sent to the DACHAU concentration camp.

(7) On April 7th, 1943, the Gestapo men surrounded the house of Ciril PECNIK and killed two partisans in a stable and captured one. PECNIK and the captured partisan were shot at LOG as hostages on April 28th, 1943. PECNIK's wife with two children was arrested and then deported to the WEISENBURG camp. Their property was confiscated.

(8) At the end of April 1943 a wounded partisan was captured and shot as a hostage on January 24th, 1944. His wife and baby were deported to the MATTENHEIM Camp in Bavaria where they stayed until the end of the war. Their property was confiscated.

(9) On March 24th and on April 4th, 1944, the accused participated in deporting 144 people of the village of MOSNJA to the AUSSENHAUSEN Camp in Bavaria as a means of reprisal for Partisan activity. 8 houses and farm-buildings were set on fire.

(10) On June 9th, 1944, a woman, aged 25, was arrested by the Gestapo men of RADOVLJICA and shot in a forest near VOSCE.

(11) On December 11th, 1944, a man was arrested and taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where he was beaten and tortured. Later he was taken to the MAUTHAUSEN Camp where he died in 1945.

(12) On December 18th, 1944, a captured partisan was taken by the Gestapo man to ZAPUZE and shot there.

(13) On the same day a captured partisan was taken from KRANJ to the prison at KRANJ and beaten there. He was shot in January 1945.

(14) On January 10th, 1945, 3 partisans were captured and on January 15th, they were taken to the village of ZAPUZE and shot there.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Franc JANC

(2) Rihard WEISS

(3) Marija ODAR

(4) Jakob SUSTERSIC

(5) Franc POGACAR, etc.

The witness Rudolf BOHINC, states that Josef PANHOLZER was in the service of the RADOVLJICA Gestapo.

The witness Jernej ZUPANC states :

"The Radovljica Gestapo shot, on 11th October, 1941, 17 hostages. I was made to beat the victims with a stick. The shooting took place in the LANCOVO village."

The witness Ivan ŠKOF states :

" On the 9th June, 1944, the Radovljica Gestapo brought to the woods and shot an unknown woman, leaving her corpse unburied; later it was found by partisans and buried."

The witness Francka MEŽNAR states :

" In August 1941, the Radovljica Gestapo arrested both Stanko and Bogomil LEBAN and took them to the BEGUNJE jail, where they were ill-treated. On the 17th October, 1941, at the LANCOVO village they were shot as hostages. Their parents Andrej and Katarina LEBAN, aswell as their sisters Olga and Helena were, by the same Gestapo, on 5th December, 1941, deported to Germany."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7362/Y/6/460

0392

1. GOMOLKA
and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	1-2: A on counts I, III, VIII	CARDS CHECKED LIST 78	

7362/Y/6/460

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number. 7362/Y/G/532

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 0392 16 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/532 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	1. Karl GOMOLKA, Deputy-Commander (Stellvertreter des Leiter) of the ROGAŠKA SLATINA punitive camp "Straflager des Stellungsbanes Banabschnitt Untersteiermark". About 30 years old. Born near Puntigam in Austria. Member of the SA and NSDAP. Before the war a tradesman at GRAZ. (F (F.11767) 2. Franz STELZHAMMER, In charge of the guards in the above camp. About 40 years old; from GRATHORN near GRAZ. Before the war was foreman in the Grathorn Paper Mills. Eventually joined the Volksturm as Sturmfuehrer. Now in the British Zone of Austria. (F.11765)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	End of 1944 and part of 1945. At ROGAŠKA SLATINA, Slovenia.
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. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 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.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As responsible members of the penal camp of concentration in Slovenia, the above-named are guilty of the crimes enumerated above, and which resulted in the murder of six Yugoslav internees and about twelve Russian prisoners.

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.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 7/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

3rd September, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During September 1944, a punitive camp "Straflager des Stellungsboves Untersteiermark" was established at ROGASKA SLATINA, a town in the Yugoslav part of Styria annexed to Germany after the invasion in 1941. The camp was originally meant for people who refused to work on trenches or defense work. At a later stage this camp was filled with political prisoners by the CELJE Gestapo, in particular captured partisans and their supporters.

The camp was under the jurisdiction of Landrat Anton FLASER (see R/N/117 - 3038/Y/G/117), chief of the Fuehrungsamt I. of the CELJE "Steyrischer Heimatsbund" and under the direct command of Kurt KORN-BERGER (see R/N/117 - 3038/Y/G/117), whose deputy was the accused GOMOLKA. Commandant over the guards was II accused STELZHAMER.

The inmates of the camp averaged 300-400 a day and were mainly composed of Slovenes, Russians, Poles and Greeks. From the beginning of 1945 onwards there were mostly Slovene internees in the camp.

The camp population was divided into four categories as to the gravity of the reason for which they had been interned, and the treatment (food, resting hours, accommodation) was accordingly. On the whole the treatment was very bad, which is apparent from the very denomination of the camp, being a penal one and inmates bound to dig trenches at the time when the front was approaching with increasing speed.

Every day all the inmates had to walk to rather distant sections of trenches which they had to dig out. The food was extremely poor and life was made worse by frequent disciplinary penalties consisting of corporal beating (25-50 strokes) Inmates of the two worse categories had to sleep in underground bunkers, a sort of cellar where they were made to sleep without any blankets on the ground which was always wet and muddy, as the guards used to pour water over its clay bottom. At night they would spray powdered quicklime on the humid ground in order to infect the air and so prevent the prisoners from getting the little sleep they might have had.

Apart from this, the staff of the camp, guards included, would organise real hunts on the inmates, chasing them round the camp and shooting at them. Inmates who were killed in this manner were then cancelled in the records as runaways, or as having escaped.

Since the Liberation an on the spot investigation has been made. A series of survivors were interrogated and the details given by them in their minutes are a proof of the assertion that all the persons mentioned above had equally been involved in ill treating and murdering the inmates of that camp. This applies particularly to the two accused. They are responsible for having murdered in this way six people of Yugoslav nationality and about a dozen Russian citizens. The names of the murdered Yugoslavs were:- Anton HALER of ZIBIKA, T.KLEMENČIČ of PTUJ, Ana PERFANT of HRASNIK, Anton KOMERIČKI of CROATIA, Karol ŠPOLJAR of GORNJE,BREZNO and Alexander KUKSA. The number of people who were beaten, was not established.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A large number of written testimonies, minutes of a special inquest made in the camp after the liberation, and reports made on its results, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

The files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission hold under Dossier No.2139, the statements made by the witnesses as follows :

Mrs. Slava DROBNE, of Šmarje Pri Jelšah No.27, said :

"..... at the time that I arrived at the ROGAŠKA SLATINA camp its Commander was Kurt KRONBERGER, with Karl GOMOLKA his deputy.

I was not ill-treated but other inmates were. The victims were mostly laid on a table in the camps lavatory, covered up with a blanket and beaten with a dried ox sinew or a stick. In the basement there was a room called bunker. There the prisoners had to lie on the floor that was muddy and wet. At times they were kept there without any food and drink for days. In addition to all that, the floor of the bunker was covered with a layer of chalky powder which the moisture from the floor converted into gases, which were dangerous to the breathing apparatus. Many victims lost consciousness in surroundings of this kind.

The daily number of prisoners averaged from 300 to 500.

The prisoners were separated into ~~two~~ categories labelled a,b,c,d and s, the latter reserved for political internees. One night during April 1945, 8 prisoners were sorted out of the "s" department and shot. On another day 5 men, namely Jožef ŽGAJNER, Janez NADERLIČ, Jožef BRAČKO, KLEMENČIČ and Anton HALER, were led outside the camp. We learned later that the first 3 people succeeded in escaping, while the other two were executed by shooting that same day.

Mrs. Mira RESNIK, of Petrovče No.58, said :

"..... I came to the Rogaška Slatina camp at the end of January 1945. When the captured woman partisan Parfant was taken to the camp she was made to pass 5 days in the bunker, lying on the muddy ground without any food. As she was badly ill, the camp doctor ordered her to be transferred to hospital. She was nevertheless killed in the bunker, by the hands of Kronberger and GOMOLKA. It has been entered in the card index that Mrs. Parfant escaped during transport to the CELJE hospital.

During March 1945, the internees Aleksander KUKSA and Anton KOMERIČKI were shot. I was ordered to enter in the prisoner list that the two had escaped. KLEMENČIČ and HALER were shot in the same way, while ŽGAJNER, NADERLIČ and BRAČKO ~~he~~ had the good luck to run away just before the shooting.

KORNBERGER had a habit of singling out two people from the prisoners for each person who escaped, in order to take revenge on them. I do not know whether these hostages were actually executed, but the fact remains that such people never returned to the rooms they had been made to leave.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

The food was very poor, consisting of a piece of bread and a watery soup. Towards the end they were given food twice a day : coffee in the morning and a vegetable soup in the evening. The prisoners had to work hard on fortifications all the day.

Witness Leopold LIPOVŠEK, Post official from CELJE, states :

".....

I was taken prisoner as a partisan in January 1945. Soon after my arrival at the camp two inmates were being shot for each escaped prisoner. A month later two Croats fled while on work. Kornberger chose three victims out of the camp population, threw them into the bunker and killed them personally the first night. One day 5 people were led out for shooting, but three of them escaped.

There was a chalky powder spread on the floor of the bunkers. The mud used to reach up to the ankles. In case it dried up, new water and fresh chalk were poured on to the ground.

The principle culprits for this inhuman treatment were Kornberger, Gomolka, Stelzhammer and Maninger."

The witnesses Maria MEDVED, Edi BOBEK and Franc JERNEJC have given statements which, in the main, correspond to the ones quoted above.

REGISTERED NOs.

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REGISTERED NOs.

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7363/Y/6/461

0398

SCHNEIDER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
22 JAN 1948	S	CARDS CHECKED LIST 78

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7363/Y/6/461

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0392

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7363/4/G/537	16 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/537. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Josef SCHNEIDER, born on January 21st, 1910 at ZELTWEG, Austria. Gestapo man at RADOVLJICA. F.20742.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - 1945 At RADOVLJICA, Slovenia.
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. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23b, 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.

Josef SCHNEIDER was at the Gestapo at RADOVLJICA from April 1941 until May 1945. He shares responsibility for all crimes committed there in which he actively participated, as there were less than 30 Gestapomen at this post. Some of the crimes committed are described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

September 3rd, 1947.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 4/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On May 8th, 1941, a man was arrested and atrociously beaten in prison.

(2) On September 27th, 1941, a man was arrested, tortured and beaten at the prison at BEGUNJE. He was shot as a hostage on January 3rd, 1942.

(3) On October 11th, 1941, Jernej ZUPANC was forced to drive in stakes against which the Gestapomen shot 17 hostages.

(4) On December 5th, 1941, two people were deported to the NUREMBERG Camp, 10 people to the STARNBERG Camp and 4 people to the ST. VID CAMP.

(5) In August 1942 two men were arrested, tortured and beaten at the BEGUNJE prison. They were shot as hostages on October 17th, 1942.

(6) On September 19th, 1942, a family of 4 was deported to the ECKSBERG Camp where they were detained until the end of the war.

(7) On December 8th, 1942, a man was arrested, tortured and beaten by the Gestapomen. He had a collar-bone broken.

(8) On April 7th, 1943, the Gestapomen surrounded the house of Ciril PECNIK, killed two partisans and captured one in a stable. PECNIK and one partisan were shot as hostages on April 28th, 1943. PECNIK's wife with two boys was deported to the WEISENBURG Camp.

(9) At the end of April 1943 a wounded partisan was captured and on January 24th, 1944, shot as a hostage. His wife and baby were deported to the MATTENHEIM Camp.

(10) On March 17th, 1944, a family of 5 was deported to the BURGHAUSEN Camp.

(11) On March 29th, 1944, a family of 3 was deported to the NIDERFELS Camp; a family of 5 to the BURGHAUSEN Camp and two to the WALCHENSEE Camp.

(12) On April 19th, 1944, a family of five and a family of two were deported to the WALCHENSEE Camp.

(13) On June 9th, 1944, a woman, aged 25, was taken away and shot in a forest by the Gestapomen of RADOVLJICA.

(14) In July 1944 a man was taken from the prison at RADOVLJICA and shot near the village of LANCOVO.

(15) On December 18th, 1944, a captured partisan was taken from RADOVLJICA by the Gestapo and shot at ZAPUZE.

(16) On March 24th, 1944, and on April 4th, 1944, SCHNEIDER participated personally in the deportation of 144 people of the village of MOSNJA to the AUSSENHAUSEN Camp (Bavaria) as reprisals for partisan activities. All their properties were confiscated. 16 houses and farm buildings were set on fire.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents of the Slovene War Crimes Commission and statements submitted by the following witnesses are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Jakob SLIBAR

(2) Franc JANC

(3) Marija ODAR

(4) Jakov SUSTERSIC

(5) Franc POGACAR, etc.

1. From the statement by Janez VOGELNIK it is evident that Josef SCHNEIDER was a Gestapo Agent at RADOVLJICA, and responsible for the deportation, on the 29th April, 1944, of the witness, his wife Jožefina, his daughters Marija and Veronika, to the Aussenhausen concentration camp in Germany, and responsible for the confiscation of their property. The deportation was carried out by the Radovljica Gestapo.

2. Statement by Jernej ŽUPANC, says that on the 11th October, 1941 the Radovljica Gestapo shot dead 17 hostages, in the village of LANCOVO, and compelled the witness to drive in stakes against which the victims were shot.

3. Statement by Ivan ŠKOF, says that on the 9th June, 1944, the Radovljica Gestapo brought to the woods, and shot, an unknown woman, leaving her corpse unburied; it was afterwards buried by partisans.

4. Statement by Francka MEŽNAR, says that in August 1941 the Radovljica Gestapo arrested Stanko and Bogomil LEBAN and took them to the BEGUNJE jail, where they were ill-treated, and on the 17th October 1941 were shot as hostages in the village of LANCOVO. Their parents Andrij and Katarina LEBAN, and their sisters Olga and Helena were forcibly deported to Germany on the 5th December, 1941 and their property confiscated, by the same 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.)

7364/Y/6/462.

0403

BAUER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	S on all counts except XI, XII and XIII	HAS CHECKED LIST 78	

7364/Y/6/462

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7364/4/G/553	16 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/553 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Fritz BAUER, Political Commissar, Kreisfuhrer, Landrat, at PTUJ. Now detained in the British zone of Austria. Born 14th November, 1911 in GRAZ (F.13864)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 14th April 1941 till 8th May 1945, at PTUJ, Slovenia.
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. VII. Deportation of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced labour 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. XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious Charitable, Educational & Historic Buildings & Monuments. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23b, c, g, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50 & 56, 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.

Fritz BAUER is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

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.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

5th September, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After the occupation, BAUER became a political commissar in the PTUJ district and had ~~the~~ an executive power there. On 1st October 1941, he became a Kreisfuhrer and in 1942, a Landrat in the same district. In 1944 he became also a Kreisfuhrer for LJUTOMER.

BAUER was the supreme political executive chief in the PTUJ district and is responsible for the following crimes.

1) The deportation of 1,500 Slovene people from the district of PTUJ to Serbia, Croatia etc. Before being deported, Slovenes were put in prisons of in camps, where they were beaten, ill-treated and tortured.

2) Confiscation of movable or immovable property of the deported Slovenes, of those who joined the National Liberation Army, of those who deserted the German Army. 88 trandes and other businesses were confiscated in the district of PTUJ, and 375 immovable properties.

3) BAUER dismissed and nominated new "Autsbuergermerster". He participated in a forced liquidation of Slovene banks. He closed Slovene schools, interned and deported Slovene schoolmasters and confiscated Slovene books, and imposed the German language.

4) As Landrat, he participated in a compulsory recruitment of Slovenes to the "Wehrmannschaft" and "Volkssturm".

5) He imposed forced labour upon Slovenes, who had to dig anti-tank ditches in the cold and rain.

6) He proclaimed as "Staatsfeindlich" - enemies of the State - all who joined the partisans, or did not join the German Army when called, and their relatives were put into concentration camps where they were ill-treated.

7) On BAUER's initiative, two labour camps were formed at STRNISCE and at BRACIC near PTUJ, where he put Slovenes for practically no reason.

8) He took part also in the deportation of Slovenes to German concentration camps, where many of them died as a consequence of the hardships they suffered.

9) He is responsible for the shooting of Hostages in his district. In the autumn of 1944, he organised and participated in the shooting of hostages in CZANJEVCI. On 8th February 1945, 20 hostages were shot at PTUJ as a reprisal for the kidnapping of a son of a collaborator, who was later released by the partisans and returned home.

10) After the German capitulation on 8th May, 1945, in spite of the radio warning not to destroy, BAUER issued orders to destroy all bridges in the district of PTUJ, to blow up schools and the Cathedral at PTUJ etc.

11) He totally looted the house of Dr.Dranjo SALAMUN, where he lived during the occupation at PTUJ.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) Franjo RIZNER

2) Hilda KNEZ

3) Dominik GLAUSIC

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1. From the official note of the Slovene War Crimes Commission at Maribor of 3rd November, 1945, it appears that Fritz BAUER , during the occupation, was Landrat at Ptuj, and from the beginning of 1944 till the liberation he was Kreisfuehrer of the Heimatsbund at Ljutomer.

2. The official note of Dr. Pichler/SKIW, RA/A-405 of 1st November 1943 and 23rd November 1942, regarding the so called "Stabsbesprechungen", shows that Fritz BAUER, as Landrat at Ptuj, directed forced labour camps at Ptuj and Strnšče near Ptuj.

3. From the order of Dr. Uiberreither, published in the official newspaper on 16th August, 1941, No.38, page 291, it seems that Landrats were given power to deport all relatives of bandits, deserters forcibly mobilized who did not return in a short period, and to confiscate their property.

4. From the statement of witness Ciril RAJH, it appears that Fritz BAUER proposed to sentence to death a man called Lack, from Nova near Ptuj. He gave orders to mine all principal bridges and other road works, and is responsible for many crimes committed against the Slovenes from 1941 to 1945.

5. The statements of witnesses Dr. Rosina and Anton KLEMENČIĆ shows that Fritz BAUER was nominated Landrat for the district of Ptuj at the beginning of the occupation and that he held this post until 8th May, 1945. As such he was the highest political, administrative, police , and at the end even military official in this district. As such he took decisions as regards deportations, ill-treatment, and shooting of hostages, in his district. On his initiative labour camps were formed at Ptuj and Strnišče. In the autumn of 1944, he was personally present at the shooting of hostages in the village of Cezanjci, and in November 1944 he ordered the homes of Franc Vogrinc, Maks Vapotič, in the village of Lancovo to be set on fire, and the home of Karlo ČUŠ in the village of Mezgovce. As in January 1945 partisans captured an Ortsgruppenfuehrer Viktor Starešina, he ordered in revenge that 10 hostages be shot on the spot, at Cirkovci. At the same time Partisans captured a son of a Slovene Gestapoman Edvard Krizanec, and BAUER then had 20 hostages shot at Ptuj, although the captured man was still alive and nothing had happened to him.

He was specially severe on the occasions of military recruitment and mobilisation for the Volksturm. In spit of Dr. Uiberreither's announcement by radio on the 8th May, 1945, that everything should be left intact to the enemy, BAUER ordered the destruction of bridges at Ptuj and neighbourhood, and public buildings.

The above mentioned documents are in the files Dos.N.5259 and 767 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.)

7365/Y/6/463.

52

0408

FOTTER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
22 JAN 1948	S		ITEMS CHECKED LIST 78

7363/Y/6/463.

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0403

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7365/4/6/576	16 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/576 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Karl Adolf FOTTER, Captain in charge of the 2nd Coy.72nd Battalion Reserve Police, at RAJHENBURG (Yugoslavia). (F.15395
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	Sometime during 1944 & 1945, at the RAJHENBURG concentration camp.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	III. Torture of civilians. VII. Deportation of civilians. VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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.

FOTTER was in charge of a staff guarding the RAJHENBURG concentration camp and is therefore responsible for all the crimes committed on the inmates. The number of victims is not established.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. + Kol'i Lunjico

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

9th September, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was during 1944 and 1945, in charge of the 2nd Company of the Reserve Police 72nd Battalion, which unit ~~had~~ was on guard at RAJHENBURG (a town in Slovenia) camp.

In that camp, as in all the others of a similar kind, many crimes were committed on the inmates, and the staff of the camp including the guards were necessarily involved in most of them. The accused is responsible as instigator and perpetrator of the said crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents relating to the conditions in the RAJHENBURG concentration camp, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

A joint statement made by Michael GERŠAK and Franc KINČIĆ (in dossier No.3720 of the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission) says :

"..... Watch service in the camp was provided by Reserve Polizei Battalion No.72 from Munich, and more precisely, by the 2nd Company commanded by Captain Karl FOTTER.

Thousands of Slovenes to be deported to Serbia, Croatia or to Germany passed through this transit camp at RAJHENBURG.

The prisoners were ill-treated in various ways, deprived of all their money and jewellery, held in the camp under inhuman conditions and, in the end, deported.

The guards took part in beating up the camp inmates and secluded them in special cells; they stole from the prisoners everything they thought to be useful and sent it in parcels to their homes. The treatment of the prisoners was brutal and inhuman. When they had been robbed completely, they were deported."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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		
22 JAN 194[illegible]	A	[illegible]	LIST 78

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0414

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7366/Y/G/598	16 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/598 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Teo HARI, Leutnant, 4th Company, 1st. Battalion, 118th Alpenjaeger Division at DRVENIK. 28 years old. (F.25134
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	9th or 10th July, 1944. At DRVENIK.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23b,c,g, 46 and 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 the 9th or 10th July, 1944, German units which were under the command of Lieutenant Teo HARI at Drvenik, went to the house of Drago IVICEVIC, took him to the end of the village and shot him there, for no reason at all. They pillaged the village and destroyed houses, causing damage amounting to half a million dinars to 15 people.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schubb.

January 15, 1948.

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The statement of witness Ivan IVIČEVIĆ, 37 years old, Catholic, from the village of Drvenik, says :

"On the 9th or 10th July 1944, units of the German Army which were stationed at Drvenik under the command of Leutnant Teo HARI, started an action in the direction of Drvenik. As soon as these units broke into the village of Drvenik they went to the house of Iva IVIČEVIĆ and arrested there Drago IVIČEVIĆ (of the late Stipo), took him out of the village and shot him there at once. His corpse was the next day taken and buried at the village cemetery by peasants.

After this shooting, they went on pillaging, setting fire and destroying the peasants property."

The above statement is confirmed by two other witnesses; Dominko DIVIĆ and Niko GABRIĆ.

(In the files Dos.N.5164 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.)

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

465

7394/Y/G/466

0418

WOLLMANN.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1940	S for complicity in deportation CAPTS		LIST 79

7394/Y/G/466

[91874] P318/55 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0412

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7394/Y/G/466	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/600 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Eduard WOLLMANN, 60 years old, from the neighbourhood of Graz. Catholic priest and an Ustashi at Bosanska Dubica. Now in Austria near Graz. (F.24088)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941-1943 At Bosanska Dubica.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 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.

Eduard WOLLMANN, in direct collaboration with the Ustashi at Bosanska Dubica, took part in the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. Y. Schubb.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

January 16, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After the collapse of Yugoslavia, The Ustashi "Independent State of Croatia" was created and one of its main aims was the extermination of Jews and Serbs on its territory. In accordance with this policy, mass crimes were committed at Bosanska Dubica by the Ustashi, with whom the Catholic priest Eduard WOLLMANN collaborated in the following crimes :-

1. In July 1941, the Ustashi arrested several Serbs, among them Dušan RAKIĆ, Radovan SKARA, Nikola LONCAR, Mile JANJUZ, took them to the river UNA and shot them there. A few days later they murdered 14 other people in the same way.

2. On 24th July, 1941, over 100 people were arrested and taken to GLINÁ, where they were murdered by the Ustashi.

3. In August 1941, 10 men were murdered at Bos. Dubica, and 30 people in the neighbouring villages. The victims were tortured before being murdered, and some of them, as for instance Stana PUZIGAC, were buried alive.

4. In April 1942, 6 people were arrested and sent to the Jasenovac concentration camp and to Zemun, where 5 of them lost their lives.

5. On 29th May, 1942, Ustashi under the command of LUBURIĆ, the notorious criminal and chief of the Jasenovac extermination camp, came to Bos. Dubica and arrested over 380 of the remaining Serbs, men, women and children, and sent them to Bosanska Gradiska, where they were tortured, starved and murdered.

6. WOLLMANN took part in the mass crimes committed in 1943 by the Ustashi of LUBURIĆ.

According to witnesses WOLLMANN was one of those mainly responsible for the crimes committed at Bos. Dubica, as the Ustashi respected him and followed his advice. WOLLMANN gave the Ustashi the names of people who could not be trusted by the Ustashi.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A statement made by the following witnesses :-

Šukija DOLIĆ
Djordje VUJASINOVIĆ
Sulejman ĆORALIĆ
Hujaga SEFIĆ

says :

"Eduard WOLLMANN, Catholic priest at Bosanska Dubica, from Graz neighbourhood, residence unknown, 60 years old, escaped with the Ustashi to Austria and lives at Graz or somewhere in the neighbourhood. He is one of those guilty for the taking away of these persons, as well as for other crimes committed at Bosanska Dubica, because his words were respected and because he gave names of the people whom the Ustashi should not trust".

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

THIELE.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	S for murder...	[illegible]	LTT 79

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7395/Y/G/461	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/601 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Walter THIELE, Hauptwachmeister at the German S.D. Police at Rijeka (Fiume) in 1944 and 1945. 36 years old. (F.24286)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944 and 1945 At Rijeka (Fiume)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians.
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.

Walter THIELE is responsible for the following crimes committed in 1944 and 1945, when he was Hauptwachmeister at the German SD Police at Rijeka.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuh.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

January 16, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

From 1943 till the Spring of 1945, Hauptwachmeister Walter THIELE was at the S.D. Police at Rijeka. He used to ill-treat and torture the arrested people during interrogation.

THIELE is responsible for the murder of a Jew, Walter GABLER-LEVI, born 4th October, 1914 at LOVRAN. Walter GABLER was arrested in August 1944 by the German Police and taken to Rijeka. He was then put by force into a German Police battalion, composed mostly of Italians, under German officers who ill-treated them. At the beginning of 1945 this battalion was disbanded and Walter GABLER was put in the S.D. Police prison at Rijeka, suspected of helping some Italian prisoners to escape and for collaboration with the Partisans. The family brought him food on 24th April 1945 for the last time. They were informed - according to a statement by his sister Herta GABLER - that Walter was taken out of the prison by the guard in the night two or three days later and was not heard of anymore.

According to the statement of a German prisoner of war, Wilhelm NEU, from Duesseldorf, 32 years old, of 31st July 1946, he met Walter GABLER in September 1944, in the Police battalion, and saw him in 1945 when GABLER was under arrest, but could not speak to him as there were several German officers there.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

TRANSLATION

War Crimes Commission for Istria.

Raša 31st July, 1946.

No. 483

Minutes of Interrogation

Interrogation Officer : Stanko Košara, official of the Commission.
Victim : Walter GABLER
Witness : NEU, Wilhelm from Duesseldorf.
Residence at Raša. Age : 32 years. Profession : prisoner
Nationality : German.

The witness declares : "From September 1944 I was, as a volunteer, in the police battalion at Fiume in A. Diaz barracks. I stayed there till January 1945, when I became a driver. During my living there I became acquainted with Walter GABLER, who was there as an interpreter ..... I met him again in February 1945. It is known to me that the company commander was Oberleutnant Emil HERDER, from Grevenbreuch (Duesseldorf), about 40 years old. When this company was disbanded in February or March, all were let free at Fiume, but without arms, and had to work on roads.

Immediately afterwards GABLER was arrested. I heard from others that it was because some tins of food were found in his room and at home. I remember now that I saw him once again, the last time, at Fiume, as a prisoner. This was a kind of detention, he was only not allowed to go out. He was very weak, thin, pale and with a beard. I could then only say to him "Bubi, what have you done ?" I could not talk more, nor even get his answer, as there were some German officers.

.....

On 6th May at Bistrica, a little before I was wounded, I met Walter THIELE, Hauptwachmeister, from Stetin, about 36 years old. I knew from him that GABLER was shot at Fiume while one night he tried to escape. This could be only a few days earlier. THIELE told me that he himself shot him. I wanted to ask him more about it, but at that moment an order came that all must move again. Thus THIELE went away and I started to repair the car, then stayed there as I got wounded. I do not know what happened to THIELE, if he escaped or was captured and shot.

On 7th May I was captured by Yugoslav soldiers, when I was put in a hospital.

.....

Signed : NEU Wilhelm.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7396/4/G/468
See 7400

0428

1. WEBEL
and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	1, 2 : S	CAFTS	LIST 79

7396/4/G/468
See 7400

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0429

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7396/Y/G/468	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/602 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Fritz WEBEL, Oberleutnant; SS Company Commander at SINJ. (R/N/352 - 5814/Y/G/352) 40 years old. (F.4006) 2. Hans TROSSMANN, Oberleutnant III. Battalion Commander of the 893rd Grenadierregiment. (R/N/352 - 5814/Y/G/352) 45-50 years old. (F.6034)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1944 At SINJ.
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. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4,5,23b.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 commanders of a unit of the 264th Division, the above-named are responsible for the crimes of murder, internment of civilians and devastation of property, perpetrated at SINJ during 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuch.

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

January 16, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1944, Fritz WEBEL headed an SS Company of the 294th Division in the market town of SINJ, and Hans TROSSMANN was III Battalion Commander of the 893rd Grenadierregiment at SINJ. They are responsible for having participated in the following crimes :

1. The apprehension, on various occasions in the market-town of SINJ, of many harmless people, such as Vinka, Ana, Emilia, Ivana and Branka PRIĆ, and their subsequent transport to concentration camps in Germany, from whence they did not return. For sending to the Jasenovac death camp the harmless detained Mira OBRADOVIĆ, from SINJ.

2. For carrying out the arrest of hostages, and for participating in their murder, by way of reprisal, at the high road of SPLIT-SINJ :

a) on June 20th, 1944, of Neda PAVIĆ.
b) in June 1944, of Jozo VUČKOVIĆ.
c) in July 1944, Ivo and Marko BAKIĆ.

they were all hanged by members of the SINJ Gestapo.

3. For the massacre and mass murder, on March 28th, 1944, at the village of OVRLJE in the district of SINJ, of 76 harmless peasants killed by machine-gun fire by Germans of the "Prinz Eugen" and "Teufelsdivision", who were coming from the villages of OTOK, GALE and GLIJEV. The victims were killed in small groups in private houses. In Ivka KATIL's home 16 women and children were killed; in front of ESTEK's house 15 women and children were killed; in the home of Luka MARINOVIĆ, out of 16 victims 3 children survived; in the house of Stipe ŠESTO there was only one survivor out of 12 victims, that was the widow of Stipe SESTO; etc. etc.

On this occasion they burned down about 50 village houses.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Joint statement, made on 16th November, 1944 No.590/44, by Andrija TADIĆ, born and living in the village of OVRLJE, 48 years old, farmer, married - and Ante ĆUKO, born and living in the village of OVRLJE, 52 years old, farmer married :

Extracts from their statement.

"..... On March 28th 1944, about 9 o'clock in the morning, there went by our village two groups of German soldiers one after another, but they did'nt harm anyone. Afterwards there drove a third group containing some 200 men; they came running and as soon as they approached the first village houses, coming from the direction of the villages of OTOK, ŠALE and GRJALV, they immediately started setting fire to the houses and killing people.

The German soldiers belonged to the SS "Prinz Eugen" and "Teufelsdivision" units, but we don't know the commander ..... As soon as these beasts broke into the village they started killing and burning down all without discrimination. They killed women with small children in their arms, they shot in the fields all who strove to escape, they gathered in private houses the people, in order to bomb them or machine-gun them. So they collected in the Ivka KATIĆ home 16 women and children with the assurance that they were only sheltering them, and then sprayed them with machine-gun fire, save the widow Andja KATIĆ and 10 year-old Ante KATIĆ.

In front of the ŠTEK's house ..... the Germans gatherd 15 women and children, on whom they fired with a machine-gun; there remained alive only two small children.

In the same way the Germans gathered, in a room of Joze MARINKOVIĆ's house, 16 people , and fired on them through the window and the door, killing all but three small children.

In such a way they would go across the village killing people and setting fire to their habitations. They gathered, and killed, in Stipe SESLO's house 12 men; Sime SESLO, Stipe's widow, escaped alive with her right leg cut off.

The Germans murdered on this occasion both Blažo and Andrija ŠURIĆ, in front of the same house which they had set fire to, and threw their corpses into the fire. "

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Altogether they killed 76 men, women and children, and set fire to 22 habitations and 28 stables.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7397/4/G/469

0433

2ACH

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	S	CAT'S	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7397/4/G/469

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0434

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7391/Y/G/469.	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/603 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Hans ZACH, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer at the E.K.III. at OSIJEK. Now in the British zone of Austria. (F.25031)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 At OSIJEK and neighbouring villages.
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. XIII. Pillage. XVII. Imposition of Collective penalties. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and destruction of property. Violation of Articles 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 and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Hans ZACH was deputy chief of the E.K.III. at OSIJEK. The E.K.III. was an organ of the German Police, under which command was also the local Gestapo at OSIJEK, so that ZACH was at the same time deputy chief of the Gestapo. He also organised and took part in the mopping-up operations in the neighbouring villages.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schubl.

January 17, 1948.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The following particulars were given in statements given by the witnesses :

1. Josip MARIĆ
2. Milenko RANKOVIĆ
3. Lazar VOLAREV
4. Vojin PETRAŠEVIĆ
5. Jova DŽONBAS
6. Dušan DRAGOJLOVIĆ
7. Veselin NEŠKOVIĆ
8. Dušan OSTOJIĆ
9. Milovan MILJEV
10. Mladen VUKOJROVIĆ.

Hans ZACH was the deputy chief of the EK III at OSIJEK. The EK.III was an organ of the German Police under which command was also the local Gestapo at OSIJEK, so that ZACH was at the same time deputy chief of the Gestapo. He also organised and took part in the mopping-up operations in the neighbouring villages.

H e took part in the following crimes :

1. On November 2nd, 1943, the village of Bijelo Brdo was surrounded, 60 people were killed and about 230 men and 90 women were arrested and taken to the notorious ZEMUN camp, where 54 men and 2 women died of hunger. The majority of them were detained in the camp for several months, and some of them were sent to forced labour in Germany.

2. In the summer of 1944, ZACH led the mopping-up operation in the village of DOPSIN. Many innocent people were murdered on the spot, and mass arrests took place. The village was pillaged and burned down. Some of the arrested people were murdered at OSIJEK.

3. Chief of the E.K.III. Dr. Joachim DAUMLING, issued an order to arrest all relatives of the partisans and to take them to OSIJEK. From each family one male member was detained as a hostage, the others being sent to find their relatives who were partisans and to take them to OSIJEK. As they did not succeed, the hostages were hanged and the others sent to forced labour in Germany. 12 hostages were thus hanged. Hans ZACH is also giulty for this imposition of collective penalties.

4. ZACH is also guilty for the crimes committed against children of partisans or without parents, of more than 10 years of age. They were collected into a camp, where they suffered from cold and hunger and were decimated by disease, or sent to Germany.

ZACH was very bloodthirsty and gave orders to shoot women with babies at their breasts, or to his car driver to torture and murder men. ZACH personally murdered men, women and children during the above-mentioned operations.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7398/4/G/470

KOBAN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A for murder, torture, pillage & wanton destruction of property	CAFLS	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 81/1

7398/4/G/470

7398/4/G/470

0437-A

KOBAN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A for murder, torture, pillage & wanton destruction of property	CAF/S	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7398/4/G/470

9.

0437-B

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7398/Y/G/410	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN / AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/604 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Franz KOBAN, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at SMARTNO nr TUHINJ. (F.24247)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 - 1945: At SMARTNO near TUHINJ, in Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton devastation & destruction of property. XIX. Deliberate bombardment of un-defended places.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b, c & g, 25, 42, 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.

Franz KOBAN is responsible for the crimes described hereafter which were committed at SMARTNO and in the neighbouring villages by the gendarmerie under his command, and in which he himself took part.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: E.J. Schubb.

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

January 19, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. On December 16th 1942, under KOBAN's command, gendarmes set fire to two farm buildings and a barn belonging to Luka PESTOTNIK. On December 23rd PESTOTNIK was arrested by the same gendarmes and detained for two months. Most of his things were stolen.

2. On 26th December 1942 KOBAN participated in the arrest of two people who were detained for three days at the prison of KAMNIK. During interrogation they were tortured and afterwards deported to Germany.

3. On 17th March 1943, gendarmes under the accused's command, searched the house of Leopold HRIBAR and pillaged all his property. He was deported to Germany with his wife and three children.

4. On 28th March 1943, KOBAN went to the home of Rudolf STANJKO wounded him purposely and then set fire to his house.

5. On 30th June 1943, he took part in the deportation of the DAKAR family of four, who were deported to SCHWARZENBERG. Their home was afterwards pillaged.

6. On 17th July 1943, gendarmes searched the house of Janez JEZAS stole many things and took JEZAS to SMARTNO, where he was tortured during interrogation. Later, on 17th March 1944 on the occasion of another search his house was set on fire.

7. On 17th March 1944, the gendarmerie of SMARTNO under KOBAN's command, fired with a cannon at the village of Zg.TUHINJ. A man was killed with cannon fire, three women and one man were seriously wounded and 18 houses destroyed or damaged.

8. On 28th May 1944, German police of KAMNIK surrounded the house of Katarina MALI where unknown partisans were hiding who tried to escape. The Germans opened fire and killed three of them. Germans then went away and came back later with KOBAN and found two sons of Katarina at home. They tortured them atrociously and then murdered them without reason. Katarina MALI with a daughter and her third son were deported to Germany.

9. In January 1945, KOBAN searched the house of Blaz BREZNIK and stole many of his things.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Translation.

County of Ljubljana,
District of Kamnik,
Commune of Bela PEČ.

Statement of Katarina MALI, born 31st April, 1885; farmer at Bela PEČ, n. 2.

"On 28th May 1944, the Gendarmerie from ŠMARTNO came under the command of Franz KOBAN to Bela PEČ to my estate. They found my sons Jožef and Anton, atrociously tortured them and murdered them. After that they pillaged the estate and set the house on fire. On this occasion they took the remainder of my family, namely; myself, my daughter Marija and my son Franc, to a prison at KAMNIK, from where we were sent to internment in German."

.....

Bela PEČ , 2nd July 1945. Signed : Katarina, MALI.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

471

TO

480

KAMPF

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5. 2. 48	A for deportation spillage	CATS	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0439

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7399/Y/G/471	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/605 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Rudolf KAMPF, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer in the SS police at RIJEKA (FIUME); aged 35 years. (F.24285)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During 1943 & 1944, at PUNAT (district of KRK) (Croatian sea-side).
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. IX. Forced labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 42 & 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.

Rudolf KAMPF is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schuh

January 19, 1948.

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After the Italian capitulation, on the orders of Heinrich SCHLUENZE, ss-Police Commander at FIUME (who has committed suicide), a number of German soldiers under the command of Rudolf KAMPF came from FIUME (Rijeka) to PUNAT (district of KRK) where they committed the following crimes:

The Commission holds a list of 34 people who were arrested and interned in concentration camps in Germany or sent to forced labour, and a list of 61 people whose property was pillaged by the Germans.

The following few cases are an illustration:

1. Miroslav GRGURIĆ was arrested in a round-up lead by Rudolf KAMPF, on 29th February 1944, and sent first to a prison at FIUME and then to forced labour at KLAGENFURT where he worked until 5th May 1945. German soldiers used to go to PUNAT to loot clothes, food, wine, gold and other valuables and money from the houses. On the same occasions they took men for forced labour in Germany, sending them first to FIUME where Germans made selection of those fit for work.

2. Yosip ZIC was arrested at KRK on board a ship and taken to RIJEKA and then to the Buchenwald and Dora camps, where he suffered, as he declared, "the worst pains known in the history of human beings"

3. Marija MRAKOVCIC, aged 40 years, was arrested on the orders of SCHLUENZE and KAMPF, by Germans at PUNAT, taken to FIUME and detained for a month. On her release she discovered that many things had been taken away by the Germans during her stay in prison.

The following were arrested, interned or deported to Germany to forced labour:

Anton ORLIĆ, Franc KARABAJIĆ, Antica ZIC, Yosip ZIC, Nikola ZIC, Vlada KARAPAJIC, Jakov ZORIC, Miroslav GRGURIC, Ivan GRVASIC, Anton ANDRIJCIĆ, Ivan ZIC, Nikola MRAKOVCIC, Ivan BONIFACIC, etc.,

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Statement of Miroslav GRGURIČ from PUNAT:

"I was arrested on 29th February 1944, during the round-up carried out by German units from FIUME lead by KAMPF. A great number of people from PUNAT and neighbouring places were also arrested, and Germans also pillaged everything they found in the village. All the arrested people were taken to FIUME, where Germans selected those to be sent to Germany. I was sent to KLAGENFURT where I was on forced labour till 5th May 1945. We worked very hard and were starved and ill treated by the Germans. These kinds of round-ups were carried out on the island of KRK several times, and most often were lead by KAMPF."

2. Josip ZIC confirms all that is stated in the above statement, and adds that he himself was taken to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1400/Y/G/472
See 7396

0443

1. BLICK
to 4.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	1-4 : S		

7400/Y/G/472
See 7396.

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0444

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7400/Y/G/472	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/606 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. BLICK, Oberstleutnant, 893rd Grenadierregiment Commander 264th Division. (F.6027) 2. HOEHE, Karl Albert, Major, Battalion Commander with the 893rd Grenadierregiment of the 264th Infantry Division at SINJ. (F.6022) 3. FORDON, Paul Oberleutnant, Ortskommandant at SINJ, of the 893rd Grenadierregiment. (F.5709) 4. JAROSCH, 30-35 years old. Gestapo Chief at SINJ. Thickset, short. (F.6030)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1944 At SINJ
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. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4,5, 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.

In their official capacity, the above-named were responsible for the crimes of murder, internment of civilians and devastation of property, perpetrated at SINJ during 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: E. J. Schuch.

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

January 19, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 5/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused are responsible for having participated in the following crimes :

1. The apprehension, on various occasions in the market-town of SINJ, of many harmless people such as Vinka, Ana, Emilia, Ivana and Branka PRIĆ, and their subsequent transport to concentration camps in Germany, from which they did not return. For sending to the JASENOVAC death camp the harmless detained Mira OBRADOVIĆ, from SINJ.

2. For carrying out the arrest of hostages, and for participating in their murder, by way way of reprisal, at the high road of SPLIT-SINJ :

a) on June 20th, 1944, of Neda PAVIĆ
b) in June 1944, of Jozo VUČKOVIĆ.
c) in July 1944, Ivo and Marko BAKIĆ.

they were all hanged by members of the SINJ Gestapo.

3. For the massacre and mass murder, on March 28th, 1944, at the village of OVRLJE in the district of SINJ, of 76 harmless peasants killed by machine-gun fire, by Germans of the "Prinz Eugen" and Teufels-division", who were coming from the villages of OTOK, GALE and GLIJEV. The victims were killed in small groups in private houses. In Ivka KATIL's home 16 women and children were killed; in front of ESTEK's house 15 women and children were killed; in the home of Luka MARINOVIĆ, out of 16 victims 3 ~~childre~~ children survived; in the house of Stipe SESLO there was only one survivor out of 12 victims, that was the widow of Stipe SESLO; etc.,etc.

On thos occasion they burned down about 50 village houses.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Joint statement, made on 18th November, 1944, No.590/44, by Andrija TADIĆ, born and living in the village of OVRLJE, 48 years old, farmer, married; and Mate ČEKO, born and living in the village of OVRLJE, 52 years old, farmer, married :

Extracts from their statement.

"....., on March 28th, 1944, about 9 o'clock in the morning, there went by our village two groups of German soldiers one after another, but they did'nt harm anyone. Afterwards there drove a third group containing some 200 men; they came running, and as soon as they approached the first village houses, coming from the direction of the villages of OTOK, SALE and GLIJEV, they immediately started setting fire to the houses and killing people.

The German soldiers belonged to the SS "Prinz Eugen" and "Teufelsdivision" units, but we don't know the commander ..... As soon as these beasts broke into the village they started killing and burning down without discrimination. They killed women with small children in their arms, they shot in the fields all who strove to escape, they gathered in private houses, the people, in order to bomb them or machine-gun them. So they collected in the Ovka KATIĆ home 16 women and children, with the assurance that they were sheltering them, and then sprayed them with machine-gun fire, save the widow Andja KATIĆ and 10 year-old Ante KATIĆ.

In front of the ESTEK's house ..... the Germans gathered 15 women and children, on whom they fired with a machine-gun; there remained alive only two small children.

In the same way the Germans gathered, in a room of Joze MARINKOVIĆ's house, 16 people, and fired on them through the window and the door, killing all but three small children.

In such a way they would go across the village killing people and setting fire to their habitations. They gathered, and killed, in Stipe SESLO's house 12 men ; Sime SESLO's Stipe's widow, escaped alive with her right leg cut off.

The Germans murdered on this occasion both Blažo and Andrija ŠURIĆ, in front of the same house which they had set fire to, and threw their corpses into the fire."

- - - - - - - - - - -

Altogether they killed 76 men, women and children, and set fire to 22 habitations and 28 stables.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7401/Y/G/473

0448

BOHNHEFT

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A	CAR[illegible]	LIST 79

7401/Y/G/473.

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7401/Y/a/473	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/607 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Helmuth BOHNHEFT, Hauptmann and Commandant of the SS-Police at LITIJA (in Slovenia) from 1943 till 1945; domiciled at BIELEFELD Westfalen. (F.19810)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 - 1945. District of LITIJA (Slovenia).
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. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23 b, c & g, 4, 5, 42, 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.

As Commandant of the SS-Police unit at LITIJA the accused is responsible for 27 murders, 23 acts of arson, deportation of 36 persons, 5 cases of looting and 2 cases of torture.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb.

