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CHARGE FILES

CZECHOSLOVAKIA vs. GERMANY

PAG - 3
REGISTERED

NOS.

1

TO

10
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted to S/C</th>
<th>Decision of Sub-Committee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3.44</td>
<td>B1 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.9.44</td>
<td>A B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dr. Littau,
Secretary of Committee L.,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Landowenshause,
Barking Square,
London N.I.

Dear Dr. Littau,

I should like to draw your attention to the following fact:

On account of new evidence it has been established that the
arrest has been committed by Maj. Kas, born 4.3.1902 and, therefore,
we should like to withdraw our charge against Georg KOK, born 23.3.1913
and ask for registration as War Criminal Maj. Georg KOK, born 4.3.1902.

Particulars of accused Maj. Georg KOK: born 4.3.1902 in Schäfer-
mitte, Switzerland, merchant.

The arrest has been established by witnesses: Julie FALÁKOVÁ,
wife of the victim Marcel Prošek, and by the chamber of the Security.
Police in Prague, dated 7th September, 1941.

Thanking you for your cooperation,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
**UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused</th>
<th>KOCH George</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank and unit, or other official position of accused</td>
<td>Officer of SS detachments, <em>Praha</em> 23/3/144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</td>
<td>7th September, 1941, Prague, Rytírska ulice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crime list</td>
<td>Murder (No. 1), Sec. 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

On 7th September 1941, a Czech called František Maki was shot by George KOCH, German officer of SS detachments, in Prague in Rytírska ulice, in front of the house No. 18.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On 7th September 1941, a Czech called PRAZAK Frantisek, 28 years old, was shot by KOCH George, German officer of SS detachments, in Prague in Rytiraka ulice, in front of the house No. 18.

The incident occurred as follows:

PRAZAK Frantisek was returning home from a cafe arm in arm with his wife, on 7th October 1941 at about 1 a.m. In Rytiraka ulice, in front of the house of No. 18, in Prague he was stopped by a German military person wearing the uniform of a German officer of SS detachments who asked him something in German. Frantisek Prazak did not understand because his command of the German language was inadequate. For this reason Frantisek Prazak replied that he did not understand and, without paying any further attention to the officer, he wanted to continue on his way. The German officer reacted to Prazak's reply by immediately pulling out his revolver and shooting Prazak in the stomach at close range. The badly wounded Frantisek Prazak collapsed and was taken to the hospital in a hopeless condition.

He was wounded at 01.20 a.m. and at 02.10 a.m. the same night Frantisek Prazak succumbed to his wound. He was interred on the 11th September 1941.

KOCH George, the German officer of SS detachments, was not arrested by the German police, nor were the usual proceedings taken against him.
The report about the murder committed on Frantisek Prazak reached the Czechoslovak authorities in London through underground channels (Document No. 5250/duv. - 1944 of the Ministry of the Interior).

The name of KOCH George, German officer of SS detachments, was established by Czech patriots who made investigations about the case on their own initiative and reported it to the organisation of the underground movement.

Witnesses:

a) The wife of the murdered man,

b) Eye witnesses whose names are known to the leaders of the Czech underground organisation.

All these witnesses are in Czechoslovakia.

The names of the witnesses are available for communication usually to Committee I or to the Commission, if they are requested.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

ad a) : The offence was committed on the offender's own initiative.

ad b) : There is no defence which could justify the act.

ad c) : Yes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted to C I</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 3. 44</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. 9. 44</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

In September 1938 (at the time when the changes of Czechoslovak frontiers were being decided upon) BRANDNER Willi, commander of the armed formations FSS (Freiwillige Schutzstaffel - voluntary defensive formation) raided frontier guard stations and houses of Czech civilians on Czechoslovak territory, with a view to killing large numbers of them.
BRANDNER Willi, born 12th August 1901 in Schoenbach near Cheb, was physical training teacher and pupil of K. Henlein; from 1933 to 1936 he was headmaster of a physical training school in As in Czecho-Slovakia. In this school BRANDNER trained volunteers for the future illegal military organisation FS (Freiwillige Schutzstaffel - voluntary defensive formation). Within Henlein's political party SDP, (Sudeten-Deutsche Partei - Sudeten German Party), this organisation corresponded to the Reich German military organisation SS and SA. From the point of view of Czecho-Slovak law this was an illegal organisation.

In September 1938, at the time when the changes of Czecho-Slovak frontiers were being decided upon in Munich, BRANDNER Willi together with a large part of the FS formation went illegally from Czecho-Slovakia to Germany. With the support of the German Government he procured arms and equipment for his men, prepared plans and issued instructions for armed raids on Czecho-Slovak territory, his aim being to murder large numbers of Czecho-Slovak frontier guards and Czecho-Slovak civilians residing in the border districts of Czecho-Slovakia.

BRANDNER Willi was in command of Group 3 of the so-called Sudeten-Deutsche Freikorps (Sudeten German Free Corps - a higher unit which consisted of several FS detachments) and with his gangs he attacked Czecho-Slovak frontier guards in the districts of As, Cheb, Kraslice and Marianské Lázně.

In the district of Kraslice Brandner's formation FS shot the Czecho-Slovak commander of a military police station by the name of NOVÁK and with him seven other gendarmes. The assailants shot at the building of the military police station, then, being stronger in numbers, they entered the building, disarmed the gendarmes as well as the commander, led them out of the building and shot them all with a machine gun.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The witnesses of these cases are partly in London and partly in Czecho-Slovakia. (See document No. 5253/duv. 44 of the Ministry of the Interior).

At the time when Brandner was carrying out these attacks with his gangs, the Czecho-Slovak police organs were ordered by their superiors to make use of arms only in urgent cases to prevent misunderstandings with the German Government with whom Czecho-Slovakia had then extremely strained relations. The illegal formations FS abused this fact and their members moved freely with arms knowing full well that the Czecho-Slovak police organs would not interfere with them unless they used their arms first.

The names of the witnesses are available for communication orally to Committee I or to the Commission, if they are requested.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

ad a) : On the offender's own initiative within the framework of a large-scale terrorist action ordered by the leaders of the F.S.

ad b) : Superior Order

ad c) : Yes.
MISSING

REGISTERED NOS.

3
Submitted to CI: Decision of Committee I

1. 3. 44
19. 4. 44
12. 9. 45.

FEE 1946
17 MAR

B2
Leave & present B
Adjourn to 1946

Ref to Comm III

Delete from the list B.

27 APR 1946
Sepp Dietz Case

U.S.A. s'oppose à l'inscription sur la liste de tous ceux qui ont commis des crimes avant la guerre contre la Guerre de l'U.S.A.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Czechoslovak Charges against German War Criminals

Charge No. 4/44

DIETZ, Sepp

SS-Standartenführer (Banner-leader) and C.O. of the 52nd SS Banner, Krems on the Donau (District Niederdonau, Austria).

At the beginning of March 1939, at Jihlava in south Moravia.

Massacres and systematic terrorisation (No. 1).


Short Statement of Facts

DIETZ, Sepp, with a group of selected SS-men, invaded Czechoslovakia territory from Austria at the beginning of March 1939. In the town Jihlava in South Moravia he provoked clashes with members of the State police and with the local Czech population. During these clashes Czech people as well as members of the State police were massacred. A number of persons were seriously wounded and killed.

Particulars of Alleged Crime

Shortly before 15th March 1939 armed raids on Czechoslovak territory were made by German SS formation. The purpose of these raids was to provoke clashes with the Czechoslovak population and with the Czechoslovak police organs. These incidents were welcome to the German propaganda service which claimed, through the medium of the Reich German press, that the Czechs were terrorising the remnants of the German population still residing on the territory of Bohemia and Moravia after Munich.

There were few incidents of this kind. The Czech people behaved in an orderly manner and avoided anti-German demonstrations of any kind, being fully aware that the mendacious German propaganda would make use of them and would present them to the public of the world in a distorted and inaccurate way, as it did in the pre-war days.

For this reason incidents had to be manufactured by the German propaganda service.

One of them is the action of DIETZ Sepp, SS-Standartenführer and C.O. of Banner 52, Krems on the Donau (District Niederdonau).
At the beginning of March 1939 DIETZ Sepp left Austria with a group of selected SS men and went to Jihlava in south Moravia where, with the assistance of the local German youth organised in the FS formation, he provoked clashes with the organs of the Czechoslovak State police and with the Czech population. During these clashes Czech people and policemen, who protected the population and whose task it was to maintain public peace and order, were massacred.

By DIETZ's deeds a number of Czech people and members of the Czechoslovak State police were killed and seriously wounded.

DIETZ Sepp, who was sent as an agent provacteur to the Czechoslovak territory by the Reich German authorities, was later decorated for his services in this affair.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

Those who witnessed this case are partly in Great Britain and partly in Czechoslovakia (Document No. 5264/diw. 44 of the Ministry of the Interior).

The names of the witnesses are available for communication orally to Committee I or to the Commission, if they are requested.