January 19, 1948.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Helmuth BOHNHEFT, Hauptmann and Commandant of the SS-Police unit at LITIJA during 1943-1945, is responsible as a participant and an organizer of a whole chain of crimes committed under his command in the district of LITIJA during 1943-1945. Among other crimes he is responsible for:-

a) The deportation to Germany on February 5th, 1943, of Janez HVALA (whilst the rest of the family managed to escape to the woods);

b) The murder of Jožef HVALA, a member of the HVALA family who avoided deportation to Germany by escaping to the woods, but who was captured in March 1943 and murdered at MORAVČE, on March 22nd, 1943;

c) The destruction by fire of the entire property of Mrs. Angela HVALA who was locked in the cellar and burnt to death on November 29th, 1944;

d) Participating in the looting of the property, and in the burning down of the house and other buildings of Mrs.Marija KIRN on January 30th, 1944;

e) The deportation of the ROKAVEC family (Franc, Marija, Pavla and Marija junior) in May 1943, and the burning down of their house on December 1st, 1944;

f) Participating in the shelling of the village of VAČE and killing Franc VRHOVEC and Franc RASPERGER, on August 9th, 1944, and for looting in the village on the same day;

g) The deportation, on August 15th, 1944, of the VIDIC family (Jožef, Francka, Joef junior, Franc, Martin, Stanko, Ivan, Anton, Francka junior and Alojz) of ZGORNJI PREKER, and burning down their house and property on August 17th, 1944;

h) The deportation on August 15th 1944, of the KOKALJ family (Franc, Cirilia, Marija, Janez, Ciril, Milan and Frančiška), and the destruction of their house and property on August 28th, 1944;

i) The deportation on August 15th, 1944, of the KOKALJ family (Martin, Franciska, Bernard, Matilda, Marija Ribič, Alojz and Ivan) and for the looting and destruction of their property on August 28th, 1944;

j) The deportation and looting of property of Franciska BRATUN, and for the murder (by burning alive) of Marija BRATUN, Jožefa BRATUN and Frančiska LAJOVIC, on November 30th, 1944;

k) The deportation and looting of property, on August 16th, 1944, of the GROŠELJ family (Matevz, Franciska, Marija and Anton);

l) The looting and destruction of property of Anton BRATUN and for the murder (by burning alive) on November 30th, 1944, of Mrs. Angela BRATUN and daughters; Zofija and Ivanka, and sons: Franc, Anton and Karel, and for the abducting and most probably also killing of another daughter of Mrs.BRATUN, Marija BRATUN, all traces of whom were lost;

m) The murder of a partisan, Franc KRAUS, who was going on sick-leave, at CEROVICA on November 27th, 1944:,

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Statement of Frančiška BRATUN, aged 59 years, housewife, of KRESNIŠKI VRH,:

"On November 30th, 1944, abut 10 a.m. the German policemen of LITIJA came into the village of KRESNIŠKI VRH and surrounded the house of the BRATUN family where there were sisters Marija BRATUN born in 1883; Jožefa BRATUN born in 1885; and Frančiška LAJOVEC, aged 48 years, a neighbour. I was in the nearby field. The policemen then set the whole homestead on fire and would not let the women get out, nob anyone go near the house. All the time policemen were shooting from rifles and throwing bombs in order to cover the shouting of the women in the burning house. After it burnt out they went away and we went with other villagers to the house. We found charred bodies of the three women, tied together with a wire. Beside them was an empty petrol canister..."

2. Statement of Marija BENGALIJA, aged 51 years, housewife, of VELIKA ŠTANGA :

"On November 28th, 1944, about midday, the German policemen and "Vlasovci" and Domobranci, altogether about 300 men, came from LITIJA into the village of VELIKA ŠTANGA and surrounded it. They broke into my house and drove out all people,i.e. my father Janez aged 75, my mother Marija aged 73, my sister Angela, and Marija ROŽIČ and Anton PETEK who was on business in the house at that time. We had to hold our hands above our heads and were taken to the church where we had to stand against the wall while soldiers guarded us with rifles trained on us. The soldiers beat some of the people with rifles, thus Anton PETEK and the son of my sister Angela, Ciril aged 16 years, the latter was beaten so hard that he was ill for several weeks. In the meantime the soldiers took everything out of the house, brought wooden logs and straw and set fire to the house., although there were no partisans anywhere near. The whole house and the adjoining buildings were burned to the ground."

3. Statement of Anton FEME, aged 55 years, worker of CEROVICA :

"On November 27th, 1944, the German Police company of LITIJA came into the village of CEROVICA and found there Franc KRAUS of TRBOVLJE, a partisan who was going home on sick-leave. One of the policemen took Franc KRAUS to the house of Jože STRAH and killed him with several shots in the head."

Similar statements also by witnesses Janez HVALA, Jožef VIDIC, Pavla KOSI and others, all in the Dos.No.3744 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.)

7402/4/G/474
0452 A

BRENT (or BRANDT).

5

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A for looking CAPTS		LIST 79

[91874] P318/55 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7402/4/G/474.

For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7402/Y/G/474	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/608 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	BRENT (or: BRANDT): SS Hauptsturmfuehrer at SRPSKA CRNJA (BANAT). (F.20594)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	November 1944 SRPSKA CRNJA (BANAT)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. XIII. Pillage.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 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.

The above named is accused of pillage and complicity in murder of civilians.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. Y. Schubb.

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

20th January, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9 46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A few weeks before the liberation of the BANAT province in Yugoslavia (November 1944), a Jewish family consisting of six people who had been expelled from an adjoining locality in Rumania, were held up and arrested at SRPSKA CRNJA and taken to the office of the Commune of the place. Head of the hapless family was a lawyer, a Rumanian Jew. The refugees had with them a single suitcase containing some linen, a bundle of bank notes and all their jewelry. The man who had to examine the case of the said family was police agent Weber.

While the latter was dealing with the arrested Jews, two German officers called on him. One of them was the accused. After a short consultation among the three Germans, the contents of the case was distributed amongst them so that the money was kept by one officer and the jewelry by the other. The men parted soon afterwards. All the Jews were made to mount a cart and Weber himself drove the six people out of the town. An hour later he returned alone and reported to a colleqgue that he had killed the whole family. It is evident that the partition of the booty and the killing of the whole family was a matter of agreement reached by the officers mentioned and police agent Weber. There are grounds to suppose that the accused was involved also in the execution of the six Jewish refugees.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Erika GLANZ, Jewess of Vienna, aged 21 years; now on the staff of the District People's Committee of SRPSKA CRNJA in the BANAT:

"During the occupation I was in service at the CRNJA Commune Office. A few weeks before liberation, a Jewish family who had been expelled from HEČA in Rumania, were arrested and brought to the Commune Office. This family consisted of a man (a Rumanian Jewish lawyer), his wife and four children. They had been heard by Franz WEBER, police agent, who served there as interpreter. During their interrogation two German Army officers entered the office. They had a confidential talk with WEBER after which these three Germans distributed among themselves the contents of the suitcase carried by the Jewish refugees. One of the officers took the money found in the case, the other one kept the jewelry. One of the two officers was the accused, Hauptsturmfuehrer BRANDT (or BRENT).

The day after, WEBER ordered the Rumanian family to get into a cart which he personally drove. I noticed that WEBER, before starting off, had put some spades and shovels into the cart. An hour or so later WEBER returned without the six Jews. He went into his office where he told a colleague of his, that he himself had liquidated the six people, and gave him a detailed description. All that, I heard with my own ears, as I managed to listen to their conversation, being anxious to learn the fate of these people."

Dos. No. Z.A.K.741.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7403/Y/G/475

0457

ABRAMOVSKY

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
15 FEB 1948	A	CATTS [illegible]	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7403/Y/G/475

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0458

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7403/7/G/475	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/609 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	ABROMOVSKY, Oberleutnant, Commander of the Police Garrison Feldpost N.58498.D. at VRANSKO in February, 1945. About 45 years old. (F.14301)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In February, 1945, and at the end of 1944. At VRANSKO and ČRETA
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. • References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder Violation of Article s 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.

Oberleutnant Abromovsky is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuch.

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

January 20, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9 46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. At the end of 1944, after the offensive in the Sava Valley, some Partisans reported to the police at VRANSKO. All of them were shot within two months. At least 16 of the victims were shot on ABROMOVSKY's orders. Policemen lined up the Partisans on the hill near the forest and fired at them, aiming at their heads.

2. On 21st February, 1945, a German Police patrol arrested Ivan and Anton ZELEZNIK at ČRETA, because they had refused to serve in the German Army. The next day they were shot at VRANSKO without y trial.

As Oberleutnant ABROMOVSKY was then Police Commander at VRANSKO, there is no doubt that he gave orders for the shooting of these two people and is therefore responsible for their murder.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Alojz DRUŠKOVIĆ, mill owner from Brod.N.10, has made the following statement :

"The German police from VRANSKO, commanded by Oberleutnant ABROMOVSKY, about 50 years old, born somewhere on the Polish-German frontier, came from VRANSKO to the village of Creta on 21st February, 1945. The patrol arrested at Čerta two brothers, Ivan and Anton ZELEZNIK, because they did not want to serve in the German Army. They took them to VRANSKO and shot them the next day without any trial."

2. That this statement is true is certified by the Local People's Committee at Brod.

3. A charge of the Local People's Committee at Rečica on the Sava of 1st February, 1946, says :

" Criminal : Oberleutnant ABROMOVSKY with his unit in the winter offensive 1944/45.

By the enclosed list of damage, it is established that the harm done in the winter offensive 1944/45 amounts to 600.000 dinars. Perpetrators are the Ukrainians as it has been already mentioned. This unit which pillaged the village came from the direction of Kamnik in the autumn of 1944.

The pillage was done on the territory of the Local People's Committee of Rečica."

All the statements are in the files Dos.No.2087 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.)

7404/Y/G/476

0462

BAYER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A	CARTS [illegible] LIST 79	

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7404/Y/G/476

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0463

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7404/Y/G/476	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/610 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	BAYER, SS-Obersturmfuehrer and Adjutant des 14 Sturmbonnes der Division "Prinz Eugen". (F.366)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	November 1942 - TOPOLA in Serbia. Later dates in various places.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 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.

BAYER is responsible for an act of pillage carried out by men on his orders, a case of public flogging of a civilian, and for a series of murders of civilians executed in the course of massacres inflicted on guiltless inhabitants of various villages of Yugoslavia.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. Y. Schuh

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

21st January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. The accused, a Lieutenant of the "Prinz Eugen" Division's Mountain Chasseur Regiment (Gebirgsjager), was during November and December of 1942, Garrison Commandant of TOPOLA in Serbia.

During that time, unknown soldiers belonging to the above garrison went to the village of KOLETINA and searched there for radio receivers. The peasant Milosav RADOSAVLJEVIĆ had one and was obliged to hand it over to the Germans, although there was no regulation forbidding the people of Serbia to keep wireless sets. In addition, the villager was taken to TOPOLA put in prison for 10 days,and then before being set free, publicly flogged with 25 strokes, in the market place of TOPOLA.

The accused is responsible for the described ill-treatment, as being town commandant he either ordered or connived at the punishment.

2. .Later during the war when the accused had been promoted to the rank of SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer and Adjutant to the Officer Commanding the 14th Regiment of the "Prinz Eugen", he committed even greater crimes, and it has been established that towards the end of 1944, he had ordered, organised and seen to their being carried out, massacres of the peaceful civilian population in the rear of the fighting front, in particular in the villages of OTOK, OVRIJE, STRANA, SMILIĆI, KRIVODOL, VOSTANI, RUDI.

The regiment was then under the command of the well-known Col. Arthur SCHMIDTHUBER.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

2. In the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission there are kept the minutes of the hearing of witness Christof TANINGER, corporal in the "Prinz Eugen" Division, recorded under Inv.No.234, which reads as follows:

Protocol made on October 16th, 1944, by the National Liberation Army 45th Division's Military Tribunal.

Place of sitting: Front line.

Those present: Military investigator: Radoslav RAKIĆ
Secretary: Miodrag RADOVANOVIĆ.

(Ommissis ommittendis)

On the stand, brought from this tribunal's custody in whc which he is being held, is Christof TANINGER corporal of the 13th "Prinz Eugen" Division's 1st Company, born in 1914 at SKORENOVCI in the KOVIN district (ROYVODINA),son of Ferdinand and Maria, born Kindlein, father of two children; not sentenced. Instructed as to the matter of to-day's hearing and warned to tell the truth, he said:-

"I state according to the statement of Dr.Eugen STUMPF and add that I know Lt.BAYER, adjutant of the 14th Regiment, who has himself issued and executed orders for the killing and shooting of civilians."

Signed .. Kristof TANINGER.

The Secretary:
M.Radovanović

The Investigating Officer:
R. Rakić.

The copy is true to the original:
Signed: Dr.Jurschner
Legal Officer of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

Belgrade, November 6th, 1947.

1. Affidavits made by Drago X.Milosav RADOSAVLJEVIĆ of KOLETINA district TOPOLA in Serbia, are recorded under F.No.366 in the files 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.)

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

477

BECKER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I			
5 FEB 1948	S		CATS	LIST 79

[91874] P818/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0468

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7406/Y/G/418	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/612 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	BECKER, Major, commander of the 222nd battalion, the 181 division. (F.23595)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 and 1944, at ZAGORA Kubas, Branovići, Krtole.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. Violation of Articles 23 b & 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.

Major BECKER in his capacity as commander of 222nd battalion, 181 division, organized the murders of civilians, and the shooting and hanging of hostages at BOKA KOTORSKA, as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb.

21st January, 1948.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 1/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Major BECKER organized the systematic terrorism over the innocent people of BOKA KOTORSKA (fiord of CATTARO) without any provocation on their part.

He is responsible for the following crimes:-

1. In November 1943, a mass arrest was carried out at BOKA KOTORSKA and 10 people were selected by the Germans, 5 of them were hanged and the other 5 were shot at KRTOLE on 22nd November 1943 and 13th December 1943 respectfully.

2. In November 1943, eight people were arrested at VRANOVIĆ and shot on 2nd January 1944 at KRTOLE.

3. In December 1943, eight people were arrested at KUBAS and on 20th December 1943, were shot at PODOSTROG near BUDVA by Germans under BECKER's command.

4. On 3rd December 1943, German soldiers came to the village of ZAGORA with Italian Fascists, and pillaged houses. They went to the house of Filip POPOVIĆ , took his brother RADA out and murdered him near the house.

5. On 1st January 1944, Božo BEGOVIĆ and Filip BUĆIN were shot by Germans who were Major BECKER's soldiers.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1.

Statement by Nada KOSTIĆ, 32 years old, a housewife from KRTOLE:-

"After the murder of Stojan IVKOVIĆ and his father-in-law Ivo BARBIĆ, there were arrested 30 people, who were escorted to KOTOR, while the other 30 people who were also arrested were put in the village school.

The day after the murder of IVKOVIĆ, my husband Mirko with three other men mentioned in the case, were taken out of the district prison and hanged at the public square at KRTOLE at 7 p.m.

Victims of the crime hanged on the rope for 48 hours. Hanging was carried out by a German Adolf KOSTIKA in the presence of nationalists.

I charge as responsible for my husband's death, Mihailo BARBIĆ who died at the district prison, and who gave to German authorities a list of people to be arrested and murdered."

2.

Statement by Mara PETOVIĆ, 70 years old, a housewife from FRAMOVIĆ:-

"On 26th December 1943, my son Marko with others arrested by cetniks from GRABLJE, among whom there were Blazo Djuranovic, Andrija's son, from VRANOVIĆ, Ivo Vukasović, Stijepo's son from VRANOVIĆ, Lazo Begović, Niko's son, from KUBAS, Bastrica Vuko, Pero's sons from GLAVATIČIĆ and some others whom I did not recognise on this occasion. After the arrest my son was taken to BIGOVO where he stayed until the shooting.

On this occasion there were arrested nine people from PODBRDJE and VRANOVIĆ and they were shot on 2nd January 1944 at PRŽNO (KRTOLE). These people were shot because a German soldier was killed on the occasion of a dispute among soldiers themselves. In order to justify this case, Germans charged with it the inhabitants of GRBLJE making the village of GLAVATIČIĆ responsible for it. Nine people from the village of GLAVATIČIĆ were arrested, with intention to shoot them, but because of the intervention to German authorities by NikoNikelj Ivo's son from GLAVATIČIĆ, otherwise known in GRBLJE as cetnik's organizer and responsible for all crimes committed at GRBLJE.

The German authorities accepted his intervention that his peasants should not be shot, but he had to hand over to the Germans instead, another nine people, which he did by arresting nine people from VRANOVIĆ and PODBRDJE and handing them to the Germans in exchange for his peasants. Germans shot these nine people as it has already been mentioned. The shooting was carried out by German soldiers who were on duty in the battery at BIGOVO."

3.
Statement by Jovo LJESAR, 63 years old, seaman from KRTOLE:-

"On 21st November 1943, my son Božo LJESAR was arrested,

Contd.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

and the reason for that, was the murder of Stojan IVKOVIĆ and his father-in-law Ivo BARBIĆ. On this occasion 30 people were arrested at KRTOLE. They were provisionally detained in the school, and 12 p.m. were taken to the district prison in a lorry. German Feldgendarmes made the arrests, and they were taken also to KOTOR by Germans.

My son Božo was at the district prison until the shooting. During his detention there I visited him several times with my wife and spoke to him. All the time he was detained there he was not interrogated. When he was in the district prison he was not ill-treated, but suffered mentally and the food was very poor."

4. The same is stated by the following witnesses: Vukosava STARČEVIĆ, Zoja JURIĆ, Jana ERCEGOVIĆ, Joka BRNIĆ and many others.

All these statements are in the file Dos.No. 4242 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

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1. von WEISS
and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
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[91874] P818/55 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

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7407/Y/G/479	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/613 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	1. Baron von WEISS, Major, Kreiskommandant of the district of NISH, from June till October, 1941. (F.24323) 2. Eugen (Dorn) BUEGLER, Leutnant, O.C. the punitive expedition from Zajecar. (F.24324.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime	22nd - 24th August, 1941. In the district of NISH (towns of ALEKSINAC & SOKO BANJA).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. III. Torture of civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of Property. XX. Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historic buildings and monuments. Violation of Articles 23 b.c.g., 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.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Baron von WEISS as Kreiskommandant of the district of NISH, is responsible for the crimes, described hereafter, committed on the territory of this district by a German punitive expedition from Zaje car.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: E. J. Schubb

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

January 21, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3 46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the period from June to October, 1941, when Baron von WEISS held the office of Kreiskommandant of the district of NISH, the following crimes, among others, were committed on the territory for which he was responsible :

In revenge for the murder of a local quisling Police chief, a punitive expedition was sent from Zajecar under the command of Lieut. Egen (Dorn) BUEGLER to Aleksinac, a town in the territory controlled by WEISS.

This expedition, on the evening of the 22nd August, 1941, arrested a great number of people, among them the following Jews : Dr. Arpad Sil, Josip Svarc and Gerije Sebek, with their wives. The first two, Dr. Arpad Sil and Josip Svarc, were shot during the night and then hanged.

On the following day, 23rd August, the mass arrest went on, so that about 120 people were arrested in these two days. Ruza Lerinc, Miloš Vucinic and Gerije Sebek were shot and then hanged by the Germans.

At the same time, the expedition pillaged the house and ambulance station belonging to Dr. Josip BUCEK, who was arrested, and then set fire to them. They also pillaged furniture, clothes and money belonging to Leposava MITROVIĆ and Mileva MILOŠEVIĆ, and set fire to a furnished house of Andra RADOSAVLJEVIĆ.

The expedition set on fire a furnished house of Stojan MILOVANOVIĆ in the village of Boboviste, and pillaged the belongings of Milan MITROVIĆ, schoolmaster, and set on fire the school in the village of Rujiste.

On 24th August, the expedition left Aleksinac for Soko Banja, taking with them six arrested people, among them Miša KACAREVIĆ, a lawyer, and Stojan MILOVANOVIĆ. As they left Aleksinac BUEGLER personally shot these two men, whose bodies were afterwards hanged. They had, from the time of their arrest, been ill-treated and beaten by the Germans.

Other arrested people were released a few days later. At Soko Banja all schoolmasters and professors were arrested and detained for seven days.

On the way back, the expedition set fire to a barn of Radivoje TRIFUNOVIĆ, and took him with his son Zivojin to Zajecar, where they were shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Borivoje PAVLOVIĆ, from Aleksinac, stated on 7th March, 1945 :

" I was arrested on 23rd August, 1941, by a German punitive expedition and taken to the town hall at Aleksinac, and after that were taken there Miloš KAČAREVIĆ, MILOVANOVIĆ and Dr. Josif BUCEK. During my interrogation I was beaten by German soldiers, and I heard cries and shouts from the next room, where the above-mentioned people were interrogated and tortured. When the interrogation was terminated, I was taken to the courtyard, where I saw KAČAREVIĆ beaten up with blood pouring from his eye. The next morning I was put with Dr. BUCEK and KAČAREVIĆ and other people into two lorries and went to the outskirts of the town where they stopped and the leader of the German column executed KAČAREVIĆ and MILOVANOVIĆ, and their corpses were hanged to poles."

2. Ljubomir ANDREJEVIĆ, former mayor of Aleksinac, stated on 12th March, 1945 :

"On 22nd August, 1941, a punitive expedition came and arrested the Jews Dr. Arpad ŠIL, his father-in-law, brother-in-law and all the family. They were taken to the town hall and about 12 p.m. Dr. ŠIL and his father-in-law were shot and their corpses hanged. In the meantime, about 120 civilians were arrested, taken to their command at the "Kruna" hotel and interrogated there. On the same day, in the afternoon, Ruža LERINC and Milovan VUČEVIĆ were taken out from the police prison, shot and hanged near the tribunal. On the same day, the brother-in-law of Dr. ŠIL was murdered and hanged. KAČAREVIĆ and MILOVANOVIĆ were taken out of the town and murdered there and hanged. The remaining people who were taken with them were driven to Zaječar and relaased later. The other arrested whom the Germans wanted to shoot as hostages, about 120 of them, were released on my intervention, but were forced to pass by the hanged Jews in order to get frightened."

3. Lazar TRIVUNAC from Aleksinac, stated on 21st April, 1945 :

"When I arrived at the town hall, I found there ŠIL, SVARC and SEBEK, who were afterwards taken for interrogation to a room, while we other civilians were in the office and forbidden to go out. We heard a revolver shot, and I saw afterwards Arpad ŠIL and ŠVARC dead. The next day Geri ŠEBEK was murdered also. All three were hanged on poles in main town streets."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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BLECHER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0479

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/615 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Fritz BLECHER, Captain in the German Army. In charge of the garrison at POREČ (PARENZO) in Istria. About 42 years old. From Vienna. (F.13520)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In PARENZO During 1944-1945.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy. Violation of Articles 6, 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.

Fritz BLECHER was in command of the garrison at PARENZO in Istria during 1944-45, and is responsible for the murder of civilians, and for sending civilians to Germany for forced labour. These crimes were carried out on the orders of the accused.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schulz

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

January 21, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.633

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, Captain in the German Army, was in command of the PARENZO garrison from the Autumn of 1944 to the Spring of 1945, i.e. during the German occupation, following the breakdown of Italy. This period was marked by a series of war crimes, committed on the population of Istria in general.

On the territory controlled by the garrison of the accused, the most important crimes were the following :

1. 17 people of the area concerned were arrested by members of the German forces and/or Fascist Militiamen co-operating with them, and transferred to Germany for forced labour. A list of the names of these people is on file in the archives of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

2. Soldiers of the same garrison shot 5 people of the region, without any apparent reason. Their names were : Martin MARAS (35), Zorko ~~[illegible]~~ STARČIĆ (20), Arno MINGON (20), Petar POROPAT (38) and Ivan GRŽENIĆ. The body of the latter was found with the head missing.

3. On January 6th, 1945, two men, one of the unknown, were shot near PARENZO.

4. About the same time 7 more people were shot in the VIDORNO forest. Their identity has not been established.

These and other crimes have been confirmed by numerous witnesses.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The witnesses Marija MARAS, Mirko STARČIĆ, Fuma MINGON and Fuma POROPAT, all of the village of MARASI, have told the interrogating officer, each in his own words, that unknown Germans of PROEČ shot Martin MARAS on April 12th, 1944; Zorko STARČIĆ and Arno MINGON on May 5th, 1944; and Petar POROPAT during January 1945.

Witness Ivan ŠUŠNIĆ, 23 year-old peasant of SIŠNICI, has stated :

" A group of Germans was driving in a lorry from POREČ to ST. LOVREC, on March 19th, 1944. There was on the lorry amongst them Viktor GRŽINIĆ, 20 year-old peasant of GRIBINOJICA near POREČ. Some 500 metres off the place of Sušnići they stopped their car, took Viktor GRIMIĆ from the lorry and killed him 5 metres off the road with two rifle shots. I later on examined the body of the victim. It was maimed all over, so it seems to me that they must have mutilated it after shooting."

Witness Ruža POROPAT, 60 year-old peasant woman of Košutica, has stated :

"My son Josip was killed by German soldiers at BADERNA on July 20th, 1944. I don't know any details as to these Germans, some people say they were from ZBANDAI. My son was killed by machine-gunning, he was nearly cut through in the hips. My son was very young, was a stutterer and had squinting eyes; the Germans have killed him nevertheless."

The above statemenst are being kept in the archives of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission under dossier No.3185.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7410/Y/G/482

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von STAHL.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A	CARI S	LIST 79

[91874] P318/55 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/616 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Friedrich von STAHL: Generalmajor der Wehrmacht Commandat of the 714 Jager division (re-organised later into the 114 Jager division); was in the Spring of 1942 Commandant of the "Kampf-gruppe Westbosnien"; for the time being in allied custody as a witness at the disposal of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal trying a number of German high officers. (F.6601)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During Spring and Summer 1942; in Western Bosnia (KOZARA mountain area).
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. 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. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XIX. Deliberate Bombardment of Un-defended Places. Violation of Articles No.4, 5, 6, 23 b, c & g, 25, 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.

The accused in his capacity of Generalmajor der Wehrmacht Commandant of the 714 Jager division, is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schuh.

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

21st January, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was Commandant in Chief of the united German, Ustasha and Hungarian military forces joined together into what was called the "Kampfgruppe Westbosnien", the corps which during the Spring and Summer of 1942, was engaged in most brutal actions in Western Bosnia. These operations were soon afterwards labelled as the KOZARA mountains enemy offensive. At the same time v.STAHL commanded the 714th German Jager division (after that battle was re-formed into the 114th Jagers), which unit represented the core of the whole "Kampfgruppe West".

The objective of these operations was to fight the forces of the National Liberation Army which had sprung up in West Bosnia, in truth they proved to be a mass murdering of the civilian population. As most of the encircled Yugoslav fighting units succeeded in breaking out through the ring tightened round them, the greatest sufferers were the civilian inhabitants of that area. The majority of the 70 or 80 thousand people living in that region were, when fighting came to an end, taken prisoner, indiscriminate of age and sex, and taken to various concentration camps such as ZEMUN and JASENOVAC, but that was not the end.

While military operations were going on, the civilian population concerned, had to suffer heavy losses in lives and destruction of their property, as the accused had ordered that all the villages within the fighting areabe put under artillery fire and bombed by planes. Orders of that kind were issued by STAHL personally.

At the end of the KOZARA actions, General STAHL set up a special commission at DUBICA, with the task of singling out of the masses of interned people those men who were alleged to be members of the N.L.A. People sorted out in this way were shot on STAHL's orders, at DUBICA and at KOSTAJNICA. The written orders were signed by STAHL. The executions were as a rule left to "Croatian armed forces", while the shootings themselves were carried out by gendarmerie or Ustasha men. In the town of DUBICA alone more than 1,000 men were put to death after only superficial proceedings of the kind.

If people were in so easy a way being deprived of their lives, there is no need to extend in stating that numberless were the cases of torture, deportation, sending to forced labour in Germany, wanton devastation and destruction of property, and bombing of undefended places.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of abundant statements and enquiries made on the results of the KOZARA offensive, and are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

As an example the following statement of Antun MARKOVIĆ of ZAGREB, former Yugoslav major of the General Staff, is quoted: (Dossier No. 4714 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission).

"General v. STAHL was head of the 714th German Infantry Division from the end of 1941 onwards. During the first half of 1942 this Division was re-organised as the 114th Jaeger Division. This division held the area of BANGALUKA. General von STAHL was at this time in charge of all the remaining German and Croatian forces in western Bosnia... Previously to the commencement of the KOZARA offensive, the "Gruppe Ost" Commandant, General BADER, who had his Headquarters in BELGRADE, had formed a special staff to deal with the great action against the Liberation Army, given it the name of "KAMPFGRUPPE WEST BOSNIEN" and had General STAHL appointed its Commandant. Von STAHL was the truest representative of Prussia's Junkers. He was merciless to members of the N.L.A. He himself has repeatedly given orders to bombard by artillery and from planes, undefended villages and groups of refugees who had fled into the mountains. The KOZARA battle finished, General STAHL created a commission for the purpose of singling out of the male prisoners those who were believed to have participated in the fighting. Seat of that commission was at DUBICA in Bosnia. All the men separated from the bulk of the prisoners on these lines, were shot following express orders issued by General STAHL. Their executed took place either at DUBICA or at KOSTEJNICA. It was always STAHL who signed the shooting orders, while the execution was the responsibility of the Croatian forces - their gendarmerie and Ustashi. I know that on this occasion more than 1,000 men were shot at DUBICA only. After the said KOZARA action, STAHL remained in his Bosnian office for a further two or three months. In September 1942 he was transferred and appointed commandant of the Koeniggraetz fortress. I have no knowledge about him since."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

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7412/Y/G/484	26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/618 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Franc PUST; Gestapo man with the SIPO and SD Commander at BLED from 1941 till May 1945. (F.20834)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April 1941 till May 1945, at CARINTHIA and CARNIOLA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b, c, & g, 23, 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.

Franc PUST, in his capacity as Gestapo man, is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubl

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

22nd January, 1948

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Franc PUST was from April 1941 till May 1945, a Gestapo man with the SiPo and SD Commander at BLED, and participated in the crimes committed by the Gestapo.

During his duty there, he interrogated political prisoners at the BEGUNJE prison, who were atrociously tortured on these occasions. On the grounds of his minutes of interrogation, a number of people were murdered as hostages, sent to concentration camps etc.

During his duty with the Gestapo at lease 14,000 Slovene people were arrested, 973 people shot or hanged, 7,000 people were deported and their property confiscated and at least 3,500 people were interned in Germany. Nearly all the arrested were tortured and ill-treated in prisons.

About 4,200 Slovene people were recruited forcibly into the German Army in 1942 and 1943, and about 5,000 people were sent to forced labour in German war plants. Even a number of Yugoslav P.O.W. were tortured or murdered.

Several thousands of houses were destroyed or burned down and at least 3,500 people were murdered, by the German Army and Police units in the country.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Translation of the German document, enclosed here, regarding the shooting of hostages, which is in file Dos.N.3658 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

SI-PO and SD Commander at BLED

Nr. IV - 641/43 Bled, 26th June 1943.

To the Begunje prison.

Subject: Shooting of bandits.

On 26th June 1943, at 6 a.m. one German commando unit shall take the following bandits or men connected with bandits and shall shoot them at the place of crime where a German from Reich, a railway man Johan Kamel, was killed, at the bottom of the Bohinj water fall:

1) ČERNETIČ Metod, born on 22nd November 1922 at XANDSTRASSE 9,

(another 8 names follow)

.....

You are asked to select these bandits i.e. those connected with the bandits. The shot shall be left at the place of crime on 26th June 1943, and shall be taken back in the evening. They shall be buried at the convenient place, as it has been done before.

Signed: FERSTERER

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/620 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Major BERGMANN, Commander of the Bergmann unit at TIVAT. F.23582.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 At TIVAT
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. 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.

As the commander of the Bergmann unit at TIVAT, the accused is responsible for the crimes of murder, systematic terrorism and torture of civilians, perpetrated in the Boka-Kotorska district in 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : T. J. Schubb.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

January 22, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Major BERGMANN was the commander of the Gergmann unit at TIVAT, which spread systematic terrorism amongst the local population of TIVAT and the surrounding district, during the period following Italy's collapse in 1943.

He is responsible for having given orders for, or participated in, the following crimes :

1. the wanton seizing, in October 1943, at TIVAT, of Antun FERDAN, Jovo JOVANOVIĆ and Milan KAŠIKOVIĆ, and for the subsequent ill-treatment and starving of them while in custody, carried out on the orders of the accused.

2. The mass arrest and mass murdered, which he ordered, in November 1943, in the Boka-Kotorska district. Among those murdered were : Nikola JURIĆ, Save ANTOVIĆ, Mirko KOSTIĆ and Lazar STARČEVIĆ, hanged on November 22nd, 1943, at KRTOLI, by the men of the Bergmann unit ; and Božo LJESAR, Branko BRINIĆ, Drago MILOVIĆ, Mihajlo KALEZIĆ and Milo T. [redacted]VIĆ, shot on December 13th, 1943, by men of the Bergmann unit headed by BERGMANN himself.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Ivo MILJEŠKOVIĆ, aged 42, dock worker at KRTOLI, states the following :

"On November 20th, 1943, on the occasion of the murder of Lt.-Colonel Stojan IVKOVIĆ and his father-in-law Ivo W. BARBIĆ, the Germans performed mass apprehensions on November 21st. I was seized myself the same day, together with 30 other persons, when there was a general apprehension of all of the male and female remaining population beyond 15 years, of the villages both MILOVIĆE and RADOVIĆE. All the seized were herded together in the village school. There were German units from the RADIŠEVIĆ fortress as well as KOTOR policemen who took part in this seizing. The names of the Army and Police commanders are unknown to me.

After we were taken into custody, the men representing the Army and the Police went into the BARBIĆ house where the murder took place; they remained there an hour and 10 minutes. Then they went back to us, reading from a document 31 names and singled out the respective men, freeing the others. When we 31 found us at the school, there entered about 20 armed Germans, who posted a group from among us, amounting to 12, facing the wall, and stood them for 10 minutes there waiting for the firing. Afterwards we were ordered to sit down without being allowed to say a word. These were the most painful moments in our lives.....

At 11'o'clock in the night we were herded into a vehicle and forwarded to the KOTOR custody. That was a dreadful drive, since we were forbidden to move up our heads; the refractory one got a rifle-butt at once on the head. The following day five from among us were dragged out of the custody and forwarded to KRTOLI and hanged; another five were taken to be shot on December 13th.

Once, Dr. BALABUŠIĆ called on us in the custody. He was in the service of the National District Authority, and announced that we were to be freed, in groups, being no more hostages. We were hostages.

Besides this ~~dre~~ fearful dread in custody, we were being starved. After 28 days detention I was freed, along with four other fellows."

II. Witness Miss Valerija MOLEK, aged 19, housewife from TIVAT, states the following :

"After some mass arrests performed at KRTOLI on the occasion of the murder of the Lieut.-Colonel Stojan IVKOVIĆ as well as of his father-in-law, Ivo N. BARBIĆ, all the arrested were herded together into the RADOVIĆI village school, where they drew up a list of them. After drawing up this list we went into the Ivo. N. BARBIĆ's house, where the murders were committed. We were the following : Oberleutnant Papen, Military Station Commander of TIVAT, Felgendarmerie Commander at KOTOR, the name unknown, then another officer, the name unknown, and myself as interpreter. There we came across the KRTOLI parson Mihail BARBIĆ, who on being shown the list of arrested and calling over the name of each detained, would declare "yes" or "no", thus the names with his "yes" were marked with a red pencil, and these people were forwarded to KOTOR. I am not cognisant of anything else."

4.XI.1947
at BEOGRAD.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1445/Y/G/487

0498

LUKATSCHA.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	S	CARLS[illegible] LIST 79	

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

1445/Y/G/487

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0499

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7445/Y/G/487	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/621 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	LUKATSCHA, Feldkommandant of the Feldkommandatur No.599 at BELGRADE. Now in the British zone of Germany. (F.24322)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941-1944. In the villages of the counties of Belgrade and Požarevac.
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. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23 b.c.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, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

LUKATSCHA, in his capacity as Feldkommandant, is responsible for the crimes committed by the soldiers under his command, and which are described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : T. J. Schubl

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.535

January 23, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Serbia was divided by the Germans in Feldkommandatur, with a Feldkommandt in command. The Feldkommandantur No.599 was in Belgrade and included the counties of Belgrade and of Požarevac. LUKATSCHA was the Feldkommandant and is responsible for the following vrimes :

1. In July 1941, German soldiers fired at a woman at Beli Potok and wounded her.

2. On 19th August, 1941, German soldiers stationed in Belgrade, murdered two people at BARIĆ, and on 16th September, 1941, beat up Radovan GRGAREVIĆ so much that he died after a long illness.

3. In September, 1941, 6 gypsies were taken at BOLEČ, and shot on 3rd November, 1941 at the BANJICA.Camp.

4. At the end of October and beginning of November 1941, a German unit stayed at RIPANJ and murdered 14 civilians and set fire to a house.

5. In February 1942, Radovan GOLUBOVIĆ was shot in the village of PARCANI.

6. On the 1st June, 1943, German soldiers came to the village of DUBONA and shot 6 people and set fire to their houses; looted 68 cattle and 242 sheep and pigs, and took 46 people to the Banjica concentration camp.

7. On 6th March, 1944, German soldiers beat up and ill-treated two men and a woman at the village of LIPE, and took them to the Banjica camp, from where they were sent to forced labour in the Kostolac mine.

8. A punitive expedition, composed of soldiers of the Feldkommandantur No. 599, committed the following crimes :

A. On 1st May 1944, they set fire to 32 buildings in the village of LIPE, pillaged 34 homesteads, murdered 3 men and a 90 year-old woman was beaten so much that she died on the same day. They also ~~tee~~took 33 people to the Banjica concentration camp, who were then interned in Germany, where many of them died.

B. On 2nd May, 1944, at ŠALINAC, 4 people were beaten up and mercilessly ill-treated. One of them had two teeth knocked out and another had blood pouring from his ears, etc.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Svetolik ISAILOVIĆ, farmer from the village of RIPANJ, 45 years old, married, has one child, stated the following :

"On the day mentioned, in a charge of Leposava STOJIĆ, I saw when some Germans of a German punitive expedition seized at the inn her husband Dragoslav and put him in prison. 3 days later he was shot ..... As far as I know, the Germans shot Dragoslav because he said that he was a communist."

2. Witness Mileta PETROVIĆ, from Dubona (Serbia), states the following :

"In May 1943, came a punitive expedition to Dubona..... Germans searched the house and took 4 people out of it to the community building. They then set fire to the house, barn and other farm buildings and burned them down with all furniture ..... After some time I was also taken to the community building by German soldiers. In the meantime, an unknown German in black uniform came and took out 3 of the aforementioned 4 people and took them in the direction of the said house. A shot was heard afterwards. This was the murder of the said men. At noon I escaped from the Germans and passing by the said house I saw 3 men murdered burning in the fire in front of their house. The punitive expedition went to Mali Požarevac on the same day, taking with them about 5o civilians from Dubona, and many cattle and much food."

3. Witness Vojislav VASIĆ from Lipe stated the following :

"..... A German punitive expedition on 1st May 1944, committed arson and pillage at Lipe..... As they did not find Partisans in the village of Lipe, and as this was the reason for their coming, they started to set houses on fire, setting fire to 30 houses. On that occasion the house of Vladimir SAVIĆ was set on fire ....."

4. Witness Radojica DROBNJAK from RIPANJ, 54 years old, married with 7 children, stated the following :

"In October 1941, when a German punitive expedition shot 12 people at Ripanj..... This expedition came several weeks before this crime to Ripanj from Belgrade, but we ..... were not able to discover the reason for their coming. I don't know who was the commander, and there were over 100 soldiers. In my capacity of village chief I was forced to witness the execution. Germans also forced a mass of men and women to eye witness ~~this~~ the perpetration of the crimes, probably in order to frighten us and to show their strength.

Dragoslav STOJIĆ from RIPANJ who was murdered, I knew as he was my relative. I knew also Branko PAVLOVIĆ, retired official from Ripanj ..... I don't know anything about the other persons.....

The execution took place at the village, not far from the village tribunal, in a square. They were murdered with rifles. The murders were carried out by 10 Germans, and a German was in command....."

All these statements are in the file Dos.No.4737 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.)

1446/Y/G/488

0503

SORGE.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A for illtreatment	CARLS	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

1446/Y/G/488

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0504

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7446/Y/G/488	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/622 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Karl SORGE; SS-Sturmscharfuehrer and Kriminal Sekraeter of the SD police at VARAŽDIN. 36 years old; about 190 cm. tall, oval face, brown hair, brown eyes, upper teeth a little irregular. (F.25154)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 and until March 1944, at VARAŽDIN
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Illegal arrests.
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.

Karl SORGE in his capacity of Kriminal Secraeter of the SD police at VARAŽDIN, is responsible for the crimes described hereafter, committed in 1943 and 1944 at VARAŽDIN.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. Y. Schubb

23rd January, 1948.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. On 7th December 1943, SORGE arrested Adam HRANIC and searched his flat. At the same time, Tomo NOVAK from VARAŽDINSKE TOPLICE was arrested. Vlado ŠEMIG and Stanko KRSNIK were ill-treated in a prison and sent to a camp in Germany where they died of torture and hunger.

2. On 19th December 1943, Antun BERVANI, Jakob TEZACKI and Djuro VUKOVIĆ from BELAVA, were arrested by the accused for no reason or provocation.

3. He also sent to the LEPOGLAVA Camp, Franjo STAREJ, shoemaker from VARAŽDIN, who was murdered there by Ustashi.

Karl SORGE in 1943 and until March 1944 made many arrests of innocent workers of "Tivar" factory, and sent them mostly to different camps, where they were subjected to indescribable sufferings and tortures.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement made by Adam HRANIĆ, born on 10th November 1913 at GAČICE, district of VARAŽDIN, worker, dated 2nd July 1947:

"On 7th December 1943 I was arrested by the SD police at VARAŽDIN, as well as Tomo NOVAK from VAR.TOPLICE. Karl SORGE, Hauptscharfuehrer, directed the arrest with other detectives. He also carried out a search of my home. Karl SORGE also made arrests at the "Tivar" factory, of suspects. I remeber it well as I was then a worker at this factory.

I was interrogated by SCHMIDT and FELCERR, officials of the SD police. I know that Karl SORGE arrested Vlado SEMIC from VARAŽDINE, and Stanko KRSNIK also from VARAŽDIN, in 1943, and interrogated them, as I had opportunities to talk to them when I was in a prison. Both of them, SEMIG and KRSNIK, were sent to a camp in Germany, where both lost their lives, i.e. died of hunger. When I talked to KRSNIK and SEMIG they told me that they were tortured during interrogation. It is also known to me that a shoemaker Franjo STAREJ was interrogated, by SORGE he himself told me that, during our trip to ZAGREB, when we were escorted by the Gestapo men of the SD police of VARAŽDIN to the "Square N" in ZAGREB, i.e. their "General Headquarters". He was murdered later at the LEPOGLAVA camp.

Karl SORGE was "referent" and interrogated prisoners, and directed the arrests, but I cannot quote more instances, as I was transferred to ZAGREB to serve a sentence.

This statement is in the file Dos.N.5175 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

Also statement of Antun PERVANI.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1447/Y/G/489

0508

DEUBEL.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	S	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

1447/Y/G/489

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7441/Y/G/489	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/623 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Georg DEUBEL, Hauptmann der Geheimen Feldpolizei, Kriminalobersekretaer, Fuehrer der GFP-Einheit No.20 Belgrade, from March 1942 to March 1943 in Belgrade. Born at Spiesskappel, Kreis Ziehenhain, on 10th June, 1892. Is reported to be living in the U.S. zone of Germany. (F.25098)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	March 1942 OBRENOVAC in Serbia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	Putting to death of Prisoners-of-War.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners-of-War, Geneva, July 27th, 1929; and violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

DEUBEL is responsible for the hanging of two partisans at OBRENOVAC, on March 27th, 1942, carried out in his presence by a G.F.P. unit under his command.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schulz

January 23, 1948.

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

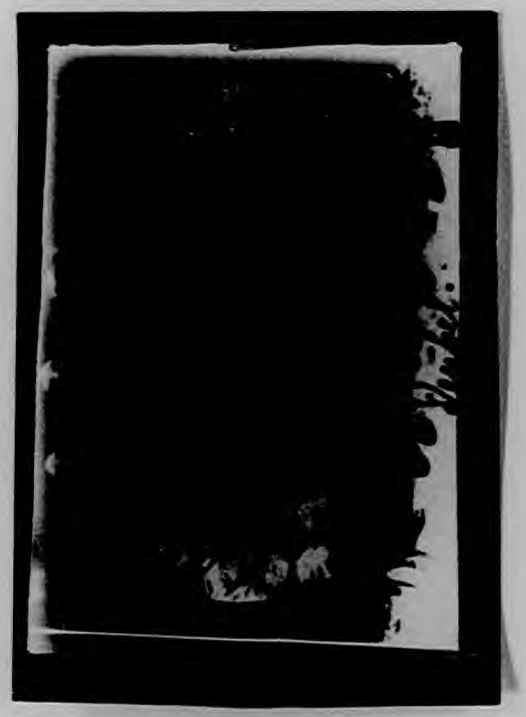
(32061) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Kriminalsekretaer Georg DEUBEL was from March 1942 to March 1943 Captain of the Geheime Feldpolizei, head of the GFP unit No.20, Belgrade, and through that the organiser and executioner of various measures planned and ordered by the Gestapo, such as mass arrests, putting people into concentration camps, or sending them to Germany for forced labour. Another field of the Belgrade G.F.P's activities were punitive expeditions, which took place in different parts of Serbia.

DEUBEL's unit (GFP No.20) went during March 1942 to the town of OBRENOVAC, where some actions against the partisans were going on. Draža Mihajlović's chetniks, together with the Feldpolizei, on that occasion tookprisoner two partisans and surrendered them to DEUBEL. It is to be stressed that DEUBEL was on that occasion amongst the men of his fieldpolizei at Obrenovac. The prisoners in question were Vladimir AKSENTIJEVIĆ, a student of Obrenovac, and Ljubomir DAVIDOVIĆ, a peasant from the adjacent village of STUBLINE. These two men were hanged on the order of Captain DEUBEL and by his men, at Obrenovac on March 27th, 1942.

0511



Deubel Georg

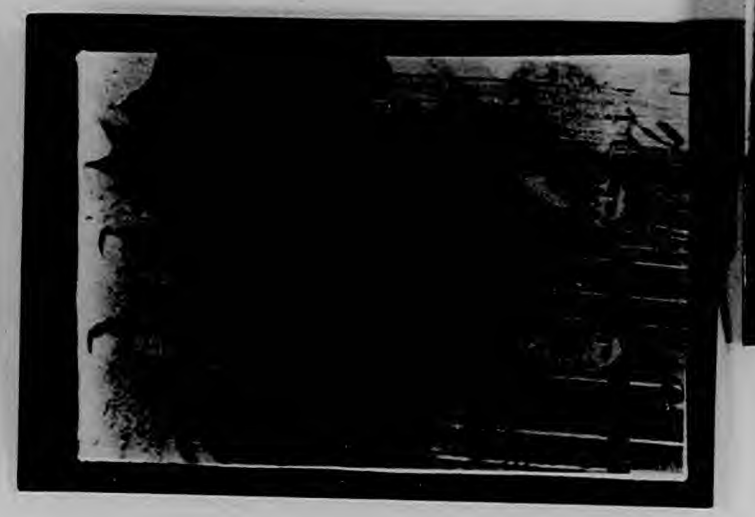
1328

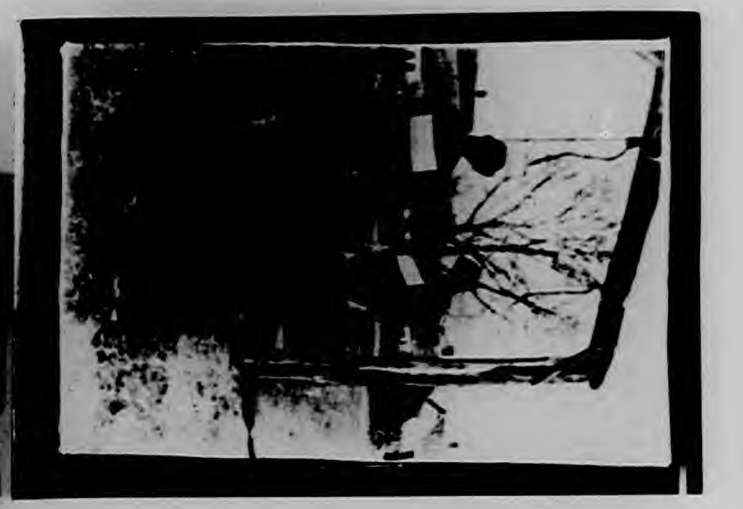
1328

1. Aksentijević Vladimir, stud. iz Obrenovca 5387

2) Davidović Ljubmir iz Stublina

5385





0512

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Minutes
of the hearing of the witness Miša DIMITRIJEVIĆ, Chairman of the Syndical District Council, 42 years old, living at Obrenovac, 147 Marshal Tito Street. Admonished to tell the truth, he said :

"I refer to the photographs of a German war crime committed at Obrenovac, which have been found among the papers of war criminal Georg DEUBEL and have now been shown to me. I recognise the victims. Their names were Vladimir AKSENTIJEVIĆ, student of Obrenovac and during the struggle for liberation political commissar; and Ljubomir DAVIDOVIĆ, a peasant of Stubline who during the war engaged in actions with the National Liberation Movement. AKSENTIJEVIĆ was a nephew of mine. Both of them were caught in the village of Grabovac by Draža Mihajlović's Chetniks and taken to the Obrenovac prison. They were hanged there on March 27th, 1942, by the German police unit which was at that time at Obrenovac.