Notes on the Case

ad a) : Probably carrying out orders of his SS superiors within the framework of a large-scale terrorist action.

ad b) : Superior order;

ad c) : Yes.
Czechoslovak

Charges against

German War Criminals

Charge No. 4/44

DITZ, Sepp

SS-Standartenführer (Banner-leader) and C.O. of the 52nd SS Banner, Frunz on the Donau (District Niederdonau, Austria).

At the beginning of March 1939, at Jihlava in south Moravia.

Launching and systematic terrorisation (No. 1).

Sec. 13, 99 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code;

Secs. 1, 3, 1, 6, 14, 16a, 17 of the Defence of the Republic Act.

Exhibit No. 223.

Short statement of facts

DITZ, Sepp, with a group of selected SS-men, invaded Czechoslovak territory from Austria at the beginning of March 1939. In the town Jihlava in south Moravia he provoked clashes with members of the state police and with the local Czech population. During these clashes Czech people as well as members of the state police were massacred. A number of persons were seriously wounded and killed.

Particulars of alleged crime

Shortly before 10th March 1939 armed raids on Czechoslovak territory were made by German SS formations. The purpose of these raids was to provoke clashes with the Czechoslovak population and with the Czechoslovak police organs. These incidents were welcome to the German propaganda service which claimed, through the medium of the Reich German press, that the Czechs were terrorising the residents of the German population still residing on the territory of Bohemia and Moravia after Munich.

These were few incidents of this kind. The Czech people behaved in an orderly manner and avoided anti-German demonstrations of any kind, being fully aware that the anti-German German propaganda would take care of them and would prevent them to be the publuc of the world in a distorted and inaccurate way, as it did in the pre-Munich days.

For this reason incidents had to be manufactured by the German propaganda service.

One of them is the action of DITZ, Sepp, SS-Standartenführer and C.O. of SS Banner 52, Frunz on the Donau (District Niederdonau).
At the beginning of March 1939 HUTTH rapprochment Austria with a group of selected Czechs and went to Slovakia in south Moravia where, with the assistance of the local Austrian youth organized in the Fuhrer League, he provoked clashes with the organs of the Czechoslovak State police and with the Czech population. During these clashes Czech people and policemen, who protected the population and whose task it was to maintain public peace and order, were massacred.

By HUTTH's deeds a number of Czech people and members of the Czechoslovak State police were killed and seriously wounded.

HUTTH rapprochment, who was sent as an agent provocateur to the Czechoslovak territory by the Reich German authorities, was later decorated for his services in this affair.

Particulars of evidence in support

Those who witnessed this case are partly in Great Britain and partly in Czechoslovakia (Document No. 1064 Rev. 4 of the Ministry of the Interior).

The names of the witnesses are available for communication orally to Committee I or to the Commission, if they are requested.

Notes on the case

ad a) : Probably carrying out orders of his superiors within the framework of a large-scale terrorist action.

ad b) : Superior order;

ad c) : Yes.
AMENDMENT TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE
No. Z4/44.

The accused Sepp DIETZ was listed by Committee I in its meeting on the 1st March 1944 under B2.

As the principles along which Committee I acts have been modified in the meantime I propose to reconsider this case.

According to the declaration of the President of the Czechoslovak Republic from the year 1943, the Czechoslovak Republic considered herself in a state of war with Germany since September 1938. For this reason alone the offences with which Sepp DIETZ is charged are deemed to be war crimes.

The Article 6a and C of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal makes it quite clear that offences of this character fall within the scope of the retributive action of the United Nations.

As the major war criminals are to be punished for such offences it may be appropriate to punish the subordinate criminals for them as well.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Czechoslovak** CHARGES AGAINST **German** WAR CRIMINALS

**CHARGE No. 485.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused.</th>
<th>DIETZ Sepp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank and unit, or other official position of accused.</td>
<td>SS-Standartenführer (Banner-leader) and C.O. of the 52nd SS Banner, Krems on the Donau (District Niederdonau, Austria).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>At the beginning of March 1939, at Jihlava in south Moravia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crime list.</td>
<td>Massacres and systematic terrorisation (No. 1). Secs. 134, 99 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code; Secs. 1-3, 13, 6, 14, 14a, 17 of the Defence of the Republic Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

**DIETZ Sepp,** with a group of selected SS-men, invaded Czechoslovak territory from Austria at the beginning of March 1939. In the town Jihlava in south Moravia he provoked clashes with members of the State police and with the local Czech population. During these clashes Czech people as well as members of the State police were massacred. A number of persons were seriously wounded and killed.

*TRANSMITTED BY* {signature}

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

Shortly before 15th March 1939 armed raids on Czechoslovak territory were made by German SS formation. The purpose of these raids was to provoke clashes with the Czechoslovak population and with the Czechoslovak police organs. These incidents were welcome to the German propaganda service which claimed, through the medium of the Reich German press, that the Czechs were terrorising the remnants of the German population still residing on the territory of Bohemia and Moravia after Munich.

There were few incidents of this kind. The Czech people behaved in an orderly manner and avoided anti-German demonstrations of any kind, being fully aware that the mendacious German propaganda would make use of them and would present them to the public of the world in a distorted and inaccurate way, as it did in pre-Munich days.

For this reason incidents had to be manufactured by the German propaganda service.

One of them is the action of DIETZ Sepp, SS-Standartenfuehrer and C.O. of Banner 52, Krems on the Donau (District Niederdonau).

At the beginning of March 1939 DIETZ Sepp left Austria with a group of selected SS men and went to Jihlava in south Moravia where, with the assistance of the local German youth organised in the SS formation, he provoked clashes with the organs of the Czechoslovak State police and with the Czech population. During these clashes Czech people and policemen, who protected the population and whose task it was to maintain public peace and order, were massacred.

By DIETZ's deeds a number of Czech people and members of the Czechoslovak State police were killed and seriously wounded.

DIETZ Sepp, who was sent as an agent provocateur to the Czechoslovak territory by the Reich German authorities, was later decorated for his services in this affair.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Those who witnessed this case are partly in Great Britain and partly in Czechoslovakia (Document No. 5264/duv. 44 of the Ministry of the Interior).

The names of the witnesses are available for communication only to Committee I or to the Commission, if they are requested.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

ad a) : Probably carrying out orders of his SS superiors within the framework of a large-scale terrorist action

ad b) : Superior Order;

ad c) : Yes
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE NO. 5-48

Submitted

Decision of Committee I
31.5.44 No. 1-5, 40-12 B1

No. 6-39 and 43 Attached

17.9.44 1-5, 40-12 A B
Republica Československá
MINISTERSTVO VNÚTRA
č. 568/1/1944.

VĚC:

62a PRINCESS GATE,
EXHIBITION ROAD.
S.W.7

26th May, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL.

United Nations War Crimes Commission,
LONDON.

The Security Department of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the
Interior has the honour of submitting to the United Nations
Commission for the investigation of the War Crimes, Cases No. 5 - 48,
connected with the destruction of Lidice and Ležáky.

Chief of the Security Department of
The Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior.

Lt. Col. BARTIK.
RANK AND UNIT, OR OTHER OFFICIAL POSITION OF ACCUSED.
1. FRANK Karl Hermann, Staatssekretär, SS-Gruppenführer der Höhere SS-und Polizeiführer b. Reichsprotektor.
2. DALURGE Kurt, SS-Oberstgruppenführer und Generaloberst der Polizei.
3. BOHME Horst, SS-Standartenführer, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienstes Prag.
4. GESCHKE, SS-Standartenführer, Chef der Staatspolizeileitstelle Prag.
6. BURMLE Dr., Oberlandgerichtspräsident in Prag.
7. PIEPER Dr., Landgerichtspräsident in Prag.
8. FREY Otto, Landgerichtsdirektor beim Landgericht Prag.
9. JADRNICEK Karl Dr., Landgerichtsdirektor beim Landgericht Prag.
10. BESSELMANN Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Prag.
11. LANGECKER Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Prag.
12. NEMETZ Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Prag.
13. STRACH Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Prag.
14. WEINELT Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Prag.
15. ZECHNER Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Prag.
16/ MALAT Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Prag.
17/ KOLLER Maximilian Dr., Landgerichtspräsident in Brünn.
18/ MNICH Dr., Landgerichtsdirektor beim Landgericht Brünn.
19/ HROSS Josef Dr., Landgerichtsdirektor beim Landgericht Brünn.
20/ BUJNOCH Rudolf Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Brünn.
21/ ODEHNAL Johann, Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Brünn.
22/ ROZEKOPAL Friedrich Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Brünn.
23/ SLAVITINSKY Josef Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Brünn.
24/ OPDERBECK Paul Dr., Landgerichtsrat beim Landgericht Brünn.
25/ GABRIEL Dr., Generalstaatsanwalt beim Oberlandgericht Prag.
26/ LUDWIG Franz Dr., Oberstaatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Prag.
27/ REHDER-KNOSEP, Erster Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Prag.
28/ MARTIN, Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Prag.
29/ PORTL Karl Dr., Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Prag.
30/ ZEYNENK Wolfgang Dr., Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Prag.
31/ KUHN Heinrich Dr., Oberstaatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Brünn.