....
.... "

Signed : Miša DIMITRIJEVIĆ.

Minutes confirmed by :
Secretary : Milan MARKOVIĆ and Chief of the Legal Department : Uroš BIJELIĆ.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1448/Y/G/490

0515

LATTEK.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A	CARLS [illegible] LIST 79	

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

1448/Y/G/490

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0516

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7448/Y/G/490	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/624 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Johann LATTEK: Oberleutnant, Kripo Sekretaer, Chief of Secretariat of Geheime Fieldpolizei at SARAJEVO from the Spring 1942 till 1945. Born on 3rd December 1893. Now in a camp No.7 C.I.C. at HEMBER, in British zone of Germany. (F.25099)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From Spring 1942 till 1945, in Western Bosnia and Herzegovina.
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. Violation of Articles 23b & 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.

Johann LATTEK, Chief of the branch of the Geheime Fieldpolizei at SARAJEVO is responsible for the shooting of hostages, carried out in revenge for the sabotage on railway lines under his responsibility.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schuh.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

23rd January, 1948

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Johann LATTEK was chief of the Secretariat of the Geheime Fieldpolizei at SARAJEVO from May 1942 till 1945 . There were also two branches, Aussenstellen at LJUBUSKO and at MOSTAR. The central office for the Independent State of Croatia was at BANJALUKA, the chief of which was a commissar.

Among other duties, the most important one was the security of the railway lines. In cases of sabotage one of his officials would go to the spot and arrest people living near the place of sabotage. They were shot or interrogated and tortured, sent to camps or handed over to a German Military Tribunal or to Ustashi.

A G.F.P. official , N.C.O., used to be sent from the G.F.P. from SARAJEVO to be present at, and to direct, the executions of hostages taken from ZENICA prison in revenge for the sabotage of railway lines.

The following crimes were committed:

1. On 16th February 1943, about 40 people were arrested near VITEZ where the railway line was destroyed. Nine of them were shot by Germans on the spot, as reprisals for the sabotage.

2. A number of people from the village of BUCI were publicly hanged near VISOKO, at the end of 1943, in revenge for an act of sabotage.

3. On 23rd October 1943, a number of people were arrested at the village of LJUBNJIĆI by Ustashi and handed over to Germans, who put them into ZENICA prison and hanged them on the telegraph poles along the railway line of SEMIZOVAC to PODLUGOVI, in revenge for sabotage. 21 hostages were hanged near MODRINJE and 19 near BUSOVAČA.

4. In revenge for the sabotage of the railway line near KOMAR, 10 peasants seized while working in their fields, were shot on the spot, at the end of 1943.

5. At BUGOJNO, 30 patriots were arrested at the same time, on LATTEK's orders. They were interrogated, beaten up and tortured at SARAJEVO, until they confessed, and then they were sent to a camp in Germany.

6. In January 1944 on LATTEK's orders, 30 peasants were hanged by the railway line near VITEZ in revenge for sabotage.

7. In April 1944, on LATTEK's orders, 40 old men and women were arrested. Some were shot and the others were sent to a camp in Germany, in revenge for sabotage of the railway line of of SEMIZOVCI - PODLUGOVO.

8. On 15th July 1944, 23 people were arrested at the village of HOZANOVICI. Three of them were hanged later as hostages, and tje remainder were released.

9. In the autumn of 1944, two women and a 85 year old man were shot at BREZA by Germans, in revenge for two German soldiers having joined partisans.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Statement made by Veljko FIRIĆ, mechanist from SARAJEVO, no serving a sentence at a prison at ZENICA, dated 11th March, 1947, reads as follows:-

"G.F.P. (Geheime Feldpolizei).. Its commander was Hans LATTEK, with the rank of Captain... Its responsibility was communications and especially sabotage... This section for communications was very important as it carried out investigations on the occasion of accidents, especially in cases of sabotage and the blowing up of the means of communications, by rebels. For every such case HACH went to the spot, made photographs and sketches of the place, investigated the cause of the event, investigated who was guilty in case of sabotage, and arrested people if their guilt was established. Some were liquidated even without trial, some were sent to the tribunal, and some were sent to DACHAU in Germany. In revenge for a sabotage, three peasants at BREZA were hanged, then at the railway stations at PODLUGOVI, SEMIZOVAC and GORA near LAŠVA and at KOMAR, a group of peasants were hanged at the entrance of a tunnel. At the station of GORA a number of people were hanged on different occasions. At every hanging an officer of the G.F.police was present; this fact makes me think that these hangings were its responsibility.

It is notorious that prisoners were tortured and beaten. This was done by the interrogators, i.e. those who carried out investigations, regular German N.C.C.

I don't know how people were tortured, but I know that they disappeared and died in prisons, of beating."

2. The same witness VELJKO FIRIĆ made the following statement on 29th March 1946, regarding Franz LATTEK, inspector of the Geheime Feldpolizei at SARAJEVO:

"While I was on duty at the GFP many arrests, shootings and sending to camps were made on LATTEK's orders. I will quote some of them.

In April 1944, Partisans destroyed the railway line between PODLUGOVO and SEMIZOVCI near SARAJEVO. Because of that Partisan action, LATTEK ordered the arrest of inhabitants who were followers of the National Liberation Movement living near the railway line where the action took place. On this occasion, on his order, 40 people, mostly old men and women were arrested. Some of them were shot and others were sent to camps in Germany.

On 20th January 1944, because of a Partison action, about 30 peasants from a region ŽEPČE-VITEZ-ZENICA village of BILJEŠEVO were hanged on LATTEK's orders. The hangings took place along the railway line from the station of GORE PODLUGOVO on the telegraph poles.

At the end of 1943, on LATTEK's orders, three peasants were hanged at BREZA, as Partisan followers. The hanging was done by ~~UNTERCOFFX~~ Unteroffizier Oskar OPLENDER. Victims were left hanging there for two days.

At the end of 1943, Partisans destroyed a railway line near TRAVNIK at the hill of KOMAR at the entrance of a tunnel. On LATTEK's order Oberstabsfuehrer HACH went to the spot and seized peasants living nearby, took them to the railway line and shot them there. Ten peasants were shot then. He arrested another group of peasants and took them to our prison at SARAJEVO."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Branko BAKIĆ declared the following in a statement made on 29th August 1945:-

"Treatment of prisoners was very cruel. Prisoners were beaten with sticks and whips. This was done by investigation officers, Unteroffiziers, during interrogation, on the orders of chief LATTEK."

These statements are in files Dos.N.5153 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

REGISTERED NOs.

491

TO

500

REGISTERED NOs.

491 TO 500

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

491

7450/Y/G/492

0521

SPARKUHLE

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A	CARLS[illegible] LIST 79	

7450/Y/G/492.

[91874] P318/5S 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0522

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7450/Y/G/492	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/626 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Wilhelm SPARKUHLE, born October 26th, 1905 at WESLAR district of Soest, Westfalen. "Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat" with the "PETROVGRAD KREISKOMMAND", later with the GBW Social Section Superior until the end of 1943. (R.22265)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941, 1942 & 1943. In PETROVGRAD.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. Violation of Articles 6 and 42 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 "Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat" with the PETROVGRAD Kreiskommand, as well as GBW Social Section Superior during the war, the accused is responsible for having given orders, or participated, in the crimes of deportation of civilians, and forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuh

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

January 26, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

SPARKUHLE, a party man from the beginning of 1929, was appointed at the very start of Yugoslavia's occupation, "Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat" with the Petrovgrad District Command. Later he became GBW Social Section Superior. He can be said to have been, along with NEUHAUSEN, the instigator and organiser of the systematic slave labour programme in the occupied areas of Serbia and the Banat. This recruiting of such workers was performed through the "Werbestellen", which he himself formed, and was nominally looked upon as "voluntary" recruiting of labourers destined to meet the needs of the Reich, but which were in general of a compulsory nature. He is supposed to have received orders, as well as himself having made suggestions regarding the recruitment of workers, which he did first by using persuasion and then by all means of compulsion ; the withdrawal of rations cards for instance, which compelled men who saw their wives and children starving to volunteer for work which would be used against their fellow citizens and against the soldiers of the allied armies, with whom lay all their sympathies. By virtue of the powers conferred on him by his office, SPARKUHLE enjoyed full authority in regard to everything concerned with forced labour, and on taking up his appointment he knew that he would be unable to carry out his mission without sooner or later resorting to methods of coercion.

Up to the end of 1943 he incorporated into the economy of the Reich some 47,500 Serb slave labourers, transporting them into Germany to meet the needs of war economy. No less than 10,000 Banjica concentration camp prisoners were sent to Germany for the purpose of slave labour.

He compelled the quisling Nedić Government to issue these two regulations : 1) The obligatory labour regulation and the employment limiting regulation of 14.12.1941. and 2) National Labour Service to the aim of rebuilding Serbia.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Documentary evidence :

Der Generalbevollmächtigte
für die Wirtschaft
in Serbien

Belgrad, den 15. Januar 1943.

Werbestelle des RAM
B e l g r a d.

E L T T e l e g r a m m.

Brückenunion
Dortmund.

Arbeitertransport eintrifft Marburg 23. Januar 43.
(The transportation of workers arrives at Marburg on January 23rd.43.)

(sgd) gez. Sparkuhle
OKVR.

Für die Richtig

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -o-

TELEGRAM

2. Der Generalbevollmächtigte
für die Wirtschaft
in Serbien

Landesarbeitsamt Westfalen
to hand over to Mr. ORR Dr.Bauer I
DORTMUND.

The transport of 40 young Serb miners is probably starting from here on 28.5.43. The ultimate disposition follows.

(sgd.) Sparkuhle.
OKVR.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

3. Der Generalbevollmächtigte
für die Wirtschaft
in Serbien.

Belgrad, den 29.9.43.

Telegramm

Göringwerke
für Herrn Wolkerstorfer
LINZ/DONAU.

Entering into a parley SD SS Gruppenfuehrer MEISSNER quickest possible. Many and sufficient hands are in concentration camps. A preliminary talk with Dr.Kaltenbrunner is a decisive point..... The first transport to Eisenerz on October 8th is ready .....

W i r t n i k
Werbestelle Belgrad.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Photostat copies of the above, as well as many statements and documents 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.)

7451/Y/G/493

0526

1. OBERHAUSER
to 5.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	1 : A 2-5 : S	CAPTS [illegible] LIST 19	

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7451/Y/G/493

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0527

Registered Number. 1451/Y/G/493

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/Y/627 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. OBERHAUSER, SS-Obersturmfuehrer of the Trieste SS, Commandant of the San Sabba prison ("Risiera") in TRIESTE. (F.15762) 2. ALLMES, SS-Sturmbannfuehrer, deputy to the above. (F.15604) 3. HACHENHOLD, SS-Oberscharfuehrer on duty in the same prison. (F.15712) 4. SCHNEIDER, Meister der Schutzpolizei in the said prison. (F.15828) 5. SCHULZE, Adolf-Matteo, a guard of the SS-Wachmannschaft on watch duty in the same prison. (F.15830) (All on the staff of the SS prison "San Sabba" called "La Risiera" meaning "Rice Mill", at Trieste, from 1944-1945).
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During 1944 and 1945, TRIESTE SS prison "San Sabba", known as "La Risiera".
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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 Commandant of an SS-prison at TRIESTE, his deputy and three other members of his staff, are responsible for the commission of, or participation in the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schuh

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

26th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused were the Commandant, his deputy and other assistants on the staff of the TRIESTE SS Prison "San Sabba", which among the people of that town was commonly known as "La Risiera" (Rice peeling works)"

1. Investigations made by the end of the war have led to the discovery that the prison concerned, had been a death chamber and a place of torture, provided even with cremating ovens of its own. Documents found in the officers of "San Sabba"(and they are only a smaller part of the destroyer archives) testified to the fact that 25 arrestees had been murdered in that prison during the early months of 1944, whilst the number of people, so far established, who had passed through the mentioned prison, amounts to 400.

The documents referred to are "Haftzettel" (Labels of imprisonment), i.e. forms completed on the occasion of 25 different cases of people being arrested. Each paper contains particulars of the arrestee in question, a sign of the cross meaning deceased, the date of that event with notes which clearly indicate that torture had been the cause of death. In the case of Giuseppe GALL, the remark noted leaves no doubt as to the cause of his death; "am 1.6.1944, seinen Verletzungen erlegen", i.e. "died from injuries received". The case labelled "Money and valuables" is invariably filled in as "Nichts gehabt", - proof that the victims have each time been stripped of all their belongings.

Apart from the crimes under the above report, there are some others which have been reported by individual charges. They are in the main:

2. On February 10th, 1945, Petar HRVATIĆ of St.Anns was arrested along with about 70 other people and taken to "St.Babba". There they were all tortured; one of the sufferings they had to undergo was the mental torture of being stood in rows in front of machine guns (without being fired upon), after they had been told that they had been sentenced to death. HRVATIĆ was released a few weeks later. Before leaving prison he was threatened with death if he spoke of what had happened to him during his arrest.

3. A Jewess Jany BOECK, arrested by the "San Sabba" SS men on April 20th, 1945, has been deprived of all her property by the staff of the "Risiera".

4. Mrs.Vittoria MELLI was taken to the prison in question and has not been heard of since. It is not known where and when she died.

5. Alberto FABRETTO, arrested and taken to the "Risiera" in April 1945, suffered an identical fate.

The accused were components of a compartively small staff of police who did office work, examined, tortured and killed people in a single restricted place. These circumstances speak well for the assertion that they had all worked in conivion and are to be regarded as accomplices, responsible as instigators, initiators, perpetrators or participants in the crimes committed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence:

To 1) Papers found at "San Sabba", lists of 401 persons passed through that prison; 25 "Haftzettel" demonstrating death of prisoner; one of these papers (case GALL) appended to the present charge by way of illustration; witnesses whose statements are on file in the archives of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

To 2) Testimony by witness Petar HRVATIĆ, workman of TRIESTE, 66 Servola.

To 3) & 4) Witness Nerima MIANI, clerk, 14, Via Rossetti, TRIESTE.

To 5) Statement made by Francesco FABRETTO, railwayman of TRIESTE, as follows:-

"Fascists of Bellosguards came in April 1945, arrested my son Alberto, took him to Bellosguards and then to the TRIESTE gaol called "Corones" where he was beaten up and sentenced to death. On his way from that prison to the "Risiera" he managed to drop a note by which he communicated to me that he was being led to suffer death. That was the last we ever heard of him."

All the documents referred to overleaf, and others, are under Dossier No.2749 in the files 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.)

7452/4/G/494

0531

MAY.

Date Submitted*	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	S for attempts to denationalise the occupied territory	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

7452/4/G/494

[91874] P818/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0532

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7452/Y/G/494	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/628 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Dr. Gerhard MAY; President of the Schwabisch Deutscher Kulturbund at CELJE (Lower Styria), during 1941, by the end of 1941 appointed Evangelical Bishop in VIENNA; now in the French zone of Austria. (F.23966)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During 1941 Parts of Yugoslavia called Lower Styria by the Germans.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	VII. Deportation of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	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.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible for the crime of participating in the deportation of people, necessarily committed in his capacity as Chairman of the Celje Kulturbund, the headquarters of all the branches of the Lower Styria Kulturbund.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. I. Schubl.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.685

26th January, 1948

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, formerly an Evangelical Pastor, and, from the end of 1941 onwards Bishop in VIENNA, was from the outset of the German aggression of Yugoslavia, President of the Schwabisch Deutscher Kulturbund at CELJE, a town in Slovenia, which as part of Lower Styria, went to Germany.

The Kulturbund was the main pre-war political organisation of the Yugoslav Volksdeutsche; when war broke out this society proved to be the centre of all German Fifth Column activities.

Accused was at the same time a "Vertrauensmann", i.e. man of Confidence of the Graz "Gangrenzlandamt", a body entrusted with the task of making preparations for the return of the region known as Lower Styria to Germany, and for its "cleaning up" of the Slovene population. The CELJE Kulturbund, had, not sooner than 1936, a secret department of statistics of its own, named "Statistische Stelle des SD Kulturbund Draubanschaft". This meants that its responsibility was the whole of Slovenia. From documents captured after the war it has been established that the mentioned office of statistics (working in secret on Yugoslav soil) kept even before the war,a register of Slovenes described as "not fit for being Germanised". These men were doomed to be deported from their homes in case of war and occupation.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission hold a document sent by the CELJE Steyrischer Heimatsbund - Kreisfuhrung to the Beauftragter des Reichs Kommissars fur die Festigung des duetschen Volkstung ("Strengthening of Germandom"), of August 31st, 1941, No. H/H - 92 - 12/41 Se/Boc; the note is a proof that lists of Slovenes to be deported had been compiled "on the basis of years-long political experience and observations by the Vertrauensmanner in Lower Styria.

It is moreover known, that in each of the many communal commissions set up for accomplising the task of discriminating between Germans and Slovenes, in Lower Styria, a member of the Local Kulturbund was appointed a member of the commission. To put this in evidence, a copy of such a committee's meeting is being aprended here.

It appears from that state of affairs, that the chairman of the CELJE "Kulturbund" (which was over and above all K.B. branches of Lower Styria) was because of his official position as provincial leader of the organisation in question, the foremost among those responsible for the notorious deportations which resulted in about 70,000 Slovenes from Lower Styria being moved elsewhere and in addition suffered the loss of practically all their property.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence:

Documents cited in paragraphs 4 & 5 of above text, are in the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission archives under Dossier No.4599. Copy of the second one follows:-

(Translated from German) Inv.No.14.331.

Minutes

of the proceedings on the establishment of the nationality of persons settled after January 1st, 1914, in the Prassberg an der Sann (Mozirje) community, under the Ordinance of the Chief of Administration in Lower Styria of 21.4.1941. No.RV/41.

Those present:

The Political Commissar of Oberburg: SWOBODA.
The Plenipos for the Administration: Dr.Josef URREGG.
The Mayor of Prassberg: Franz ZELINSCHEGG.
The Representative of the Kulturbund: Gustav KORDON.

The nationality of the persons enumerated in the appended list has been established after unanimous arbitration.

PRASSBURG, April 30th, 1941.

Signed: Franz FELINSCHEGG
G. KORDON.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7453/4/G/495

0536

RATH.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

7453/4/G/495.

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0537

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7453/Y/G/495	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/629 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Otmar RATH, Chief of Gestapo and Commandant of the Sicherheitsdienst (SD) at DRAVOGRAD during 1944 and 1945. Domiciled at GRAZ. (F.24228)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944-1945 In DRAVOGRAD and surrounding district.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I.Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4,5,23b.c.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, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the chief of the Gestapo and the Commandant of the SD at DRAVOGRAD, the accused is responsible for a series of grave crimes committed by the men under his command in the district of DRAVOGRAD.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E.J. Schubb.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1572 43 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

January 27, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Upon the orders of the accused Otmar RATH, Chief of the Gestapo and Commandant of the Sicherheitsdienst at DRAVOGRAD, a series of grave crimes were committed by his men. Below are some typical examples of the crimes for which he is responsible :

a) the arrest, on April 21, 1944, of Jakob METARNIK and Anton METARNIK, and for sending Jakob to the DACHAU camp, and Anton to the MAUTHAUSEN camp. Both perished during the same year;

b) burning to death, on June 1,1944, at OTIŠKI VRH, Terezija ARAH, Jože ARAH and Stanislav ARAH, and for wounding Franc PREGLAV, who died a few days later. Also for the destruction of the whole of the homestead of the KOŠIR family;

c) the arrest, on June 2, 1944, of the family of Leopold ŠTERBAN (Jožefa senior, Jožefa junior), and for sending them to KLAGENFURT, where Leopold was sent to the DACHAU camp and then to the MAUTHAUSEN camp, from which he returned on May 10, 1945; while his wife and daughter were sent to the RAVENSBRUECK camp, where they were exterminated;

d) the murder, on June 3, 1944, at his home, of Ivan ZDOVC, and for the arrest, torture and murder of Jožef ZDOVC and Avgust KOTNIK on the same day at the SD quarters at RIMSKI VRELEC;

e) the arrest, on October 18, 1944, of Mrs. Marija ZDOVC and her three children, and for sending them to VILLACH, from whence they were sent to the internment camp at ALTETING in Bavaria, from which they returned after the war;

f) the arrest, on March 9, 1944, of Miss Milka STRMČNIK, and for sending her to KLAGENFURT, from where she was sent to the internment camp at AUSCHWITZ; she returned after the war;

g) the arrest, on June 26, 1944, and torture of Miss Ida KREBL, and for sending her to the prison at KLAGENFURT, from whence she was sent, on August 3, 1944, to forced labour camp at APOLZA; she returned after the war;

h) the arrest, on October 23, 1944, and torture and murder of Ivan ABERŠEK; for looting and the destruction by fire of the house of Mrs. Terezija MEDVED, and for the murder, by burning to death, of Mrs. Terezija MEDVED and her daughter Štefanija, on the same day;

i) the arrest, on October 5th, 1944, and torture ~~and murder~~ of Ivan RATAJ, and for sending him to the Gestapo prison at KLAGENFURT, where RATAJ was sentenced to death and executed on December 11, 1944;

j) the murder, by burning to death, on November 7, 1944, of Mrs. Marija KOBOLT, Miss Antonija KOBOLT and Peter KOH a shepherd aged 13; and for looting and burning down their house. For the murder by burning in the same house, on the same day, of four other persons believed to be convicts who were used by the Gestapomen to carry ammunition (their identity has not been established);

k) for the murder, by shooting, of the family of Andrej MERKAČ (Andrej, Mrs. Frančiška, sons: Jožef, Silvester, Andrej, and daughters : Frančiška and Apolonija. Also Angela FUZIR a shepherd girl, and an old woman Elizabeta KOŠA, who happened to be in the house at that time. This happened on November 28, 1944. On the following day the same Gestapomen arrived at the house, looted it and then set fire to it with all the bodies left in the house;

l) the arrest, On November 7, 1944, of Elizabeta SEKOLOVNIK, and for her murder at the Gestapo quarters at DRAVOGRAD, where she was taken and never seen again. They burnt down her house with all the property in it the same day.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Jožefa ABERŠEK, aged 56, house-wife of Šmartno near Slovenjgradec, stated the following :-

"On October 23, 1944, about 10 a.m. a group of Gestapomen from DRAVOGRAD suddenly surrounded the house of PEŠOVNIK, vulgo MEDVED. They looted the house and took Ivan ABERŠEK to the nearby forest where they tortured him and shot him. They took all his clothes away and left him naked. They they took from the house everything that was of any value and set the house on fire. The Gestapomen threw Mrs. PEŠOVNIK and her daughter into the fire, where both were burnt to death. Gestapomen were led by a traitor, called PLIBERŠEK."

2. Witness Jožef POLC, aged 60, of Gornje GORTANE, stated the following :-

"On November 7, 1944, a group of Gestapomen of DRAVOGRAD suddenly entered my house, loote and set fire to it, together with my wife Marija and daughter Antonija ..... Also our shepherd, Peter KOH, aged 13, who came to the house as he saw it burning and was thrown into the fire by the Gestapomen and was burnt alive. This was seen by Jakob HUTMAJER who was working in the forest ..... There were also four other bodies found in the burnt out house. These were most probably the four convicts who were seen by Andrej and Gašper and Jurij SEKOLOVNIK, who were working in the forest, how they carried ammunition for the Gestapomen....."

3. Witness Ivan ARAH, former Commissar of the towns People's militia of DRAVOGRAD, stated the following :

"During the night of the 1/2 June, 1944, a unit of Gestapomen of DRAVOGRAD, and a military unit, surrounded the homestead of family KOŠIR, and set it on fire with all people and animals in it. Among the victims were : My wife Terezija ARAH (born GREINER) and my two sons, twins, Jošef and Stanislav, born January 26, 1927. Another boy, Franc PREGLAV, born October 2, 1915, was seriously wounded so that he died 5 days later in the hospital at WOLFSBERG where he was taken by the Gestapomen."

All above statements are in the file Dos.No.4768 of the Yugoslav War Crimes 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.)

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

496

7455/Y/G/497

0541

LEONIG.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1958	A	CRAFTS COUNCIL	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7455/Y/G/497

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0542

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7455/Y/G/497	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/631 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	LEONIG; Captain and Commandant of the SS-Police unit at SESLJAN and DEVIN near TRIESTE from September 1943 till the end of 1944; now believed to be in the P.O.W. camp at VILLACH; (F.24226)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From September 1943 till the end of 1944; in the vicinity of TRIESTE.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. ~~XXX. Killing 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. XXIX. Ill-Treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 21, 23b, c, & 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, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible as an organizer and immediate perpetrator, of crimes such as mass arrests, deportation to internment and forced labour camps of civilians, destruction and looting of villages, and murder of prisoners of war.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb.

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

27th January, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4S 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, LEONIG, Captain and Commandant of the SS-Police unit stationed at SESLJAN and DEVIN near TRIESTE, from September 1943 onwards and throughout 1944, terrorized with his unit, the population of the surrounding localities. He is particularly responsible for the following crimes:

a) The murder, on February 20th, 1944, at JAMLJE, of Andrej BONETA, a member of the National Liberation Army, whom the SS-Policemen took prisoner; and for the murder, on, or about, September 25th, 1943, of three unknown Italian soldiers at JAMLJE; (Evidence: Report by the District LLiberation Committee of NABREŽINA of July 19, 1945, which is enclosed).

b) The rounding up and the arrest and sending of twenty four men of SESLJAN to forcdd labour in Germany, on February 27th, 1944. (Evidence: Statements by victims/witnesses: Alojz COLJA, Peter BABIČ, Veno ŠIRCA, Lucijan PERIC, Cvetko SUC, and Alojz LEGIŠA - enclosed)

c) Rounding up and sending to forced labour in Germany (first to NEUMARKT), on February 27th, 1944, five villagers of VIŽOVLJE (witnesses Gizela KLARIČ, Antonija KRAVANJA and Ivan FURLAN - statement enclosed), - eight villagers of PRAPROT (statements by victims Ludvik GABROVEC, Josip ZIDARIC, Alojz KOCMAN and Stanislav MISLEF - that of the last, being enclosed).

- Eleven villagers of MAVHINJE (statements by victims: Venčeslav TERČON, Franc ŽUŽEK, and Danilo GABROVEC).

- twenty four villagers of JAMLJE (statements by victims: Andrej PAHOR, Karel SARDOČ and Stefan BAGON).

- nineteen villagers of MEDJEVAS (statements by victims: Ivan PERNARČIČ, Franc PAHOR, August RADETIČ),

- sixteen villagers of SLIVNO (statements by victims/witnesses: Olga FABJAN, Anica PERIC and Štefan LEBAN),

- thirteen villagers of CEROVLJE (statements by victims: Benedikt PERIC, Jožef LEGIŠA and Rudolf LEGIŠA),

- thirty three villagers of DEVIN (statements by witnesses Ema PLES, Vera BRONZIN and Zora MARVIČ).

The names of all victims are available. Several perished in Germany.

d) Rounding up the entire population of the villages CEROVLJE, VIŽOVLJE, MAVHINJE and MEDJEVAS and detaining them in the barracks at SESLJAN for two days during which the SS-Policemen looted the above named villages and then set them on fire, on August 10th, 1944; The number of homesteads destroyed or damaged was: at CEROVLJE 36, at VIŽOVLJE 17, at MAVHINJE and MEDJEVAS 36.

e) The execution at DEVIN of two members of the National Army of Liberation, Milan BRUMAT and Emil FRANDOLIČ, captured by the SS-Policemen on August 25th, 1944: (Evidence: Statement - document by the Vicarage of DEVIN of July 5, 1945, which is enclosed);

f) The arrest, on August 28th, 1944 at DEVIN and torture of the following women: Zorka LEGISA, Tereza and Adela and Vera BRONZIN and Ida and Zdenka PERIC, who were then taken to TRIESTE and finally sent to forced labour in Germans: (Evidence: Ema PLES, Vera BRONZIN and Zora MARVIČ.

Particulars of Alleged Crime, Contd.

g) The murder of Miroslav METLIKOVEC, a member of the National Liberation Army, captured by the SS-Policement of DEVIN near DOBERDOB, August 29th, 1944, and murdered in a valley near OBELISK near OPČINE.

h) The murder, on October 10th, 1943, of Jožef URDIH and four other members of the National Liberation Army who were captured by Fascists at TUBLJE; the execution was carried out by the SS-Policement and the Italian "squadristi".

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Statement by Alojz LEGIŠA, aged 51 of SESLJAN, reads as follows:-

"In the small hours of February 27th, 1944, German police broke into the village of SESLJAN, collected all the men and took them to the railway station at NABREŽINA where they waited until 3 p.m. when they were then taken by train to NEUMARKT in Germany."

2. Statement by Ivan FURLAN, aged 56 years, stone-cutter of VIŽOVLJE; reads as follows:-

"On February 27th, 1944 a unit of the SS-Police of TRIESTE, came under the command of LEONIG into the village of VIŽOVLJE, arrested several people, took them to the railway station at NABREŽINA where they packed them into the cattle-trucks. They were then taken to Germany, to the camp at NEUMARKT whence they were sent to various placed for forced labour."

3. Statement by Stanislav MISLEJ, aged 30 years, of PRAPROT, reads as follows:-

"On February 27th, 1944 a unit of the German SS-Police of TRIESTE came under the command of LEONIG to our village and arrested, I think, eight men, took them to the station at NABREŽINA and from there by train to Germany to the camp at NEUMARKT."

Document:-

4. Report by the Vicar of DEVIN, of July 5th, 1945. It states among other things, the following:-

"There were two cases of executions of partisans at DEVIN at the hands of the SS units.

1. Milan BRUMAT, son of the late Ernest and Viktorija PAHOV, born on July 3rd, 1926 at RENČE, domiciled at OPATJE SELO, and,

2. Emil FRANDOLIČ, son of Jožef and Ivana PAHOV, born on June 18th, 1907 at DOL, domiciled at the same place.

I witnessed their death, They were shot in the head and in the chest; I administered them the last sacraments. Both were buried in the church cemetery at DEVIN."

Signed: Mirko SILEJ,

Vicarage Administrator.

5. Document: Report by the District Committee of Nat.Lib.of NABREŽINA, of July 19th, 1945; it says also the following;

1. "In the village of JAMLJE, there is one partisan grave only; it is of Andrej BONETA, son of the late Alojzij and Amalija SOBAN, who was born on October 17th, 1913, at BONETE. He was executed by the German SS unit, as a partisan, on February 20th, 1944."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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, Contd.

2. "There is a grave, now adequately fenced, at the side of the main road, in the village of JAMLJE. There, three unknown Italian soldiers are buried; they were returning to their homes after the capitulation of Italy, and were intercepted by the SS-Policement and shot at the roadside. This happened on or about September 25th, 1943."

Signed by Chairman of the Commission (Sig.Illegible)
and by the referent of the " (" ")

All statements and documents are in file Doc.No.4767 of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1456/Y/G/498

0548

1. VREGG.
and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
5 FEB 1948	1 : A on counts VII + XII.		
	2 : A on counts III, VII + XII	CARTS CH 7530 LIST 79	

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

1456/Y/G/498.

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0549

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7456/Y/G/498	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/632 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Dr. Josef UREGG, born 17.12.1902. Regierungsrat, "Beauftragter für die Allgemeine Verwaltung" with the Political Commissar of the GORNJI GRAD (Oberburg) in Lower Styria Commune in 1941. Before the war a lawyer at GRAZ, Austria. (F.17060) 2. Adolf SWOBODA, born 6.2.1908 at POLA, Istria. During the first half of 1941 Political Commissar at GORNJI GRAD commune, then to the end of the war "Kreisfuehrer" of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund" at BREŽICE. (F.17013)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 1941-1945. In different places in Yugoslavia known as Lower Styria during the German occupation.
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. 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. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. Violation of Articles 4,5,6,23b.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.

Both the accused are responsible for active participation in the crime of deporting civilians. Accused No.2. is charged also with various other crimes, enumerated above, which were committed as a result of his functions as Kreisleiter of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund".

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schubb.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

January 27, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

I. Both the accused were, during the first months of the German occupation of Yugoslavia, members of the commission which, for the commune of Mozirje in Lower Styria, issued decisions regarding the "nationality" of each inhabitant in the district concerned. The question was whether a citizen was ethnically German or Slovene, which meant in practise that the latter had to be removed from Lower Styria, deprived of their property and deported either to Croatia or Serbia.

The number of people deported on racial grounds from Lower Styria alone amounted to approximately 70,000.

Accused No.2. was Politischer Kommissar of the Mozirje town ; appointed to that post immediately after the invasion. In that capacity he was also chairman of the commission entrusted with discriminating Germans from Slovenes, with a view to deporting the Slovenes.

Accused No.1., as Beauftragter für die Allgemeine Verwaltung, acted as deputy to SWOBODA, and was one of the four members of the commission.

II. During the summer of 1941 SWOBODA was transferred to BREŽICE, an important town of Lower Styria, near the frontier of Croatia, and was appointed Kreisfuehrer of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund" there, which office he held until the end of the war. (The activities of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund are well known and details have been quoted in the Yugoslav Charge R/N/411 - 6272/Y/G/411).

III. There are proofs that SWOBODA was one of the worst Kreisfuehrers of the "Steyrischer Heimatsbund" and that he actually held all power in the town and district of BREŽICE, and that he was the organiser and perpetrator of a series of crimes, such as the following :-

1) SWOBODA issued orders for the shooting of Dr. Michael ROSTOHAR, Professor of the Ljubljana University, in May 1945. This order was not carried out as Dr. Rostohar escaped to France.

SWOBODA was the founder of the local Wehrmannschaft; he was the strong man responsible for the rule in the Brežice concentration camp, and for the working in unison with the various Domobran, White Guards and Vlassov units, operating towards the end of the war in that border region, which was the scene of the following crimes :-

a) 8 cases of murder
b) 3 cases of attempted murder
c) 10 instances of torture of civilians.
d) 1 case of rape
e) 6 cases of confiscation of property
f) 39 cases of pillage
g) numerous cases of compulsory enlisment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territor.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement made by Dr. Michael ROSTOHAR :

"SWOBODA caused me to be arrested by the Brežice Gestapo and taken to the prison of the Court of that town, on April 5th, 1945. I was kept there until May 5th, 1945, on which date I succeeded in escaping. During my imprisonment I fell ill with appendicitis, but SWOBODA refused to allow me to have an operation, or even to be transferred to the hospital, saying that it was preferable"to let such a bandit die ". I was interrogated in the prison. The warrant against me was issued by SWOBODA in person, and actually executed by the chief of Gestapo SNULEY and one of his clerks, EREY, but they escorted me first to Kreisfuehrer SWOBODA, and it was only after then that I was conveyed to the prison of the local tribunal. The jail warder Bierbaum was ordered to watch me with particular care. As the war was very near ceasing (the town was liberated 3 or 4 days afterwards - note by Y.S.C.) Bierbaum, in the state of mind created by the imminent change of situation, communicated to me on May 5th, 1945, that I was to die by shooting at 4 p.m. of that very same day, by order of Kreisführer SWOBODA. At 2 o'clock I was able to run away from the prison."

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(Translated from German)

Inv.No.14331

Minutes

on the proceedings re establishment of nationality of persons settled in the Prassberg an der Sann (Mozirje) community under the ordinance of the Lower Styria Civiliand Administration Chief of 21.4.1941, No.RV/41.

Those present :

The Political Commissar of Oberburg : SWOBODA
The Plenipotentiary for Administration : ~~Dr.~~ Josef UREGG
The Mayor of Prassberg (Mozirje) : Franz Zelinschegg.
The Representative of the Kulturbund : Gustav KORDON.

The decisions as to the nationality of the persons enumerated in the appended list have been brought in by unanimous arbitration.

Prassberg, April 30th, 1941.

Signed.
Franz Zelinschegg
G. Kordon.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Affidavits made by Franz AGREZ of Pavlova Vas,
Terezija Ivanjšek of Trebez,
Anton Vrstovšek of Pavlova Vas

and many others are in the files under Dos.No.3728 of the Yugoslav War Crimes 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.

499

7458/Y/G/500

0553

MAIER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARLS CARKS LIST 79	

7458/Y/G/500

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0554

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7458/Y/G/500	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/634 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Ernest MAIER, in service with the Gestapo at ST. VID. Now in the British zone of Austria. (F.20315)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	20th September, 1941. At RAŠICA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	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.

As an official of the ST. VID Gestapo the accused is responsible for the crimes of deportation, pillage and destruction carried out in the village of RAŠICA, on September 20th, 1941.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schubb.

January 27th, 1948

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In the second half of 1941 Ernest MAIER was in service with the Gestapo at ST. VID, near Ljubljana. Among other crimes, he is specially responsible for having given orders for and participated as the leading figure, in the following crime :

On September 18th, 1941, after the routing of a small unit of Germans by the partisans on the highway GAMELJNO-RAŠICE, resulting in the killing of all the Germans of this unit, there was on September 20th, 1941, a destructive action by the ST. VID Gendarmerie and Gestapo headed by MAIER, ordered by way of reprisal. The result was the looting of the entire village of RAŠICE, of cattle, and all moveable and personal goods, and the ultimate setting on fire of all the village houses. In addition, all the inhabitants were taken to the ST.VID custody and from there deported to Croatia.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements by Franz KREGAR and Franc ŽNIDARIĆ say :

"Ernest MAIER, in service with the ST.VID Gestapo led the Gendarmerie and Gestapo unit against the villageof RAŠICA, which village, after being pillaged and the cattle taken off, was bombed and set on fire. The village inhabitants were transported to the St.Vid jail from whence they were deported to Croatia."

The witness Anton KREČ states : "On September 20th, 1941, the Germans carried out the rounding-up action of the RAŠICA village and the villagers, who were allowed to take only the scantiest of baggage, were herded together and deported to the ST.Vid concentration camp ..... Immediately after the deportation the Germans carried out the complete pillage of the village, including cattle, and afterwards set the village afire as well as the church."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

501 TO 510

REGISTERED NOs.

501 TO 510

7459/Y/G/501

0558

KOHLHAASE.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

7459/Y/G/501

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&O Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0559

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7459/Y/G/501	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/Y/635 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Dr. Werner KOHLHAASE: SA-Obersturmfuhrer Beauftragter fur Arbeitseinsatz un Lohnregelung at the Civilian Administration for occupied Carinthia and Carniola. During 1944 also head of the Landesarbeitsamt for Carinthia Born 4th December 1899. (F.20194)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During 1941 and 1945 Occupied Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy. Violation of Articles 6 & 42, 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 Labour Service Office set up for the whole of occupied Carinthia and Carniola, Dr.KOHLHAASE is responsible for giving and executing orders regarding forcibly enlistment of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy, and the sending of Yugoslav citizens to forced labour in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 5,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

27th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Dr. Werner KOHLHAASE, SA-Obersturmfuehrer, was during the whole of Slovenia's occupation by the Germans, Beauftragter fur Arbeitseinsatz und Lohnregelung with the Chief of the Civilian Administration in occupied Carinthia and Carniola, i.e. Trustee for Labour Employ and Wages. He was also, from 1944 onwards, chief of the then created Landesarbeitsamt for Carinthia.

If merely accidental or non-essential activities of KOHLHASSE's office are put aside, its main task was and remained to keep working the known organisation set up by Gauleiter Fritz SAUCKEL, the Fuehrer's Trustee for work or, properly said, for Slave Labour.

The accused was one of the highly responsible agents in the working of that plan. It was his business to draw labour from the German occupied parts of Yugoslavia, the part of Slovenia in Carinthia and Upper Carniola Gau.

KOHLHAASE's Arbeitseinsatzverwaltung had an Arbeitsamt at KRANJ and two branches at RADOVJICA and KAMNIK. These offices and their responsible chiefs saw to suck from the areas controlled by them, all the available power fit to work in Germany, and to deliver these people to the services concerned. It is a well known fact that, as the number of those who freely gave themselves to work in Germany was insignificant, the Arbeitsamter had to co-operate their work with that of the Gestapo and similar bodies capable of the necessary co-ercion. Those people on their way to work in Germany passed almost always through prison, concentration camps or other measures of compulsion. As all that was a matter of system and not of coincidence, those responsible for gathering labour are no less guilty than the Gestapo services which helped to deliver people to be sent to Germany.

It has been established by enquiries made by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission's local services that more than 5,000 people were deported to German Slave labour from Slovenia alone.

The accused was at the head of the organisation dealing with these affairs in occupied Slovenia, and he is as the principal man concerned, responsible (in the region concerned) for the aforesaid crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Proclaimation by SAUCKEL dated April 20th, 1942:

".....the occupied territories and their human power shall be exploited, completely and scrupulously, to the benefit of Germany and her allies. Should it not be possible to get the needed manpower on a voluntary basis, we must take measures to recruit it forcibly. All these people are to be fed, housed and treated in such a way that a maximum amount of work be done with the utmost economy...work of the highest degree must be demanded and obtained from them. That is the only way to ensure, without any false sentimentality, useful gains for the armament of the front, and for our food position during the war."
.....

Two documents issued by the Arbeitsamt KRAINBURG (-KRANJ) dated 18.6.1944 No.II.b 5464 and 30.6.1944 No.II.b 5464, are in the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, Dos.No.3767.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

KRAUSE

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARDS	LIST 79

[91874] P318/58 1000 5/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0564

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7460/Y/G/502	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/636 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	KRAUSE, Captain, Deputy of the Kreiskommandant at PETROVGRAD. (F.20632)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	August-September, 1943. At PETROVGRAD and the villages of BAGLJAS and MELENCI.
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 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.

Captain KRAUSE, a deputy Kreiskommandant at PETROVGRAD, is responsible for the shooting of 15 hostages at Bagljaš, of 10 ~~pop~~ hostages at Melenci and of 7-9 hostages at Petrovgrad, during the second half of 1941.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuh.

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

January 27, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME 0565

KRAUS is responsible for the following crimes :

1. He participated in the organisation and shooting of 15 people at Bagljaš near Petrovgrad at the end of July or beginning of August, 1941. German police carried out the execution - 3 policeman had to fire at each victim.

2. Two or three weeks later Krause organised, and was present at, the shooting of 10 other people at Melenci.

3. On Krause's orders 7-9 people were shot at the Petrovgrad tribunal building, in September 1941.

4. From a communication, No.I/823 of 16th July, 1943 of the Kreiskommandantur, signed by Krause, it appears that 25 communists, among them 5 captured Partisans, were shot as a reprisal for the wounding of a policeman.

5. By a circular of the Kreiskommandantur No.I/823 of 15th August, 1943, signed by Krause, the competent police authorities were given details of an organisation, place and time of an execution of 10 communists, in reprisal for an attack against the mayor of Aleksandrovo.

6. From a communication No.I/823 of 16th August, 1943, signed by Krause, it appears that as a reprisal for the attack against the mayor of Aleksandrovo, 10 Communists were shot on 12th August, 1943, as a lesson and a warning to the Yugoslav people.

In the absence of the Kreiskommandant, for whom he deputised, KRAUSE ordered mass shootings of prisoners from concentration camps, and hostages. He gave orders for the beating of prisoners at the camps, and for those to be taken for execution. He signed posters regarding mass shootings and the hanging of corpses of shot people in Serbian towns and villages, in order to terrorise and intimidate the people. He sent people to forced labour and to slave labour camps. He formed death camps and selected people to be shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement of witness Josef HEROLD, of 25th February and 1st April, 1947.

1. " KRAUSE participated in the organising and was present at the shooting of 15 people at Begljas near Petrovgrad, at the end of July or beginning of August 1941. The execution was carried out by German police of PETROVGRAD. Victims were put in front of a grave and 3 policemen, myself among them, had to fire at every victim.

   Two to three weeks later, Krause organised and was present at the shooting of another 10 people at Melenci. I was a member of the execution squad.

   In September 1941, KRAUSE issued an order on which 7 or 9 people were shot in the tribunal building at PETROVGRAD."

2. Poster of the Kreiskommandantur at Petrovgrad No.I/823 of 16th July, 1943, signed by Krause, regarding the shooting of 25 Communists, among them 5 captured soldiers of the National Liberation Army. These men were shot as a reprisal for the wounding of a policeman, and the poster was issued as a warning and a threat to all those who knew anything of the plans against the occupying authorities and did not inform them.

3. A circular of the Kreiskommandantur at Petrovgrad No. I/823 of the 15th August, 1943, signed by Krause, was distributed to the competent police authorities informing them of the manner, time and place of shooting 10 Communists, in revenge for an attack against the mayor of Aleksandrovo.

4. A poster of the Kreiskommandantur at Petrovgrad No.I/823 of 16th August, 1943, signed by Krause, stated that 10 Communists were shot in revenge for the attack against the mayor of Aleksandrovo, and as an example and a lesson to the people there.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7461/Y/G/503

0568

STENBERN.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A		(Priority case) CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7461/Y/G/503

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0569

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7461/Y/G/503	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/637 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	STENBERN; Hauptmann, 7th SS Prinz Eugen Division, at MOSTAR in the Spring 1943, Veterinary surgeon; 45 - 55 years old, (tall, blond, green eyes, wears glasses, oval face). (F.25359)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In the Spring of 1943; at MOSTAR.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. XXIX. Ill-treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War. Violation of Articles 4, 21, 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.

On his own request, 62 young Partisan prisoners of war were handed over to STENBERN, who tortured and murdered them all, personally, at MOSTAR in the spring of 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schulz.