32/ SCHAPER, Erster Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Brünn.

33/ JANTSCH Erich Dr., Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Brünn.

34/ MICK Adolf Dr., Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Brünn.

35/ NUSSLEIN Dr., Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Brünn.

36/ SCHWALLER Karl Dr., Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Brünn.

37/ WAGNER Ignaz Dr., Staatsanwalt der Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Brünn.

38/ THIERACK Dr., Präsident des Volksgerichtshofes Berlin.

39/ LAUTZ Ernst Dr., Oberreichsanwalt beim Volkgerichtshof Berlin.

40/ BURGSDORF Dr. von, Staatssekretär beim Reichsprotektor, SA-Brigadeführer.

41/ KRISER Helmut Dr., Ministerialrat, Behörde des Reichsprotektors.

42/ HERZOG Dr., Vertreter der Behörde des Reichsprotektors, Gruppe Justiz, Erster Staatsanwalt beim Landgericht Prag.

43/ STEINER, SS-Standartenführer.

44/ Perpetrators unknown by name.
DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION

OF ALLEGED CRIME.

------
The acts have been committed in the period between September 27th 1941 and July 3rd 1942 on the Territory of Czechoslovakia occupied by the Germans.
NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME

IN WAR CRIME LIST.
1. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism.

III. Torture of civilians.

XVIII. Wanton destruction and destruction of property.

Para. 83, 85, 93, 95, 96, 134, 152 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

In the period between September 27th 1941 and July 3rd 1942, the representatives of the German Reich on the territory of Czechoslovakia /in the so-called Protectorate/ have committed systematic murders and massacres of the Czech population and atrocities by torturing and arresting /sending to concentration camps/ the population and by wanton destruction of their property. On June 10th 1942, the village of Lidice was wiped out, the adult male population shot, the women sent to a concentration camp and the children taken off to Germany. On the 24th June, 1942, the village of Lešáky was wiped out in a similar way and the adult population shot under the terms of martial law /Civilian State of Emergency/. 
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.
1. CRIMES WHICH PREPARED THE WAY FOR LIDICE.

On the 27th September 1941 SS Obergruppenfuehrer and Chief of Police, Reinhard Heydrich as deputy Reichsprotektar arrived in Prague from Berlin to take over from the Reichsprotektor von Neurath who had been given leave for reasons of health.


/For a photostatic copy of the text as it was published in the daily paper Národní Politika, No.272 of September 30th 1941, see enclosure No.1./

This order was issued in accordance with para. 1 of the Order relating to Legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of June 7th 1939 - RGb.1 page 1039.

In para. 2 of the Order of September 27th 1941, it is laid down that deviations may be made
from the law in force for introducing and carrying out measures for the maintenance or restoration of public security and order. The Reichsprotektor is entitled to transfer any such exceptional power in the hands of those bodies responsible to him.

This provision is contrary to the conception of law itself and gives the Protector or the authorities subordinate to him /on whom this power has been transferred by the Reichsprotektor/, absolute arbitrary powers.

In accordance with the Order of the Reichsprotektor in Bohemia and Moravia proclaiming Martial Law of September 27th 1941, R. Heydrich issued the decree of the Reichsprotektor of September 28th 1941 introducing Martial Law in the districts mentioned therein and introducing the jurisdiction of Courts Martial for the offences against public security and order stated expressly in the decree. According to para. 3 of the Order of September 27th 1941, the Courts Martial are nominated by the Reichsprotektor who, in exceptional cases, has the right to order a trial before the Volksgericht.

Simultaneously with the publication of
the above orders and decrees, R. Heydrich ordered the arrest of the Prime Minister of the so-called Government of the Protectorate, General Alois Eliáš, and signed six death sentences. Among those sentenced were two high Officers of the Czecho-Slovak Army, Lieut. General Josef Bily, and Lieut. General Hugo Vojta. General Eliáš was condemned to death by the verdict of the Volkssgericht and executed on June 19th 1942. The report of this execution was published in the German official paper "Der Neue Tag" of June 20th 1942, No. 168.

The number of Czech patriots executed after the arrival of Heydrich in Prague, according to German official reports up to November 29th 1941, was 404 persons whose names were officially announced, and 25 unnamed persons. In the period between November 30th 1941 and May 27th 1942, the Germans announced the execution of a further 33 persons.

Those executed were Czech Officers, one member of Parliament, Journalists, Professors, Judges, Civil Servants, Shopkeepers and workers, young and old, men and women of all classes of the Czech people.