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

28th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

STENBERN, born in Germany near the Dutch border, was a veterinary surgeon in the 7th SS Prinz Eugen Division, and in the Spring of 1943 was chief of the German Veterinary Hospital at MOSTAR. In this capacity it was not his duty to take part in the action and war crimes committed against Partisans, but being a fanatic Nazi and Hitlerite, he took part in the following crimes:

In the Spring of 1943, Germans captured, in an action, a great number of Young Partisans and several civilians. Ten of them were shot at the village of KAMENA. The remainder were taken to MOSTAR and 62 of them were selected for shooting. As soon as he heard of this, STENBERN asked for these victims to be handed over to him in order to shoot them himself. The victims were taken in three groups to the execution spot, where he ordered them to dig ditches and whilst doing so, ill-treated them so that their cries could be heard far away. When the ditches were dug he personally murdered all the 62 youths.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement made by Ibraga JANJIĆ, 53 years old, from MOSTAR, reads as follows:-

"In the spring of 1943, I was sitting at Uvojci, in front of us there was a German Captain, veterinary surgeon, and the inkeeper MIRKO told us that he was a notorious criminal who had boasted that he had murdered with his own hands about 60 Partisans. MIRKO added that he had asked him to look at a shooting, but he refused. MIRKO even heard cries when he ill-treated and murdered these young people. This Captain could be about 40 to 50 years old, wore glasses, stressed words while speaking, and his right arm above the hand was hurt. I know that two or three groups of our youths were shot in the marshes of MOSTAR by soldiers of the German Prinz Eugen Division."

Statement made by Hasan VRGORA from MOSTAR, reads:

"In June 1943, I think on the 30th, Germans of the "Prinz Eugen Division" seized 23 youths and took them to MOSTAR, while they murdered on the spot at KAMENA, 9 youths and a girl. Among them were my son Zija, a son of Camil KUPTOVIĆ, and others whose names I don't remeber. I don't know which German soldiers committed this murder, but I know that a Commander of Felgendarmerie at MOSTAR was BACH, who also belonged to the "Prinz Eugen" division.."

Statement made by Emina JELIN, 27 years old, from MOSTAR, reads:

"In the Spring of 1943, my brother and myself were arrested by German soldiers and Feldgendarmes from the "Prinz Eugen" division. I was taken for interrogation to the German Gestapo, detained for some time and then released. My brother was taken towards the MOSTAR Marshes with 28 other youths, among them being Jusuf MALKOC, Pero JANJALIJA and others. I heard of them that they were murdered by a German Captain, beterinary surgeon, at the MOSTAR Marshes.

Document of a Section of Direction of State security of the district of MOSTAR of the 20th August, 1947, N.142 sent to the Republican Commission for War Crimes at SARAJEVO, reads as follows:-

"With reference to your No.810 of 4th June 1947, we inform you that we discovered that a German Captain veterinary surgeon of 7th SS "Prinz Eugen" division, who in the summer of 1943, after V offensive, shot in several groups at the MOSTAR Marshes, 60 youths, members of the National Liberation Movement and of the National Liberation Army, was STEINBERN, but we do not know his Christian name....."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7462/Y/G/504

0573

HERSCHOLT.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARTS [illegible]	LIST 79

7462/Y/G/504.

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0574

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7462/Y/G/504	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/638 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Felix HERSCHOLT, member of the Volkssturm. (F.252030)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On 17th January, 1945. At MAHRENBERG
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b.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.

HERSCHOLT entered the VOLKSSTURM at about Christmas 1944. His unit was fighting partisans in the district surrounding MAHRENBERG.

The accused is particularly responsible for the murder, on January 17th, 1945 of the partisan prisoner-of-war, whose identity is unknown, whom he himself shot at the cemetery of MAHRENBERG, wantonly and for no reason whatsoever.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. F. J. Schuh.

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

January 28th, 1948.

(32061) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.595

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Extracts from statement made on 18th March, 1947, by Konrad CHRISTOEFL :

"As regards the shooting of my nephew Leopold KOCH, I state the following:

I got from my acquaintances from PERNITZEN calling on me : Josef POLZ, Franz ARL, Friedrich PAXISI and Mihael GERHOLD ..... that my nephew Leopold KOCH was shot dead by Felix HERSCHOLD, at REMSCHNIG ob MAHRENBERG .....

These fellows, eye-witnesses, told me that Leopold KOCH, together with other Partisans was captured by the Wehrmannschaft in a peasant house. The prisoners were bound to a tree, and the following day, since the Wehrmannschaft was jeopardized by the partisans and were compelled to flee they first shot down the 4 partisans. Felix HERSCHOLD shot down my nephew, Leopold KOCH."

(Statement taken down by Capt. A.E. NORTROP, L.I.R. (R.U.R.) War Crimes Investigator, JAG Branch, H.Q. BTA)

2. Statement by Felix HERSCHOLD, of 18.3.1947 (Extracts)

"..... I admit that on the occasion of the counter-partisan fight on 16th January, 1945, three of the VOLKSSTURMMAENNER having fallen in the struggle, an unknown partisan captive was shot down at the churchyard of MAHRENBERG, on which occasion I was of the firing squad....."

(Statement taken down by Capt. E.E. NORTROP L.I.R. (R.U.R.) War Crimes Investigator, JAG Branch, H.Q. BTA.)

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7463/Y/G/505

0578

1. KISTNER

and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	1, 2 : A	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

7463/Y/G/505.

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0579

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7463/Y/G/505	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. A/M/639 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	KISTNER, Police Major, Commander of the 44th Police battalion. (F.25204) HERMES, Leutnant, Adjutant, 44th Police battalion. (F.25205)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 9th - 13th January, 1942 at the village of DRAŽGOŠE (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 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.

KISTNER led the mopping-up operations with his 44th Police battalion, and HERMES participated in them, against Partisans, when the village of DRAŽGOŠE was destroyed to the ground and 41 people murdered.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. Y. Schubb.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

28th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

KISTNER and HERKES led and participated in the mopping-up operations against Partisans who were at the village of DRAŽGOŠE, on 9th January 1942. Germans succeded on 11th January to break into the village and among the civilians found there, they selected 20 men - even one who was 78 years old - and shot them on the spot. Germans went to the other end of the village and also shot some people there. On January 13th they came back to the village and put 18 males into the Parish house and set it on fire, thus all 18 of them were burned. It was not established whether they were burned alive or shot beforehand. The remaining 82 men were interned in the St.VID camp for six weeks and then released. 41 civilians in all were murdered.

Germans pillaged the village of DRAŽGOŠE and destroyed it.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1.
Kurt ROGE, German P.O.W. made the following statement:-

"In the middle of January 1942, as a leader of the unit of light mine throwers. I participated in an action against the village of JELENSCE - DRAŽGOŠE, and on this occasion the village was burned down, cattle taken away, and even civilians were shot.

Police Major KISTNER was in command of a battalion on this occasion, and his adjutant Leutnant MERKES was present.

2.
From an official document of the local people's committee Nr. O-10254 of 26th August, 1947, it appears that Germans at the beginning of 1942, after a fight with Partisans, broke into the village of JELENSCE-DRAŽGOŠE, totally pillaged the village, and then mined and burned it down, and murdered some of the civilian population and some they took to camps. On this occasion 21 people were murdered on the spot, among them wasa 78 year old man and a three year old child, and 20 people were thrown into a parish house which was set on fire and thus they were burned alive.

The following people were shot: Primoz AMBROZIC 68 years old, Tomaz BERCE 76 years old, Jakob LOTRIC 78 years old, Jakob SOLAR 62 years old, Anton LOTRIC 11 years old, Anton BESTER 11 years old, Terezija SOLAR three years old, and others.

People who were thrown into the Parish house and burned alive were: Franc LOTRIC 60 years old, Petar KA-VCIC, 57 years old, Janez KAVCIC 59 years old, Marija SOLAR 37 years old, and others.

These statements are in the file Dos.N.5262 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.)

7464/Y/G/506

0583

MICHORKO.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A for deportation only	CARLS CHECKED	LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7464/Y/G/506

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7464/Y/G/506	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/M/640 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Herman MICHORKO (or MUHORKO), Town clerk and Fuehrer of the Fuehrungsamt I at RAČE, Slovenia. Born on 13th Feb. 1910 at BOZEN, Tyrol (Austria). (F.16798)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - 1945 at the commune of RAČE in Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	VII. Deportation of Civilians. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23, 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.

Herman MICHORKO in his capacity as the Town clerk and fuehrer of Fuehrungsamt I at RAČE, Slovenia, was a close collaborator of the Ortsgruppenfuehrer MARČINKO, and with him made lists of Slovenes to be deported from Slovenia, and signed them, as it can be seen from the enclosed copy of one of the lists; the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission holding three of them. On the grounds of these lists Slovenes listed in them were arrested by the Gestapo, deported to the Camp at BOREL, ill treated there and deported to Serbia. Their property was confiscated.

2 MICHORKO is also responsible for the forcible recruitment of Slovenes to the German Army.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission. E. Y. Schubb.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

28th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

List of people of SOLČAVA proposed for deportation.

Formblatt fuer einen Beurteilungsbogen.

KREIS P E T T A U. ORTSGRUPPE: KRANICHSFELD.

N a m e :	Nr. der Erfassungsl.	Beurteilungsgruende	
GERGIČ Stanislaus	8	Keustenlaender	DEPORTED
VALENČIČ Franc	8	deutschfeindlich	"
MAGDALENC Johann	9	"	in detention
STEINER Karl	10	intelligent	
STEINER Rosalia	10	"	
TOMŠIČ Uroš	10	deutschfeindlich	
TOMIČ Maria	10	"	
MARKIČ Ignatz	10	"	
MARKIČ Katarina	10	"	
Oplt Bohuslav	10	"	
OPLT Antonie	10	"	
OPLT Johann	10	"	
PETRIČ Jakob	11	intelligent	Deported
PETRIČ Helena	11	"	"
BUKAVEC Anton	12	deutschfeindlich	"
BUKOVEC Josefa	12	"	"
BREZOVŠEK Oton	12	"	"
BREZOVŠEK Vida	12	"	"
MAGDALENC Maria	13	intelligent	in detention
MAGDALENC Johann	13	"	
MAGDALENC Ladislava	13	"	
BUKAVEC Anton	13	deutschfeindlich	deported
BUKAVEC Feliks	13	"	"

Cont.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Evidence, Contd.

Name:	Nr. der Erfassungsl.	Beurteilungsgruende.	
KMETEC Maria	15	intelligent	
KUMETEC Dušan	15	"	
MEDIC Ema	15	deutschfeindlich	deported
MEDIC Maida	15	"	

Ortsgruppenfuehrer	Mitarbeiter :	Kreisfuehrer:
J.Marčinko l.r.	Muhorko Herman l.r.	Wresing l.r.
Langerich l.r.	Rožić Ja.	

Three of the above lists of Slovenes from SELČAVA to be deported to Serbia, signed by Herman MUHORKO, are in the files Dok.N.3723 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

7465/4/G/507

0589

HARTMANN.

70

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A for murder & deportation		CARDS (T.I. CKD) LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7465/4/G/507

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0590

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
1465/Y/G/507	30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. K/N/641 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Peter HARTMANN: SS Hauptscharfuehrer, commanding the joint detachment of both German Felgendarmerie and Ustashi at TESANJ in Bosnia during 1943 and 1944. Now reported to be in the U.S. Zone of Germany. (F.25097)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 and 1944 at TESANJ and surrounding localities.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers Among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. Violation of Articles 23, 23b & c, 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.

The accused is responsible for having ordered the shooting of a 13 year old boy, and also for several cases of internment of civilians.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schuh.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.533

29th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was, during 1943 and 1944, in charge of a company of approximately 100 men strong, of German Feldgendarmes and Croatian troops (mostly Ustashis) at TEŠANJ in Bosnia.

In that capacity he is responsible for the crimes committed by the men, on his orders, in the concerned territory.

To mention only the most brutal of them there might be stated that the accused issued the order for the shooting of the 13 year old boy Milenko TODOROVIĆ, whose only wrong was that his father was an adherent of the partisans. The shooting took place at TEŠANJ, one day in February 1943.

HARTMANN is also responsible for several cases of internment of civilians.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of the statement given by eight witnesses, an exact copy of which is given below, recorded in the archives of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission under Dossier No.5152.

(Translated from Serbo-Croation)

Inv.No.56995.

Minutes

of investigations made by Bosnia's Federal War Crimes Commission on the spot at TEŠANJ, taken on September 13th, 1946.

Those present:

The Delegate: Sergye BOREMOVIĆ
The Secretary: Antonia MISIJA
Witnesses called in:

1) Avdo SEJMANOVIĆ (57), Moslem of RADUŠA, Vice President of People's Local Committee;
2) Rešid HALEPOVIĆ (36), Moslem, peasant, Secretary of same Committee;
3) Saćir GALIJAŠEVIĆ (51), Moslem, Secretary of the RADUŠA Agricultural Co-operative;
4) Ibrahim PRIĆ (38), Moslem, labourer of DJELIMIĆI, member of Local Com.;
5) Luka TRIVUNOVIĆ (45), Serb. Orthodox, labourer of RADUŠA;
6) Aljo SINANOVIĆ (55), Moslem, peasant of RADUŠA;
7) Mahmed MAHALBAŠIC, (32), Moslem, labourer of PLANE;
8) Radjo KADUŠIĆ, (40), Moslem, labourer of PLANE.

".....ommissis ommittendis"

"..As we have already said, there was in that area, from the beginning of 1943, a detachment of German Feldgendarmerie commanded by Capt.HARTMANN who was assisted by Feldwebel HOFMANN. These gendarmes remained there until our liberation i.e. September 10th, 1944.

The TEŠANJ gendarmes and thos of DOBOJ, supported by Domobran units, have, in the course of 1943 and 1944, carried out a number of raids through the TEŠANJ region. They arrested and illegally enlisted many people; arrested six members of our local Committee, two of whom they sent to Germany, and the other four to home concentration camps.

During February 1943 they executed by shooting, at TEŠANJ, Milenko TODOROVIĆ, a boy of thirteen, for the only reason that his father was a partisan."

(ommissis ommittendis)

"That is everything we know from our actual experience and we are ready to take an oath upon it."

(Then follow the signatures of above officials and 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.)

7504/Y/G/508

0594

SABUCKOWSCHEK.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee.		
11 FEB 1948	S for murder	CARLS C...KS	LIST 79

7504/Y/G/508

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7504/4/G/508

0594

SABUCKOWSCHEK.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee.		
11 FEB 1948	S for murder	CARLS C..CKS	LIST 79

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7504/4/G/508

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7504/Y/G/508	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/V/642 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Emil Egon SABUCKOWSCHEK; Gestapo Chief at GORNJI MILANOVAC. (F.23129)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 and 1943 BRUSNICA, KOSTUNIĆ, LEUŠIĆ, POLOM.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. VII. Deportation of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles No. 23b & c, 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 GOR MILANOVAC Gestapo Chief in 1942, and local German Unit Commander in July 1943, SABUCKOWSCHEK is responsible for the crimes committed at the villages of BRUSNICA, KOSTUNIĆ, LEUŠIĆ and POLOM in 1942 and 1943, and as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb.

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

29th January, 1947.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was in 1942 Intelligence Service Chief with the GORNJI MILA NOVAC German Kommand. In July 1943 he was himself Commander of the German units at GORNJI MILANOVAC. In both these capacities he would instigate and give orders for, the crimes which the German units committed there. Specifically, he is responsible, among others for:-

1) the murder in October 1942, at the village of BRUSNICA, of both Čedomir and Milać POLJAVIĆ, who were, on his orders, shot by the German unit;

2) the murder, in December 1943 at the village of KOSTUNIĆ, of Milosav MILOSAVLJEVIĆ, who was, on his orders, shot by the Germans;

3) the arrest and deportation, in June 1943, at the village of LEUSIĆ, of Menčiko RADJANOVIĆ. The fate of this man is unknown;

4) the arrest, in September 1942, at KOŠTUNIC of Milosav VESKOVIĆ, and for his deportation to the SAJMIŠTE concentration camp. The fate of this man is unknown;

5) the arrest, on July 16th, 1943, at the village of POICE, of the peasant women, Milojka DRASKIĆ and Borka DMITROVIĆ, and for their successive murder. They were shot on his order, by the GORNJI MILANOVAC German unit, at the village of BRAJIĆE;

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is to be found on file with the Yugoslav State Commission in Dos. 3984. These are, among others, the following statements:

1. Vladislav BRAŠKIĆ, a peasant from the village of POLOM, made the following statement:-

> "On July 16th, 1943, a German patrol coming from GORNI MILANOVAC, entered my home where they found my 45 year old wife, Milojka, mother of three children. They took her off to the village of BRAJIĆA, where they shot her along with Borbla DMITRIĆ, beyond the coffee-house at the place called CERALA. The whole of the population fled from the Germans column and from their homes."

2. Milan DMITROVIĆ, a peasant from the village of POLOM, made the following statement:-

> "On July 16th, 1943, a GORNJI MILANOVAC German column searched our village and finding the woman Milojka BRASKIĆ at home, as well as her daughter Borica. They were both taken off and shot. The reason for this murder was probably the fact that they found none of the male inhabitants, so they retaliated against the females."

3. Testimonial by the TAKOVO District Commission of the Regional Com.Serb for the War Crimes - TAKOVO; stating that in July 1943 the invader's troops commander was Emil ZABUKOWSCHEK.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7505/4/G/509

0599

REXEISEN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A (See Minutes No. 132)	CARTS CH. CK3	LIST 79

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7505/4/G/509

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0600

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7505/Y/G/509	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/643 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	REXEISEN, Hans SS. Major; Sicherheitspolizei chief with the SD. (F.25234)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 In Banjica, Sopot and Kamendol.
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. Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 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 chief of the III. Division of the SD Beograd "Sicherheitspolitizei", REXEISEN is responsible for the crimes of murder, torture and deportation, committed at the BANJICA concentration camp and in the localities of SOPOT and KAMENDOL, in 1942.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuh.

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

January, 30th, 1948.

(32061) Wt.P.1372 48 5,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1942 REXEISEN was inservice with the BELGRADE SD Sicherheitspolizei as Deputy Chief of the III Division. He belonged later to other divisions. Among other crimes, he is responsible for the following :-

1. The arrest, on January 9th, 1942, in the village of KNEŽEVAC near Belgrade, of Nikola POPOVIĆ, who was supposed to be anti-German, and for his deportation on April 24th, 1942, to Germany for slave labour purposes; where he died as a result of the inhuman conditions.

2. For the merciless beating, in the autumn of 1942, in the Belgrade Sicherheitscustody, of the detained man Čedomir GAJIĆ, with a view to forcing confessions; and for his subsequent deportation to the Banjica concentration camp, where they shot him dead on March 22nd, 1943.

3. For participation in the arrest of Milivoj PERIĆ, on the 19th November, 1942 at MLADENOVAC, and for sending him to the Banjica concentration camp, where they shot him dead on the 19th February, 1943.

4. For the arrest of Branko RADOVIĆ on ~~15th December~~ 30th November, 1942 in the village of STOJNIK, and for the arrest of the villagers, Obrad SAVIĆ, Aleksandar MANOJLOVIĆ, Ljubivoje ŽIVANOVIĆ. For sending these people to the Banjica conecnetration camp, where they underwent merciless beating and were eventually shot on15th December, 1942 in the village of SOPOT.

5. For instigating the arrest of the harmless peasants Mirko, Svetislav and Radisav DJORDJEVIĆ, Radomir NIKOLIĆ, Branko and Radomir ANDREJIĆ, Božidar LAVLOVIĆ, Vojko ILIĆ and Milorad RAŠIĆ; and for the beating which they received while in custody, with a view to forcing confessions from them, and for their finally being shot on December 22nd, in the village of KAMENDOL.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A joint statement made by Zarka POPOVIĆ, Vojislav POPOVIĆ, Pavle POPOVIĆ, all from the village of Kneževac :

"On January 9th, 1942, Gestapo men from Belgrade drove in a car to Kneževac. They seized Nikola POPOVIĆ and took him to the Banjica concentration camp, whence he was transported to Germany, without any further trace or sign of him whatsoever."

Statement by Božidar PETROVIĆ, from Mladenovac :

"On 19th November, 1942, the Gestapo ~~at~~ seized at Mladenovac Milivoj PERIĆ and deported him to the Banjica concentration camp, where he remained until the 19th February, 1943, when they took him to JAJINCI. I am aware of this fact because myself also was deported to BANJICA along with PERIĆ, where we both shared the same room. PERIĆ told me of his having been beaten during the interrogation by Gestapo men, in order to force a confession about his collaboration with the partisans. He gave me evidence of this, showing me the traces of the beating on his body. I believe he was shot at JAJINCI, because they shot there a lot of BANJICA prisoners."

A similar statement is given by the following witnesses : Emilia PERIĆ, Svetozar DJUKIĆ and Dragan MATIĆ.

Statement by Radojica PAVLOVIĆ, from the village of STOJNIK :

"The clergyman Branko RADOVIĆ, as well as the peasants Obrad SAVIĆ, Aleksandar MANOJLOVIĆ and Ljubivoje ŽIVANOVIĆ were all arrested on 30th November, 1942 by the Specialpolizei at the village of STOJNIK..... ..... they were marched off to SOPOT, where they were shot, on the 15th December, 1942. Prior to liquidation they all underwent torture."

The following also state likewise : Sreten MILOJEVIĆ, Milosav ŽIVANOVIĆ, Radojica POPADIĆ, Janko PANTELIĆ, Dragoslav MILOJEVIĆ and Dušan MILIĆ.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7506/4/G/510

0604

BURGLER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 FEB 1978	S	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7506/4/G/510

For the Use of the Secretariat) **0605**

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7506/Y/G/510.	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/M/644 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Friedrich BURGER; member of the NSDAP. Ortsgruppenleiter at POLJANE, near ŠKOFJA LOKA. (F.25321)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	15th June 1942 at GABRŠKA GORA, Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	Illegal Arrests. II. Putting of Hostages to Death.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 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.

On 15th June 1942, Gestapo men from ŠKOFJA LOKA with policemen from POLJANE and Ortsgruppenfuehrer Friedrich BURGER, came to GABRŠKA GORA.

On that occasion, Germans arrested Franc MRAK and four other men, who were taken to POLJANE. Franc MRAK sent a letter from the Begunje prison. On 27th or 28th July he was shot there as a hostage, with two other of the arrested men. The fate of the remaining people is not known, so it is probable that they also lost their lives in one way or another.

BURGER is responsible as he participated in their arrest, and as the selection of hostages to be shot, was made on the basis of his report.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schuhl

30th January, 1948.

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.685

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Marija MRAK made the following statement:-

"On 15th June 1942, Gestapo from STOFJA LOKA came with the police from POLJANE, Friedrich MURGER - Ortsgruppenfuehrer at POLJANE being among them - to GABERSKA GORA where they carried out investigations and arrested Franc MRAK, Anton and Alojz STANOVNIK, Janez POJKAR and Jože DEBELJAK, and took them to POLJANE. On 27th and 28th July 1942, Franc MRAK, and Anton and Alojz STANOVNIK, were shot as hostages. Janez POJKAR and Jože DEBELJAK after the arrest disappeared; so they were either murdered somewhere or sent to some camps in Germany, where they disappeared."

This statement is in the file Dos.No.5350 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.)

REGISTERED NOs.

511 TO 520

REGISTERED NOs.

511 TO 520

MISSING

REGISTERED NOs.

511

7508/4/G/512

0609

FREISDORF

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARLS C.I. CKB	LIST 79

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7508/4/G/572.

For the Use of the Secretariat)

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7508/Y/G/512	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. I/Y/646 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Albert FREISDORF; in service with the NIŠ Gestapo - Aussendunststelle; Born on December 29th, 1908 at HANOVER. Now as N-26.7814, at the HANOVER concentration camp. (F.25239)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 - 1944. NIŠ
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism.
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.

As a member of the NIŠ Gestapo the charged is responsible for having participated in the crimes of mass murder and systematic terrorism against the harmless civilian population, at NIŠ, in 1942, 1943 and 1944. Some of these crimes are described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb.

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 9/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.533

30th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Albert FREISDORF was in service with the NIŠ Gestapo Aussendienststelle from the middle of 1942 until the end of the war. During his term of office as Gestapo official, many crimes were committed by the local Gestapo in following out the Nazi policy, or upon orders issued by higher authorities, for all of which FREISDORF was responsible by virtue of his office. He instigated, or participated in, the numberless crimes the German invaders committed at NIŠ, such as the mass murder on September 8th, 1942, of the prisoners at BUBLJE where the Gestapo, along with FREISDORF shot about 100 harmless civilian people. The mass murder, a few days later, of the 200 people from the concentration camp of RED CROSS, all of whom were shot as a reprisal for the escape or alleged escape of three prisoners from out of the BUBLJE Concentration camp.

Besides these mass murders, a number of other crimes were committed, for instance:-

1. In July 1942, at the NIŠ concentration camp "CRVENI KRST" the Gestapo men amongst whom was the accused, after previously flogging and torturing, took out of the N.5 room to the place called BUBLJE, the prisoners TIHOMIR STOJANOVIĆ, Branko STOJANOVIĆ, and "BETA" monastery superior SERGIJE, where they shot them.

2. In August 1942, the Gestapo men with the accused among them, took out of the same camp, the partisan prisoner of war Svetislav NIKOLIĆ, from the village of OKOLIŠTE, and shot him.

3. On September 8th 1942, in connection with the murder of a German Police unit's member at NIŠ, General BADER gave orders, by way of reprisal, for the shooting of 100 hostages, according to the rule 1:100. The victims were on 9th September, 1942, shot in the locality called BUBLJE, and FREISDORF was of the firing and escorting squad, Among the people who were shot were, Vlaste BOŽINOVIĆ, Svitolok STOJANOVIĆ, Petar KARANIKOLIĆ, Momir COSIĆ, Marko DJURIĆ, Boris BEZUHA, and many others.

4. On October 17th, 1942, the Gestapo men including the accused, took out of the NIŠ custody, 18 detained, such as: Dr.METEKESA, his wife and son, Dr.MUŠNER and his wife, Dr.MAKSIM SELAKOVIĆ, Branko JOVANOVIĆ, Zdravko VUCKOVIĆ, Dordje MILIĆ etc., and shot them in the locality called BUBLJE.

5. Out of the aforsaid custody ten people on each of the following days October 15th, 20th, 25th, 1942, (30 people in all) such as Borislav KVOKIĆ, Dordje PETROVIĆ, Novanka POPOVIĆ, Ana STOJANOVIĆ, Borivoje STOJKOVIĆ, Ilija DJORDJEVIĆ etc., and shot them at the locality BUBLJE.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence: (Extracts)

1) Statement by Marija TODOROVIĆ, born in 1907, at PRISTINA, housewife - of 20th August, 1947 - reads as follows:

"At the close of 1942 I entered the job of cook in the Gestapo habitation, BUČIĆEVA ulica 10, just at the time HAMER was about to leave NIŠ, whilst VINEKE came in his place..... Since I remained there till the outset of 1944.

Some 15 or 20 days after my entering the job in the habitation of the Gestapo men, I became acquainted with FREIDORF who inhabited the building where the kitchen was situated, and also his office. As far as I was able to gather, he was a native of HAMBURG; he was about 32-35 years of age, medium sized, round face, brown hair..... All the time I was there he was also there and remained there after my leaving. I well remember his having participated in nearly all the shootings which were being perpitrated in those times. I remeber the mass murder, in September 1942, at BUBNJE, and I consider there were three vehicles full of people. On the eve of that day we were ordered by Frau MIZI to procure a greater quantity of alcohol for an alleged stroll of the Gestapomen. In the morning, on our arriving about seven o'clock, we found all the Gestapomen coming back from the shooting place. Their clothes as well as their shoes were blood-spotted; FREISDORF was among them..... This firing over, there were many other small and large shootings, FREISDORF being a regular participator with other men of the Gestapo..... I remeber, on many occasions after supper and heavy drinking, his saying: "Now we are going for a little stabbing of those....."

2) Statement by Mihajlo DJORDJEVIĆ, from NIŠ, trade-clerk, 51 years old.... who states:

"The room N.5 of the CRVENI KRST camp was inhabited by:

Tihomir STOJANOVIĆ, from a village in the PROKUPAČKI district. The man was flogged during the night and in July 1942 dragged out of the room and shot at BUBNJE.

Branko STOJKOVIĆ, JOURNALIST, a former PRAVDA correspondent at NIŠ. he was also flogged, and in a night in 1942, dragged out of the room and shot dead.

SERGIJE, a monk, VETA monastery superior, in the BELA PALANKA district. He was beaten, and in July 1942 taken out of the camp and shot.

.....
.....

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7509/Y/G/513

0614

GEISSER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARLS CHECKED	LIST 79

7509/Y/G/513.

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0615

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7509/Y/G/513	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/647 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Karl GEISSER, Oberst der Schutzpolizei beim Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei in Kroatien, at OSIJEK. (F.25185)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 At the villages of Voćin, Sekulinci, Čeralije, Brzaja and Mala Jasnovača.
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. 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 Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Karl GEISSER is responsible for the crimes, described overleaf, committed in the villages near Osijek by units under his command, in 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: E. J. Schuh

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

(32064) Wt.P.1372 48 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.535 January 31, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In the Spring of 1943, units under GEISSER's command set on fore the village of Voćin, burned alive 3 women and tortured and murdered 12 other men and women. Jula OJKIĆ had her fingers cut off while alive. They put mines in some of the houses, and in the Church.

2. In April 1943, 5 people were atrociously murdered in the village of Čeralije, and one was wounded in the leg, so that it had to be taken off.

On the same day, ten people were burned alive in the village of Sekulinci.

3. In July and August 1943, at the village of Brzaja, four men were tortured and murdered; eight people were sent to camps at Sisak and Zeman; a house was set on fire and the village pillaged.

4. On the 12th July, 1943, many people were arrested in the village of Mala Jasnovača, and two men were murdered.

5. The same units burned down and pillaged about 50 houses in the village of Velika PERATOVICA. Two men were sent to forced labour in Germany, and one was sent to a camp.

6. In July 1943, a woman was tortured and then burnt alive in a stable which had been set on fire. Other buildings in the village of Šibenik were pillaged and set on fire.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Stevo DRAGIĆ, on the 16th February, 1947, stated :

"I know that units of a commander Karl GEISSER, on 12th July, 1943, made mass arrests at the village of Mala Jasnovača, and that there were even 70 year-old men among the arrested, who were taken to the village of Male Barne, where they wanted to shoot Miloš IVANČEVIĆ, Petar IVANČEVIĆ and Gruja KREK. Two of them succeeded to escape, the last was murdered. A few days later a 65 year-old man was arrested and murdered in his courtyard. In August 1943, one Mitar LUKIĆ, from the village of Topolica, was arrested and atrociously murdered by the said units; he was cut with a knife and parts of his body cut off until he died.

As far as I know, the same units, during the offensive in July and August 1943, set fire to 50 houses at Vel. Peratovica..... At the village of Gakovo a barn full of wheat and several houses were burned down. At Mala BARNA a house ..... was set on fire. At all the above mentioned villages houses were deliberately set on fire with matches and petrol. I also know that they pillaged cows, horses and swine in these villages.

I know that Blagoje MILETINAC from M. Jasnovača was taken to Germany by these units, and he came back after the capitulation. Ivica Terek from Bel. Barne was sent to a camp in Germany by units of Karl GEISSER and has not come come till yet."

2. Svetozar BOSANAC born in 1927, at the village of Gremušani, on the 17th February, 1947, stated the following :-

"I know that unist of the said commander Karl GEISSER during the offensive in July and August 1943 murdered four people at the village of Brzaja.... The said people were murdered in the most atrocious way, and another seven people were sent to a camp at Sisak. They were tortured in every way and released home ~~some~~ several months later..... At the same time..... the house of Sava Rebić in the village of Brzaja was set on fire and nearly all the village was pillaged by the mentioned units."

3. Witness Toma VUČKOVIĆ, from the village of Šibenik, on the 21st February, 1947, stated :

"I know that the units of Karl GEISSER, in July 1943, murdered an old woman from Šibenik, one Soka RADIĆ, atrociously ~~mu~~ torturing her and throwing her into a burning house. The same units, on the same day, set on fire a stable and a barn of Jovo Radetić, and two stables, a barn and other buildings of Nikola Relić. On that occasion they took two horses from him, while a cart and other things were burned in the stable. In the same month, houses belonging to nine people in the village of Šibenik were burned. On that occasion all these and other houses were pillaged; furniture, cattle and horses being taken away. I was not able to identify anybody among these units as they were mostly German soldiers, and as I escaped to the forest, because they tortured and murdered all those seized in the village or at home; such being the case of Soka RADETIĆ, who was murdered as she stayed at home."

4. Witness Jovan PETROVIĆ, stated the following :-

"In April 1943 the German Army made an offensive against Partisans and came to the villages of Sekulinci and Čeralije. On that occasion they murdered, at the village of Čeralije, Stevo and Luka STARJAŠ, and a woman,

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Kata JOGRIĆ, they threw alive into a fire where she burned. They forced Milan BUZADŽIĆ and Stevo CRNOBRNJA to dig graves and go into them where they were murdered. Aleksa STERJAŠ was wounded in the left leg and had it cut off later.....

Eight days later, Germany Army units under the command of Karl GEISSER came to the village of Šekulinci and seized there Rada STARJAŠ, their two children ....., Pera GOLUBOVIĆ 75 years old, Boža GOLUBOVIĆ 45 years old, and his 13 year-old son Pera; Laza CRNOBRNJA 58 years old; Dušan BOSANAN 13 years old, Soka GOLUBOVIĆ 16 years old and Dmitra KOKIĆ. They were put alive into a pen and burned alove, all ten of them."

Witness Stanko TODOROVIĆ, stated the following :-

" In the spring of 1943, German Army carried out an offensive against the National Liberation Army and the village of Vočin and neighbourhood..... They set the village of Voćin on fire first of all. They seized then 70 year-old Markija Grković, 50 year-old Milica Dragojević and 50 year-old Marija Ančić. They threw them alive into a fire, where only some parts of a body were found afterwards. They murdered Petar Caric, and 12 other people, old men and women. They were murdered and knifed and atrociously tortured ..... A Partisan, Nikola Brezanović was killed when German planes bombed Voćin. German units burned down the village of Voćin. They put mines in the buildings, they also put mines into the Catholic Church at Voćin, which was built 500 years earlier."

All these statements are in the files Dos.No.5230 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

7510/Y/G/514

0620

ZELLER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 948	A (See Minutes No. 132)	CARLS [illegible] LIST 79	

7510/Y/G/514.

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7510/Y/G/514	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/648 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	ZELLER; SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, on duty at PETROVGRAD, about 25 or 30 years old; tall and svelte. (F.25427)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In October 1941, at PETROVGRAD.
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, 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 October 1941, ZELLER participated in the shooting of 15 people at PETROVGRAD.

According to the statement of a witness Paul RUSCHIWAL, of the 1st April 1947, ZELLER in the capacity of representative of Kreiskommandantur at PETROVGRAD, was present at a shooting of 15 people at PETROVGRAD, and when the shooting had taken place he went to each victim in turn and finished off those who were still showing signs of life.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubl.

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

2nd February, 1948.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement made by Paul KUSCHINAL on the 1st April 1947, as follows:-

"At the end of October 1941, ZELLER as a representative of Kreiskommandantur was present at a shooting of 15 people at PETROVGRAD, and on that occasion when policemen, myself among them, finished the execution, ZELLER went to each victim and killed with a revolver those still showing signs of life.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7511/Y/G/515

0625

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Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

7511/Y/G/515

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0626

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7511/Y/G/515.	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/N/649 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Wilhelm NEY, Major at the Pol.Sich.Bereich Sued, at PLETERNICA. (F.25362)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In February and March 1945, in the district of POZEGA (Croatia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under In-human Conditions. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23 b & c, 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.

Major Wilhelm NEY is responsible for the following crimes committed by his units in the district of POZEGA.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb

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

2nd February, 1948.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Wilhelm NEY was a major of the Pol.Sich.Bereich Sued, and from February till May 1945 he operated with his units in the district of POZEGA. He committed many crimes with his units, arrested civilians took them to concentration camps, many of them were tortured and some of them murdered.

Thus in February or March 1945, his units on his orders arrested civilians at KUTJEVO, VETOVO, KARTOL and VELIKA, in the district of POZEGA. Those arrested were beaten up and sent to concentration camps. At the village of KAPTOL only 15 civilians, women and men, were arrested, beaten and taken to PLETERNICA, where about 150 people were herded, and then sent to different camps. Three of the 15 people arrested at KAPTOL were murdered. German police founded a camp at PLETERNICA where the arrested people were herded and kept. Whilst there they were forced to work.

His units also pillaged pigs, horses, cows, wheat, clothing etc. When retreating from PLETERNICA, the same units set on fire about 10 houses.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1) Simo IVANOVIC, Marko TOMLJANOVIC, Mato JOSIPOVIC and Stjepan BLASKOVIC, made the following joint statement on 19th May, 1947.

> "German troops which were under the command of Major Wilhelm NEY, from the beginning of 1945 till the last offensive, committed the following crimes against the people and the state. When his troops were stationed at PLETERNICA, a camp was founded in which followers and members of the National Liberation Movement were interned and forced to work. 21 people of this camp were liquidated by Ustashis. They were the most prominent people of PLETERNICA and its neighbourhood. They pillaged pigs, cattle, wheat and clothing, and various other things from the people.
>
> During the retreat they mined and set on fire 10 houses at PLETERNICA. They also destroyed two road bridges and a railway bridge."

2) Ivan SVOBODA, officer of UDB. (Direction of State Security), made the following statement:

> "In February or March 1945, there were units of Major NEY in the territory of KUTIJEVO, VETOVO, KAPTOL and VELIKA. These units at these places arrested followers of the National Liberation Movement, beat them up and took them to concentration camps, on the orders of the mentioned Major. I am quoting as an example:- In February or March,.. at the village of KAPTOL, about 15 civilians were arrested by his units, among them there were women older than 40 years of age. All the arrestees were beaten up by his units, before being taken to the German command which was at KUTIJEVO and PLETERNICA. I know that there were 150 prisoners gathered at PLETERNICA who were sent to different camps, and they were all from the district of S. POZEGA. Three of the above mentioned 15 people arrested at KAPTOL did not return, that is, they were murdered. The same unit pillaged the houses of the followers of the National Liberation Movement in the above said villages."

The above statements are in the file Dos.N.5362 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.)

7512/Y/G/516

0630

TEMPEL.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARLS [illegible]	LIST 19

7512/Y/G/516.

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0631

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7512/Y/G/516	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/550 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Wilhelm TEMPEL; Kriminal sekretaer and Hauptsturmfuehrer of the Gestapo at BELGRADE, from November 1943 till the middle of 1944. Now detained at the Dachau Camp. Son of Gustav; born 17th April 1904 at HILDESHEIM.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From November 1943 till the middle of 1944, at JAJINCI near BELGRADE.
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 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TEMPEL is responsible for the crimes committed by his Sonderkommando at JAJINCI execution place near BELGRADE, and as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. T. J. Schubb.

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

2nd February, 1948.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Wilhelm TEMPEL was at the Gestapo in BELGRADE from November 1943 till the middle of 1944. He was a chief of the Sonderkommando 150, whose task it was to destroy all traces of German mass murders in Serbia and Banat, and he ordered the digging out and burning of corpses of people shot and gassed by Germans at JAJINCI (notorious execution place) near BELGRADE, where over 68,000 men, women and children were shot.

He is responsible also for the following crimes:

1) At the end of 1943, on the occasion of digging-out and burning of corpses at JAJINCI near BELGRADE by the Sonderkommando 150, of whom TEMPEL was chief, all those inmates of the notorious concentration camp at BANJICA who had to dig out corpses and fell exhausted, were murdered and burned. The exact number of inmates murdered in that way could not be established, as the only survivor Momcilo DAMJANOVIC, who succeeding in escaping was not able to give the complete number of other inmates of the BANJICA camp who had worked with him, on the digging out and burning of corpses of people who had been murdered. Other inmates were shot and burned when they finished their work.

2) At the end of 1943, 54 people were taken from the Beckerek concentration camp to JAJINCA near BELGRADE and shot there by TEMPEL and his Sonderkommando 150.

3) From November 1943 till April 1944, prisoners of concentration camps in BELGRADE, NISH, BECKEREK, KIKINDA,"SAJMISTE" camp at ZEMUN, and other camps in Serbia and Banat, were sent to JAJINCI near BELGRADE and there shot with revolvers and machine guns. Executions were carried out by Willi TEMPEL, and other Gestapo and SS men of the Sonderkommando 150, which destroyed traces of German mass crimes in Serbia and Banat. As 1,400 corpses were left unburned, there is a reason to beleive that they belonged to the people shot by the Sonderkommando 150.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1) Momcilo DAMJANOVIC, former inmate of the BANJICA Camp, who took part in burning of corpses at the end of 1943 at JAJINCI, made the following statement:-

"When anyone of us who worked at JAJINCI became exhausted and could not work anymore, he was murdered and thrown on a fire. As we got Roder to count corpses which we burned, I know that at JAJINCI 68,000 corpses were burned, and 1,400 corpses were not burned."

2) Harri STEGEMANN, Unterscharfuehrer of the special command for the destruction of traces of German mass crimes in Serbia and Banat, made the following statement on July 16th, 1947:-

"Shooting at JAJINCI was made by the same men who dug out corpses and burned them.
Another case happened when 54 people were brought from the concentration camp at BECKEREK and shot at JAJINCI by Willi TEMPEL and his group.
Dr.SCHAEFFER, MARMON, SCHREDER, SACK, WOLF, SATTLER, DRU JUNG and others were present at the shootings.
Officers were not always present at shootings which were made with revolvers or machine guns."

3) Uros VLACVIC, a farmer from JAJINCI, made the following statement on 3rd January 1945:-

"Ihave seen gas vans bringing the victims and also heard shots after their arrival at the shooting place, probably those who were not yet gassed were murdered. These vans were very suffocating when they passed by us, and I have seen smoke pouring out from vans. Germans always drove victims and took them out in the shooting place. I have also seen women leading by the hand their 7 to 8 year old children, whom Germans shot together with their mothers."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7513/4/G/517

0635

KORDA.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	S	CARTS CH 2K3) LIST 79	

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 81/1

7513/4/G/517

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0636

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7513/Y/G/517.	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. K/N/651 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Franz KORDA, Regiment commander in the "Prinz Eugen" Division, at NOVI PAZAR. (F.25066)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	November and December 1942, STUDENICA district.
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 Articles 23b, c, & g, & 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 SS regiment commander of the "Prinz Eugen" Division, he is responsible for the crimes of murder, systematic terrorism and devastation of property carried out in various villages of the STUDENICA district, during November and December 1942.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb

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

3rd February, 1948.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In his capacity of SS Regiment commander of the "Prinz Eugen" Division stationed at NOVI PAZAR, he is responsible for having given orders for, or participated in, the following crimes:

1) The murder, on October 26th, 1942 near the PLEŠIN village parish school, of Desimir PEROVIĆ, Čedomir PEROVIĆ and Dragomir KUČMVIĆ, and for the devastation of their property amounting to 700,000 Din. damage, by the soldiers of his unit.

2) The murder, on November 12th, 1942 at the RAŠKA market, of Boridar MILADINOVIĆ, from NOVI PAZAR, Branislav GRUJIČIĆ from JOŠANIČKA BANJA and of Kranislav DRAŽOVIĆ, from PLEŠIN, hanged by the soldiers of his unit.

3) The murder on November 28th 1942, at the market town of NOVI PAZAR, of Milos MIHROVIĆ, Veliwir MARKOVIĆ and Rajko PEROVIĆ, who were hanged at the market by the soldiers of KORDA's unit.

Such cases of which there were a number where the arrest as well as the execution was ordered by the accused.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT **0638**

Dušan D.KUČEVIĆ, from the village of PLEŠIN, made the following statement on 24th March, 1945.

"On October 26th, 1942, came into our village, for the purpose of a "cleaning up operation", a German unit in the frame of the "Prinz Eugen" Division whose dwelling place was NOVI PAZAR. As soon as they came round to my home they arrested my father, Dragomir S. KUČEVIĆ, took him along to near the PLEŠIN parish school not far from the house, and after some interrogation, they killed him together with Cedomir PERCVIĆ and Desimir PERCVIĆ, both from PLEŠIN. Afterwards they went back to the house which they set on fire, along with all other buildings, devastating and plundering all the goods and carrying off all our cattle. ... ."

This statement is to be found in Dos.4836 of 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.)

7514/4/G/518.

0630

LAMAY.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	S	CARLS C.. :KS	LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 61/1

7514/4/G/518.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*) 0641

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7514/Y/G/578	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/652 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	LAMAY, Colonel, 118th Jaegerdivision Commander. (F.12032)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On 24th August, 1944. at LOVIŠTE. On 12th September, 1944 at ZADVARJE.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systemativ 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.

As Commander of the 118th Jaeger Division, the accused is responsible for the crimes of murder and systematic terrorism carried out on 24th August, and on 12th September, 1944, by the units of his division at the villages of LOVIŠTE and ZADVARJE.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuch

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

February 3rd, 1948.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. The murder, on August 24th, 1944 in the village of LOVIŠTE on the island of PELJEŠAC, of two old men, Juro BELČIĆ and Stjepan SRHAJ, arrested and shot for no reason whatsoever by men of the 118th Jaeger Division, headed by Lieutenant Ernst RADL. This shooting took place after this Division had had a fight with the Partisans.

2. The massacre, on September 12th, 1944, at the village of ZADVARJE near OMIŠ, carried out by way of reprisal against the local patriots by the soldiers of the 118th Jaeger Division, resulting in the slaughter of people without discrimination of age or sex. Among those killed in a beastly manner were Tadija POPOVIĆ, his wife and three children, Filip KVASINA and a number of others. The unit which carried out this massacre was headed by Franc RIHTER.

There were other crimes also committed on the orders of the accused, the above are only two instances of some of them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Kata BILČIĆ, from LOVIŠTE, on the 3rd May, 1945, stated :

"On August 23rd, 1944, the struggle with the Partisans over, there came to the village of LOVIŠTE a unit of the 118th German Division, headed by Oberleutnant Ernest RADL, from the village of OREBIĆ. The inhabitants, struck with fear, hid in shelters, while the old men, Jure BILČIĆ and Stjepan SRHOJ hardly able to stand all that went back to their homes. On their arrival, they were arrested, taken along to the wood situated from LOVIŠTE to DONJI NAKOVAN and shot on the 24th August, 1944. They were killed without any guilt whatever on their part."

2. Statement by Anica IVANKOVIĆ, from LOVIŠTE, ~~on 23rd August~~

" Upwards of the LOVIŠTE village there were a fight between the Germans and the Partisans. Afterwards, on August 23rd, 1944, there came round a patrol from OREBIĆ, headed by first lieutenant Ernest RADL of the 118th Division.

All of us fled with fear, along with the old people Jure BILČIĆ and Stjepan SRHOJ..... They were caught by the Germans and shot on the 24th August, 1944, in the wood between LOVIŠTE and DONJI NAKOVAN. They were killed, although innocent, to terrorise the inhabitants."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7515/Y/G/579

[redacted]

1. MEIFORT

and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 DEC 1948	1 : S 2 : W	CARIS CHECKED	LIST 79

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(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0646

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7515/Y/G/579.	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. A/M/553 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Henning MEIFORT; Wachmeister with the Arbeiter-Commando unit of the Yugoslav P.O.W. at the MOORHUSEN village. Now at his own home. (F.19694) Otto VOSS; MOORHUSEN village mayor; born on January 12th, 1903, at MOORHUSEN.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	8th December 1944. MOORHUSEN
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 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 Wachmeister with the Arbeiter-Commando unit of the Yugoslav P.O.W., and MOORHUSEN Village Mayor, respectively, the accused are responsible for the murder, on December 8th, 1944, at MOORHUSEN, of the Yugoslav P.O.W. Stanislav GAJOVIĆ, as well as for the ill-treatment of many other P.O.W.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Lubb

3rd February, 1948.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Henning MEIFORT remained from the outset of 1943 until the beginning of 1945 in service as Wachtmeister with the MOORHUSEN Yugoslav "Arbeiterkommando". In this capacity he is responsible for the ill-treatment of those prisoners and for partially depriving them of their food.

Otto VOSS was during the war the MOORHUSEN village mayor. He had in his own house the habitation of the Yugoslav P.C.W. Arbeiter command, and missed no opportunity for interfering in the slave labour business of these working hands, to the detriment of the latter.

Particularly are they responsible for the murder, on December 8th, 1944, at MOORHUSEN, of the P.C.W. Stanislav GAJOVICA killed on a hay-cock off the Herman GOETSCH house, by the accused himself and Otto VOSS, without any guilt whatsoever on the part of the victim.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1) Statement by Miodrag DJORDJEVIĆ, of 10th July, 1946 (extract) from which emerges the assertion of MEIFORT about the cause of his alleged falling down from the hay-cock upon an iron paling. In such a way he was hurt and died of wounds. In fact, there was an iron paling, but the difference in the height of the hay-cock amounted only to 1.5 m..... The village-mayor Otto VOSS stated before the British authorities that MEIFORT had killed the victim.

2) Statement by Milorad MIHAJLOVIĆ, 10th July 1946, supporting the DJORDJEVIĆ's statement. He also stated that the hay-cock from which the victim fell, was only 1.5 m. high.....

Statements are available in Dos.5166 in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

0649

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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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7517/Y/G/521

0650

MUELLER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CARDS C.1. :KS) LIST 19	

7517/Y/G/521

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(*For the use of the Secretariat*)

0651

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7511/Y/G/521	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/655 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Hermann MUELLER, Rottenfuehrer Funker at the S.D. Police at VARAZDIN from August 1944 to the beginning of 1945. (F.25363)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	August 1944 to beginning of 1945. At VARAZDIN.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 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.

Hermann MUELLER is responsible for the crimes described overleaf.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: E. Y. Schubb

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

February 3rd, 1948.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

MUELLER was in the service of the SD police at VARAZDIN, and he personally arrested people, led the interrogations, tortured them etc.,

On 22nd February, 1945, he arrested Rudolf NOVOSEL, Andrija KRIZANIC, Mato BORSCAK, Franjo GREGORIĆ, Ivan MAGIĆ, Franc KNEZIĆ and Marija KOSINA. During the arrest of Marija KOSINA, he stamped on her. He carried out the investigation against them and ill-treated them during interrogation. He beat KOSINA with a scourge all over her body and kicked her until she became unconscious.

When Andrija KRIZANIĆ was in prison, he heard police officers every night ~~tai~~ taking people from the cells, who were driven in a car towards the Drava river where they were liquidated. The police officers read out the names of the victims from a list prepared by MUELLER.

Several women were in the prison and their shrieks could be heard at night, when they were ill-treated during interrogation, or raped by the SD police.

They were detained for a month and then they were set free only after they had paid 50.000 kunes each to MUELLER, at his own request.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Rudolf NOVOSEL, stated the following :-

"On 22nd February, 1945, I was arrested as well as 4 other people by the SD police. Thea arrest was made by Hermann MUELLER, who was then at the SD police in the capacity of Rottenfuehrer Funker, with detectives from the SD police. The following people were arrested, Andrija KRIZANIĆ, Mato BORSCAK, Franjo GREGURIĆ, Ivan MAGIC, Franc KNEZIC, Marija KOSINA and myself.

During the period I was in prison, it is known to me that MUELLER directed the investigation, as he interrogated me and during the interrogation he slapped 4 times my face. I know also that he beat other people too, as Marija KOSINA came from the interrogation all beaten up crying and told us that she was beaten.

During my detention, detectives came with an interpreter who had orders from MUELLER and a list of people whom they took away at 11 p.m. in a car to an unknown destination, who never returned to the cells again.

I was more free than others, as I had to feed cattle pillaged by the Germans, which they killed every day and organised feasts, thus I could see and hear a lot.

I heard several times cries of men and women in the cells, but I did not know if they were beaten, or the women raped.

One day an interpreter of MUELLER came and told me that the only way to be freed was to give him 20,000 kunas, 8-10 kgs. of turkey, 5 m. of sheets, 10 kgs. of flour, 5 lt. of brandy, butter, fat and other things. I brought all this to the interpreter, who handed them to Hermann MUELLER, and I was released home. I know also that others too gave a lot of money and were released home."

2. Marija KOSINA made the following statement :-

"In February 1945 I was arrested at my home... by the SD police. Six other people were arrested with me..... we were driven to the prison of the SD police at Varazdin. The arrest was made by a German officer in uniform, I think that his name was Hermann MUELLER, who was then at the SD police in the capacity of "Rottenfuehrer Funker".

On the occasion of the arrest at my home MUELLER stamped on me with his foot.....

I know that MUELLER carried out the investigations, as he personally interrogated me. During the interrogation he kicked me in the ribs and beat me with a whip all over my body.....

Every night about 11 p.m. I heard cells being opened ..... and the interpreter with detectives drove men, mostly political prisoners, to an unknown destination and they never returned."

These statements are in the file Dos.No.5363 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.)

7518/Y/G/522

0655

1. FRIEDRICHS

to 3.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	1-3 : A	CARLS [illegible] LIST 19	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7518/Y/G/522

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0656

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7518/Y/G/522.	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. Y/V/656 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1) FRIEDRICHS; Captain of the 181 Inf.Div. II.Batt. of the 334 Regt.Commander. (F.25429) 2) Otto BOEDECKER; German Obergefreiter with the 6 Comp. 2 Batt. 334 Regt. of the 181 Inf.Div. (F.25430) 3) Wilhelm VOLKERT; German Obergefreiter with the 6 Comp. 2 Batt.334 Regt. 181 Inf. Div. (F.25431)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	December 1943. LEDENICE near BISAV - Montenegro.
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 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As members of the II. Battalion of the 334th Regiment of the 181 Infantry Division, they are responsible for participation in the crime, in December 1943 at CRKVICE, of the execution of five hostages who were allotted by way of reprisal.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. Y. Schubb

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

4th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The aforesaid three accused are a party to the crime of executing of hostages.

FRIEDRICHS was commander of the II Battalion of the 334th Regiment of the 181 Division, with the rank of Captain, while the other two were non-commissioned officers of his unit. They were alloted the task of executing five out of fifteen hostages from the villages of SRAHOVO and CRNVICE. The latter two are responsible for haveing been of the firing squad of this shooting, which was carried out in December 1943, at LEDENICE, while Captain FRIEDRICHS is responsible for the participation in this crime, as their superior, as well as of having attended this murder.

The crime was ordered by way of retaliation for the wounding of a German soldier.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Otto RUPEL (P.O.W.) made the following statement on 8th October 1947:-

"In September 1943 the 181 Inf.Division was sent off from NORWAY to DALMAZIA and ALBANY. The Division was led by General FISCHER, the 334th Reg. by HEBRENDORF, the II. Battalion by Captain FRIEDRICH, and the VI. Company by Leutenant TIDEMAN. In December 1943 Oberfeldwebel Otto SCHNOBEL was ordered by Leutenant TIDEMAN to arrest, along with the Militia, hostages at POT-BAN. These hostages were handed over to the RISAN Feldgendarmerie. The Divisional Commander FISCHER gave orders for the execution of those hostages. The Feldgendarmery brought along these hostages from LEDENICE to the commander TIDEMAN. Following General FISCHER's orders which were carried out for execution by the Reg.Commander HEBRENDORF and Bat.Commander FRIEDRICHS, the execution itself of the five hostages at LEDENICE was perpetrated by Leutenant TIDEMAN with Obergefreiters Wilhelm VOLBORT, Otto BOEDEKER and an unknown soldier with three militiamen. The execution was also attended by Captain FRIEDRICHS."

The witness Otto SCHNOBEL corroborated the allegations re the execution of five hostages at LEDENICE, by Otto RUPEL, as well as the fact that the order came from the Divisional Commander.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7519/4/G/523

0660

HERRENDORF.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	A	CABLE CLASS LIST 19	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7519/4/G/523.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7519/Y/G/523.	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/657 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	HERRENDORF, Colonel, Commander of the 334th Regiment 181st Infantry Division. (F.2719)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	November 1944. At LEDENICE and RISAN.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacre.
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.

As Commander of the 181st Infantry Division of the 334th Regiment, Colonel HERRENDORF is responsible for having participated in the massacre of innocent people at the villages of Ledenice and Risan, in November 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schuh

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

February 4, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In December 1943, in the village of LEDENICE, Montenegro, 5 innocent people were murdered. As Commander of the Regiment HERRENDORF transmitted orders to the Captain of one of his units, TIDEMAN, for the shooting of these people as hostages, by way of reprisal. They were shot by the obergefreiters of his unit, Wilhelm VOLLBORT and Otto BADECKER, at the village of LEDENICE.

2. For participating, at the outset of November 1944, at the market town of RISAN (Montenegro), in the mass murder of over 40 harmless citizens, as well as of an unknown partisan P.O.W., inasmuch as he forwarded orders for it to the battalion commander of his unit, BRANDSTAETTER, and as the said executions were carried out.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Otto RUPPEL made the following statement on 9th October 1947:

".....By orders of General FISCHER which orders were conveyed for execution by Colonel HERRENDORF in his capacity as Regiment Commander, as well ~~as by the Captain~~ FRIEDRICHS as Battalion Commander, the execution of five hostages at LEDENICE was carried out by Leut. TIDEMANN through Obergefreiters W. VOLBORT and Otto BAEDEKER, an unknown soldier and three militiamen.....

During the evacuation of RISAN, and in execution of BRANDSTAETTER's orders, TIDEMANN shot by way of his soldiers, some 40 - 60 innocent citizens who did not evacuate. BRANDSTAETTER, as Battalion Commander was dependent on the orders of Colonel HERRENDORF as Regimental Commander; he himself gave orders for execution according to directions he received from the Regimental Commander who was in agreement with it ....."

2. Statement by Otto SCHNOBEL - corroborating the assertion made by RUPPEL about the execution of the five hostages at LEDENICE. He states that orders came from the Divison Commander by way of Regiment and Battalion Commanders.

3. Statement by Verner HEZEL, ~~from~~ which shows that five citizens were shot at LEDENICE by TIDEMANN.

Statements as above and others are available in Dos.5420 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.)

7520/4/G/524

0665

1. ROTTER
and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	1, 2 : S	CARLS CHECKED LIST 79	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

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(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0668

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7520/Y/G/524.	4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. A/N/658 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	ROTTER: Obersturmfuehrer - 5th Company, 2nd Battalion 8 SS Polizei Grenadier Regiment Commander. (F.25196) TAPPEL: Sturmbanfuehrer - Commander of the II Battalion of the 8th SS Police Grenadier-regiment. (F.25197)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	20th, August, 1943, DONJA BELA REKA
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder, and Massacre.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945, and Articles 23b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations 1907.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Company Commander in the 8th SS Polizei Grenadier Regt. at BOR, ROTTER is responsible for the massacre, on 20th, August, 1943 at DONJA BELA REKA of 41 people killed in retaliation by the soldiers of his unit, headed by himself.

As II Battalion of the 8th SS Police-Grenardierregiment - Commander and Sturmbanfuehrer, TAPPEL is responsible for having collaborated in the aforesaid crime with soldiers of his unit, headed by Company Commander ROTTER.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schult

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

4th February, 1948.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

TAPPEL headed the 2nd Battalion of the 8th SS Polizei-grenaderregiment which was stationed in the surroundings of BOR. ROTTER was Company Commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 8th SS Polizeigrenadier Regiment.

In the second half of August 1943, they went along with their units to the surroundings of BOR for the purpose of surveying the harvest. In August 1943 in the struggle against partisans some of their soldiers having been killed by the former, a retaliation action was planned, and on August 20th 1943, carried out against the village and its inhabitants, of DONJA BELA REKA, in the surroundings of which the aforesaid killing took place.

Sturmbanfuehrer TAPPEL is particularly responsible for the agreement he gave for the massacre of 41 people from the village of DONJA BELA REKA, without discrimination of age and sex, carried out in retaliation by ROTTER, Obersturm-fuehrer and Commander of one of his companies.

Obersturmfuehrer ROTTER is specifically responsible for the orders he gave and participation in the aforesaid crime, perpetrated by his unit headed by himself.

All the victims are identified. Their names are available on file with the Yugoslav State Commission. Among the victims were:- Koviljka N.STOJANOVIĆ, Milan N.T.BOGDANOVIĆ, Zorka S. BOGDANOVIĆ, Milos S. RAJIĆ, Milija N. STANKOVIĆ, Zorka Z. MILENKOVIĆ, Milan ŽIVIĆ, Leposava T.BOGIĆ, Dušan D. MICIĆ.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1) Document containing a statement by the Deputy President of the BOR district National Committee, Conf.No.228 of 8th July 1947, from which it appears that on August 20th, 1943, at the village of DONJA BELA REKA, 41 people were killed by German soldiers, and which also contains the alleged list of these victims.

2) Stanko DJURANOVIĆ from DONJA BELA REKA - BOR made the following statement on 11th June, 1943:

"On 20th August, 1943 there went from the BOR mine to the village of DONJA BELA REKA about 100 German soldiers. They came into the village killing 41 people there. They murdered my 68 year old Mother, Stojanka DJURANOVIĆ....."

3) Ruža N. STOJANOVIĆ, widow, house-wife from DONJA BELA REKA, made the following statement on 16th June 1945:

"About 10 o'clock on 20th August 1943, there drove into the DONJA BELA REKA village a few German soldiers. It was a punitive expedition. Down the village near the bridge the German soldiers shot my daughter Koviljka while she was keeping watch over a flock of sheep."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7567/Y/G/525

6.

0670

HIEKZEGGER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A	CARLS [illegible] LIST 19	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7567/Y/G/525

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number.
7567/Y/C/525.
6295/Y/G/434

Date of receipt in Secretariat.
25 AUG 1947 11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN / AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/434 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Dr.Helmut HIERZEGGER, Oberregierungsrat, Director of the Office of the Chef der Zivilverwaltung fuer die besetzten Gebiete Kaerntens und Krains - From April 1941 till May 1945. From VILLACH (Austria). (F.20048)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April 1941 till May 1945, in occupied Carinthia and Carniola.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XI Compusory enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property. Violation of Articles 6,23,42,45, & 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.

As Director of the Civil Administration in occupied Carinthia and Carniola, Dr.Helmut HIERZEGGER is responsible for the 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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

20th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Dr.Helmut HIERZEGGER in his capacity as Director of the Office of the Chief of the Civil Administration, was actually chief of this Administration. He is fully responsible for all criminal activity of his subordinate officials in occupied Slovene provinces of Carinthia and Carniola, as described hereafter.

HITLER gave the full legislative, judiciary and executive power to the Chief of the Civil Administration in Carinthia and Carniola, whose duty it was to germanize these Slovene provinces according to HITLER's order "Machen Sie mòr das land Wieder Deutsch".

In May 1941, special Commissions somposed of representatives of Administrative, Police and Nazi Party authorities, took a census of the population. Slovenes whom they believed could not be Germanised, were put on the list "E" - "EWAKUIREN", and those considered as anti-German had to be sent to concentration camps. In July about 2,500 people, mostly intelligentzia, were deported to Serbia. Later, 4500 people were taken from their homes and sent to German Camps. (For more details see Charge R/N/17).

HIERZEGGER co-operated in the execution of these plans with the SiPo and the Nazi party.

In the autumn of 1941, use of Slovene language in schools was forbidden. Slovene schoolmasters were deported to Serbia and replaced by Germans. All Slovene Secondary schools were closed all the time during the occupation. All Slovene offices were closed.

On May 2nd, 1941, a special Commissar for Societies and Organisations was nominated for the liquidation of Slovene societies, 1367 being liquidated in a few months. Their property was confiscated for the benefit of the German Reich.

On May 24th, 1941; "Kaerntner Volksbund" was proclaimed as the only permitted organisation. Members too the oath of loyalty to the German Reich.

All Slovene public and school libraries were destroyed by Germans at the beginning of the occupation.

On February 10th, 1942, Germans introduced the German way of spelling Slovene names, in order to Germanise them. Even German criminal law was introduced in the occupied territory on September 19th, 1942.

In order to Germanise Slovene Youth the"Kaerntner Volksbund-Yugend" to which organisation the youth were forced to belong. On April 9th, 1943, the laws of Hitler-Jugend were introduced, and all boys from the ages of 10 yrs - 18 yrs and girls from 10 yrs to 21 yrs belonged to the Hitler Jugend.

On July 7th, 1942, the German military law and law of the obligatory work service - "Reichsarbeitsdrenst" - were introduced. From October 1942 to May 1943, at least 4216 people were called to the German Army and Reichsarbertsdrenst. Those who did not report, were treated as deserters.

On April 24th, 1941, the order for the confiscation of the enemy property was issued and was completed by another one of May 7th, 1941. The SiPo Commander was in charge of the deportation of Slovenes, which was carried out by the Sicherheits-Polizei and the Gestapo. They were deported to forced labour in German war factories.

HIERZEGGER ordered the confiscation of all property, and took part during the occupation in the deportation of 7000 people and the confiscation of their property. This property was given to the State Commissar for the strengthening of the German population, who distributed it to German colonies.

On May 15, 1941, an order was issued with regard to forced labour of the people aged from 14 to 60 years. On May 27th, 1942, the law of forced labour was introduced. On February 13th, 1943, an order was issued stating that all men and women without work had to report for the State defence work, and in consequence at least 5,286 people were sent to forced labour in German war factories.

(For more details see Charge No. R/N/17).

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0674

Numerous official German documents are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

.....

1) Umsiedlungsstab Kaernten
beim Kommandeur der Sicherheits-
polizei und des SD.

Slowenische E-Faelle aus Slap. - St.Katharina.

Zl.	Name:	Vorname:	Beruf.	Geb.Dat.	Wohnung:	Pol. B.	K. Zl.
1.	Alic.	Alois.	Knecht.	23.5.20.	Dolina	52. 3.	1.
2.	Dovzan.	Fortunat.	Landarb.	12.7.08.	"	56. 3.	1.
3.	Neglic.	Ciril	--	5.7.25.	"	127. 3.	1.
4.	Neglic.	Franz.	--	1.11.92.	"	89. 3.	1+1.
5.	Neglic.	Johann.	Hirte.	16.6.27.	"	117. 3.	1.
6.	Neglic.	Valentin.	Holzarb.	13.2.89.	Lom	82. 3.	1+4.
7.	Mrak.	Josef.	Forstarb.	5.3.21.	Lom	69. 3.	1.

(9 other names follow).

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2) Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung in
den besetzten Gevieten Kaerntens
und Krains

Veldes, den 16. Juli 1941

Zahl 103/41 Dr.K/B.

Beschlagnahme und Einweisungsbescheid.

Auf Grund der mir uebertragenen Befugnisse verfeuge ich;

Das gesamte bewegliche und unbewegliche Vermoegen, das im Eigentum von Pfarrkirchen, Pfarrfriede, Filialkirchen, Curatein, Vikariaten, Kaplaneien, Benefizien, Messnereien, Messestiftungen, weiters von Domkapiteln, Probsteien und Kommenden oder wie immer Namen habenden kirchlichen Zwecken dienenden Einrichtungen steht, insbesonders auch der bischoefliche Besitz, unsoferne er nicht schon durch durch die Einziehung des ehedem zum jugoslavischen Religionsfonde geheorig gewesenen Besitzes erfasst worden war, wird im Sinne des No.1 meiner Verordnung vom 8. Mai 1941 Verordnungs - und Amtsblatt Nr. 3 beschlagnahmt.

Auf Grund des No.2 der erstbezogenen Verordnung wird dieses Vermoegen, insoferne es sich in dem von mir verwalteten besetzten Gebiete von Kaernten und Krain befindet, eingezogen. Nach No.5 der naemlichen Verordnung weise ich das vorbezeichnete Vermoegen dem Reichsgau Kaernteen zur Verfuegung des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung deutschen Volkstums mit der Auflage ein, im gegebenen Zeitpunkte Teile dieses Besitzes zu anderen von mir zu bestimmenden Zwecken, namentlich fuer den Kaerntner Volksbund, zur Verfuegung zu Stellen.

Vorbehaltlich einer riechseitlichen Regelung verguege ich weiters, dass jene Vermoegensbestandteile, die nur zu sakralen Zwecken geeignet sind, wie insbesonders Kirchen, Kapellem, Kreuzgaenge u. dgl. auszuscheiden und den zu bildenden Pfarrgemeinden zur Benuetzung zu ueberlassen sind.

Dieser Bescheid unterliegt keinem Rechtsmittel undist daher rechtskraeftig.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3. Veldes, den 28 Mai 1941.

Abschriftlich.

dem Herrn Oberregierungsrat Dr. Wierzegger

in Veldes.

Mit dem Ersuchen um Kenntnisnahme und dringliche Behandlung.

.....

Der Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains in Veldes.

Veldes, den 28.Mai 1941.

Tb.Bo.111.

An den

Chef der Zivilverwaltung
in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains
z.Hd.von Herrn Reg.Dir.Kaltenegger

in V e l d e s.

Betrifft: Vermoegen von Personen, die sich derzeit in von Italien besetzten Gebieten Jugoslaviens aufhalten.

Vorgang: Ohne.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung, Gauleiter K u t s c h era, hat entschieden, dass das Vermoegen jener Personen slowenischer Volkstumsangehoerigkeit die sich derzeit in den von Italien besetzten Gebieten aufhalten, soweit als volks- und staatsfeindlich zu betrachten ist, und daher der Beschlagnahme unterliegt, als es in den von uns besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains liegt.

Da mit der Gewissheit zu rechnen ist, dass Italien diese Leute in absehbarer Zeit in irgendeiner Form in den italienischen Staatenverband aufnehmen wird, besteht die Gefahr, dass nach diesem Zeitpinkt ueber dieses Vermoegen von hier nicht mehr verfuegt werden kann, soweit es nicht schon eingezogen wurde. Ausserdem ist damit zu Rechnen, dass in vielen Faellen die Eigentuemer Dieses Vermoegens bei Bekanntwerden dervorgesehenen Beschlagnahmemassnahme sofort in das von uns besetzte gebiet zurueckkehren, um sich so ihr Vermoegen unter Umstanden zu erhalten.

Es ist daher unbedingt notwendig, dass der vom Chef der Zivilverwaltung gegebenen Weisung Ehestens entsprochen wird. Die besten Loe sung waere, im Wege einer generellen Verordnung zu verfuegen, dass das gesamte in dem von uns besetzten Gebiet vorhandene Vermoegen dieser Personen vom Chef der Zivilverwaltung beschlagnahmt und damit jeder anderen Verfuegung entzogen ist.

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4. Official gazette of the chief of provisional administration in Ljubljana.

1944, in Ljubljana, on 16th February 1944, No.11.

Proclamation of the chief of provincial administration.

No.2D.

Decree regarding the change of the decisions concerning the confiscation of property of bandits and their relatives.

On the ground of art. one of the decree regarding the administration of the province of Ljubljana of 20th September 1943, No.4, Official Gazette No.273/86 of 1943.

I decide :

Art.1.- In article 3 of the decree regarding the confiscation of the property of rebels and the establishment of the Institute for administration and liquidation of that property of 6th November 1942, No.201, Official Gazette No.373/89, the following words are to be erased: "Although it concerns close relatives".

Art.2.- Art.4, paragraph 1 of the said decree is being changed and runs as follows:-

"All moveable or immovable property of the legal wife (husband) of a bandit and of his close relatives are to be confiscated, if they instigated him in his activity, or supported him in his bandit opinion or gave him any help in his activity or hid him".

Art.3.- Decree of the change of decisions of confiscation of property belonging to the bandit's relatives of 19th May, 1943, No.58, Official gazette N.135/41 of 1943 is abrogated.

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5. Verordnung- und Amtsblatt des Chefs der Zivilverwaltung in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Veldes, am 27. Juni 1941. Stueck 15.

53. V e r o r d n u n g.

Auf Grund der mir erteilten Ermaechtigung verordne ich fuer die in deutsche Verwaltung uebernommenen Gebiete mit sofortiger Wirkung:

No.1.

Mit dem Zeitpunkte der Uebernahme des besetzten Gebietes von Kaernten und Krain in die deutsche Zivilverwaltung sind die bisherigen Organe der Gemeindeverwaltung (Gemeindeausschuss, Gemeinderat usw.) aufgeloest und ihre Auftraege erloschen.

No.2.

1) Bis zum Inkrafttreten der Deutschen Gemeindeverordnung in diesem Gebiete fuehren die von mir bestellten Gemeindekommissare die Verwaltung in den Gemeinden (Auftrags - und Selbstverwaltungsangelegenheiten). Sie unterstehen den zustaendigen politischen Kommissaren und sind an deren Weisungen gebunden.

2) Aufsichtsbehoerde ueber die Gemeinden im Sinne der frueheren Gemeindeverordnung ist der politische Kommissar.

(Nepotrebno izpusteno).

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6. Verordnungs- und Amtsblatt des Chefs der Zivilverwaltung in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Ausgabe A Klagenfurt, am 20.Juli,1942 Jhrg,1942, Stueck 16.

86. Verordnung ueber die Einfuehrung des Arbeitsrechts in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern ordne ich auf Grund der mir erteilten Ermaechtigung an:

No.1.

In den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains ist das im Reichsgau Kaernten geltende Arbeitsdienstrecht einschliesslich der ergangenen Durchfuehrungsbestimmungen und Verwaltungsanordnungen anzuwenden.

Soweit die in Kraft getretenen Bestimmungen nicht unmittelbar angewandt werden koennen, sind sie sinngemaess anzuwenden.

No.2.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung bestimmt im Benehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Inneren den Umfang und Zeitpunkt der Einberufungen zum Reichsarbeitsdienst in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Er kann, soweit sich aus der Anwendung des eingefuehrten Rechts besondere Schwierigkeiten ergeben, im Benehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern davon Abweichen.

Klagenfurt, den 7 Juli 1942.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung
R a i n e r.

87.

Verordnung
Ueber die Einfuehrung des Wehrrechts in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Im Einvernehmen mit dem Oberkommando der Wehrmacht und dem Reichsminister des Innern ordne ich auf Grund der mir erteilten Ermaechtigung an:

No.1.

In den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains ist das im Reichsgau Kaernten geltende Wehrrecht einschliesslich der ergangenen Durchfuehrungsbestimmungen und Verwaltungsanordnungen anzuwenden.

Soweit die in Kraft getretenen Bestimmungen nicht unmittelbar angewandt werden koennen, sind sie sinngemaess anzuwenden.

No.2.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung bestimmt im Benehmen mit dem Oberkommando der Wehrmacht und dem Reichsminister des Innern den Umfang und Zeitpunkt der Erfassung und Musterung zum Wehrdienst in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Er kann, soweit sich aus der Anwendung des eingefuehrten Rechts besondere Schweirigkeiten ergeben, im Benehmen mit dem Oberkommando der Wehrmacht und dem Reichsminister des Innern davon abweichen.

Klagenfurt, den 7, Juli 1942.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung
R a i n e r.

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7. WINKELSEN, Oberregierungsrat, head of Personal Divison, Reichsgau Kaernten - I.D. June 1943.

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KOESTERBERK.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee		
19 FEB 1948	A	CARLS CHECKED	LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

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Date of receipt in Secretariat. 25 AUG 1947 11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/439 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	KOESTERBERK (or CORSTERBECK), Colonel, C.C. 28 SS. Polizei Regiment "Todt", Schutzgebiet Oberkrain, member of the "Fuehrungsstab zur Banden-bekämpfung". Now detained at C.I.C. No.95 at KORNWERSTHEIM. F.23648.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1944 and 1945 At GORENJSKA (Oberkrain)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism, II. Putting Hostages to Death. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. XXVIII. Directions to give no Quarter.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b, c, g, &d, 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.

KOESTERBERK, who was O.C. 28th SS. Polizei Regiment "Todt" is responsible for the crimes committed by his men which are 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.

August 20th, 1947.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

(1) On October 15th, 1944, his policemen murdered 12 people at SAVINJA PEC, among them 3 children, and burned their corpses together with their houses.

(2) On August 11th, 1944, German policemen killed Jože JAN, aged 80 years, at KOME when they opened fire on the village of GABERJE.

(3) On May 6th, 1944, 10 Yugoslav wounded and sick soldiers were killed at the Partisan Hospital at RADOMLJE by a German officer and Police commander from KAMNIK. One of the victims, a legless soldier, was killed in his bed, while others were killed by the officer himself in spite of the fact that they surrendered without fighting and that they were unarmed.

(4) In summer 1944 4 hostages were murdered by German policemen at SV. MIKLAVZ.

(5) On November 28th, 1944, SS. soldiers set on fire at CESNJICE hay belonging to 7 people.

(6) On January 23rd, 1945, two men were shot at CESNJICE by SS. men when they tried to run away from the house of Jakob SODJ.

(7) SS. policemen of the 1st battalion of SS. Regiment "Todt" set on fire furnished houses and farm buildings belonging to seven peasant families at VEL. and MAL. RAKITOVEC.

(8) In the night of August 10th - 11th, 1944, a haystack and a farm-building, the property of Marija MLAKAR, at ST. VID, were burned down.

(9) On January 13th, 1944, the property of several people was pillaged by SS. Policemen at RAKITOVEC.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by reliable witnesses and relatives of the victims are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1. From the statement of September 14, 1944, by Johan ŽIBERT of Veliki Rakitovec No.6., now domiciled at Česnjice No.3., it is clear that on March 23, 1944, the SS. Police of the Todt Regiment, in co-operation with the native traitors, attacked the village of Veliki Rakitovec, where they fought against the Partisans, and afterwards, as a reprisal, they set on fire the house of the witness. Moreover, on June 2, 1944, the same police entered the village again and burnt down all economic buildings belonging to witness, causing him thereby damage totalling Dinars 232,100.

2. From the statement of September 14, 1944, made by Anton ŽIBERT of Mali Rakitovec No.3. it can be seen that the SS Todt Polizei Regiment entered, early in the Spring of 1941, the village of Mali Rakitovec and burned the house and adjacent buildings with everything in them, all the property of the witness, and causing him damage of Dinars 240,475.

3. The statements by Franc SEMPRIMOŽNIK, Jakob LEBENIČNIK and Franc LESJAK, all of Mali Rakitovec, show that the SS Todt Police Regiment, on March 23, 1944, attacked the village of Mali Rakitovec, where it fought against the partisans and afterwards burnt down the entire homesteads of the foregoing witnesses.

4. From the statement of the witness Janez JERETINA of Veliki Rakitovec, it is clear that on March 23, 1944, the SS Todt Police Regiment attacked the village of Veliki Rakitovec, and that after the action with the Partisans burnt down the entire homestead of the witness.

5. From the statement by witness Mika ČEMAR can be seen that the German Police of KAMNIK surrounded the partisan hospital at RADOMLJE on May 6, 1944, and summoned the personnel and the patients to surrender. There were 45 patients in the hospital at the time. When the patients left the hospital the policemen looted it and killed one patient who was still in bed, and having only one leg was unable to move. The policemen then selected 35 patients and took them away. The remaining ten were ordered to go back to the hospital, and while descending the stairs were shot one by one in the back of the head. Afterwards straw and logs were thrown on their bodies and the whole thing set on fire. The witness himself was among the victims shot, but fortunately remained alive and escaped after the Germans departed.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7569/Y/G/527

0684

TEPPNER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
19 FEB 1948	A	CARLS CLACKS LIST 19

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7569/Y/G/527

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0685

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
1569/Y/G/527.	11 [illegible] 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/482 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	TEPPNER, Gestapo man, Deputy of the Gestapo Chief at SLOVENJGRADEC. (F.7090)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1941, at SLOVENJGRADEC, 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 & 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.

TEPPNER participated in the arrest and torture of Slovene people who were to be deported to Serbia.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

27th August, 1947.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1) From April till October, 1941, TEPPNER was a deputy of the Gestapo Chief at SLOVENJGRADEC, and in this capacity had a say in matters concerning the running of the Concentration Camp near the said town. A large number of Slovenes were interned there, and life for them was unbearable. Prisoners were humiliated, ill-treated and tortured. Rudolf KOREN and three other men were atrociously beaten, one of them having a finger on his left hand broken. They were shut up in a chimney for two days, and could neither stand nor sit down.

The accused is also responsible for giving orders for the torture of prisoners.

2) In April and May 1941, TEPPNER took part in the arrest of people who were to be deported to Serbia, and then participated in their subsequent torture in the concentration camp. During interrogation he tortured political prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements submitted by the following witnesses, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission:-

1) Franjo BAS

2) Niko VRABL

3) Dr.Milko BEDJANIC

4) Joze PUHAR

5) Karol MARINC

Witness Alojz JANKOVIC, from Maribor, states :-

"As regards the staff of the former Gestapo at Maribor, I know only those who interrogated people, namely, Alojz Farnleitner, Fritz EISLER, Hans SCHUSTER, and Franz WIGELE, all of them from Graz. Proceedings of the Gestapo during the interrogation were these: everyone of these officials had a deputy who took out the accused people from the Maribor prison to the building of the Gestapo ..... (Pinter and Lenart). There he interrogated them in the presence of a secretary and of a deputy. During the interrogation the accused was asked to admit things he did not witness. This was taken as a reason to beat everyone of the accused, they were beaten by the official or his deputy. As far as I know, the accused were interrogated by Zenkl Sepp, Fritz Eisler, Hans Schuster, Bruckmeier, Franz Wigele, Muellerei, Fuchs, Arlmann, W. Teppner and some other officials unknown to me ....."

Abschrift.

Der Kommandeur der Sipo u.d.SD
in der Untersteiermark,
Strafabteilung.

Zur Durchfuehrung des Erlasses des Kommandeurs der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD bestimme ich:

.....

AGR. Dr. G r e i l hat saemtliche Vorgaenge ueber die durch muendliche Verhandlung entschieden werden sollen, zu sichten und die muendliche Verhandlung vorzubereiten. Er bestimmt den Ort der Verhandlung, die zu ladenden Zeugen und verstaendigt den Anklagevertreter. Er uebernimmt die Geschaefte eines Einzelrichters und eines Vorsitzers des Senats, falls nicht SS Untersturmfuehrer Dr. Swoboda selbst als Einzelrichter oder Senats-vorsitzender eintritt.

.....

Als Beisitzer fuer den Senat sind heranzuziehen:
AGR Dr. Hartwig.
AGR Dr. Frischenschlager.
Assessor Dr. Heinz.
Assessor Dr. Jamnigg.
SS-H.Scharf. Hack.
SS-H.Stuf. Reinel.
SS-H.Scharf. Brandes.
SS-H.Scharf. Kirtl.
SS-H.Schaft.Teppner.

.....

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7570/4/G/528

0683

1. AGKERMANN
vo 48

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	1-39: S } On all 40-48: W } counts except XI & XXVIII	CARLS CLICKED LIST 19	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7570/4/G/528

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0650

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7570/Y/G/528.	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/517. *

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.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

September 2nd, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N517.

1. Hans ACKERMANN, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on August 11, 1912 at MAGDEBURG. F.19774.

2. Felix BERGHAMMER, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on August 23, 1909 at KIRSCHENLAIBACH. F.19795.

3. Dr. Walter BLUME, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on July 23, 1905, in BERLIN; domiciled in BERLIN, Reichmacow; F.19807.

4. Josef BREZAR, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from September 1942 until May 1945; born on February 19, 1922, at ALTFRIESACH (GOTSCHEE); Volksdeutscher. F.19835.

5. Oskar BUELOW, SS.; Kriminaloberassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on September 29, 1903, in BERLIN; domiciled in BERLIN, Fritz Parchimerallee. F.19848.

6. Leopold GASSER, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; particulars unknown. F.19962.

7. Karl GESCHLADT, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on July 13, 1908, in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA, Margarethenguertel 82-88. F.19961.

8. Heinfried GRAMER, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on April 16, 1922, at REICHENAU near GOTSCHEE; Volksdeutscher. F.19958.

9. Johann GRILL, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on August 31, 1921, at NOVO MESTO (Rudolfswert); Volksdeutscher. F.20016.

10. Georg HEEBERGER, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on October 20, 1912, in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA XXII/148, Wimpfeng 29/3. F.20036.

11. Herbert HERZELE, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on January 29, 1918, at VILLACH. F.20045.

12. Ernst HOHENEGGER, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; particulars unknown. F.20066.

13. Heinrich HOLBACH, SS.; Kriminalassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on May 11, 1907, at OELSNITZ; domiciled in VIENNA XIII, Pfeilgasse 14/II/9. F.20068.

14.	Fritz HOELLER,	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on June 26, 1913, at KAINDORF; domiciled in SILLIAN, Horst Wesselstrasse 25. F.20064.
15.	Maximilian HRIBERNIK,	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from September 1942 until May 1945; born on May 20, 1921, at HOHENMAUTEN near MARBURG; Volksdeutscher. F.20076.
16.	Anton HUTTERER,	SS.; Kriminalsekretaer of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on June 3, 1902, at VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA VII, Dolberg 2/24. F.20087.
17.	Josef INZINGER,	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on March 9, 1912, at FREUDENBERG; last domiciled at KLAGENFURT, Schoenererstrasse 3. F.20092.
18.	Anton JERINA,	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on June 29, 1896, at LAIBACH (LJUBLJANA); Volksdeutscher. F.20127.
19.	Alfred JOHN,	SS.; Inspector of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; particulars unknown. F.20137.
20.	Norbert JONKE,	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1942 until May 1945; born on December 17, 1921, at GOTSCHEE; Volksdeutscher. F.20139.
21.	JONKE ...	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; domiciled at VIENNA. F.20138.
22.	Arthur KLEMT (KLEMENT?),	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on April 9, 1898. F.20175.
23.	Maximilian KLUGSBERGER,	SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on October 19, 1903, at SUEBEN a. Inn; domiciled at KLAGENFURT, Siedlungsgasse 2. F.20182.
24.	Kurt KOCH,	SS.; Kriminalkommissar of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on December 5, 1913, at DORTMUND; domiciled at KLAGENFURT, Villacherstrasse 6. F.20187.
25.	Friedrich KOECKINGER,	SS.; Kriminaloberassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on July 17, 1907, at ST. LORENZ; last domiciled at STEYR, Oberdonau, Blumenhubertstrasse 18. F.20188.
26.	Josef KALCH,	SS.; Kriminaloberassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on November 14, 1907, at NEUSTIFT/Stulaitel; last domiciled at INNSBRUCK, Brennerstrasse 6 b. F.20152.

27. Josef KORDISCH, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1942 until May 1945; born on January 22, 1901, at MITTERGRAZ; last domiciled at WUZEN, Hotel Wittrauz. F.20207.

28. Jean KRELLER, SS.; Kriminaloberassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; particulars unknown. F.20241.

29. Dr. Hans KRIEGER, SS.; Kriminalkommissar of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on February 22, 1910, in BERLIN; last domiciled in BERLIN XVIII, Chrysanthemenstrasse 8. F.20246.

30. Josef LEHNER, SS.; Kriminaloberassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on November 5, 1909, in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA XIII, Amalienstrasse 19. F.20283.

31. Viktor LILEK, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on July 19, 1909. F.20291.

32. Walter LOBEDAN, SS.; Kriminalassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on March 25, 1904, in BERLIN; domiciled in BERLIN, Friedrichshagen, Angelseedamm 26. F.20295.

33. Franz MOOSBERGER, SS.; Kriminaloberassistent of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on February 14, 1910, in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA XVIII/120, Wohlang.16/6. F.20881.

34. Richard NEUBERT, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on November 27, 1911; other particulars unknown. F.20907.

35. ... OPITZ, SS.-Sturmbannfuehrer; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; aged about 46. F.20922.

36. Hans ORENBECK, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until May 1945; born on November 28, 1916, in VIENNA; domiciled in VIENNA 107, Ralistrasse 88/113; F.20923.

37. Walter PADEWIT, SS.; member of the SiPo and SD at BLED from July 1942 until March 1944; before that time he was Chief of the SD and Gestapo at PTUJ (PETAU); from March 1944 onwards he was member of the Gestapo Aussenstelle at CELJE and for some time at TRBOVLJE; born on July 12, 1913 at GROSS SELOWITZ near BRNO (Czechoslovakia); domiciled in LINZ/Donau, Anberg 167. F.11619.

38. Franz PERZ, member of the SiPo and SD at BLED during the occupation; born on December 6,1920, at GOTSCHEE; Volksdeutscher; now in Carinthia. F.20769.

39.	Anton PERZ,	member of the SiPo and SD at BLED during the occupation; born on June 22, 1913, at GOTSCHEE (Slovenia): Volksdeutsche; escaped to Carinthia. F.20770.
40.	Edeltraut KOEPPL,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on June 28, 1922, at OBERVELLACH; domiciled at OBERVELLACH 97 (Spittal). F.20205.
41.	Imelda LEBE,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED during the occupation; born on August 15, 1921, at ANASBERG; escaped to Carinthia. F.20279.
42.	Ellena ROSSARO,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on November 28, 1923, at AELEN; domiciled at AELEN (Wuerttenberg), Bahnhofstrasse 39. F.20362.
43.	Resa (Theresa) SRET,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on May 21, 1910, in VIENNA. F.19669.
44.	Ruth SYRA,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on February 18, 1923, in VIENNA. F.19532.
45.	Hilde SVANBERGER,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on July 10, 1913, at KARMANBRUN. F.19529.
46.	Anna UNGER,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on June 1, 1906, at MARIENBACH. F.19579.
47.	Gertrude ZABUS,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on January 29, 1922, at OLAZACH. F.19646.
48.	Hedwig ZIMMERMANN,	Secretary of the SiPo and SD at BLED from April 1941 until May 1945; born on March5, 1923, in VIENNA. F.19662.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

From April 1941 until May 1945 (or as given in the particulars relating to individuals)

At BLED (Slovenia).

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.

XIII. Pillage.
XIV. Confiscation of Property.
XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
XXVIII. Directions to give no Quarter.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 6, 23, 23 b, c, d & 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.

The above-named were during the occupation (exact dates given in the particulars for each of them) officials or members of the SiPo and SD (Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst) for the province of Upper Carniola in Slovenia. While the headquarters of the SiPo and SD for this province were at BLED, there were in other larger places, such as JESENICE, RADOVLJICA, KRANJ, KAMNIK, ŠKOFJA LOKA, etc., branch offices of these two services - the "Aussenstellen" with their own local network which were subordinated to the SiPo and SD Kommandeur's office at BLED which gave the final approval as regards the fate of the arrested Slovenes.

All the accused are therefore charged as organisers, perpetrators and/or participants in the crimes described hereafter.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

1. During the period from April 1941 until May 1942 the Gestapo of BLED committed the following crimes: deported to Serbia about 2,500 Slovenes from various places in Upper Carniola, including whole families and confiscated their property; arrested and imprisoned 2,730 persons of which 317 were shot as hostages and ten were murdered or succumbed to tortures in the prison at BEGUNJE; murdered in brutal circumstances 147 people; sent 637 people to concentration camps in Germany, such as DACHAU, MAUTHAUSEN, AUSCHWITZ, BUCHENWALD, RAWENSBRUECK, etc.,); sent 486 people to forced labour camps in Germany; otherwise deported 230 people; burnt down over 80 houses; committed numerous lootings and confiscations of property the exact number of which has not yet been established.

For the sake of illustration we give here a few examples typical of the activities of the members of the SiPo and of the SD in the province of Upper Carniola during the above-mentioned period:

In May 1941 the entire property of Marija VIDMAR, a teacher of JESENICE, was confiscated while she was imprisoned; in July 1941 the entire property of Elza PODBOJ and that of Sanda ŽEBRE, both teachers at BEGUNJE was conficated and both were imprisoned.

In June 1941 the house of Marija SVETINA at BREG was searched and several valuable articles were stolen;

In October 1941 family KOCJANČIČ (Jakob, Ivana and children Marija and Pavla) of GORJE near BLED were deported to the concentration camp at STRAUBING in Bavaria and their entire property was confiscated; father of the family, Jakob KOCJANČIČ died in the camp;

On December 8, 1941, the following families from DOBRAVA near OTOČE were deported and their entire property was confiscated: KAJŽAR (Marko, Marko junior, Janko and Jože); GORIČAN (5 members); SPENDOV (8 members); SLIBAR (6 members); PRETNAR (3 members) - all deported to the concentration camp at WERNFELS in Bavaria; family ŽBONTAR (3 members); AŽMAN (6 members); BERGANT (2 members); all these were deported to the camp at NUERNBERG; HROVAT (2 members); BUKOVNIK (4 members); VIDIC (6 members); VOVK (3 members) - deported to the camp at STRAUBING;

During December 8 - 12, 1941, the village of DRAŽGOŠE was first looted and then burnt to the ground. 45 persons were massacred;

On December 16, 1941, Marija SUŠNIK and her daughter Marija of NOMENJ were deported to the camp at WERNFELS; on the same day Mrs. Frančiška SUŠNIK of NOMENJ was arrested by the BLED Gestapo and her house was burnt down; she was taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where she was tortured and then sent to the RAWENSBRUECK camp;

On January 1, 1942, Anton BIŽALJ of GORJE was arrested and sent to the DACHAU camp where he died on June 23, 1942;

On January 18, 1942, Jože PRETNAR and Albert JESENŠEK were arrested at ZASIP; the former was sent to the DACHAU concentration camp, the latter to the prison at BEGUNJE where he was kept as a hostage for three months;

On February 11, 1942, the following people of NOMENJ were arrested: Franc ŽNIDAR, Alojz ŽNIDAR, Franc KATRAŠNIK, Jože SUŠNIK, Janko AŽMAN who were sent to the DACHAU concentration camp, and Janko FAJFAR who was first sent to the DACHAU camp and then to MAUTHAUSEN where he perished in July 1942, and Stanislav PINTAR and Jože STARE who were sent to the MAUTHAUSEN concentration camp where Jože STARE perished in July 1942;

Also on February 11, 1942, brothers Jože and Janez ŽNIDAR were arrested at NOMENJ; both were brutally tortured and were finally shot as hostages at DRAGA on March 31st, 1942;

On June 27, 1942, Franc ŠOLAR, was arrested: all valuables in his home were looted: he was shot as a hostage on July 28, 1942.