/For names of the executed, see Enclosure No.2./

For these crimes committed on a defenceless people
a well deserved punishment was meted out to Heydrich - a punishment based on the verdict /judicial decision/ of the Underground National Justice. On 27th May 1942 at about 10.30 a.m. R. Heydrich was mortally wounded by the Czech patriots and on June 4th 1942, died of his wounds.

The execution of Heydrich was a military operation on the Home Front.

The attack against Heydrich was reported on 27th May 1942 at 5.32 p.m. in the German (controlled Prague broadcast. At the same time it was announced for the first time that any person who sheltered or helped the perpetrators or had any knowledge of their identity or their whereabouts and did not report this fact to the authorities, would be shot together with his whole family. This report can be found in the Broadcast Bulletin of the Information Department of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 103 of May 28th 1942.

On May 28th 1942, official proclamations appeared in the German and Czech Press in the Protectorate /dated May 27th 1942/, repeating the warning that any person sheltering or helping the perpetrators or having any knowledge of their identity or their whereabouts and not reporting this to the authorities, would be shot together with their whole family. A price of 10 million crowns
was put on the head of the perpetrators. At the same
time, Martial Law was proclaimed in the district of the
Oberlandrat in Prague and the following orders were
issued:—

a/ All civilians were prohibited to leave
their homes between 9 p.m. on 27th May, and
6 a.m. on the 28th May.

b/ All public houses, restaurants, cinemas,
theatres, as well as all places of entertain-
ments were closed and all public transportation
suspended for the same period.

c/ Any person seen in the street during the
abovementioned time in defiance of this order
would be shot if he failed to halt when first
challenged.

d/ Further measures, in case of necessity,
would be announced by broadcast.

The Proclamations end as follows:—

The Higher SS and Police Fuhrer attached to
the Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia,

/For the photostatic copy of the
proclamation as published in Der Neue
Tag of May 28th 1942, No. 145, see
enclosure No. 3/.
NOTE: Der Neue Tag is the Official Gazette of the Reichsprotectorate of Bohemia and Moravia - Amtlicher Anzeiger des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren.

/For the Czech text of the proclamation as published in the Lidové Noviny of May 28th 1942, No. 267, see Enclosure No. 4./

After these preliminary measures, a decree of the Reichsprotector was issued on 28th May 1942, No. V Bl R.Prot., page 123. Under para. 1 of the Order of the Reichsprotector proclaiming Martial Law on September 27th 1941, this decree declares Martial Law to exist throughout the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The validity of this decree was retroactive to the proclamation issued by broadcast on May 27th 1942 at 5.32 p.m. The threat of wiping out the whole family was repeated. The decree ended as follows:-


The decree was published in the daily press on May 29th 1942.

/See Enclosures Nos. 5, 6, 7./

This decree of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia signed by K.H. Frank, was a signal to wholesale massacres of Czech people of all classes of the population. The Gestapo took up the investigation. The daily
press published an official proclamation that all information relating to the case was to be accepted by the Secret State Police, Main Office of the State Police, Prague /Gestapo-Staatspolizei-leitstelle, Prague/ in Prague 11., Bredovská ulice No.20. Also any other German or Protectorate Police Office was entitled to receive information.

/See Enclosure No.7/.

On May 28th 1942, Kurt Daluege, SS Obergruppenführer and Generalobst der Polizei, took over the office of the Deputy Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia /Der Stellvertretende Reichsprotector in Bohmen und Mähren/.

On the same day, Daluege issued a decree ordering all people over 15 years of age in the Protectorate and who have not yet reported, to report. In accordance with this decree, the time limit given for this reporting was up to Friday, May 29th 1942 at midnight. The decree ends by a statement that any person who, after this time, continued to live in the Protectorate without reporting, as well as all persons who, as from Saturday, May 30th 1942, sheltered such people, would be shot.

This decree was published in the paper Der Neue Tag
of May 29th 1942, No. 146. The decree of the Ministry of the Interior of the Protectorate of May 28th 1942 had the same wording as can be seen from the paper Lidové Noviny of May 29th, 1942, No. 268.

/See Enclosures Nos. 5, 6/.

The time limit given in the decree of Daluge ended on May 29th 1942, at midnight. Nevertheless, already on May 28th 1942, six persons, and on May 29th, twelve persons were shot in Prague under the terms of Martial Law, for having wilfully sheltered persons who had not reported to the police and who had taken part in activities hostile to the Reich.

Those condemned were executed on the day of the pronouncement of the verdict and their property was confiscated.