2. Here are a few examples typical of the activities of the members of the SiPo and the SD in the province of Upper Carniola during the period from June 1942 to September 1943:

On July 27, 1942, 133 hostages were shot at GOLO POLJE in the vicinity of HRUŠICA near JESENICE as a means of reprisal for the death of a German Police officer at DUPLJE;

On July 11, 1942, the family KRNIČAR (7 members) of GORJE was deported to the concentration camp at STARHENBERG; one daughter was sent to the camp at AUSCHWITZ where she perished in June 1943;

On July 21, 1942, two married couples, GRACELJ and FERJAN, were arrested; both husbands, Janez GRACELJ and Gabrijel FERJAN were taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where they were shot as hostages a week later on July 28, 1942;

On July 24, 1942, the whole family DEŽMAN (6 members) of GORJE was arrested and deported to the concentration camp at GUNZENHAUSEN and their entire property was confiscated;

On July 24, 1942, twelve men (Anton TERAN, Franc MIHELIČ, Adolf ŠEMROV, Franc ALJANČIČ, etc.) of BISTRICA near NAKLO near KRANJ were shot in revenge for the death of an SS. officer; besides, the houses of Anton TERAN, Franc MIHELIČ and Franc ALJANČIČ were burnt down; in addition to this fifty hostages were brought from the prison at BEGUNJE to the above-mentioned village and were shot on July 25, 1942;

On July 20, 1942, three villages were razed to the ground and all male population over 18 years of age was shot; among these villages were those of GRADIŠE and KOŽENO near KAMNIK (STEIN) as announced by a special poster issued by SS.-Gruppenfuehrer and Generalleutnant der Polizei, ROESENER;

On April 23, 1943, family PERC (6 members) of BLED was deported to the concentration camp at WINZHEIM;

On June 16, 1943, families SELAN (3 members, KOROŠEC (5 members), RAVNIK (3 members) and LOGAR (2 members), all of BOHINJSKA BISTRICA, were deported to the concentration camp at HAGENBUECHACH and their entire property was confiscated;

In August 1943 Ivan ŠORL of ZASIP was forcibly enlisted into the German Army; he never returned;

Also in September 1943 Gabriel ERLAH, Franc SODJA (born in 1915) and Franc SODJA (born in 1921) were arrested at ČESNJICA: all the three were shot as hostages, each in a different place, in January 1944

3. Here are a few typical examples of crimes committed by the Gestapo of BLED during the period from September 1943 until May 1945;

On November 16, 1943, family TOMAN (4 members) of BREG were deported to the FERENBACH concentration camp after the eldest son had been shot as a hostage at BEGUNJE on June 26, 1943; their entire property was confiscated;

On February 10, 1944, families LOGAR (4 members), PIKON (8 members), SODJA and RAVNIK, all of BOHINJSKA BISTRICA, were deported to EICHSTAET concentration camp and their property was confiscated;

etc., etc., etc.,.....

During the period from June 1942 until May 1945 about 14,000 persons were tortured; of these 973 were shot as hostages; 3,441 were sent to the notorious concentration camps in Germany; about 3,600 persons were murdered during various reprisal raids; about 3,600 houses were burnt down; over 5,200 persons were deported to forced labour in Germany; over 4,200 men were forcibly enlisted into the German armed forces; committed numerous confiscations of property and lootings, the exact number of which has not been established, but it exceeds 30,000.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

The following documents which are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

(1) Lists of deportees
(2) Lists of hostages executed (also original German posters)
(3) Affidavits by numerous victims and reliable witnesses
(4) Other German documents.

ASK/TS.

Particulars of Evidence in Support (Contd).

In the files Doc. No.3663 and 3077 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission the following documents :-

1. The entry in the Police Register at BLED (Veldes), made on April 5th, 1943, states that Hans ACKERMANN, born on August 11th, 1912 at MAGDEBURG, married, Criminal Assistent, domiciled at SILIJAN, Osttirolstrasse No.26, moved to BLED, on April 5th 1943, and that since that date he was lod-ging in the Park Hotel (Gestapo H.Q.) at Bled.

2. Document sent by the Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des S.D.,B.No. IV.-641(43 of June 26th, 1943 - Secret, sent to the Board of the prison at BEGUNJE (Strafanstalt Vigaun) shows that the former requests the Board to prepare ten "bandits" to be shot in the Wocheiner Klamm (Bohinjska soteska) on June 26th, 1943, at 6 a.m., as a reprisal for the murder of the German railwaymaster Johann KAMPL, the following are the people named:-

1. TSCHERNETITSCH Anton, born on Nov.22, 1922.
2. LONGO Eduard, born on August 30, 1913.
3. KEBER Karl, born on October 19, 1919.
4. JELNIKAR Franc, born on November 29, 1920.
5. ZEMRER Josef, born on March 7, 1920.
6. KOGOJ Lorenz, born on March 7, 1920.
7. METZINGER Ignatz, born August 18, 1921.
8. KRASCHOVETZ Franz, born on March 9, 1908.
9. PRETNER Johann, born on September 23, 1919.
10. TOMAN Anton, born on August 2, 1918.

It is added in the document that the above named men be ready at the time appointed. Their bodies are to lie during the whole day of June 26th, 1943, on the scene and should be, with the beginning of the dusk taken back and buried at the usual place.

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.)

7571/Y/G/529

0702

BOSCHERT

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	S.	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

7571/Y/G/529

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0703

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7571/Y/G/529	11 Dec 48

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/522 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	BOSCHERT, Heinrich, Now at the concentration camp STAUMUEHLE, British zone of occupation (in Germany) Former Kriminalsekratar with the Gestapo II Division in Belgrade. Born October 10th, 1905 at ESCHELBACH near HEIDELBERG. (F.22011)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April - June, 1942 Belgrade.
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. Violation of Articles 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 BELGRADE SD - Police, he is responsible, as accomplice, for all the murders, torture of civilians, execution of hostages, systematic terrorism and deportation of civilians, this organisation perpetrated in BELGRADE between April and June 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.

(6485) WT.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

2nd September, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Heinrich BOSCHERT was in the service of the BELGRADE S.D., All the mass crimes as well as the greater part of the individual crimes in BELGRADE, were committed on the orders of this body.

Heinrich BOSCHERT was, from April till June 1942, in the service of the BELGRADE S.D. In this capacity he shares the responsibility for all the crimes this organisation were incessantly perpetrating; murders, deportations, tortures of civilians, execution of hostages, systematic terrorism.

The mere appertenance to this organisation is a war crime in itself.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements regarding these crimes are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1. From the interrogation of the accused [illegible] Heinrich (Inv.No.16487) it is clear that he was from April till June 1942 a Kriminalsekretaer of the Sicherheitsdienst at BELGRADE, in the IInd Department the Chief of which was Oberstuermbannfuehrer SCHAFFER, who was at the same time the Chief of the SD at Belgrade.

2. From the statement by witness JOVANOVIC Dragomir - Draga (Inv.No.12637) it is clear that for the crimes such as shootings at the BANJICA camp, shootings of Jews, arrests and internments in Germany, all those who served the Gestapo of Belgrade are responsible.

The BANJICA camp was established by the Serbian government. However the Gestapo took it over without any permission or negotiations, leaving only a few rooms for the persons arrested by the Serbian authorities. The whole camp was actually used by the Gestapo. In addition to the BANJICA camp there were also other camps, one being the concentration camp at SABAC, and one camp at NIS, the latter being in use throughout the occupation.

As to the punitive expeditions, witness JOVANOVIC Dragomir states that these were ordered by the Commandant of Serbia and that in all expeditions the Gestapo actively participated.

3. From the Report by the BANJICA Camp Investigation Commission (Inv.No.16093) the fact emerges that 18,651 persons were sent to the BANJICA camp by the S.S. (Gestapo) alone and that from these 2,292 were shot.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7572/4/G/530

0707

MALZAT.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A for complicity in internment of civilians under inhuman conditions	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7572/4/G/530.

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7572/Y/G/530	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/571 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	MALZAT Businessman, from Austria. Lived at SAMOBOR near ZAGREB in Croatia during 1941. F.5164.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	Summer of 1941 SAMOBOR (near ZAGREB), Croatia
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 Articles 4 and 5, 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.

MALZAT lived at the beginning of the war at SAMOBOR (near ZAGREB) where a number of Jews had taken refuge in the hope that they would be safer there than in a big town. MALZAT denounced to the authorities the whereabouts of the family of Adolf SCHWARZENBERG, Jews of ZAGREB, who lived in hiding at SAMOBOR. Consequently, the family, consisting of three members, was arrested and sent to a concentration camp.

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.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 4s 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

September 8th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Testimony given by Adolf SCHWARZENBERG of ZAGREB after the war which is being kept in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

In the file Dos.2844 of the Yugoslav War Crime Commission the following evidence is available:-

1. Statement by witness Villim KURNOVIC, says "Franjo Malzat played a leading role with the Gestapo at SAMOBOR near ZAGREB and he personally carried out arrests and deportations to camps. On his initiative 30 Jews were arrested on June 16, 1942 at SAMOBOR and were taken to Zagreb and thence to the notorious Jasenovac concentration camp where all but one of these 30 persons perished."

2. Statement by witness Adolf SVARVENVERG who states "that upon the initiative of the accused MALZAT senior, all Jewish families hiding at Samobor were arrested on June 16 1942, including the witness and his family / his wife, and his married daughter Zlata Montschein with her little sone aged ten / and taken to ZAGREB and finally to the JASENOVAC camp where all his family were exterminated except him who managed to escape with the help of his former Employees".

3. Statement by witness Vido MATIJASCIC says "Franjo MALZAT senior was one of the chief leaders of the Gestapo at SAMOBOR and MALZAT personally came to the village of OTRUSEVAC where he arrested Jula MATIJASCIC and stated that the whole village should be burnt down because it supported the partisans".

4. Statement by witness VUKOVIC Mladen who stated "MALZAT Franjo accompanied by S.S.Officers personally arrested him and then questioned and tortured him".

5. Statement by witness GREGAT Jure and witness TANCAK Nikola who stated "On January 30th 1944, they were arrested in the village of BREGAR by the Gestapo of SAMOBOR, & together with 8 other persons were then questioned by MALZAT, and beaten and spoliated of their personal belongings, and were afterwards taken to ZAGREB and finally deported to Germany where seven of them perished.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

531 TO 540

REGISTERED NOs.

531 TO 540

7573/4/G/531

0712

KINKELIN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7573/4/G/531

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0713

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7573/Y/G/531	[illegible] 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST: GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. A/N/659 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Josef KINKELIN: (A/N/236 - 4414/Y/G/236) Kriminalassistent of the SIPO and SD at ŠKOFJA LOKA during 1941; SS-Oberscharfuehrer; member of the Gestapo at LITIJA during 1943/44 and Chief of the Gestapo at LITIJA from April-July 1944. Born on March 1st, 1912, at BAD MUENINGEN (Altreich); (F.20168)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - District of ŠKOFJA LOKA 1943/44 - LITIJA and district.
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. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23h, c, & g, 42, 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.

The accused is responsible for participating, and later for giving orders for, the deportation of a number of people, and for the confiscation of their mobile property and for the destruction of their houses. He is also reponsible for the murder of two persons.

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.

4th February, 1948.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Immediately after the German occupation of Slovenia (Carinthia and Upper Carniola), the accused was a "Criminal official" of the SIPO and SD at ŠKOFJA LOKA. As such he organized the arrests of 350 Slovenes who were first taken to BEGUNJE and then to St.VID and were finally deported to Serbia; all their property had been confiscated. As such he is also responsible for killing, without any reason, Anton DEBELJAK, in the village of GABER near MENGŠ, on July 26th, 1942. (Statement of witness enclosed).

As a member of the Gestapo, and especially as the Chief of the Gestapo at LITIJA during 1943/44 the accused is responsible, inter alia, as an organizer and participant in the following crimes:

a) Participating in the arrest, on June 11th, 1942, of Marija GLIHA, born in 1892, of GRADEC, for brutally beating her and sending her to the Gestapo prison at BEGUNJE whence she was sent to the Eichach camp, and for the confiscation of her property;

b) Participating, on January 28th, 1943, in the deportation to GORIČANE whence they were sent to Germany, of families LOVŠE (Valentin, Francka and Valentina) of RIBČE, KOKALJ (Jože, Ana, Filip, Francka, Maks, Valentina, Ivan, Emilija and Ludvik) of ZGORNJI PREKER, and of Marija UČAKAR and Marija UČAKAR junior of SPODNJI PREKER;

c) Participating in the arrest, on March 16th, 1944 of Miss Alojzija JERANT of MALA ŠTANGA, for torturing her in the Gestapo prison at LITIJA and for sending her to the Gestapo prison at BEGUNJE whence she was sent to forced labour in Germany;

d) For the confiscation of the entire mobile property of Franc VIDIC of TENETIŠE on March 28th, 1944, who had been selected for deportation but escaped in time with his entire family to the woods;

e) For ordering the deportation to Germany of Terezija OBLAK, on May 3rd, 1944.

f) For giving orders for the confiscation of the entire mobile property of the family of Franc PODNEBŠEK of TENETIŠE, on May 9th, 1944 who were to be deported to Germany but managed to escape to the woods in time;

g) For giving orders for the deportation to Germany of Mrs. Frančiška ŠULER and Miss Vida ŠULER, on May 9th, 1944, whose husband - father, respectively, had joined the partisans, and for giving orders for the confiscation of their entire property;

h) For giving orders for the murder, on July 20th, 1944, of Janez SMRKOLJ of RIBČE, and for the looting and destruction of the property of the SMRKOLJ family. (Statement by witness enclosed).;

i) For giving orders for the deportation to Germany, on August 15th, 1944, of the PROSENC family (Viktor, Viktorija, Francka, Viktor jun. Alojz, Cirila, Josip and Janez) of Spod.PREKER, and for giving orders for the confiscation of their mobile property and for the destruction of their entire homestead, on August 28th, 1944.

j) For giving orders for the deportation to Germany on August 15th, 1944, of the MAKOVEC family (Ignac, Jožefa and Danica) of SPOD.PREKER, and for giving orders for the confiscation of their entire mobile property, and destruction of homestead by fire, on Aug.28th, 1944.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits by numerous victims and witnesses among whom are:-

Josip KOVAČ and Franc JERINA of RIBČE;
Jože VIDIC and Matevž BRESEL of ZGORNJI PREKER;
Viktor PLOSLNC and Ivan IOVANC of SPODNJI PREKER;
Valentina SMRKOLJ of RIBČE (see below); Ignac MAKOVEC of SPODNJI PREKER (see below);
Marija DEBELJAK of PODGORA (see below); and many others, all in the file Dos.No.3775 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

1) Valentina SMRKOLJ, born on January 23rd 1917, single, of RIBČE near LITIJA, made the following statement:

"On July 20th, 1944, German Policemen of LITIJA came to RIBČE and began to surround our homestead. All the SMRKOLJ family except Janez SMRKOLJ escaped in time to the woods because they feared to be arrested and deported to Germany. The policemen took Janez to the garden and shot him there. Then they took everything from the house and set it, that is the whole homestead, on fire. They stayed there until everything was burned."

Zasavje (RIBČE), July 18, 1945. Signed: Valentina SMRKOLJ.

2) Ignac MAKOVEC, born on July 13th, 1879, of SPODNJI PREKER near LITIJA submitted the following statement:

"On August 15th, 1944, German policemen of LITIJA deported: Ignac MAKOVEC born 1879, his wife Jožefa MAKOVEC and his daughter Danica born 1930. We were first sent to LITIJA, then to MEDVODE and from there to MARTEL where we were detained for 14 days after which we were taken to Germany, to the camp at BUNDNAUS where we stayed until April 1945. On August 28th, 1944 the same police came again to our house, robbed everything and burned the house and the whole homestead."

ZASAVJE (RIBČE), July 18, 1945. Signed: Ignac MAKOVEC.

3) Marija DEBELJAK, born August 24th, 1897, of PODGORA near SKOFJA LOKA, made the following statement:

"On July 26th, 1942, my husband Anton DEBELJAK was shot, without any reason, by Gestapomen PFEIFER and KINKELIN, in the village of GABRK near MINC."

Signed: Marija DEBELJAK.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7574/4/G/532

0717

STEGEMANN.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 19

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7574/4/G/532

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0718

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7574/Y/G/532	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/660 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Harry STEGEMANN, Hauptwachmeister with the Sonder kommando No.150 at JAJINCI (Beograd). Now at the concentration camp "Neuengamme". (F.22189)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 & 1944. At JAJINCI.
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.

As "Hauptwachmeister" with the JAJINCI Sonderkommando, Harry STEGEMANN is responsible for collaboration in the crimes of mass murder and systematic terrorism carried out during 1943 and 1944 at JAJINCI.

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.

(6185) W.L.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

February 5, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Harry STEGEMANN, in 1938 became a SCHUPO "Oberwachmeister"; prior to that he had been a police official. In August 1943 he came with his company unit to Belgrade - Dedinje. In November 1943 they were transferred to JAJINCI, where systematic mass murders were being carried out. His unit belonged to the Sonderkommando, and their job was to keep guard over the prisoners in charge of exhuming the corpses of all the victims who had been killed, in order to destroy all traces of the crimes. And there were plenty of crimes - about 78,000 corpses.

The following are examples of the many crimes carried out at JAJINCI, with the aforesaid Sonderkommando as firing squad, at the time when the accused was a member of this Sonderkommando.

1. On 20th March, 1944, a group of 21 patriots were taken from the Banjica concentration camp, ~~where~~ to the shooting place at JAJINCI, where they were handed over to the accused. Another group was taken there during October and November 1943, and others in February and March 1944. All of them were shot at JAJINCI. Among the victims were : Dr. Mihael ILIĆ, Julije MESINGER, Pavle ŠVARC, Ljubica VAJS, Vlajko KLISARA, Petar KUZMANDVIĆ, Dragomir RAKIĆ, Dragan MATIĆ, Milan MARIČIĆ, Lazar VINTER, Robert ŠVARC, Srbeljub GUDOVIĆ and Ermina KLAJN.

2. In order to wipe out traces of the massacres at JAJINCI, in November 1943 the Germans started exhuming the corpses, with prisoners as slave labourers and members of the Sonderkommando as their guards. The prisoners were allotted the task of extracting gold teeth from the corpses, as well as collecting their gold rings and other things of value. Those who would'nt, or could'nt, do such tasks were killed by shobting, or were thrown alive into a burning fire.

STEGEMANN is particularly responsible for the murder of a young Jew who, being exhausted stopped working; and who was shot dead by the accused on the order of his superior, Dr. Jung.

Since some 78,000 victims were killed at the mass shooting place of JAJINCI by members of the Sonderkommando, which fact is well known and is partially corroborated by the acknowledgment of the accused himself, and since he continued in the service of this formation from November 1943, there is every reason to believe that he participated in these ghastly mass crimes and executions.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Statement Inv.4394 dated 7.2.1945. by Momčilo DAMJANOVIĆ contains a detailed description of the exhumation and burning of corpses, as well as the fact that one day a young dark complexioned Jew, exhausted by the continuous toil among the corpses, stopped working and was thrown by Dr. Jung into the burning pyre. He was ordered to undress and lie down on his stomach, after which the non-commissioned officer Harry STEGEMANN had orders from Dr. Jung to shoot him dead, and STEGEMANN fired a bullet into his neck and killed him.

2. Statement by P.O.W. Nikolaus WILLY (German), shoe-maker at Pirmancens (Pfalz), now at the Zemun-Kalva Rija concentration camp :

" STEGEMANN, as a member of the Sonderkommando, attended during the whole of the time of the exhumation and burning of the corpses at the JAJINCI shooting place." (Inv.18615)

3. Statement by STEGEMANN Harry of 16.7.1947. at the Neugamme concentration camp.

(Extract). "..... In November 1943 out of our unit there was a Sonderkommando made up, headed by Dr. SCHEFFER..... Our task at JAJINCI consisted in holding watch over those Dedinje camp prisoners who were transported to JAJINCI for the purpose of cleansing the mass graves.

....."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7575/Y/G/533

0722

SCHMIED

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A for torture and ill treatment	CARDS CHECKED LIST 19	

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7575/Y/G/533.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0723

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7575/Y/G/533	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 5/Y/541 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Emerich SCHMID: Kriminalsekretär of the Gestapo at TRBOVLJE during 1944; Born on August 8th, 1904, at TAMTA-SCHLITS (Thuringen). (7.16013.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	May - June 1944, TRBOVLJE (Slovenia)
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. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 42, 46 & 50, of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para.4 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible as an initiator and participant in crimes such as: torture, shooting of hostages, deportation to the notorious concentration camp in German - Dachau, and as described hereafter.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

5th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was one of the most brutal Gestapomen at TRBOVLJE. He acted as the investigating officer and brutally ill-treated the prisoners during interrogation. Together with the Chief of the TRBOVLJE Gestapo, [illegible], he was the decisive factor as to the fate of the arrested patriots. He is responsible as the initiator and participant of crimes such as those described hereafter:

a) The brutal ill-treatment of prisoner Anka [illegible] of TRBOVLJE who was arrested on June 1st, 1944, and after he had been sentenced to death, was brutally tortured by the accused (SCHMIED) and his helper JANIK, so that his head was covered with blood.

b) For beating and assisting in the torture of Jože ČIGOJ of TRBOVLJE, arrested on May 30th, 1944, and whose arm was broken twice during the interrogation.

c) For brutally beating with a revolver butt and wounding with a pistol shot through the righ hip, Matija KOŽAR - "Slavko" a member of the underground Liberation Movement, and who was finally shot as a hostage, on July 11th, 1944, near LAHINOR.

d) For brutally beating in the face with his fist, Franc HIRŠELJ, arrested on May 15th, 1944, a railwayman of RADEČE near ZIDANI MOST, and for ordering two other Gestapomen to beat HIRŠELJ with a stick during the interrogation. After the third interrogation HIRŠELJ had to be taken away by car since he could not stand nor walk as a result of the totures. After three weeks he was sent to the Dachau Concentration camp.

e) For brutally beating Benjamin RAVNIKAR, farmer of NJIVICE near RADEČE, arrested on May 15th, 1944; the accused, SCHMIED, struck him so hard on the jaw with his revolver, that his jaw was cut. On the following day he beat him again during interrogation, and finally sent RAVNIKAR to the Dachau camp.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits by Maks [illegible], Jožef [illegible], Franc HIRŠELJ, Benjamin RAVNIKAR, and witnesses N. [illegible], and [illegible], are in Doc.5171.

1) Franc HIRŠELJ, born on March 28th, 1912, of RADEČE, No. 103, widower, railwayman, made the following statement:

"On May 15th, 1944 I was arrested by Gestapomen among whom Emerik SCHMIED was present, and was taken to the TRBOVLJE Gestapo prison. On the third day I was questioned by three Gestapomen, among whom was SCHMIED. Since I would not give any statements they kicked me, beat me with fists and canes. I had to bend, on SCHMIED's order, over a chair and the other two Gestapomen, both Slovenes, beat me. From time to time SCHMIED himself struck me with his fist in the face. As he was thus hitting me I was hit over my right eye with the cane of the other man and was wounded and badly swollen around the eye. This was during the first interrogation. On the following day, and on the third day, I was questioned again and was beaten in the same manner. By then I was full of wounds all over my body so that I was not able to stand nor to walk* and after three weeks I was sent to the DACHAU concentration camp, I mean, first to CELJE, then to MARIBOR and from there to DACHAU, whence I returned after the liberation.

I am fully aware of the consequences of giving a false statement and I take full responsibility for this statement."

RADEČE, July 25th, 1947. Signed: Franc HIRŠELJ.

2) Benjamin RAVNIKAR, born on July 22nd, 1918 at NJIVICE near RADEČE, domiciled at the same place (NJIVICE No.14), single, farmer, made the following statement:

"On May 15th, 1944, I was arrested by Gestapoman Emerik SCHMIED, who was accompanied by a few other Gestapomen. He discovered me in my hding place in the barn, which the other men had surrounded. He called me "Haende hoch" - "Come here you bandit" and I came to him. Then he struck me with his revolver on my jaw (left lower jaw) and wounded it. I still have the scar. Then they took me to the Gendarmerie station where SCHMIED beat me. On the same day in the evening I was taken by car from RADEČE to TRBOVLJE where they took my particulars after which I was pushed into a cell; this was accompanied by kicks and strokes. On the following day I was questioned. The interrogation was conducted by SCHMIED, , and lasted for two hours. He wanted me to tell the names of other supporters of the Liberation Movement and since I would not tell him, he beat me. On the following day I was questioned again by SCHMIED and JAKLIČ, and again they beat me. After they could prove nothing against me I was sent to the concentration camp at DACHAU."

RADEČE, July 22nd, 1947. Signed: Benjamin RAVNIKAR.

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* Insert
"and I was taken away by car. There was no further interrogation ----------"

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

BERGMEISTER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
19 FEB 1948	S	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0728

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7576/Y/G/534	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/662 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	BERGMEISTER, Hauptmann, Commander of the 3rd Battalion, 891st Infantry Regiment, at PIROVAC. (F.25367)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 & 1944. at PIROVAC
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism, III. Torture of Civilian VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. XIX. Deliberate Bombardment of Undefended Places.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b.c.g., 25, 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.

BERGMEISTER is responsible for the crimes committed by the German soldiers of his Battalion, for he personally gave orders for murders, destruction and pillage of property, and deportation and internment of the people.

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.

February, 5th, 1948.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. In December, 1943, two men were interned; ten others were arrested an ill-treated.

2. Mate MIJIĆ, who was detained for two months and could no longer stand the torture and ill-treatment tried to escape, but was captured by German soldiers who informed BERGMEISTER. The accused said that bullets were not to be wasted on the victim and instructed his soldiers to attach a stone to the neck of the victim and to drown him in the sea - and the Mate MIJIĆ was murdered in this way.

3. In January 1944, without any reason, BERGMEISTER ordered the Germans to open fire on PIROVAC, when 7 houses were destroyed by gunfire and mine-throwing. Five people were interned in a camp and subjected to various sufferings and hunger. One man who was struck on the jaw with a revolver, by a German, lost six teeth. Another victim lost 17 teeth in the same manner.

4. On the 11th January, 1944. German soldiers of the garrison at Pirovac, arrested 61 people and locked them in a school. The next day 12 of these people were taken out, and Joso URODA thinking that they were going to be shot tried to run away but was killed by the soldiers. The others were kept for forced labour for three months, and were ill-treated and starved.

5. In June and July 1944, many houses at PIROVAC were destroyed by German soldiers.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Jere MEIĆ, in his statement of 26th November, 1945, says :

"On January 8th, 1944, my brother Mate MEIĆ (MIJIĆ), Marko CUBRIC and myself were arrested by German soldiers stationed at PIROVAC..... After the arrest we were taken to their barracks and we were left for three days without food and drink..... I was detained 8 days in prison and then released. My brother was after two months murdered by the same Germans, and CUBRIC was released after 70 days of prison.

During the 8 days I was kept in prison, I had to clean stables and horses, and when I cleaned horses I was beaten by 6 soldiers in a stable with hands and feet and truncheons all over the body. Twice I was beaten for an hour and when I fell unconscious the German soldiers stamped on me so that I was covered with blood because of wounds. The two other victims mentioned above, were beaten in the same way several times. They were atrociously tortured as they had their nails taken out with tongs.

My brother Mate MEIĆ was tortured and ill-treated and could not support any more beatings so two months later tried to escape but was captured by German soldiers. They took him to the commander of a unit stationed at PIROVAC, whose name I don't know, and the commander ordered that they should not waste bullets on him but that they should throw him alive into the sea with a stone attached to his neck with wire. The German soldiers thus attached a stone round his neck and attached his arms at the back with wire and threw him into the sea below the village, and his corpse was never found. I heard later that his corpse came out of the sea two months later and that Germans found it and buried it somewhere.

I have to add that the next day after my arrest, on 9th January 1944, German soldiers pillaged my house and destroyed everything else, the house as well. They fired at my house with a gun, totally destroying it and wounded my brother Ivan who was at home."

2. Mate MEIĆ, Stated on 26th October, 1945 :

"On 6th February 1944 over 100 German soldiers from the garrison at PIROVAC..... with an artillery unit under the command of a captain went to PIROVAC. The said captain with some soldiers came to my house and took four of us out and ordered soldiers to escort us somewhere..... We thought they took us to shoot us. They kept us for two hours under the guard of two soldiers with rifles aimed at us, then we were taken to a military prison. They took 8 sheep from me. The next day we were released.

I must add that when we were arrested we were beaten all over the body by the German soldiers, and my son was struck 3 times with a rifle butt in the back and he caught tuberculosis because of that."

3. Jakov UREM, on the 24th November 1945, stated :

"On the 23rd January 1944 I was arrested at home and two of my relatives, for no reason at all..... We were kept in prison 10 days and then released. We lay on the bare ground and for three days were left without food and water ..... 10 days we had to do forced labour on German fortifications at PIROVAC. We were three times beaten by German soldiers with rifle butts, hands, feet and revolvers, all over the body. A German soldier struck me with a revolver on the mouth and knocked out six teeth. My brother had 17 teeth knocked out by a blow....."

4. Ante SLADIĆ, Marko BAUS, Mile BASIC, Jakov MEIC SIDIC and Jakov BASIC, on the 23rd November, 1945, made the following joint statement :

"On the 11th January, 1944, German soldiers stationed at PIROVAC, about 300 of them, we don't know which was their unit and don't know the names of their commander and officers, without any reason arrested peasants at the village and took them to the school. The next day they selected 12 peasants

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

and took them to work, but as they were escorted towards the cemetery Joso URODA, thinking that they were taken to be executed, started to run away, but was killed by German soldiers who fired at him.

All 61 of us prisoners lay on the bare cement floor without any cover, and the German soldiers did not allow our people to bring us blankets or food from our homes. The first three days we did not get anything to eat or to drink. The 4th day, on our request, we were allowed to have food brought from our homes. Thus we did not get any food at all from the German Army. All the time we were prisoners we had to work from dawn till dusk and dig bunkers as the Germans ordered us to do. The German soldiers several times beat us with butts, hands and feet all over the body, which destroyed our health....."

The above statements are in the file Dos.No.5388 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

7577/Y/G/535

0733

OSWALD.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A for forced labour	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

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(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7577/Y/G/535	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. A/N/553 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Franz OSWALD; Leader of the Werkschutz, MARIBOR. Born on 9th September 1892 at WALD (Austria?). (F.16035
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 - 1945 MARIBOR (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.

Franz OSWALD, former Gendarme from the Gendarmerie school in Vienna-Modling, member of the NSDAP was the leader of the Werkschutz at the "V.D.M." Factory of airplane parts, at MARIBOR - TEZNO - and is responsible for the hereafter described crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. [signature]

4th February, 1948.

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

At the V.D.M. factory at TAZNC by MARIBOR, which made airplane parts for the German Air Force, there were about 2,000 workers. The Werkschutz a special control unit was created, which controlled the workers and imposed penalties upon them. Workers were sent to imprisonment and were tortured in prison barracks, forced to climb up trees, to crawl on their knees and elbows, etc. From 1943 till 1945 "Oswald" was the leader of this Werkschutz which tortured Slovene people and forced them to work for the enemy.

In August 1944, during an American air raid on MARIBOR? two planes were shot down and the pilots bailed out. Two members of the crew came down on the ground of the V.D.M. factory, and one of them although wounded, was beaten up by Kurt ALSLEBEN from the factory. Franz OSWALD was among those Germans who instigated such treatment of the American airman.

(N.B. This information was forwarded in due course to the U.S. representative to th U.N.W.C.C. in London.)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Rudolf KVALIC born on 25th May 1895 at VELIKO OKICE near PTUJ, made the following statement:-

"In February 1942 at the request of the Forced Labour Office I went to work at the airplane factory at TEZNO. OSWALD was commander of the factory security guard and forced our people all the time to work. Mostly those Slovenes who were obliged by the Forced Labour Office, worked there. Only a few of them worked of their own will. OSWALD punished those who did not come to work. He punished them with imprisonment for several months, that they passed at a special camp at TEZNO which was under guards. Workers went out of the camp to work and returned back to the camp. Workers were ill-treated there and tortured; being beaten up, forced to crawl on knees, to climb up trees and bend knees or run around the camps.

..... Oswald denounced me to the Gestapo a few times.

.....

Before being sent to the tribunal, KOLAR and LEGJAK beat me up at the factory office .... They knocked out two of my teeth, all my face became black. They put me on the floor and jumped on me so that I got a rupture.".....

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7578/Y/G/536

0738

REINICKE

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 19	

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7578/Y/G/536.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0739

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/M/664 .*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Raimund RAINICKE; General major, Commander of the "Devil's" Division from the end of October 1944 till the evacuation. (F.1664)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From October 1944 till the German evacuation, in the districts of DOBOJ, MOSTAR, NEVESINJE and STOLAC in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. ~~V. Rape.~~ VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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.

Raimund RAINICKE, General major and Commander of the "Devil's" Division is responsible for all crimes committed by that Division in Bosnia and Herzegovina from October 1944 till the German evacuation in 1945.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

5th February, 1948.

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The so called "Devil's Division" was formed at the end of November 1942 at [illegible] near [illegible]. Its official title was the 369 th Creation Division. 4/5ths of the Division's rank and file were Croats. Commanding staff were mainly Germans. Generalleutnant Fritz MAIDWALD was division commander from the commencement until October 1944. At this time he was replaced by Generalmajor Raimund [illegible], who remained in this post till the evacuation.

He is responsible for the following crimes committed by this division:

1. In April 1945, soldiers of this Division and of other German divisions murdered 11 peasants in the district of DOBOJ, because they refused to retreat with the German Army. Germans took with them a great number of people and their fate is unknown.

2. While retreating from MOSTAR, Germans destroyed a college including all the instruments there, library etc. They took several people with them, who are now missing. They murdered 12 people and looted food and fodder and destroyed all bridges on the NERETVA river.

3. In the district of NEVESINJE, from October 1944 till the retreat, Soldiers of the "Devil's" Division committed the following crimes:

At the village of LAPCEVINA about 150-200 men, women and even children were arrested as suspects of being followers of the National Liberation Movement.

The village of RADINA was pillaged and burned down, and women were raped.

The village of ODŽAK was pillaged and burned down. Women and children were sent to camps where many disappeared.

The village of VRANJINUĆE was pillaged and burned and several people were sent to camps.

The villages of PRIDVORCI, GRANOVICA and KRUSEVLJANI were pillaged and set on fire.

At NEVESINJE, at the Division's prison, prisoners were ill-treated and tortured and many of them murdered.

4. On 27th October 1944, in the district of STOLAC, the cyclists' battalion of the Division shot three partisan collaborators and opened gun fire on the town destroying several houses and killing several people.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Luca KONJIC, wife of Jure from KRUŠEVO, district of KONJIC living at KRUŠEVO, 49 year old housewife, warned to tell the truth, made the following statement:-

"My husband Jure was at home on a committee of the National Liberation Army. At that time there was fighting between Partisans and Germans. This happened on 19th December 1944. Two soldiers of the "Devil's" Division came and murdered my husband with a machine gun, 500 metres away from the house."

2. Vida MARIJANOVIĆ, made the following statement:

"My husband Joze was at home at the time when fighting was going on between Partisans and Germans. This happend in November 1944. Two soldiers from the "Devil's" Division came into the house and took away my husband. The next day we found him dead, shot with a machine gun 150 metres away from the house."

3. Pero PRANJIĆ, Ibro DIDIK, Savo SAVCIĆ and Ivan ANDRIĆ, made the following statement on 25th June 1946, at KONJIC:

".....units of the "Devils" Division (MOSTAR) on their way towards NEVESINJE on 14th December 1944, pillaged the village of ZLJEB and its outskirts and took food, cattle and other things."

4. Halil LJUBOVIĆ, and other 9 witnesses made the following joint statement on 28th June 1946 at OSTROZAC, district of KONJIC:

"The IV offensive German army (combined unknown units) in February passed through here and pillaged villages, especially food and fodder; peasants were forced to carry pillaged food for Germans. On that occasion Germans took with them also horses they had found. At that time too, Ustashis from KONJIC arrested several peasants at the village of GUTE who were with Partisans and handed them over to Germans. Thus nine of them from these villages were put into a German prison at SARAJEVO. A month later one was released from SARAJEVO, then three after two months, and after three months all of them but Pero LIVAJA who died in the prison, and two who were sent to forced labour in Germany, where Murat HALILOVIĆ died. They were subjected to starvation at the SARAJEVO prison. Dzago HAILOVIĆ who was sent to forced labour in Germany with Murat HAILOVIĆ, told a witness that they went through the Sajmiste camp where they were beaten and tortured and then sent to Germany to forced labour where Murat died in consequence of an illness which was the result of torture. .....

In October 1944, units of that division went towards KONJIC and on their way pillaged food and cattle from the villages. Near the village of GRADAC they saw a woman carrying wood from the forest and killed here. This was Sitna DEMIROVIC from the village of GRADAC....."

5. Generalleutnant Fritz NEIDHOLD made the following statement on 22nd May 1946:

"In view of the general situation on the German front, I considered that it was wrong to use anymore Croatian soldiers to fight against their countrymen. Because of that I made a proposal in July 1944 to General Commander of the Vth SS-Mountain Corps, Obergruppenfuehrer FEGELS and asked him, giving him my reasons, to dismiss me from the post of the Division's

Contd.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

commander. On 1st September 1944 I was told that I could expect to be dismissed at once. The reason given was that I was not severe enough especially towards the population, for such a theatre of operations. ....

.....

In October 1944, the evacuation of DUBROVNIK started on the orders of the II Armoured Army (General de Angels), according to a plan. The evacuation which went according to the plan, was interrupted in the middle of the month by a sudden landing of a Yugoslav liberation division at NEUM PASS, south of METKOVIĆ. Departure of German-Croatian units by coastal road was not possible amymore. After the four days attack by the enemy from the land, sea and air, nearly all vehicles and horses were destroyed. Only those soldiers who were not wounded were able to get through to METKOVIĆ.

After the arrival of my substitute, I left the Croatian theatre of operations and because of the observation that I was not severe enough, I was not used in the army anymore.".....

7579/4/G/537

0744

1. KOPF
to 3.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
19 FEB 1948	1-3: A.	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

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7579/Y/G/537	11 FEB 48

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/665 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Walter KOPP, 32 years old, mayor. Pontoon battalion commander with the 369th Infantry Division. (F.25355) 2. Jakob(?) JUNG, NCO with the 369th Infantry Division ("Teufelsdivision"). Platoon commander of the Pontoon battalion. From Magdenburg. (F.25356) 3. N. GEISSERT, Captain of the 369th Infantry Division, 3rd Company Commander of the Pontoon Battalion.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	January - April 1943. GLINA - PETRINJA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. Violation of Articles 23 b.& c., 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.

Walter KOPP, Jakob(?) JUNG and N. GEISSERT, as members of the 369th German Infantry Division, and particularly as leaders of the Pontoon Battalion, are responsible for many crimes of murder, systematic terrorism, torture of civilians and pillage, which were carried out by units of this Division, between Hanuary and April 1943, in the area of GLINA - PETRINJA.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : [illegible]

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

February 6th, 1948.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

KOPP, GEISSERT and JUNG were all in service with the 369th Infantry Division, known as the "Teufelsdivision", during the IVth offensive lasting from January to April 1943. They belonged to the Pontoon Battalion of the Division, which aimed at clearing the area of GLINA-PETRINJA of Partisans. They all took part in the conspiracy of massacre, devastation of property and deportation of civilians which the men of the Pontoon Battalion carried out in the area of the said sector, against the local population. The units of the 369th Infantry Division, including the Pontoon Battalion, without any explanation massacred all the remaining inhabitants in the villages to which they came. KOPP, GEISSERT and JUNG are particularly responsible for the following crimes :

1. In January 1943, units of the "Teufelsdivision" entered the village of Šašava in the Glina district. Although the villagers had mostly fled to the woods, the Germans caught the peasant Rade MACAKANJA, whom they killed on the spot, and they arrested Petar MACAKANJA and Milan ROKSANDIĆ and sent them to the death camp at St. Gradiška, where they were killed. The soldiers of these units continued to perpetrate crimes in the Ravno hamlet of the Obljas village, where they arrested Milka, Milan and Milka (junr.) ROKSANDIĆ, stabbed them with knives and burned their corpses at the village mill. Afterwards they carried out a thorough looting of the cattle of the village.

2. On the same occasion, the units of the "Teufelsdivision", amongst them the Pontoon Battalion, entered the village of KLASNIĆ, where they caught 30 people (14 men and 16 women) who had failed to get away in time. These people were subjected to various tortures and then killed by machine-gun fire on the orders of GEISSERT, and carried out by JUNG.

3. At the same time these units entered the village of VRANOVINA, where they killed the peasant women Evica MAMUZIĆ and Stanica MILJEVIĆ, and the peasant boy ČELAP. One of the women had her fingers hacked off before being killed.

4. In the village of BUZET, the Germans killed two sick people, Evica PRODANIĆ and Janija PRODANIĆ, as well as 5 other people, by shooting with rifles.

5. In the village of BALINAC, where they stayed 6 days, and which had been evacuated by most of the people because of the impending punitive expedition, they killed without any reason whatever the following people : Petar DJAKOVIĆ, Lazo VRANJEŠ, Dušan ČUČKOVIĆ, Aleksa MRDJENOVIĆ, Ostoja ČUČKOVIĆ, Kuzma ROKSANDIĆ. All these victims were previously badly mutilated; there were traces of blows and knife slashes all over their bodies, but were finally killed by rifle bullets.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Heinrich SARTORY, born 7.10.1914, at Düsseldorf :

" The 369th Division Pontoon Battalion was headed from its very start by KOPP, aged 28 years. KOPP was one of the former leaders of the 'Hitlerjugend' ..... and responsible for the crimes perpetrated by the members of the Pontoon Battalion. GEISEERT, who headed the 3rd Company of the Pontoon Battalion, was a former lieutenant and afterwards a captain; born at BADEN, Twice decorated with Eisernes Kreuz I. and II., and with Deutsches Kreuz in Gold. At the outset of February 1943 he started heading his company at PETRINJA. .....

I am cognisant of my own knowledge, that in the first half of 1943, during the great operation towards the south, in the area of Sisak - Petrinja-Glina, at a village between Blinje and Glina, the whole of the Serb population, which still remained, was herded together and shot, by orders of Lieutenant GEISSERT. The Croats of the company gatherered the civilian population, numbering from 12-15 people (young girls and old people), and they were made to stand in ranks in front of a house, and the non-commissioned officer JUNG, heading the platoon, shot all these people himself with his machine-gun..... JUNG was born at MAGDENBURG ..... 170-175 cm. height....."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

538, 539

7582/4/G/540

0749

1. KURZ

Vo 3.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	1: A 2-3: adjourn.	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79	

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7582/4/G/540.

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/668 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Von KURZ, Hugo - Amtsbuergermeister in Trzic (At present in the British Zone of Germany) German, born 5.10.1904 (F.20264) 2. GRAU - Member of the Gestapo 3. MUELBACHER - Gendarme
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 - 1945 Trzic (Slovenia)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Deportation of civilians) ad 1. Complicity in putting hostages to death) Putting hostages to death

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, von Kurz, in his capacity as the Amtsbuergermeister of Trzic is responsible for deportation and putting to death hostages, residents of Trzic. The accused Grau and Muelbacher are responsible for putting to death 10 hostages.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

February 9, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

Ferdinand Zagar, born 24th July, 1891, a resident of Trzic stated the the following:

"In connection with the death of Bohuslav LAVICKA, executed on 16th July, 1942, as a hostage in Kovor, I charge the mayor of Trzic von Kurz with the responsibility for his death. Von Kurz summoned the personnel of his office and said the following:

" I ordered the Gendarmerie of Trzic to arrest Bohuslav Lavicka because his son Zdenko Lavicka joined the partisans."

When we, hostages, detained at Trzic, were released in July, 1942, the macyr von Kurz summoned us and said the following:

" Had Zdenko Lavicka come to me and admitted his collaboration with the Liberation Front (OF) I would have guaranteed for his life. I would have sent him to Germany where he would be safe. Since he did not do that but instead escaped and joined the partisans, his father Bohuslav Lavicka was held responsible for his actions because he had brought up his children in the spirit of Pan-Slavism and in hatred to Germany. That is why we consider the father responsible for Zdenko's actions. The punishment which was inflicted upon him is absolutely justified. Had I been able to save his life with so much* as a mere motion of my finger, I would have never done that".

The following persons confirm the above evidence: Anton SEDAL, former municipal clerk, I. BIZJAK, a foreman, Ing. SMOLNIK Franc, worker at a cotton factory in Trzic and Ivan Ahacic of Trzic.

Below is an extract from an original document containing the list of persons to be deported from Trzic.

BEURTEILUNG der am 27 Juli verhafteten Neumarktler

1. Stanislav Bisjak . . . . . Aussiedlung
2. Ignatz Werbitsch . . . . . Aussiedlung
3. Ferdinand Aagar . . . . . Aussiedlung
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
17. Mally Justin, verbissener Slowene, verheiratet, 1 oder 2 Kinder . . . Zwangsweise Aussiedlung
. . . . .
19. Sibler Ladislaus, Slowene, seine Verwandten verbissen, Zwansweise Aussiedlung am Platze.

etc. to 23.

Fuer obige Beurteilung zeichnen:

(Sgd) V. Kurz
D. Richard Puza
Dr. Wilhelm Etbert

Neumarkt, 30th July, 1942.

Report made by the National Liberation Committee of Trzic

"On 15th July, 1942, when the former mayor of Kovor, Ernest Lukanc, was killed by the partisans, the mayor of Trzic, von Kurz, remarked that some hostages should be put to death as a warning to the population. On the following day, 16th July, 1942, ten hostages were executed. The execution was carried out by the Gestapo-man Grau and the gendarme Muelbacher. Amon the hostages were the following residents of Trzic: Oman Leopold, Lavicka Bohuslav and the rest - eight men ⊖ are unknown.

Local Committe of the Liberation Front
Trzic

Stamp and signatures of
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 accused are responsible as principals.

(b) - - -

(c) The case appears to be complete.

REGISTERED NOs.

541 TO 550

REGISTERED NOs.

541 TO 550

7583/4/G/541

0754

1. KOWATSCHEK
and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	1: S 2: adjourn	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7583/4/G/541

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0755

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7583/Y/G/541	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/669 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. Willi KOWATSCHEK, Hauptsturmfuehrer and Kriminalsekretaer with the Belgrade Gestapo in 1943 and 1944. Height 180 cm., medium size, grey eyes. (F.25434) 2. LANGER, Oberscharfuehrer with the Belgrade Gestapo and member of the Sonderkommando 150. Born in Rhineland.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 & 1944. At JAJINCI
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. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 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.

As members of the Belgrade Sonderkommand 150, the accused are responsible for participation in the massacres of the harmless civilian population at JAJINCI in 1943 and 1944, as well as taking part in the work of exhuming and burning of 68,000 corpses in order to remove traces of the crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : [illegible]

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

(6185) - Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

FEBRUARY 9, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The Sonderkommando 150 at Belgrade consisted of 48 skilled Gestapo men, including the two accused, whose task it was to remove all traces of the German massacres in Serbia and the Banat, by exhuming and burning all the corpses of the mass executions. The labourers in this task were the political internees of the BANJICA concentration camp, who were treated in such a way as to exploit them to the greatest possible extent at the lowest expenditure.

The two accused are particularly responsible as leaders of a team of slave labourers at the JAJINCI shooting place in 1943 and 1944, as well as for taking part in the mass executions which took place during their stay at JAJINCI. Finally, they are responsible for the ill-treatment of the slave labourers, whom they whipped, kicked or hit with rifle butts while they were working.

The Sonderkommando 150, at JAJINCI, in addition to the 68,000 corpses exhumed and burned at JAJINCI, also exhumed and burned 2,000 at JABUKA near Pančevo, 50 at KIKINDA, 300-400 at BEČKEREK.