On May 28th 1942, the following persons were sentenced and executed:

1. Václav STEHLÍK,
2. Růžena STEHLÍKOVÁ,
3. Václav STEHLÍK,
4. František STEHLÍK,
5. František MAREŠKA,
6. Josefa MAREŠKOVÁ.

All domiciled in Rokycany.

/See Enclosure No. 7/.

On May 29th 1942, the following persons were
sentenced and executed:

1. František RYS, Brno,
2. Vojtěch ZELC, Brno,
3. Antonia ZELCOVÁ Brno,
4. Vlastimil ZELC, Brno,
5. Jan PETEREK, Moravská Ostrava,
6. Žofie PETERKOVA, Moravská Ostrava,
7. Alexandra BRODA, Brno,
8. Rudolf RYS, Moravská Ostrava,
9. Anna RYSOVA, Moravská Ostrava,
10. Stanislav KLUCH, Brno,
11. Františka KLUCHOVA, Brno,

/An official report of May 29th published in the paper "Der Neue Tag" of May 30th 1942 No.147/.

During Dalusje's period of Office and before the destruction of Lidice, that is, from May 28th 1942, to June 10th 1942, the Germans announced officially the execution of no less than 250 Czech patriots. The verdicts were passed by Courts Martial /Standgerichte/, Special Courts /Sondergerichte/ and People's Courts /Volksgerichte/.

According to a German official report in "Der Neue Tag" of June 20th 1942, No.168, the first bench of the People's Court /Der erste Senat des Volksgerichtshofes/, 78 subjects of the so-called Protectorate were sentenced to death for treasonable aiding and abetting of the enemy.

On May 28th 1942, Dalusje issued a further decree relating to the carrying out of Martial Law. In this decree, all Czech public meetings, sport meetings,
theatrical performances and other cultural gatherings were forbidden and the curfew was imposed at 10 p.m. It was expressly stated that German enterprises of any character did not come under this prohibition. The entrances to the houses had to be closed at 11 p.m. at the latest.

/See enclosures Nos. 7, 8./

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIMES PERPETRATED BEFORE THE DESTRUCTION OF LIDICE:-

1. HEYDRICH Reinhard, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police entrusted with the function of Reichsprotector in the place of Von Neurath, who was given leave for health reasons. For his acts, he has been sentenced by the Czech Underground Justice and this verdict was carried out by Czech patriots.

2. FRANK Karel Herraann, der Staatssekretar, SS-Gruppenfuehrer, the acting Head of the Office of the Reichsprotector and the Higher SS and Policefuehrer attached to the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia.

3. DALUZEGE Kurt, SS-Oberstgruppenfuehrer und Generaloberst der Polizei.
4. BOHME Horst, SS-Standartenführer, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienstes in Prague, who, during the critical period was Chief of the Gestapo in the Protectorate.

5. Oberlandgerichtspräsident Dr. BÜRKLÉ in Prague. As President of the Court, he is responsible for the Chairman and permanent members of the Sondergerichte from Judges who are subordinate to him.

6. Members of the Landgerichte in Prague and in Brno, who form a panel for the nomination of judges for the Sondergerichte. According to the official publication of the German Ministry of Justice in Berlin "Deutsche Justiz", the following persons were members of the Landgerichte in Prague and in Brno:

Landgericht in Prague:

PIEPER Dr., Landgerichtspräsident,
PREY Otto, /Frankenthal/, Landgerichtsdirektor,
JADRNICEK Karl Dr., Landgerichtsdirektor,
BESSERMANN Dr.,/Bielefeld/ Landgerichtsrat,
LANGECKE Dr.,/Znojmo/ "
NEMETZ Dr.,/Nový Jičín/ "
STRACH Dr.,/Chomutov/ "
WEINELT Dr.,/Most/ "
ZECHNER Dr.,/Česká Lípa/ "
KLAT Dr.,
Landgericht in Brno:

KOLLER Maximilian Dr. Landgerichtspräsident,
MNICH Dr. /Glatz/ Landgerichtsdirektor,
HROSS Josef Dr. "
BUJNOCH Rudolf Dr. Landgerichtsrat,
ODEHLAL Johann, "
ROZKOPAL Friedrich Dr. "
SLAVITINSKY Josef Dr. "
OPDERBECK Paul Dr. "

7. Dr. GABRIEL Generalstaatsanwalt at the Oberlandgericht in Prague. As head of all Attorney General's Offices attached to the Landgerichte in Prague and in Brno. These Offices of Attorney General were competent to prosecute at the Sondergerichte /Anklagebehörde/.