Both the accused took part in the massacre, at the end of 1943, of 54 victims brought ~~from the~~ to JAJINCI from the BEČKEREK concentration camp, who were shot by men of the "Sonderkommando 150", the two accused among them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Gustav TEMPEL, dated 17.2.1947.

"By the middle November 1943, I was assigned to the"Sicherheitspolizei-chef" at BELGRADE, Dr. Schäfer, who committed me to the IVth Division (Gestapo). This Division was headed by Sturmbannfuehrer SATTLER, who gave me orders to make up a leadership for burning the JAJINCI victim's' corpses.

My own task with this command was the supervising of the exhumations, and care of the supply of provisions. The exhumations were performed by internees of the IVth Division..... After the burning of the corpses, investigations were made among the ashes in order to find precious metals. These metals were gathered together by Willi KOWATSCHEK and Ernest HANSEL, and the packing case was carried by me to Berlin. "

Statement by Harry STEGEMANN, Unterscahrfuehrer with the"Sonderkommando", dated 16.7.1947.

Assertions were made by this man similar to those made by TEMPEL, but in addition he also stated :

"On another occasion there was a massacre of 54 persons who were brought from the BEČKEREK concentration camp, and all shot by Willi TEMPEL and his men."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

. . . . . .

7584/Y/G/542

0759

HALBIK.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
19 FEB 1948	A	CARLS [illegible] LOT 19

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&G Ltd. 51/1

7584/Y/G/542

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0760

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7584/Y/G/542.	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/670 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	HALBIK, Anton - Amtsbuegermeister in Radece (F.25456)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944 Radece, Slovenia
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Complicity in murder Complicity in illegal arrests

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is resposnible for the arrest and murder of Zimsek. He participated in arrests of Slovens suspected in belonging to the Liberation Movement.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

February 9, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused Anton Malbik was an Amtsbuergermeister at Radece in 1944-1945. In this his capacity he carried out forcible recruitment of Slovenes for forced labour and organised the "Volkssturm". He was responsible for the arrest of Zimsek whose son joined the partisans. Zimsek was beaten to death in the building of the Municipal Council and his body was thrown into the river. Furthermore, the accused led the Gestapo to persons suspected in participation in the Liberation Movement. Those persons were consequently deported to concentration camps although there was no order of the court of law. One person Franc Cecko who was arrested by the Gestapo (led by the accused) was consequently shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been obtained from them.

1. Anton ZIMSEK stated that when he joined the partisans his father was arrested. The arrest took place on 13th January, 1945, according to the order issued by the accused who was at that time the Amtsbuegermeister in Radece. The witness's father was taken to the building of the Municipal Council and was beaten to death. He was beaten so long until he lost consciousness and was thrown into the cellar. He died at the very same night. On the next day his body was thrown into the river Savinja.

2. Fran DOLINER stated that the accused personally led members of the Gestapo to persons suspected in belonging to the Liberation Movement. Thus, on 18th May, 1944, he brought the Gestapo to the witness's house who was arrested and finally sent to the Dachau concentration camp. The same happened to Franc CECKO. Here, too, the Gestapo was brought by the accused. Cecko was shot by the Gestapo on 11th July, 1944 at Hamec near Slovengradec.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

GUENTHER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
19 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0765

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7585/Y/G/543.	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/671 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	GUENTHER - SS- Police Major in Trieste ~~Brigade Fuehrer of the SS police in Trieste.~~ (F.22029)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943-1944 Istria
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Murder and massacres, systematic terrorism Deportation of civilians Wanton destruction of property Pillage

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused as officer commanding SS Brigade is responsible for numerous murders, deportations and for destruction of property in several villages in Istria.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

February 9, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

When the German authorities overtook the administration of Istria in October, 1943, a large-scaled operation was carried out by the combined military and police forces. The operation lasted only two weeks but during that period about 1,190 persons were hanged, 1,950 arrested, 425 were deported to various concentration camps in Germany and some 1,000 houses set on fire.

The accused as officer commanding SS police in Trieste who took part in this operation is responsible for all crimes committed by his units. The following are crimes in which SS-police under the leadership of the accused took part: -

1. In the district Labin 92 persons were shot and 3 interned.
2. In the dirstict Rovinj about 55 persons were shot, 10 houses and 2 stables set on fire and several persons wounded and arrested.
3. In the district Vodnjan 107 persons were shot, several persons deported to Germany and several houses set on fire.
4. In the district Buje, 104 persons were shot, 22 sent to Germany, 9 persons wounded, and 192 houses looted and set on fire.
5. In the district Losinj, 2 men were shot and 5 deported to Germany.
6. In the district Zminje, 366 persons were shot, dozens of houses set on fire and several persons arrested and tortured.
7. In the district Opatija, 22 persons were shot, dozens of houses set on fire and several persons sent to Germany.
8. In the district Kras, 16 persons were shot, 19 deported to Germany to be employed as forced labourers and several houses were looted and set on fire.
9. In the district Pazin, 208 persons were shot, 22 and 100 houses looted and set on fire.
10. In the district Bazet, 28 persons were shot and dozens of houses set on fire. Several persons were sent as slave labourers to Germany.
11. In the district Porec, 38 persons were shot, dozens taken to Germany and several houses pillaged and set on fire.
12. In the district Rinjan, 49 persons were shot, several houses looted and several persons sent to Germany.
13. In the districts Cepic and Pican, 45 persons were shot , 78 houses looted and set on fire and dozens of people sent to Germany as slave labourers. 3 women were raped.
14. In the district Motovun, 11 persons were shot and dozens ill-treated and sent to Germany.
15. On 27th February, 1944, SS-men surrounded the village Sempolaj; 14 persons were imprisoned and deported to Germany.
16. On the same day SS-men surrounded the village Precnik, arrested 18 persons and sent them to Germany. Two of them since died.
17. 6 persons from Nabrezina, two of them women, were sent to Germany. Three of them died.
18. On 15th August, 1944, a wounded partisan was shot by Guenther's soldiers at Volcjegrad.
19. On 15th March, 1944, a 16 years old boy was shot in Volcjegrad.
20. On 31st May, 1944, the village Vojscica was looted, destroyed and burnt down. A 84 years old woman who was ill died in a house which was set on fire. 60 houses were destroyed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files Dos. N. 3889 concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been obtained from them.

1. Amaalija Kocevar, Stanko Rojs, Vida Pavlina, Marija Seemec and Stefania Pernarcic stated jointly that German units from Trieste, acting in accordance with orders given by SS-Major Guenther surrounded the village of Sempolaj on 27th Feberuary, 1944, arrested all males and sent then to Germany to forced labour.

2. Nada Gruden, Olga Legisa, Danica Svetlic, Andrej Zupanic and Anica Gruden stated jointly that on 27th February, 1944, acting in accordance with orders given by the SS-Major Gunther surrounded the village of Precnik, arrested all men in the village and deported them to Germany for forced labour.

3. Ivan and Danilo Pertot stated that on 27th February, 1944, SS-soldiers, under the command of Guenther, surrounded the village Nabrezin, arrested all men , loaded them on cattle trucks and deported to Germany for forced labour. None of them ever returned.

4. Slavko Pertot stated that on 28th October, 1944, SS-men, under the command of Guenther, arrested in Nabrezin Bogomila Pertot and took her to Trieste. From Trieste she was was sent to the Ravensbrueck concentration camp and was never heard of again.

5. Jozef Kravanja stated, that on 16th August, 1944, acting in accordance with orders given by Guentner, looted the village Vizovlje and set it on fire.

Further evidence was submitted by Franc Percic, Stefanija Skrk, Marija Grgic, Olga Legis, Josip Sardoc and Ivan Mikelic.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

KOGARD.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
19 FEB 1948	S	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0770

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7586/Y/G/544	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV. CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1/11672. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Rudolf MOGARD, born on 2nd April 1887, General on duty with the Militaerbefehshaber (German Military Commander) of Serbia (F 23216)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In Serbia, from Sept. 1941 till Nov. 1942.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Murder. Pillage. Wanton Devastation and destruction of Property. Shooting of captured Partisans.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

General Rudolf MOGARD from September 1941 till November 1942 was on duty with Militaer Befehlshaber of Serbia. In this capacity he gave orders to his subordinates for murder of civilians and captured Partisans, and pillage and arson of private 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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

10th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In order to suppress the Partisan movement in Yugoslavia in 1941, the Germans sent punitive expeditions which committed numerous crimes in Serbia against peaceful people: Orders for this were given by the Military Commander of Serbia, and transmitted by his subordinate officers; General Bogard being one of them. German Wehrmacht committed the following crimes in October 1941 in the territory of Belgrade district:-

1. About 100 German soldiers came by train to the villages of Staro, Selo and Novo Selo, and most of the villagers fled in front of them; only women and old men stayed. Soldiers murdered 34 villagers and set 43 houses and 17 other buildings on fire, including furniture. They also wounded three men.

2. German units belonging to 120 and 133 regiment, set on fire the village of Veliki Borak on the 29th October, 1941. About 80 houses, the school, and a municipal Home were burnt down. 14 villagers were murdered on the same day.

The same units murdered 9 people from the village of Lisovic.

The same units passing through the village of BABAJEVO pillaged and set on fire private property, at the same time they took 5 men with them to carry their haversacks to the village of MIPANJ. When they came back to BABAJEVO they met other German soldiers, from the same unit, who killed them without any reason at all.

The same unit shot 3 captured Partisans and 3 villagers from the village of BELJINA.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Budimir POMIC from [illegible] stated the following on the 9th February, 1945 :-

"About 80 German soldiers came by train to STARO and NOVO SELO on the 31st October, 1941, and spread out in groups in both villages. German soldiers going through villages murdered anybody they met and set houses on fire; people ran out of the villages leaving their property. A group of soldiers came to the witness's home and killed his father with rifle shots. They also burnt down his two houses, food and fodder and destroyed agricultural tools and machines. German soldiers burnt down many houses at STARO and NOVO SELO .....

80 other witnesses made the same statement as this one.

2. Witness Natalija PAPOVIC from VELIKI BORAK., made the following statement on the 28th July, 1945:-

"She saw a German punitive expedition come to the village of VELIKI BORAK on the 28th October, 1941. German soldiers shot several citizens, her husband being among them. Eleven people were shot in their homes".

This statement was confirmed by 14 other witnesses.

3. Witness Dragutin KILJAKOVIC from LIS VIC stated the following on the 2nd July, 1945 :-

"On 28th October, 1941, German soldiers chasing Partisans came to the village of LIS VIC. The next day they blockaded the village and shot 8 people. German Commander gave coup de grace with revolver to two of them".

4. Witness Ljubisav GAJIC from BARAJEVO stated the following on the 31st January, 1945:-

"Soldiers of a German punitive expedition came to the village of BARAJEVO on the 30th October, 1941, on their way from BELANE to MIRANJ. When they arrived in BARAJEVO they ordered 5 people to carry their haversacks to MIRANJ. When they came back to their village, after carrying German haversacks to MIRANJ, they were met by other German soldiers who shot them in a group".

Three other witnesses confirmed this statement.

5. Witness Janko MITIC from BELJINA stated the following on the 5th July, 1945:-

"Soldiers of the German punitive expedition came from Belgrade on the 30th October, 1941, and set on fiture the village of VELIKI BORAK, and BACAVCI in the region of PESAVINA. They shot four captured Partisans. On the same day they also shot 4 peaceful people under suspicion, who were the followers of the National liberation Movement".

This statement was confirmed by 5 other witnesses.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission held much evidence that punitive expeditions acted on the orders of the Military Commander of Serbia, and reprisals were also made on their orders, proving the participation of [illegible] in these criminal measures. The following are a few of them :-

A. [illegible], Commander of the Police in Serbia and S.S. [illegible], stated the following in August:-

"General directives for reprisals were issued by the Military Commander of Serbia, and lower military

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

commands gave orders for individual reprisals. FELDKOMANDATUR and KREISKOMANDATUR always asked permission before carrying out the execution of measures undertaken by them".

B. Dr. Fuchs, one of the Gestapo chiefs in Belgrade, stated the following on the 21st September, 1945:-

"I had nothing to do with punitive expeditions; orders were given and carried out by the MILITARBEFEHLSHABER".....

Statements of further witnesses :- LJUBICA VUCKOVIC
MOSARA SPASIC.
RUZICA TOMIC.
MIVAN MAKSIMOVIC.
RADOSAV MILIJEVIC.etc.

EVIDENCE: the above mentioned statements are in the File Nos.N.5268 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

LINCKE

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 19	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 61/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7587/Y/G/545	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/673 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Heinz LINCKE, born 12.8.1911 at Maglern, Tyrol. Gestapo man at the Security Police station at JESENICE from April 1941 to May 1945. Now in the British zone of Germany. (F.19372)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April 1941 - May 1945. At JESENICE, 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 Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Heinz LINCKE is responsible for the following crimes, which were committed by the Gestapo men of the Security Police station at JESENICD, the accused being one of them.

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.

February 10th, 1948.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

According to official German data, 1455 people were arrested and put into the BEGUNJE prison. Actually the number was greater than this.

The following murders were committed there :

1. In 1942 three men from Mojstrana, Jesenice and Slov. Javornika, were shot.

2. In 1943, 4 men were shot. They were from Jesenice, Boh. Bistrice and Dupelj.

3. In 1944, 7 people were shot, among them an 11 year-old girl.

4. In 1945, 2 people were murdere d.

5. In December 1943, two people were murdered.

6. In 1944 six people were murdered.

The victims were tortured in the prisons at Jesenice and Begunje, and many died as a result of this. The methods of torture used by the Gestapo were : pulling out finger and toe nails, beatings, putting salt on wounds, hanging victims, burning, etc.

LINCKE took part in the arrest of 24 people who were later shot as hostages, and took part in the shooting of 107 hostages between 1941 and 1943, near Jesenice. He was also partly responsible for the arrest of 127 people who were sent to German camps, where 11 of them died, and 5 others are missing; and for the deportation of 165 persons, whose property

The Gestapo men from Jesenice also recruited forcibly 4 people and sent 9 to forced labour in Germany. They were responsible for 9 cases of pillage and three of arson. In April 1944, at Rovte, they burned down a house with 9 partisans in it, some of them alive. They also killed 3 Partisans who had been captured.

In 1944 they murdered 4 American airmen who had jumped from an American bomber which had been hit.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Ivana LAVTAR states :

"My husband Robert LATVAR was arrested at Jesenice on 23rd April, 1944, and taken to Begunje. He was interrogated there by Gestapomen LINCKE, and DRUSCHKE, known as very cruel. As he did not admit that he gave potatoes to Partisans, he was left hanging for three hours until he lost consciousness. He was beaten later with a truncheon all over the body. On the 7th July, 1943, he was shot as a hostage at BEGUNJE."

2. Witness Lado BERLISK states :

"I was arrested by LINCKE on 14th April 1944 and taken to the Gestapo prison, where I was interrogated by him and beaten all over my body. I still suffer from a permanent headache, in consequence."

3. Stanislav NOČ, states :

"On the 18th January, 1945, I was captured as a Partisan and taken to the Gestapo prison at JESENICE. I was beaten by LINCKE and other Gestapo men, with rubber truncheons. I was taken afterwards to the Begunje and Mauthausen camps.

4. Jaka BEDEN states :

"On 2nd April 1944 I was captured as a Partisan and handed over to the Gestapo at JESENICE. I was atrociously ill-treated by LINCKE and other Gestapo men. I was detained for two days in a bunker. I was ill-treated again afterwards, and had at least 200 strokes with a truncheon. At the end they attached my hands and hung me from a lock. Because of this ill-treatment my arms were nearly broken and for two months I could not use them."

According to the witness BALOH, prisoners went to the interrogation room in good health and came back in such a poor state that they were able to lay only on their stomachs.

The above statements are in the files Dos.N.3962 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

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.)

7588/4/G/546.

0780

ABRUMEIT

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A for complicity in mass deportation		CARDS CHECKED LIST 19

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7588/4/G/546.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7588/Y/G/546.	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/674 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	ABRUMEIT - SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer (At present in the British Zone of Germany). (F.5470)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	May, 1943 Zagreb
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	Deportation of civilians
References to relevant provisions of national law.	

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused acted as a representative of the German Legation in Zagreb. He transmitted to the Ustashi Headquarters the demand for liquidation of Jews in Zagreb. He was in charge of transport, organisation and receiption of Jews destined for deportation.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

February 10, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The German Minister in Zagreb, Siegfried KASCHE, demanded on behalf of German authorities arrest and deportation of all Jews who were left over in Zagreb. A meeting was held at the headquarters of the Ustashi organisation in Zagreb which was attended by the accused who represent the German Minister. According to the German request transmitted by the accused, SS - Hauptsturmfuehrer ABRUMEIT a plan of mass arrest and deportation of Jews was worked out at that meeting. The accused was charged with the responsibility for organisation, transportation and receiption of Jews. The Central Office of the Ustashi organisation issued orders to arrest and deport Jews of Zagreb and other places of Croatia. The Jews were herded together in Zagreb and then deported to Germany and Auschwitz concentration camp.

Abrumeit received and transferred Jews from Croatia to Germany.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been received from them.

1. Aleksandar Benak : "It is known to me that at the end of April, 1943, the German Legation in Zagreb demanded detention of all remaining Jews in Croatia. A meeting was held in the office of the first director Crvenkovic. SS hauptsturmführer ABRUMETT represented the German Legation. Dr. Majic was delegated by the Main Police Office as chief of the political section and I acted as an interpreter. At that meeting main principles for protection of Jews from mixed marriages were laid down and were agreed upon by both the respresentative of the German Legation and the Main Police Office. A list of people to be protected was worked out and was later completed and rectified.

Orders to subordinate police offices were given by the Main Police Office concerning persons to be protected and the action was commenced immediately. The operation started at the beginning of May and was completed by 25th May. As far as I know all arrested Jews were herded in Zagreb and then sent to Germany to concentration camps. Abrumeit was in charge of the organisation of transport and for receiption of the Jews in Zagreb."

2. Slavko Radej:" . . I was told by some junior police officers that at the end of April, 1943, the German Legation demanded the general liquidation of the Jews in Zagreb. This general liquidation took place on 2nd/3rd May, 1943.

On that day about 1700 Jews were arrested in Zagreb regardless of sex and age and were sent by the Germans (by the SS-men) to Auschwitz cocnetration camp and, so far as I know, none of them ever returned back. This was the final liquidation of the Jews in Zagreb. The only left were those who belnged to mixed marriages (one of the parents was an "Arian"). However, even many of those mixed Jews were liquidated and the Ustashis and Gestapo seized and liquidated even them."

3. Renata STEFENELLI:" On 4th May, 1943, unknown agents came to the Merkur's sanatorium and took my parents, both of them seriously ill, to Sava street. This happened atnight. As I have said both of them were seriously ill, particularly my mother who had been at St.Gradiska where she had undergone typhus. After typhus she was operated because she had cancer.

My parents were arrested together with many other Jews in May, 1943. They stayed at Stavska Street only for a few days and then together with several hundred of Jews, mostly old and sick people, were sent to Auschwitz concentration camp where they were exterminated immediately upon arrival."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7589/41/a/547

0785

BRINGER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	S.		CARDS CHECKED LIST 19

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7589/41/a/547

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0786

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
1589/Y/G/547	13 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/675 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	BRINGER - Officer commanding 13th SS "Handzar" Division (F.11569)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	May - July, 1944. Vlasenica District, Bosnia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Complicity in murder Complicity in ill-treatment Complicity in pillage

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused as one of the commanders of the 13th SS Division "Handzar" was responsible for numerous murders, for ill-treatment and pillage committed in Bosnia by members of that Division.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugosla State Commission [illegible]

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

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

February 10, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused in his capacity as one of the commanders of the 13th SS-Division "Handzar" was responsible for various crimes committed by members of this Division on peaceful citizens. According to the statement submitted by Franja MATEIS on 4th October, 1945, not only did he nothing to prevent commission of those crimes but personally led and participated in murders, tortures and pillage.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. The following witnesses were interrogated and statements were received from them.

1. Andja DZUROVIC of Branjaci stated the following :
" . . . In May, 1944, members of the 13th SS division murdered my husband Jova and my brother-in-law Ilija. They also set the stable on fire and took away sheep, pigs and lambs. In July, 1944, members of the same division came again set the house and 5 other buildings on fire and took away a cow, a calf, sheep, pigs, horses and lambs."

The above facts were confirmed by Timo KNEZEVIC.

2. Jovanka SEVKUSIC of Brajnici stated the following:
" . . . In May, 1944, members of the 13th SS Division tortured and burned alive four members of my family, Krsmonija, Zorka, Mara and a 15 days old baby. They also set on fire my houses and stables and took away sheep, lambs and some foodstuff . . ."

The above facts were confirmed by Djuro MRKOJIC.

3. Lazar JEFTIC of Sekovic stated the following:
" . . . In May, 1944, members of the 13th SS-division shot my wife and 3 children. They took away a cow and 2 sheep and everything they found in my house. They then set the house on fire and left me with no property and with a small child on my hands.. ."

The above facts were confirmed by Stanko PANTIC.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7590/4/G/548.

0790

HINKHOFER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	A		CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7590/4/G/548

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
1590/Y/G/548	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/M/675. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Dr. HINKHOFER, General, from Austria, Commander of 342nd Division, Now in KLAGENFURT, AUSTRIA. (F.25259).
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From September till December 1941, in the county of PODRINSKI, SERBIA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	Murder. Deportation of Civilians. Forced Labour of Civilians in connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Pillage. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Soldiers of a German punitive expedition belonging to the 342nd division under the command of General Hinkhofer, with his knowledge and permission, from September till the end of December 1941, murdered 3,631 civilians in the county of PODRINSKI, and committed arson, pillage, ill-treatment, and sent many people to the SABAC concentration camp and to forced labour in Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. [illegible]

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

10th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In order to suppress the national uprising in the county of PODRINSKI, the 342nd German Division under the command of General Dr. HINGHOFER came to the county of PORDINSKI, on the 23rd September, 1941,

Attacking Partisan units, German soldiers went to villages and murdered everybody they met, or took them to the Sabac concentration camp. Nearly all males from 15 to 60 years of age were taken to the camp.

In the county of PODRINSKI, German units of the 342nd Division, under the command and with the knowledge of Dr. HINGHOFER committed the following crimes from September till the end of December, 1941.

1. 58 peaceful citizens were murdered in the town of SABAC and all males, from 15 to 70 years of age, were arrested and taken to the JARAK camp, near KLENAK. At the same time 781 houses were pillaged, burnt down or destroyed.

2. 294 people were murdered in the district of POCERSKI. 20 people were murdered on the 27th September, 1941, at the village of SLEPCEVIC. Many houses were pillaged, or destroyed by air raids.

3. In the district of MACVA, 142 civilians were murdered. Many people were tortured and taken to the camp; many buildings were destroyed by arson, bombed and pillaged.

4. In the district of POSAVOTAMNAVSKI 68 people were murdered, among them a 74 years old man. Many houses were destroyed by arson, bombed and pillaged.

5. In the district of JADRANSKI, during the same period, 1,951 peaceful citizens were murdered. Many houses were pillaged, set on fire amd bombed.

6. In the district of RADJEVSKI, 80 peaceful citizens were murdered. In the village of KOSTAJNIK a girl was raped and then murdered with knifes.

7. In the district of AZBUKOVAC, 38 peaceful citizens were murdered and 4 wounded. German soldiers committed these crimes on 27th November, 1941; took out people and beat them with rifle butts and after torturing killed them. Many houses were pillaged, set on fire and bombed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Ljubica JESIC, from Belgrade, stated the following on the 6th June, 1945 :-

"On the 24th September, 1941 German punitive expedition took all males from SABAC to JARAK. On that day German soldiers murdered everybody in the streets of Sabac they met. They took out of the home her husband Peter MAGLIJEVIC and killed him in the next street without reason. She saw many corpses in the streets of SABAC of people murdered by Germans. All corpses were driven in a cart and buried in a ditch called "Hero". She recognised the corpse of her husband when the grave was opened.
This was also confirmed by ~~x~~ witness Ljubica TIRNAVIC, ~~xxxx~~.

2. Witness Dobrosav MOSIC from SABAC stated the following on the 14th February, 1945:-

"On the 23rd September, 1941, about 11 a.m., German soldiers at SABAC murdered everybody they met..... They arrested himself, his wife Jelena and his son Ilija, and near his home Germans threw handgrenades and killed his wife and son. He was taken, with other people from SABAC, to the camp SLEMAK and then to JARAK, on his way there he was tortured, and after a few days he was brought back to the SABAC camp. On German orders he buried murdered people who were lying in the streets. Germans burnt his house, etc.....
This was also confirmed by witnesses Stevan TAIRNAVIC and Milos PAVIC.

3. Witness Stana MACKOVIC stated the following on the 15st January, 1945:-

"On the 24th September, German soldiers took all males from 15 to 70 years of age to the MITVAK camp. On that day they arrested Save MACKOVIC and murdered him in front of his ~~x~~house, without any reason. She thinks the reason was extermination of Serbian people.
This was also confirmed by Sofija NOVAKOVIC.

4. Witness Radivoje MARIC stated on the 1st June, 1945, the following :-

"On the 27th September, 1941, German units came to the village of SLEPCEVIC from SABAC and BOGOSAVCI. German tanks came first and opened fire at some houses, although there were no rebels. They were followed by soldiers with rifles who killed everybody they met..... 20 peaceful people were murdered, they did not take part in the rising, but were murdered in their homes. After the massacre they took nearly all the males from the village and escorted them to SABAC beating them with riflebutts. The Germans took all their possessions.
This was also confirmed by 18 other witnesses.

5. Witness Milan JOVISIC from NAVOVI VRIJE, stated the following on the 27th May, 1945 :-

"In the autumn of 1941 German soldiers from the punitive expedition came to NAVOVI VRIJE, and murdered his son Boidar JOVISIC in the street. They attempted to murder his brother Ostoja, but he ran away, although wounded in the thigh. German soldiers plundered his possessions.
This was also confirmed by witnesses Dobrica MIHAJLOVIC and Ilija LUKIJANOVIC.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6. [illegible] stated the following on the [illegible] February, 1945 :-

"His son Ivan [illegible] joined the partisans early in the autumn of 1941 and fought against the enemy. After the punitive expedition came to [illegible] they murdered innocent people and set fire over them, his son Ivan was at the village of [illegible]. German soldiers captured him and after torturing, murdered him with some of his friends.
This statement was also confirmed by witness [illegible].

7. Witness Gedeon STANISAVIC from the village of [illegible] stated the following on the 5th February, 1945 :-

"~~xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxx xxx xxxxxx xf xxxxxxx, xxxxx xxx xxxxxxx xn xxx 5th xxbruary, xxxx~~ :-
"German soldiers without any reason bombed the village of [illegible] murderin peaceful inhabitants. His wife was killed with a shell".
This was also confirmed by Gedeon [illegible] and Ilija [illegible].

8. Witness Marija [illegible] from KRURANJ, stated the following on the 27th February, 1945 :-

"In the autumn of 1941 German soldiers of the punitive expedition murdered her husband Dragomir [illegible] from KRURANJ, without any reason. German soldiers also pillaged her household and possessions".
This statement was also confirmed by Pozo [illegible] and Drascje STANIC.

9. Witness Bojana STEFANOVIC from KOSTAJNIK stated the following on the 3rd February, 1945 :-

"In December 1941 Germans of the same expedition came to village of KOSTAJNIK. They took her sister in law violated and murdered her with knives and then threw her in a ditch".
This was ~~xxxx~~ confirmed by Gedomir [illegible] and Gedomir [illegible].

10. Witness Ivan [illegible] from [illegible] stated the following on the 3rd February, 1945 :-

"In the Autumn of 1941, German soldiers of the punitive expedition murdered my 15 years old son in front of the house at the village of [illegible] without any reason at all".

11. Witness Kosara [illegible] from the village of PASINA stated the following on the 15th March, 1945 :-

"On the 27th November, 1941, a German unit came to the village of PASIN and chased out of the house her husband Miljko [illegible] shouting that he was a communist. One of the German soldiers killed Miljko with a rifle. Other peasants fled away.
This was also confirmed by Vojislav [illegible].

12. Witness Miljana [illegible] from PASIN stated the following on the 15th March, 1945:-

"On the 26th November, 1941, German units, with no military reason, arrested her husband Ivan [illegible] and his brother Miloje [illegible] from the same village. They shot them.....
The same statement was made by Vojislav [illegible] and Stanojka [illegible].

13. German war criminal Dr. Hans WALTER stated the following on the 4th March, 1947 :-

"He came to SABAC as a Captain on the 21st April, 1941, in the capacity of ORTS KOMANDANT. He stayed there until the 17th October, 1941. When he came back from a holiday, on the 17th October, 1941, he learned that general Dr. HINHOFER was commander of the German punitive division, which came from France.....

14. German war criminal Eric THOTT dated the following on the 8th March, 1947 :-

"On the 21st April, 1941, he came as a Captain to SABAC .... where he stayed until the 15th October. When SABAC was attacked by rebels from the 20th until the 24th September, 1941, he was at SABAC. A Punitive expedition under the command of Dr. HINHOFER came from France to relieve the besieged Germans at SABAC. The number of the division was the 342nd, which went from SABAC to the county of PODRINSKI. On the order of commander HINHOFER all males from SABAC and all Jews were arrested and taken to JARAK. There were about 4-5,000 thousand men. He heard that this division on the way to JARAK killed many people. He knows that Germans shot 192 people who were brought back from JARAK to SABAC. In 1941 the Commander of the Division Dr. HINHOFER, took whole authority from the KREISKOMMAND. The division had free hands, and done what they wanted at SABAC. Soldiers of the Division murdered people at SABAC and pillaged the town. He heard that Jews were shot near BREMSKA MITROVICA. He knows that the commander Dr. HINHOFER is ~~in~~ free in KLAGENFURT in AUSTRIA.

There are 10 other witnesses statements in the Files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

1. HOFFMANN
and 2.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
19 FEB 1948	1–2: A.	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

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0798

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1591/Y/G/549	11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/677 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. HOFFMANN, Michael - SS Sturmshcarfuehrer Head of the Gestapo in ~~Rogaska Slatina~~ (At present in Graz) F.11863 2. SCHIFRER - Member of the Gestapo
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - 1942 Rogaska Slatina
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Ill-treatment

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused HOFFMANN and SCHIFRER as the chief and a member of the Gestapo respectively, tortured, beat and otherwise ill-treated arrested persons.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

February 10, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge (N.3143) are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. The following witnesses were interrogated and statements were received from them.

1. Karl DROFENIK, 40 years old, a farmer of Trzisce , stated the following: ". . . Michael HOFFMANN, SCHIFRER and GRAZER came to Rog. Slatina in 1941. They set up a Gestapo organisation with its headquarters at the villa "Janina". Hoffmann was appointed head of the Gestapo. On 23rd June, 1941, I was arrested together with 6 other men by the Gestapo. At 2 p.m. came to my house Hoffman and Schrifrer and carried out a search. At Hoffmann's request I gave him my name. Schrifrer struck me on the face and said "Verfluchte Kommunisten" (damned communists). Hoffmann and Schrifrer took away my bicycle. . . I was put into the prison Jelsah in Smarje where I stayed for 54 days. After 54 days I was released.. . . Together with me was Jozef Uhernik. . He was badly beaten on the head and body by Gestapo-men. He was also beaten by Hoffmann. . . Three men who were arrested together with me were shot by the Gestapo in 1942. . ."

2. Jozef UHERNIK, age 56, stated the following: ". . . I was arrested by the Gestapo-man SCHIFRER on 23rd July, 1941. . . . He came to my house and conducted a thorough search. He did not beat me then but took me along to the villa "Janina" where the Gestapo had its headquarters. There I was murderously beaten by Schifrer. Hoffman was not present. He entered Schifrer's room only once and, upon seeing me on the floor covered with blood, he said:" That will do, don't beat him any longer, two witnesses will do." It transpired from these words that I was beaten according with Hoffmann's order. After all, he was the chief of the Gestapo. Schifrer sent me to prison. I was not beaten any more but, on Hoffmann's order was sent to Celje and from there to Mauthausen."

3. Ivan ZURMAN, age 58, stated the following: ". . . I was arrested and taken to the Gestapo headquarters in Rogaska Slatina in 1941. . . They accused me of saying something against the Germans. I was interrogated by Schifrer. As I did not admit having talked anti-German, I was beaten up by Schifrer. He beat me 4 times during an hour. When Hoffmann came to Schifrer's room he kicked me on the stomack with his heavy boot so that I fell down over the cupboard and said "Shoot him down". I was led to the cell and waited to be shot, I was not disturbed at night but in the morning I was beaten up again by Schifrer who levelled his revolver at me and threatened that he would shoot me. As I did not admit anything I was sent to Smarje prison from which I was released on the 5th day. As a result of the beating I received from Schifrer my hearing was seriously impaired for four month. I was practically deaf."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7737/Y/G/550. 0802

SCHOENROCK.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	S		CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

7737/Y/G/550.

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0803

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7737/Y/G/550	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/460 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Fritz SCHOENROCK, SS-Untersturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissar Kommandeur der SiPo und des SD at MARIBOR, later (first half of 1944) Leiter der Aussendienstelle der SiPo und des SD at CELJE. Born 27.3.1896 at KNARRHUETTE in Germany. Now in custody at the SANDBOSTEL camp in the Britizh zone of Germany. Lg.No.36.0166. (F.11735)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	February 1944 to 15th January 1945. In CELJE and surrounding district.
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 & 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 head of the Gestapo branch at CELJE and is responsible for the crimes committed by himself and by his subordinates in the area in question.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : [signature]

23rd August, 1947.

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372 48 5,000 9/49 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After having held similar posts at INNSBRUCK and MARIBOR, the accused went to CELJE in Lower Styria at the beginning of 1944, and there became Leiter der Aussendienstelle der SiPo and des S.D. He is responsible for the following crimes committed during his office, at CELJE :

1. On the 11th and 14th December, 1944, 19 hostages were shot at LASKO and ZLATOLICJE.

2. On 18th and 19th December, 1944, 18 hostages wereshot at VELENJE and VOJNIK.

SCHOENROCK organised and cintrolled the execution of hostages on his territory.

3. On 23rd May, 1944, Meta BONCINA and Josef BONCINA were arrested. Josef was several times beaten up and later sent to the DACHAU camp; while Meta was sent to RAVENSBRUECK camp.

4. On 12th September, 1944, Pavla VRUNC was arrested, and for six weeks was subjected to suffering and torture.

5. On 12th September, 1944, Danica GASPARIĆ was arrested and beaten and tortured at the Gestapo prison. On the 28th October, 1944, she was taken to a camp, where she was killed during an air-raid.

6. On the 12th October, 1944, Anica VRECER was arrested by the Gestapo and taken to the Gestapo prison, where she was beaten up and then sent to the BEGUNJE camp.

7. On the 21st September, 1944, Ljubo POZAR was taken prisoner while fighting with the National Liberation Army against the German Police. He was wounded and taken to hospital. Later he was taken to the CELJE prison and later to MARIBOR where, on the 23rd March 1945, he was shot together with 30 other hostages.

8. While SCHOENROCK was in office, a farmer names Alois LEMPL of KONOVO near VELENJE in the CELJE district, was arrested by the Gendarmerie and taken to the CELJE prison. On being handed over to the SiPo and S.D. men of the Gestapo interrogated him in their usual manner. LEMPL was beaten repeatedly with a leather truncheon all over his body, so that the skin was broken on many parts of his body, particularly the soles of his feet. His fingers were dealt with in such a way that his nails were bleeding for several days.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Poster of SS. General ROESENER, dated 15th December, 1944, regarding the shooting of 19 hostages at LASKO and ZLATOLICJE.

K U N D M A C H U N G.

Wegen hinterlistiger Mord-und Raubuerfaelle auf die untersteirische Bevoelkerung, wobei u.a. mehrere Hoheitstraeger verschlept und ermodet ~~wurde~~ wurden, hat das Feldgericht nachstehende und kommunistische Gewaltverbrecher

zum Tode verurteilt :

1. Bretschko Johann, geb. 10.12.1916 in Rasbor
2. Terboutz Karl, geb. 16.10.1903 in Rain
3. Aschlahar Stanislaus, geb. 11.5.1924 in Hudi-vrh
4. Urgl Guido, geb. 8.9.1914 in Tschelownik
5. Schumer Andreas, geb. 30.11.1899 in Donati Breg
6. Grosser Emanuel, geb. 22.1.1913 in Trifail
7. Sapotnik Leopold, geb. 21.11.1896 in Trifail
8. Polschak Josef, geb. 28.11.1908 in Cilli
9. Urleb Viktor, geb. 31.3.1915 in Eichtal
10. Kolar Milan, geb. 4.1.1922 in Eichtal
11. Folt Franz, geb. 12.12.1900 in Fraustauden
12. Kolar Anton, geb. 5.5.1902 in Triebhof
13. Ribitsch Franz, geb. 2.10.1918 in Saldenhofen
14. Golz Anton, geb. 22.12.1911 in St. Ana
15. Widmar Emil, geb. 13.10.1920 in Trifail
16. Belina Johann, geb. 8.12.1908 in St. Hema
17. Smudja Nikolaus, geb. 8.5.1911 in Knin
18. Diwiak Alexander, geb. 28.6.1920 in Ribnitza
19. Pungerschek Paul, geb. 8.6.1913 in Eichtal

Das Urteil wurde am 11. und 14. Dezember 1944 an den Tatorten der letzten Verbrechen in Tueffer, Kr. Cilli und in Golldorf Kr. Pettau, vollstreckt.

Marburg/Drau, den 15. December 1944.

Der Hoehere SS und Polizeifuehrer im Wehrkreis XVIII
gez. R o e s e n e r
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer und General der Polizei.

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Statement by Ana GASPARIĆ, Nova Vas No.48.

"Danica GASPARIĆ, born 28th April, 1944, on the 12th September, 1944 was arrested by an unknown Gestapo man (probably Hoc), whenshe was on her way to the office, and was taken to the CELJE prison.

At the CELJE prison she was beaten and tortured and on 28th October 1944 she was taken to an unknown camp where she was killed in an air-raid."

Evidence given by Nezika MEDVED, Nova Vas 15.
" " " Anica VREČAR, Cesta na Dobravu 18.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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 - Contd.

Sandbostel, Hannover.

5.12.1946.

V e r n e h m u n g

Ich heisse Fritz S c h o e n r o c k, SS-Untersturmfuehrer Lg.Nr. 360166, geboren am 27.3.1896 zu Knarrhuette, Beruf Kriminalkommissar, verheiratet, vier Kinder, Anschrift Ehefrau Else Schoenrock, Dietzingen-Stuttgart, Schillerstr. 12.

Nachdem ich 15.6.1943 bis 18.2.1944 mit Erfolg aneinem Lehrgang fuer Kriminalkommissare teilgenommen hatte, wurde ich zur Kripostelle Innsbruck versetzt. Von dort erhielt ich am 24.2.1944 meine Abordnung zum Kommandeur der Sipo und des SD nach Maribor. In Maribor war damals Reg. Rat SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Vogt. Ich traf am 1.4.44 in Maribor, verblieb dort eine Woche zur informatorischen Beschaeftigung und wurde dann von Vogt mit der Leitung der Aussendienststelle der Sipo und SD in Celje Beauftragt.

.....

Fritz Schoenrock, s.r.
Lg.Nr. 360166

REGISTERED NOs.

551 TO 560

REGISTERED NOs.

551 TO 560

7738/4/G/551

0808

DERLER.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	A for complicity in illegal arrests + internment under inhuman conditions	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7738/4/G/551

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7738/Y/G/551	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAVIA CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/578. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Johan-Hans DERLER, born in 1895 at GRAZ, Amtsbuergermeister at Ljubno ob Savinji, in 1942 and 1943. Now in Graz, Glacisstr.63 and Ortsgruppenfuehrer. (F.14344).
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 and 1943 at LJUBNO OB SAVINJI in SLOVENIA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. Putting Hostages to Death. Torture of Civilians. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Pillage.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Confiscation of Property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Hans DERLER was from June 1942until July, 1943, Amtsbuergermeister and Ortsgruppenfuehrer at Ljubno Ob Savinji in Slovenia and is responsible for the hereafter described crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAVIA WAR COMMISSION. L. Kuberzky

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 715(8)

11th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Hans DERLER was from June 1942 until July, 1943, Atmsbuergermeister at LJUBNO OB SAVINJI, and in that capacity took part in the activity of the Deportation commission of SLOVENES, handled the property of deported Slovenes, and when by a decree of the 18th August, 1941, the collective punishment was introduced, made lists of people belonging to families of those shot as hostages, or who joined the Partisans, or deserted the German Army, or escaped to German mobilisation. These lists were accompanied by a political appreciation made by Amtsbuergermeister and by their proposal to higher authorities to send such people to concentration camps and confiscate their property forthe benefit of Germany. He also made recruitment lists, and lists of people to be sent to forced labour on military work, ~~xxxxxxxxx xx xxxxxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx and xxxxxx xxxxxx.~~

1. According to witnesses Franc DOLAR and Danilo BRUNET, on his proposal as DERLER was at the same time AMTSBUERGERMEISTER and Orts gruppenfuehrer at LJUBNO, Jozef BRUNET, municipal clerk and his daughter Martina were sent to concentration camps.

2. According to Franc BRONCNIK and Ivan MORGUT, on the charge of Hans DERLER, the Gestapo arrested Franciska Sek on the 8th July, 1942, and sent her to CELJE, then to the AUSCHWITZ Camp where she died on the 20th October, 1942.

3. According to witnesses Lizika BENDA and Vera BENDA, on his charge Anton and Ivan BENDA were arraested by the Gestapo on the 8th July, 1942. The latter was sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp where he died in January 1943.

4. According to witnesses Franc VERCVCNIK and Ivan MARGUT, on his charge, on the 8th July, 1942, Marija NATIACEN and Jozefa NATIACEN were arraested and sent to the AUSCHWITZ Camp where Marija was atrociously beaten and she died there on the 3rd September, 1942. Their property was confiscated.

5. According to witnesses Ana NERAT and Franc VERONIK, on Derler's charge, Joze, Marija and Jozefa STULAR were arrested by the Gestapo of Celje in June 1942. Joze was atrociously tortured and then shot as a hostage at CELJE on the 8th July, 1942. His two sisters were gassed in the Auschwitz camp in October, 1942. On his charge also, their parents were arrested in July 1942 and sent to DAUNGARTEN camp, and their property was confiscated.

6. According to witnesses Franc VERCONIK, Janez LESJAK and Jozef KOSIRNIK; Makas GLUDERNIK was arrested, on Derler's charge, and shot as a hostage at CELJE, on the 30th July, 1942.

7. According to Jozef KOSIRNIK, Antonije VRCLES and Marija KAZEMNIK, on DERLER'S charge; Anica KOSIRNIK was arrested on the 22nd July, 1942, and shot as a hostage at CELJE. On the 4th August, 1942, his mother and sister were also arrested and taken to DAUNGARTEN camp where her sister died on the 5th February, 1943. Their property was confiscated.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witnesses Josip STULAR, Ana ŠPAT and Franc VELOCNI stated that in June 1942, the Gestapo of Celje, together with Hans DERLER mayor at LJUBNJE arrested Joze STULER Junior, who later was murdered at CELJE and Marija and Jozefa STULER who were sent to the AV SUSTEIN camp and then to AUSCHWITZ where they finished their lives in a crematorium. Josip STULER was arrestedin July, 1942, with his wife and taken to CELJE, and finally to the BAUMGARTEN camp where they were detained for 19 months. All his property was confiscated on that occasion.

2. According to statements of witnesses Joze MATLACAN, Franc VELOCNIK and Ivan Marovt, on the 8th Jule, 1942, Jozefa and Marija MATLACAN were arrested and taken to the AUSCHWITA camp. Marija MATLACAN was atrociously beaten and then cremated.

3. According to witnesses Antonije, Lizika and Vera BENDA, the Gestapo in collaboration with Hans DERLER, arrested Ivan and Anton BENDA on the 8th Jule, 1942. Ivan was taken to the Mauthausen camp where he died, while Anton was released.

4. According to witnesses Ana SEK, Franc VELOCNIK and Ivan MAROVT, the Gestapo at CELJE, in collaboration with Hans DERLER arrested Franciska SEK on the 8th Jule, 1942, and sent her to the Auschwiatz camp where she was cremated.

5. According to witness Danilo BRUNET, the Gestapo of CELJE, in collaboration with Hans DERLER arrested Jozef and Martina BRUNET. Jozef was sent to Than camp and Martina to the Auschwitz camp were she was killed.

6. According to witnesses Jozef KOSIRNIK, Antonije BEGLEZ and Marija RAZPORNIK, the Gestapo at CELJE, in collaboration with Hans DERLER on the 4th August, 1942, arrested Jozefa KOSIRNIK and her sister Francisa VERTOT and they were sent to the BAUMGARTEN camp. Francisa died there of exhaustion, in 1943, while Jozefa was transferred to the Than Camp where she stayed until the liberation. Their property was seized and lloted.

According to witnesses Jozefa KOSIRNIK, Franc VELOCNIK and Janez LESJAK, the Gestapo at CELJE, and Hans DERLER, on the 4th August, 1942, arrested the above mentioned Jozefa KOSIRNIK with her two children (girl Jozice bornin 1938 amd baby boy (Maks) born on the 9th June, 1942). Her children were taken away from her and she was taken to the Auschwitz camp. Her baby boy died at ALTENBURG. Hans DERLER confiscated all her moveables and took part of them with him to GRAZ later, another part he gave to a car driver Alojz SCHORER.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

LAEUBIN.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	S	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

0814

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7739/Y/G/552	19 FEB 48

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/679 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	LAEUBIN, Richard - Commander of the Stabsbattery 1st Abteilung and 2nd Abteilung 13th SS Handzar Division (At present 123rd Camp Neugamme). SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (F.25607)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	April - October, 1944 Donja Trnava and District Vlasenica in Bosnia
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	Complicity in murder Complicity in ill-treatment
References to relevant provisions of national law.	

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused as an officer of 13th Handzar Division was responsible for numerous crimes committed by this Division on inhabitants of several villages in Bosnia.

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.

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

12th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Laeubin was in Bosnia from 8th April until October, 1944. He went to Bijeljina with the Stabsbatterie of which he was in charge. He also took part in the operation conducted against Donja Trnava. When the village was captured men of 13th Division murdered its inhabitants, men, women and children. They also murdered sick persons whom they found in a hospital. As one of the witnesses stated the persons killed by the SS-men were not partisans but peaceful citizens killed in revenge. According to his own statements, the accused participated also in the action in Sekovici and other places in Vlasenica district. Units of 13th Division stayed in that district until September, 1944 and committed various crimes including but not limited to murder, pillage and ill-treatment. The accused remained with his unit and as an officer was responsible for crimes committed by his men.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslaw War Crimes Commission. The following witnesses have been interrogated and statements have been obtained from them.

1. Olga MILOSEVIC, age 28, of Bijeljina, stated the following:
". . . I was a member of the National Liberation Army. When the 13th SS Division launched an attack against the liberated territory I was still very weak as I was recovering from typhus and stayed at the Partisans' hospital. We were discovered by the enemy and were surrounded by SS-men armed with rifles and machine-guns. We were about 25 persons. We were ordered to come out. 16 persons were shot on the spot as they were too weak and could not walk. On the next day 100 persons (the witness was among them) were herded together at a village and taken to the Bijeljina prison. We were asked to give away the name and number of our partisan unit. Then we were forced ~~xix~~ to walk all the way to Brcko where we stayed for 5 days. 3 Jews and 40 other comrades were shot as a reprisal for shooting a German".

2. Stafen JOVANOVIC, a farmer, age 50, stated the following:
" . . . During the 7th offensive in 1944 everybody who could fled from Donja Trnava. When we returned back, we found that everything was burnt down and houses which were left over were pillaged and plundered. People were murdered. Donja Trnava was enterily destroyed. . ."

3. Smail SEHOVIC, age 23, a former phone operator of 12th coy, 2nd battalion, 27th Regiment, 13th SS "Handzar" Division, stated the following:
" The operation that was carried out on 10th April was directed against Srpska Trnava held by Partisans. It was captured by 28th regiment. . . which burnt down the village. About 200 persons who were found in a partisans' hospital were killed there as they were sick and could not walk. 150 were transferred to Bijeljina where some of them were shot and some sent to Germany. . . . On 23rd April, 1944, I was attached to the scout unit. . . When our unit entered the village Zabrdje I saw that the village was burnt down and sow corpses of men, women and children lying unburied in the streets. Some of them were shot and some had their throats cut. There must have been more bodies lying about but I did not see them as I did not walk through the whole village which was comparatively large. . . .In June or July, 1944, the entire 13th Division went into action against Sekovici held by Partisans. 27th regiment went to Sekovici from Zvornik. Sekovici was bombed by heavy artillery. When on the next day we entered Sekovici I saw that the village was destroyed entirely and its inhabitants killed. I saw 60 persons having been killed. Ten of them were able to carry arms but none of them belonged to partisans. They were simply inhabitants of the village. Also sick people were murdered and 15 sent to Germany".

The above facts were confirmed by Aziz Kamenic.
The accused LAEUBIN Richard stated the following:
"I joined the "Handzar" Division in Vinkovce in Yugoslavia on 7th March, 1944. I went to Germany to take a course and returned on 8th April, 1944. At Brcko I was put in charge of Stabsbatterie I Abteilung and on 8th April, 1944, I WENT TO Bijeljina. Then I went to Banja Koviljaca where I was in charge of 2nd Battery. At the end of April the Division went into action in Bijelo Polje. On 8th June, 1944, we were engaged in a fight with artisans in Donja Trnova. ~~which~~ The action lasted 12 days. I articipated in it. . . Then we went to Bijeljina where I was in charge of Ist Abteilung. On 6th July a new action started in Zvornik and lasted until October. . . Heavy fights went on near Sehovici. I took part in them . . ."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7740/4/G/553

0818

1. ZIEGLER
163.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	1, 2 : S 3 : W		CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P19 7/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 61/1

7740/4/G/553.

0819

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7740/Y/ce/553	19 FEB 48

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/680 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	1. ZIEGLER, Geert(Gerhard) - SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Commander of the Stabskompagnie, 13th "Handzar" Division. (At present C.I.C. Neuengamme). (F.25609) 2. KOENIG, Hans - SS-Obersturmfuehrer, commander 9th Company, II Bt, 28th Infantry Regiment, 13th "Handzar" Division. (F.25608) 3. HEMPEL, Alfred Werner - SS-Hauptschaefuehrer 13th Division "Handzar". (F.25610)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	January - October, 1944. Syrmia and Bosnia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Complicity in murder, massacres and systematic terrorism.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused are responsible for mass-murder, ill-treatment of wounded and systematic terrorism in Bosnia and Smyrnia.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

12th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The SS-"Handzar" 13th Division was formed in 1944 and consisted of 27th and 28th regiments. Men of the Division were Moslems from Yugoslavia and Albania and officers and NCOs were Germans or Volksdeutsche. The Division was trained in France and Germany and was sent to Yugoslavia where they carried out the "clearing up" operation in Smyrnia and Bosnia. Thousands of innocent people including women, children and the sick, were murdered by men of 13th Division. Villages were burned down and houses and property destroyed. Girls were raped. Numerous atrocities were committed. The accused as high-ranking German officers were in charge of those operations. They are charged with special responsibility for and participation in those crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. For evidence see charge No R/NE/679 - statements made by Olga Milosevic, Stefan Jovanovic and Smail Sehovic - concerning crimes committed by members of 13th Handzar SS-Division. In addition Dragisa MAKSIMOVIC stated the following:

" . . . The "Handzar" Division crossed the territory of Bosnia in two places. Units of the division which captured Bosut and Bosanska Raca murdered about 500 - 600 innocent inhabitants. Men of the Division stabbed and shot practically every person. . . . I went to Bosanska Raca and saw that no house was left intact. Everything was destroyed, burnt down and pillaged. I heard that the same happened in villages Bosut and Grk. I saw graves of people who were shot and stabbed and the survivors showed me a ditch where most beautiful girls (13 of them) were buried. Before being stabbed those girls were raped by members of 13th Division. This happened in a forest near B. Raca. . . . . .In the village Vrazici, all Moslem inhanitants of the village were herded together and then fire was opened at them. 29 persons were killed. This was to prove the"courage" of 13th Division.

About 260 persons were murdered in Zabrdje and vicinity. . . .Near the village Lomnica SS-men found groups of wounded partisans and murdered them. They also set on fire the ancient monastery built by the King Dragutin in 13th century.

. . . All houses and other buildings in the District Vlasenica and in the commune Brainici, Jakovice and Zeljeznik were destroyed and about 1,000 women and children murdered.. ."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7741/Y/G/554

0823

WIEGAND.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	A for mass murder		CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7741/Y/G/554.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0824

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7741/Y/G/554	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/M/681. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Erich MIEGAND. S.S.Obersturmfuehrer; during 1944 with the Gestapo at MARIBOR; during 1945 Criminalsekretaer with the "Schutzgebietskommandant" at CELJE; from Prussia; now in the American zone in Austria. (F.11742).
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1944/45, especially on February 12th 1945, FRANKOLOVO near CELJE (SLOVENIA).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. Putting Hostages to Death. ~~Deportation of Civilians.~~ Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.. Confiscation of Property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As a responsible official of the SIPO the accused is responsible for participating in mass crimes, such as depoartion of covilians, confiscation of property, interment under injuman conditions, putting hostages to death, forcible recruitment of civilians and systematic terror against the civilian population of Lower Syria.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV Crimes WAR COMMISSION. [signature]

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

11th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused Erich WIEGAND was a member of the SIPO and SD at CELJE during 1944, and is responsible as a participant in the crimes committed by the Gestapo in that area. However, the-re is'nt any concrete evidence against the accused during his service at CELJE, although the function he performed would automatically make him responsible. His particular guilt falls within his service as Kriminalsekretaer with the "Schutzgebietskommandant" at CELJE, during 1945. The Commandant of this particular institution was the notorious Dr.RUSHAS. It's task was to organise "Bandenbekaempfuhg", i.e. the "Clearing-up" actions during which systematic terror was exercised against the civilian population. Civilians suspected of supporting the partisans, or merely sympathising with them were rounded up, murdered without any trial, and their houses were looted and burnt down. Some people were detained and were kept as hostages, the others were deported to the notorious camps in Germany. Captured partisans were handed over to the Gestapo who executed them.

The particular guilt of the above named "Schutzgebietskommande" lies in its participation in the execution of 100 hostages at FRANKOLOVO near CELJE, as a reprisal for the death of Kreisfuehrer DOBRAMISLER, in the beginning of February 1945. The accused Erich WIEGAND participated in the said execution, which took place on the 12th February, 1945, at FRANKOLOVO (Sternstein).xx
~~xxxxxx xx~~

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavit from the statement by Herr [illegible], Chief of the Gestapo at Cottbus during 1943/44, born on 8th January, 1[illegible] at [illegible], detained in [illegible]. Given in the Prison of the SCP at [illegible], on 2nd [illegible], 1947.

Translation.

".....When I took over the post at [illegible] I found over 700 persons in the prison. Of these only about 1[illegible] were interrogated. As to the rest there was no evidence of their guilt, and no details. On their prison cards it was only stated that they were in the prison because of the support given to the partisans. These people were mostly from the Upper SPREEWALD Valley, which in the Autumn of 1944 was occupied by the partisans, and the people were, in the circumstances, forced to support the partisans. I proposed to the SS Obersturmführer WIEGAND to intervene with the Commandant STAGE at MARIBOR to set these people free ..... Later on I spoke over the telephone to STAGE who told me that all the cases for discharge from the prison could be discussed with WIEGAND, who was on service with the Schutzgefängnis-kommandant, and that I alone was not allowed to discharge people from the prison.....

.....When Gestapohauptmann [illegible] was shot at FRANKLOW (Sternstein) at the beginning of February, 1945, I was ordered by the Schutzgefängniskommandant to make, together with the official of the Criminal Police SCHWERTNER, a record of the affair..... At the funeral of [illegible] at CELLE, WIEGAND and STAGE were present.. STAGE told me on that occasion, by order of HOESSLER, an execution of 100 men was to be carried out by the Schutzgefängniskommandant, and that SIPO was to give their prisoners for that purpose. The prisoners were to come from MARIBOR and [illegible], and also from CELLE. When I spoke to [illegible], by telephone at [illegible], he told me that WIEGAND insisted that a certain Dr. [illegible] of [illegible], whom WIEGAND had arrested himself and questioned, and had marked him as a partisan functionary, should be executed, instead of a prisoner selected for the execution, but who was at that time in the hospital.....

.....On the place of the execution I saw Obersturmführer WIEGAND and SD Hauptscharführer [illegible]. STAGE was not present..... One of the prisoners selected for the execution was at the time of the execution in hospital. This one was shot later on, upon the order of WIEGAND, by the interpreter SD [illegible], and the Hauptscharführer of the Criminal Police [illegible]. The latter volunteered for this job.....

.....Among the executed persons was also one man, a prisoner who had the same name as the prisoner, and who was actually condemned to death. So the wrong man was executed. Afterwards WIEGAND demanded that the right man, whose date of birth and name corresponded to those of the man who was actually selected and condemned, be also shot. I refused this on the ground that only 100 and not 101 men were selected. This man remained afterwards in the kitchen of the prison and was set free after the capitulation....."

I read this and confirm it as true. Signed [illegible] George.

MARIBOR, May 5th, 1947.

Interrogating Officer:
Capt. [illegible], M.P.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Extract from the poster announcing the execution of 100 men at FRAUHEIM (Sternstein) on the 12th February, 1945 :-

Announcement.

On February 3rd, 1945, the Kreisleiter, Kriesfuehrer and Landrat of Cilli,

Pg. Toni DONF JSTER

was murdered in a cowardly attack by the bandits.

As a measure of revenge the following 100 active bandits were sentenced to death by the Feldgericht:-

1. KOVACIC Josef, born on 25th March, 1924.
2. OBAL Stefan " " 27.7.11.
3. WODIAN Albert " " 27.4.98.

...
...
...
...
...

100. COLIUF Martin " " 7.9.13.

The sentence was carried out on the 12th February, 1945, on the scene of the crime.

MARBURG, - on 17th February, 1945.

Der Hoehere SS und Polizeifuegrer im Wehrkreis XVIII

/ gez. R o e s e n e r,

SS. Obergruppenfuehrer, General der Waffen SS und Polizei.

V. SCHUBERT.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	A for complicity in mass deportation	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0830

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7742/7/G/555	

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/R/682 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Konrad v. SCHUBERT - First Councillor of the German Legation in Zagreb "Geschaeftstraeger" (F.24300)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943-1945 Zagreb.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Deportation of civilians Pillage

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, as the first councillor of the German Legation in Zagreb and Kasche's (the German Minister for Croatia) deputy was responsible for deportation of civilains, looting and pillage committed by the Ustaschi organisation in accordance with the request of the German authorities.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslavian State Commission

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46 C & Co. 745(8)

12th February, 1948

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. The following persons were interrogated and statements were obtained from them.

1. Aleksander BENAK was acted as an interpreter at the meeting held at the headquarters of the Ustashi organisation in Zagreb. He stated that the German Legation demanded liquidation of all remaining Jews in Croatia with the exception of those who belonged to mixed marriages. The action was accordingly carried out by the Ustaschi organisation and Jews were herded together and deported to Germany.

2. REQUARD stated that the accused was Kasche's deputy and the political leader of the German Legation. (Deutsche Geschaeftstraeger and Leiter der Politischen Abteilung). He was actually in charge of the Legation and its activity in absence of Kasche and acted as his deputy in all matters concerning the German Legation.

3. Vladimir KOSAK stated that the accused was nominated first councillor of the German Legation in Zagreb in 1943. His duties were that of a political leader and included also other affairs of the Legation. He was first deputy of Kasche and replaced him in all matters. He was also "Charge d'affairs" of the German Legation.

4. Slavko RADEJ, a fromer official at the Ministry of Trade and Supply in Zagreb stated that during the occupation the accused was the first councillor of the German Legation. Being a member of the National Liberation Movement, the witness was careful to gather as much information about the German officials as he possibly could. He ascertained that the accused held a very high position in the German Legation which was responsible for deportation of Jews from Zagreb. A part of those Jews were deported to Auschwitz concentration camp. The accused hated the Jews and was responsible for their deportation. The witness himself was dismissed on the accused's order as he (the witness) was a Jew.

5. Tomislav VRKLJAN worked during the occupation at the Central Trade Office. He made several copies of German documents which concerned German policy regarding transportation of cattle to Germany. He did it for the National Liberation [illegible] he was a member. He stated that an enormous amount of cattle was transported to Germany.

6. Vladimir VRABCEVIC stated that the German Legation and its higher officers as Kasche and the accused were responsible for all crimes committed by the Ustaschi in Croatia although, officially, they pretended to be disgusted with those crimes. In fact, they were responsible for all crimes, pillage and murders committed on inhabitants of Croatia.

Reguard Willi stated the following:" Der Gesandtschaft wurde Konrad v. Schuber als Nachfrolger des abberufenen Gesandtschaftsrates Vo. Troll zugeteilt. Er was in seiner Stellung der staendige Vertreter des Gesandten Kasche, in dessen Abwesenheit der "Deutsche Geschaeftstraeger" und leitete die politische Abteilung der Gesandtschaft. . ."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7743/4/G/556

0834

LUETHERS.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	A for complicity in murder, systematic terrorism & wanton destruction of property	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79	

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7743/4/G/556.

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0835

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7743/Y/G/556	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/ 683 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	LUETHERS, Rudolf - General-Lieutenant and Commander of the German Armed Forces in Croatia. Born 1883. Later Commander of XV. Army Corps. (German) (F.25547)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 - 1945 Croatia
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Murder and Massacres, systematic terrorism Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions Deportation of civilians Destruction of property

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused in his capacity as the commander of German Armed Forces in Croatia was responsible for series of crimes including but not limited to murders, massacres, putting hostages to death, deportation and internment of civilians and destruction of property.

The Yugoslav State Commission

TRANSMITTED BY ..... [signature]

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

(6185) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C & Co. 745(8)

12th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

According to the order given by Hitler himself the accused was appointed commander of the new formed "German Armed Forces Command" in Croatia on 20.10.1943. During his stay in Croatia as the Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces numerous crimes were committed in that area which embraced murders, massacres, internment of civilians under inhuman condictions, slave labour, ill-treatment and wanton destruction of property. The criminal conduct of the German Forces was explicitly recommended and indeed ordered by the accused in his Notes and Instruction issued to his subordinate officers which resulted in the above-mentioned crimes having been committed. During the operations "Operation Weiss" and "Operation Schwarz" countless crimes were committed against the peaceful population as well as on the prisoners-of-war. The accused is charged with special responsibility for these crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

The following are extracts from orders issued by officers commanding various units in which they transmitted instructions and orders given by the accused.

1. Circular Note issued by gen. Fortner, commander of the 718 Jaeger-Division , under serial No 135/43 of 18.1.1943 to Croat Formation Commanders in which Gen. Fortner transmits Liether's orders concerning attitude towards the civilian population.

   "The Commander of the German Troops in Croatia issued the following order on 12th January, 1943:

   1. All measures deemed necessary for safety and pacification of the country are considered justified.
   2. Closest collaboration with Croat authorities is recommended
   3. Nobody is to be held responsibile for ruthless actions.

2. Circular Note , marked "secret" No 380/43 of 23.2.1943, for the counties Sana and Vuka, signed by Luethers. The Note contains explanation of what should be understood under the word "fugitive" and "prisoner of war".

   "All males who happen to inhabit the territory where fights took place and who had stayed there for no less than 48hours , aged 16 - 50, are to be considered prisoners of war and to be confined to the Division Camp together with the actual prisoners of war.

   No person who is able to carry arms is to leave his house or its immediate surrounding."

Order B.H.p./418/43 of 12th May, 1943.

"All persons who took part in action against the German Armed Forces to be shot immediately after they have been interrogated. Soldiers to behave brutally towards the population of the captured territory. Destruction of property of those who are unfriendly towards the Germans is recommended. Requisitions to be carried out for the German Army."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

WALDHEIM

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
26 FEB 1948	A	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

(*For the Use of the Secretariat*)

0840

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7744/Y/G/557	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/684 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (*Not to be translated.*)	Kurt(?) WALDHEIM, Oberleutnant. Abwehrofficier with the Ic - Abteilüng des Generalstabes der Heeresgruppe E from April 1944 until the capitulation of Germany. (F.25572)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From April 1944 - May 1945. All parts of Yugoslavia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	II. Putting Hostages to Death. I. Murder.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & 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.

Oberleutnant WALDHEIM, the German Abwehrofficier with the Ic. staff of the"Heeresgruppe E", headed by General LOEHR, is responsible for the retaliation actions carried out by the Wehrmacht units in Yugoslavia, inasmuch as the "Heeresgruppe E" was involved in directing the retaliation orders issued by the OKW. Thus the Ic. staff of the "Heeresgruppe E" were the means for the massacre of numerous sections of the Serb population.

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.

(6485) Wt.P.2128/27 5m. 2/46. C. & Co. 745(8)

13th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The files concerning this charge are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

1. Johann MAYER stated the following:" I joined the Heeresgruppe E on 3rd April, 1944 as a personal division clerk. The commander was Liet.Col. Warnstorff and his deputy was Waldheim. He was an Ordnanzoffizier. His duties were those of an intelligence officer. It was up to him to bring up suggestions concerning reprisal actions, treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees. . . I remember certain persons having been murdered at Sarajevo in November, 1944. They were executed according to the order given by Waldheim in retailiation for ~~xxxxxxxx~~ desertion from the German army of some other persons. . . ."

2. Klaus MELINSCHOFF stated that measures of reprisal and retaliation were applied by the German general staff and high-ranking German officers. The same line of action was taken by the accused.

Document Abt.Ia/F No 296/40 Geh. Issued by "Oberfehlshaber Suedost" (Oberkommando der Heeresgruppe F. who headed the Heeresgruppe E. and its staff. Extracts of this document are given below :

"Measures of Retaliation:

A. Cases when they are to be applied :

1. For persons safety. a) in case of assaulting the life or body of a Reich- or Volksdeutscher German citizen; b) a member of allied troops; c) of a person in service with the military occupation authorities, no matter what their nationality; d) Leading officials or members of the Regional Government.

2. a) If circumstances do not permit identification of individual offenders; b) if the attack was carried out on defenceless persons on political grounds; c) if the attack resulted in injuring or killing, the crime of killing to be assumed in the case of the person not returning after a certain period.

E. Victims to be executed by way of reprisal:

.....

2. If collaborators and those taking part cannot be found, those who are casually connected, or particularly sympathisers of Communism, are to be executed.

.....

G. All orders which contradict the aforesaid are to be considered as cancelled.

F. The SS., the Höherun Polizeiführers (SD) and "Abwehrkommando" organisations are to participate in the selection of those to be detained, as well as hostages, for the purpose of retaliation.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7745/Y/G/558

0844

JUNGE.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	A for murder	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

7745/Y/G/558.

For the Use of the Secretariat)

0845

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7745/Y/G/558	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/685 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Fritz JUNGE; Captain; Chief of Military Police of Mostar in 1943 and 1944. Now detained in No. 2 C.I.C.-Sandostel, British Zone of Germany F24294
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 and 1944 at Mostar
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 Violation of Articles 23b and c, 42, 46 and 50 and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Captain Fritz Junge is responsible for the hereinafter described war crimes, in his capacity as chief of Military Police at Mostar

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.

(32064) Wt.P.1372 15 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

18th February, 1948

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In May, 1943, the Italians left Mostar and were replaced by the 7th SS "Prinz Eugen" Division. Fritz Junge belonged to this Division and became chief of the Town Military Police at Mostar. He collaborated with the local ustashi authorities in the perpetration of war crimes. According to the statement of Mate Roko, former chief of the civil police at Mostar, Junge personally gave orders to him for mass arrests, murders and the hanging of the victims. Captain Junge on his arrival at Mostar immediately organised a military prison in the former bishop's palace and the inmates were tortured and murdered.

Captain Junge is responsible for the following crimes :

1. In 1943, he gave an order to Roko for the hanging of five innocent citizens, in revenge for damage done to a telegraph pole. It was later established that the pole had been damaged by a German military lorry.

2. In June, 1943, 30 people were arrested at Mostar and taken to an unknown destination. As none of them returned home it is almost certain that they were murdered.

3. At the same time, five people, including a 16 year old boy, Ekrem Culic, were hanged in the park at Mostar. This crime was committed by Junge himself.

4. In June, 1943 two boys aged 16 and 18, Drago Palavestra and Alija Rizikalo, were hanged in the main square at Mostar.

At the same time, about 40 young men were arrested, tortured and murdered on the Mostar marshes.

5. In June, 1943, 20 young people were arrested and killed at Mostar . At the same time, a girl and a man were arrested and sent to the Zemun concentration camp.

6. In June, 1943, a professor and 29 young people were arrested and sent to the Jasenovac concentration camp, where they were killed. Besides these, 14 other people had the same fate.

7. In 1944, 22 people, among them several women as well as 18 workers in the tobacco factory were arrested and taken to the Jasenovac extermination camp or in part to forced labour in Germany.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Translation of Minute No. 55804, of the 3rd August, 1946, by the Delegate of the War Crimes Commission (Town Administration, Mostar) Investigator: Judicial Inspector Isidor Svarc. Minute Secretary: Katerina Kurti.
Witnesses : 1. Dr. Rade Smoljan, clerk of the Town Administration, Mostar
2. Efica Salko, landowner, Mostar
3. Trebović, Hajro, clerk of the Town Administration
4. Cabak, Manuelo, president of the Town Committee
5. Manarpa, Drago, innkeeper, Mostar

After being warned the witnesses unanimously declared : On the 11th May, 1943, the Italians and Cetniks retired from Mostar and authority was taken over by German troops and ustashis. After the 5th offensive a certain number of Mostar inhabitants who were previously with the partisans returned to their homes and the Gestapo arrested about 40 young people. At that date the Germans in Mostar carried out a large numbers of arrests. At the beginning of June there were hanged publicly at the Place of the Republic Drago Palavestra, student, and Alija Rizikalo, cabinet maker, 16 or 18 years of age. These victims were left hanging for 24 hours above a notice in which the Germans gave a warning that they had been hanged because they acted against the German army and that everybody who tried to do the same would meet the same fate.

Two or three days later German police and feldgendarmerie and other sections of the German army blocked the south part of Mostar and all males over 14 years of age and many women and girls were arrested and interned. The group of young people arrested were killed at the spot "Ovojci". Among others there were : Mustafa Jugo, Avdija Pavlović, Ing. Pero Janjalija, Jusuf Malkoć, Ibrahim Kazazić, Mehmed Pala, Hasan Hazlonović, Mehmed ar Ahmed Cukur, Rada Ivanisević, Dr. Sefkija Komadina, Sisirak Muhamed and Goati Andjelko.

....On the 19th November, 1943 the Germans publicly hanged in the street Ekrem Culić aged 16, Radinko Bitango, Mustafa Babić, bricklayer, Skocajica Bozo, and Nikola Jokanović. These were hanged on the allegation that they had cut down a telegraph pole but later it was made clear that this was due to a lorry.

Translation of Minute No. 60714, of the 22nd March, 1945, by the delegate of the War Crimes Commission, Mate Roka, commandant of gendarmes, Mostar, asked what was known to him regarding the hanging of five persons in October, 1943, stated : In October, 1943 I received from the 5th Army Corps an order stating that the German telephone cable had been cut and that I must make investigations....After receiving this order I went to the assistant Zupan, Baljic to consult him. With him I met the German captain Fritz Junge. On the same day when I later spoke with Baljic I was told that Junge was in the Abwer and that he was chief of the military police. When I gave the reason for my visit Baljic said he knew already and that it was for that reason that Junge was with him. Baljic showed me a list he had had from Junge in which sympathisers with the partisans and communists were included. Some of the names were underlined in red. Baljic explained to me that five from the list were to be arrested and hanged that day. He emphasised that Captain Junge from the Corps was with him for that very reason and had therefore brought the list. I tried to explain that my instructions were to investigate, not to arrest and hang, but Captain Junge who was present intervened to say that there could be no discussion and that he already had approval for this action. I wished to change the order, saying that it would be much more suitable to hang those already in prison but Junge was not willing to discuss anything and stated that he wanted citizens to be hanged so that the effect would be greater. I was not able to change this order and so I carried it out. The five were hanged. I do not feel guilty and think that the main guilt is Junge's as he gave me the list and the names and I acted under his orders.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

HEINRICH

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	A on counts VII & VIII	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79	

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7746/Y/G/559	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/686 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Dr. ALFRED HEINRICH; 45 years old; Major; chief of Sicherdienst and of the Gestapo, at Sarajevo F 24296
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From 1941 till the end of 1943, at Sarajevo
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 connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XIII Pillage XVIII Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23b & c, 46, 50, 42, 4 and 5, 6, 47 23g & Art.3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible for the extermination of over 14,000 Jews from Sarajevo and district and for the massacres of Serbs as 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.

18th February, 1948

(32064) Wt.P.1372 15 3,000 1/45 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.555

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After the occupation of Yugoslavia, the Germans set up in Zagreb the Police Office for all the "Independent State of Croatia", known as the Abwehrstelle, which had its branches in other towns, such a branch existing at Sarajevo under the name of the Sicherdienst. Dr. Heinrich was the chief of the Sicherdienst from the beginning till the end of 1943 and he also created the Gestapo at Sarajevo.

Dr. Heinrich made arrests, gave orders for murders and for deportation to concentration camps which were formed for the extermination of victims.

Dr. Heinrich is also responsible for the extermination of over 14,000 Jews from Sarajevo and district. He collected nearly all of 11,000 Jews from Sarajevo itself and 3,000 Jews from the neighbourhood and put them in concentration camps at Sarajevo and Travnik, (where they were being killed, also) whence they went to the notorious deathcamps of Jasenovac, Stara Gradaska, Glina and Zemun. Jews were sent in groups to these extermination camps. The first group of Jews was taken away on 4th September, 1941 and the last group in August, 1942. Thus in less than a year all the Jews from Sarajevo were sent to death camps. All their property - the Jews being very rich people - was pillaged by the Germans and ustashis. Dr. Heinrich took for his mistress, Ela Bart, and for himself the best Jewish furniture, bedclothes etc.

Dr. Heinrich is also responsible for the following crimes :

1. On his orders the ustashi police, on 1st August, 1941, arrested 8 Jews and 12 Serbs and shot them at once at the spot called Vraca at Sarajevo. The pretext for this murder of innocent people was the allegation that an infernal machine had been found in the railway workshop. Actually this was used as a means of terrorising the townsfolk, as this murder was made public in the newspapers and by posters.

2. On 7th September, 1941, on his orders, the ustashis of Sarajevo, with the help of local ustashis, murdered over 350 Serbs - men, women and children - in the villages of Alipasin Most, Rajlovac, Reljevo, Bresići, Cengic-Vila and Kripoglavci. Thus for instance 20 ustashis came from Sarajevo to Kripoglavci and herded together all the men, women and children they found there, fastened them with wire, locked them in 29 houses which were set on fire. All the houses, with 36 people inside, were burned down.

On the same day the ustashis took 60 Serbs from the villages of Alipasin Most, Cengic-Vila, Bresca and Svrakino Selo, bound them with wire and took them in a railway truck to Reljevo, where they were put into a house belonging to Vasa Vasić, which was set on fire so that the whole 60 Serbs were burned alive.

Dr. Heinrich was present at the above-described murders, taking photographs of these crimes, which he distributed to people in Sarajevo afterwards.

Dr. Heinrich is one of the cruellest of criminals, as he carried out mass murders, the extermination of Jews, decided who was to be sent to concentration camps and who to forced labour in Germany. He also pillaged the property of Jews and Serbs.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Translation of Minute; Before the War Crimes Commission of the 15th March, 1946, Sarajevo. Investigator Svarc, Izidor. Minute Secretary Palić, Rafiza. The witness Petar Pust, pensioner, declared : When the German troops entered Sarajevo on the 15th April, 1941, I was ordered by the mayor to be the interpreter for the German Command. ..... I several times saw the chief of the Gestapo, Major Dr. Heinrich, come to the Command, to visit Colonel Susnik. I do not know for certain who took the decision to intern the Jews but I know that the chief initiator and the one who issued orders for the mass imprisonment and internment at Sarajevo was Major Heinrich.....Whenever the mass imprisonments and internments were carried out, I saw Major Heinrich acting with Colonel Susnik. I know that the German Command had only administrative functions and all the political work was in the competence of the Gestapo.

(7/45) Translation of Minute: Before the War Crimes Commission, 12th January, 1946. Investigator A. Bosnjaković. Minute Secretary Lorenc N. The witness Rudolf Sokol, former police clerk, declared : Besides other police authorities in Sarajevo there was a German police. As the first chief of this police and delegate of the German Police Attaché at Zagreb, there came Dr. Alfred Heinrich. This police remained until the end of the war. The work of espionage fell within the competence of the Avwer. The other German police forces had carried out the arrests of our people. They sent them to German camps but they also liquidated them on the spot. Our own police was obliged to carry out their orders. Dr. Heinrich undertook the arrest of Jewish families and Volksdeutsche in uniform assisted him.

(16/45) Translation of Minute: Before the War Crimes Commission, 13th November, 1944. Investigator A. Bosnjaković, Minute Secretary Lorenc N. The witness Bujas Srecko, retired judge, stated : I was asked by the Jewish people in 1941 to be the representative of the Jewish community which had at that time 9,000 members..... One night a mass arrest of Jewish men was carried out. Among others there were those who worked in the administration of the Jewish community.....By our intervention that afternoon some of them were released. Suddenly Dr. Heinrich appeared in the camp and asked Dr. Djiković and Farbah why some had been released. They gave the reasons and a list. Dr. Heinrich grew very angry, tore up the list and gave orders that without his consent nobody could be released. That evening we were told that the transport would not leave. Another day we were in the camp at two o'clock. The internees were summoned according to the list. Dr. Heinrich entered the barracks with his mistress Ela Bart and an unknown person in a leather overcoat. The lastnamed took a revolver from his pocket, put it on the table and said that no-one must say anything. Mlle. Ela took out her notebook and showed Heinrich an entry. I asked Dr. Heinrich to release some of the internees but he refused. Later, Dr. Heinrich asked all the doctors and engineers to step forward. He gave orders which of them should be released and then went out with Ela. We tried to explain to the unknown person that those who were ill and feeble should be released but he refused. When after some while Dr. Heinrich returned he asked him again but he said that all these doctors and engineers were a menace to the social order.....On the 16th November, 1941 there was again a great arrest and internment. I tried to intervene with Dr. Heinrich but he told me that all the Jews had to be interned on that day.....Some days later I met an agent who accompanied the transport on the 16th to Jasenovac. I asked him whether all had arrived and whether the camp could provide accommodation for such a large number. He told me that he did not know whether there was room enough but if there were too many the ustashi used to liquidate a certain number to make room for others.

(98/45) Translation of Minute: Before the War Crimes Commission, 31st August, 1945. Investigator Milic-Pleskovic. Minute Secretary Lorenc. Witness Petar Pust, pensioner, who declared: Before the war I was in the Town Administration as Inspector for Military Affairs. The Town Administration ordered me to be interpreter with the German Command...

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT - Contd.

All acts of terror and repression were ordered by the Gestapo and Abwer. The chief of the Gestapo was Dr. Heinrich. He was also in control of the Kulturbund, and his collaborator was Pastor Hamm. These two carried out all the atrocities against the population - both Jews and Serbs and all other appropriate elements. They are responsible for the deportation of Jews and single acts against individuals.

Translation of Minute: Before the War Crimes Commission, 15th March, 1946. Investigator Svarc, Izidor. Minute Secretary Palić Haviza. The witness Jozef Levi, clerk from Sarajevo, states : During the arrests of Jews on the 26th October, I was interned in the camp where there were already 1,200 Jews. I have seen in the camp the chief of the agents Rudolf Sokal with Djiković and also with the chief of the Gestapo Heinrich, who was here.

7747/Y/G/560

0855

NEUMANN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
26 FEB 1948	A for illegal mass arrest; S for mass murder	CARDS CHECKED	LIST 79

7747/Y/G/560

1000 5/47 (93159) P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
747/Y/G/560	19 FEB

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/687 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Artur NEUMANN, Hauptmann; Head of the Feldgendarmerie at JAJCE. (F.25140)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	September and October, 1942. At JAJCE and neighbourhood.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder 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.

Artur NEUMANN, head of the Feldgendarmerie at JAJCE, formed a Martial Court there, and was the leading member of this Court which sentenced to death many civilians from JAJCE and neighbouring villages.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : [signature]

18th February, 1948.

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

(32061) Wt.P.1372/45 3,000 3/46 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The witnesses Ilija LEKIĆ, Stanko KORAJZI, Ivo ANDJUKIĆ and Ibrahim BUREK, all from the town of JAJCE, on the 25th June 1946 made a joint statement to the Regional Commission of Bosnia for the Investigation of War Crimes. They stated :

"The German troops, having rushed into the town of JAJCE on 6th October, 1942, ... They were parts of the Division which staff stayed at Sarajevo. At the town of JAJCE the leading command was that of the Feldgendarmerie headed by Artur NEUMANN. Immediately after his arrival the Germans started arresting people on a vast scale, and formed the Martial Court with Kulturbund men as its members. This Court sentenced to death 19 JAJCE citizens, all of whom went to be executed on 16th October, 1942, in front of the District Court building at JAJCE. Seven or eight days afterwards this Court sentenced to death some 50-60 villagers, brought from MRKONJIĆ GRAD and from the neighbouring villages of JAJCE. The firing squad was composed of 17 militiamen from the 17th Ustashi battalions, headed by Anton (Toni) ZLICARIĆ."

Witness Jakub RIBIĆ states : "In Autumn 1942 after the evacuation of the Liberation Army from Jajce, there were many arrests by the Germans. On one occasions the Germans executed the following people : Mijage SARIĆ, Čamkin MULAOMEROVIĆ, Mehmed ĆERIĆ, Sofet KLIKA, Smajo ĆULIĆ, Memed ČELILOVIĆ, Huso AJTUNIĆ, Seloh AGIĆ and Slavko PRANJKO."

The execution of some 50-60 MRKONJIĆ GRAD as well as its neighbourhood citizens, took place on 25th October, 1942, at JAJCE near the Greek Orthodox Church."

The witnesses Pero MARIĆ, Ilija ČAVAK, Pero AROZINA and Ibrahim MEDIĆ, all from the town of MRKONJIĆ GRAD, on the 18th July, 1946, made a joint statement, which says :

"In September 1942 during the rushing of the Germans into MRKONJIĆ GRAD, they caught all the male inhabitants until 60 years of age; altogether some 400 people. Afterwards they marched them to JAJCE, where they singled out the following : Jovo ČUŠA, Madjen, Todo, Gojko, Sima and Dušan ČUŠA, Milo ČUKORILO, Nikola GRAHOVAC, Miho HURIĆ and Beze ČUŠA, all of whom they shot at JAJCE, while the others were let free."

Statements by Dragoslav POPRŽEN, Mile JOVIČIĆ, Cvijo POPRŽEN and Lazo POPRŽEN say :

"At the time of the occupation of JAJCE by the Germans, the latter along with the Ustashi started operating against the villages of BRAVNICA, BUKOVICA and KAMENICA. They set fire to the village of SEDINAC. Out of these villages they apprehended 4 people whom they shot and threw them into a pit at JAJCE. On the same occasion they shot some 60 people in front of the Serbian Church, who were sentenced to death by the German Emergency Court headed by Hauptmann Artur NEUMANN, with Karl FERTNER, Ferdo MEC and some others as members. The firing squad was composed of men of the Ustashi battalion headed by ZLICARIĆ."

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (*a*) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in 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.

561 TO 570

THIMEL.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
26 FEB 1948	S	CARDS CHECKED LIST 79

1000 5/47 [93159] P1967/60 1000 12/47 M&C Ltd. 51/1

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Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.
7748/Y/G/561	19 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/688 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. *(Not to be translated.)*	Friedrich THIMEL, born 27th August, 1909 at Wuppertal-Elberfeld. Stellvertrettender Gauleiter NSDAP for Carinthia, from December 1941 till May 1945.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	December 1941 - May 1945. In Carinthia, Slovenia.
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. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23g, 42, 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.

From December 1941 till May 1945 THIMEL was Deputy County Nazi Party Leader for Carinthia, and dealt with the Nazi Party Affairs. He received express orders from Hitler to Germanize the occupied Slovene territories, in accordance with the plan made by the Nazi leaders before the invasion of Yugoslavia.

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.

(32004) Wt.P.1372 45 3,000 3/48 A.& E.W.Ltd Gp.535

18th February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In May 1941 a census of the occupied territory was made by a special commission composed of Nazi Party representatives and Gestapo. About 80.000 Slovenes (50% of the inhabitants) were doomed to deportation.

In July 1941, 2,500 Slovenes were deported to Serbia and their property confiscated. About 4,500 people were deported to different German camps.

The German Security Police made daily arrests, and at least 15,000 people were arrested, many of whom were ill-treated and tortured. Many also died in German concentration camps or were killed as hostages. 822 hostages were publicly murdered.

On the initiative of the Nazi Party, German Police and the Gestapo carried out "mopping up" actions - destroying villages, murdering men and sending women and children to camps. About 20 villages were thus destroyed and 3,671 people were murdered in that way. 3,219 houses and buildings were destroyed and 30,000 cases of looting took place.

On the initiative of the Nazi Party leader, at least 4,216 Slovenes were forcibly enlisted into the German Army. Slovene bocks, schools and Societies were forbidden.

THIMEL was director of the Hitler-Jugend (Gebietsfuehrer) and on his initiative a German law of the Hitler Jugend was extended to the occupied territory, thus forcing all Youth over 10 years of age to belong to the Nazi organisation.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Official German documents which are in the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. Dos.No.3658 and 3767.

1) Umsiedlungsstab Kaernten
beim Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD.

Slowenische E-Faelle aus Slap - St. Katharina.

Zl.	Name:	Vorname :	Beruf:	Geb. Dat.:	Wohnung:		Pol.B.	K.Zl.
1)	Alič	Alois	Knecht	23.5.20	Dolina	52	3	1
2)	Dovžan	Fortunat	Landarb	12.7.08	"	56	3	1
3)	Meglič	Ciril	--	5.7.25	"	127	3	1
4)	Meglič	Franz	--	1.11.92	"	89	3	1+1
5)	Meglič	Johann	Hirte	16.6.27	"	117	3	1
6)	Meglič	Valentin	Holzarb	13.2.89	Lom	82	3	1+4
7)	Mrak	Josef	Porstarb	5.3.21	Lom	69	3	1

2) Der Chef der Zivilwerwaltung in
den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens
und Krains.

Veldes, den 16.Juli 1941.

Zahl 103/41 Dr.K/B.

Beschlagnahme und Einweisungsbescheid.

Auf Grund der mir uebertragenen Befugnisse verfuege ich:

Das gesamte bewegliche und unbewegliche Vermoegen, das im Eigentum von Pfarrkirchen, Pfarrfriede, Filialkirchen, Curatien, Vikariaten, Kaplaneien, Benefizien, Mesnerien, Messestiftungen, weiters von Domkapiteln, Popsteien und Kommenden oder wie immer Namen habenden kirchlichen Zwecken dienenden Einrichtungen steht, insbesonders auch der bischoefliche Besitz, insoferne er nicht schon durch die Einziehung des ehedem zum jugoslavischen Religionsfonde gehoerig gewesenen Besitzes erfasst worden war, wird im Sinne des No.1 meiner Verordnung vom. 8 Mai 1941 Verordnungsund Amtsblatt Nr. 3 beschlagnahmt.

Auf Grund No.2 dererstbezogenen Verordnung wird dieses Vermoegen, insoferne es sich in dem von mir verwalteten besetzten Gebiete von Kaernten und Krain befindet, eingezogen. Nach No.5 der naemlichen Verordnung weise ich das vorbezeichnete Vermoegen dem Reichsgau Kaernten zur Verfuegung des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars fuer die Festigung deutschen Volkstums mit der Auflage ein, im gegebenen Zeitpunkte Teile dieses Besitzes zu anderen von mir zu bestimmenden Zwecken, namentlich fuer den Kaerntner Volksbund, zur Verfuegung zu stellen.

Vorbehaltlich einer erichseitlichen Regelung verfuege ich weiters, dass jene Vermoegensbestandteile, die nur zu sakralen Zwecken geeignet sind, wie insbesonders Kirchen, Kapellen, Kreuzgaenge u. drgl. auszuscheiden und den zu bildenden Pfarrgemeinden zur Benuetzung zu ueberlassen sind.

Dieser Beschied unterliegt keinem Rechtsmittel und ist daher rechtskraeftig.

.....

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3) II

Abschriftlich

Veldes, den
28. Mai 1941

dem Herrn Oberregierungsrat Dr. Hierzegger

in Veldes

mit dem Ersuchen um Kenntnisnahme und dringliche Behandlung.

.....

Der Kommandeur der Sicherheits-
polizei und des SD in den besetzten
Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains,
in Veldes.

Veldes, den 28. Mai 1941.

Tb.No.III.

An den Chef der Zivilverwaltung
in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains
z.Hd.von Herrn Reg.Dir.Kaltenegger

in V e l d e s.

Betrifft : Vermoegen von Personen, die sich derzeit in von Italien besetzten Gebieten Jugoslaviens aufhalten.

Vorgang: ohne.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung, Gauleiter Kutschera, hat entschieden, dass das Vermoegen jener Personen slowenischer Volksangehoerigkeit die sich derzeit in den von Italien besetzten Gebieten aufhalten, soweit als volks- und staatsfeindlich zu betrachten ist, und daher der Beschlagnahme unterliegt, als es in den von uns besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains liegt.

Da mit der Gewissheit zu rechnen ist, dass Italien diese Leute in Absehbarer Zeit in irgend einer Form in den italienischen Staatsverband aufnehmen wird, besteht die Gefahr, dass nach diesem Zeitpunkt ueber dieses Vermoegen von hier nicht mehr verfuegbar werden kann, dass in vielen Faellen die Eigentuemer dieses Vermoegens bei Bekanntwerden der vorgesehenen Beschlagnahmemassnahme sofort in das von uns besetzte Gebiet zurueckkehren, um sich so ihr Vermoegen unter Umstaenden zu erhalten.

Es ist daher unbedingt notwendig, dass der vom Chef der Zivilverwaltung gegebenen Weisung ehestens entsprochen wird. Die beste Loesung waere, im Wege einer generellen Verordnung zu verfuegen, dass das gesamte in dem von uns besetzten Gebiet vorhandene Vermoegen dieser Personen vom Chef der Zivilverwaltung beschlagnahmt und damit jeder anderen Verfuegung entzogen ist.

.....

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5) Verordnungs - und Amtsblatt des Chefs der Zivilverwaltung in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains

Veldes, am 27. Juni 1941 Stueck 15.

53 V e r o r d n u n g

Auf Grund der mir erteilten Ermaechtigung verordne ich fuer die in deutsche Verwaltung uebernommenen Gebiete mit sofortiger Wirkung :

1.

Mit dem Zeitpunkte der Uebernahme des besetzten Gebietes von Kaernten und Krain in die deutsche Zivilverwaltung sind die bisherigen Organe der Gemeindeverwaltung (Gemeindeausschuss, Gemeinderat usw.)

aufgeloest und ihre Auftraege erloschen.

2.

1) Bis zum Inkrafttreten der Deutschen Gemeindeverordnung in diesem Gebiete fuehren die von mir bestellten Gemeindekommissare die Verwaltung in den Gemeinded (Auftrags- und Selbstverwaltungsangelegenheiten). Sieunterstehen den zustaendigen politischen Kommissaren und sind an deren Weisungen gebunden.

2) Aufsichtsbehoerde ueber die Gemeinden im Sinne der fuehrenden Gemeindeverordnung ist der politische Kommissar.

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6) Verordnungs- und Amtsblatt des Chefs der Zivilverwaltung in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Ausgabe A Klagenfurt, am 20.Juli 1942 Jhrg.1942, Stueck 16.

86. Verordnung
ueber die Einfuehrung des Arbeitsrechts in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern ordne ich auf Grund der mir erteilten Ermaechtigung an :

1.

In den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains ist das im Reichsgau Kaernten geltende Arbeitsdienstrecht einschliesslich der ergangenen Durchfuehrungsbestimmungen und Verwaltungsanordnungen anzuwenden.

Soweit die in Kraft getretenen Bestimmungen nicht unmittelbar angewandt werden koennen, sind sie sinngemaess anzuwenden.

2.

Der Chef der Zivilwaltung bestimmt im Benehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern den Umfang und Zeitpunkt der Einberufungen zum Reichsarbeitsdiensr in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Er kannm soweit sich aus der Anwendung des eingefuehrten Rechts besondere Schwierigkeiten ergeben, im Benehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern davon abweichen.

Klagenfurt, den 7. juli 1942.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung
Rainer

.....

87. Verordnung
ueber die Einfuehrung des Wehrrechts in den besetzten Gebieten Kärntens und Krains.

Im Einvernehmen mit dem Oberkommando der Wehrmacht und dem Reichsminister des Innern ordne ich auf Grund der mir erteilten Ermaechtigung an :

1.

In den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains ist das im Reichsgau Kaernten geltende Wehrrecht einschliesslich der ergangenen Durchfuehrungsbestimmungen und Verwaltungsanordnungen anzuwenden.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT - Contd.

2.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung bestimmt im Benehmen mit dem Oberkommando der Wehrmacht und dem Reichsminister des Innern den Umfang und Zeitpunkt der Erfassung und Musterung zum Wehrdienst in den besetzten Gebieten Kaerntens und Krains.

Er kann, soweit sich aus der Anwendung des eingefuehrten Rechts besondere Schwierigkeiten ergeben, im Benehmen mit dem Oberkommando der Wehrmacht und dem Reichsminister des Innern davon abweichen.

Klagenfurt, den 7. juli 1942.

Der Chef der Zivilverwaltung
R a i n e r.

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7) THIEMEL Friedrich, Deputy Gauleiter Kaernten; Oberdienstleiter, SS-Standartenfuehrer, H.J.-Gebietsfuehrer. b.1909; former acting Gauobmann DAF; Kaernten; previously head of HJ-Gebiet 22 (Bayreuth) LD August 1944.