8. Members of the State Attorney Offices of Prosecution in Prague and in Brno. According to the abovementioned publication "Deutsche Justiz" the following persons are members of the Offices of Prosecution in Prague and Brno:

Staatsanwaltschaft at the Landgericht in Prague:

LUDWIG Franz /Neisse/, Oberstaatsanwalt,
REHDER-KNOOPEL /Görlitz/, Erster Staatsanwalt,
MARTIN /Insterburg/ Staatsanwalt,
FORTL Karl Dr. "
ZEYNEK Wolfgang Dr. "

Staatsanwaltschaft at the Landgericht in Brno:

KUHN Heinrich Dr., Oberstaatsanwalt,
SCHAPER /Bochum/ Erster Staatsanwalt,
JANTSCH Erich Dr. Staatsanwalt,
MICK Adolf Dr., Staatsanwalt,
NUSSLEIN Dr. /Frankfurt A.M./ Staatsanwalt,
SCHWALLER Karl Dr.,
WAGNER Ignaz Dr.,

9. Dr. THIEBACH, Präsident des Volksgerichtshofes /"Deutsche Justiz"/.

10. LAUTZ Ernst Dr., Oberrechtsanwalt beim Volksgerichtshof /"Deutsche Justiz"/.

NOTE: A copy of the "Deutsche Justiz" is in the "Dr.Wiener Library"
19, Manchester Square, W.1.

11. Persons of the Office of the Reichsprotektor:
Dr. von BURGSDORF, State Undersecretary,
SS-Brigadeführer, is also responsible for the crimes committed by K.H.Frank as his deputy.

KRIESSER Helmut Dr., Ministerial Councillor and legal officer.

HERZOG Dr., Vertreter der Behörde des Reichsprotektors, Gruppe Justiz, Erster Staatsanwalt beim Landgericht Prag /Der Neue Tag, 23.3.1943/.

Dr. Helmut KRIESSER and Dr. HERZOG were members of the Legal Department of the Office of the Reichsprotector and as such, prepared proclamations and gave opinions from the legal point of view.

12. Unknown perpetrators who co-operated in the investigation, executions and confiscations of property.
II. LIDICE.

The perpetration of crimes after the death of Heydrich started by K.H. FRANK, DALUBEK and all others who took part in the carrying out of their criminal decrees and orders was not limited to the execution of Czech patriots and confinement to concentration camps. The German beast, thirsting after blood, in its powerless rage, endeavoured to find a means of intimidating the Czech people and of breaking their resistance.

The well known medieval methods of inquisition of the Gestapo machine failed. The Czech patriots who executed Heydrich continued to escape their German prosecutors. When all German methods of terrorism failed because of the resistance and unity of the Czech people it was necessary to find such a means which by their brutality and horror would shatter the resistance of the Czech people.

The investigation of the Gestapo spread into the industrial district of Kladno in the immediate vicinity of Prague, which already before was regarded as a region particularly dangerous to German interests. In July 9th, 1939 Kladno had already felt the German brutality when a German member of the Gestapo, Knirschel, was killed there. At that time the Germans imprisoned all of the members of the County Council. After a few
days of investigation they sent to the wife of the Mayor of the
City of Kladno Mrs. Pavel an urne containing the ashes of her
husband and informed her that her husband had committed suicide
by jumping from the window. In the end even the German
authorities had to admit that Knirschel was killed in a pub
brawl with another German soldier. We are stating this fact
only for the sake of information and the case will be submitted
to the Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes separately.

Now another small Czech village in the district of
Kladno, named LIDICE, the majority of whose male population was
engaged in coal mining, was the victim of German brutality.

The community of Lidice, shortly after the execution
of Heydrich, was crowded with members of the Gestapo. People
did not realise that the village and its inhabitants in only
a few hours time would become the victim of an act which was
described in the official German report of June 10th, 1942,
published in Der Neue Tag of July 11th, 1942 No.159 and
announced in the Czech language by the OTK (Czech Office of
Information) on the same day. In the report it is stated:

1) that during the search for the murderers of
SS-Obergruppenführer Heydrich it has been ascertained that
the population of the village of Lidice near Kladno supported and
assisted the perpetrators who came into consideration;
2) that the relevant evidence has been established without the help of the local population though they were questioned;

3) that the attitude towards the assault, thus expressed, was stressed by further acts hostile to the Reich, as for instance, the discovery of illegal publications, dumps of arms and munitions, the maintenance of an illegal transmitter and the possession of an unusually large amount of controlled goods. This attitude hostile to the Reich also stressed by the fact that the inhabitants of the locality were in active service of the enemy abroad;

4) that the inhabitants of this village by their activities and their support of the murderers of the SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich had flagrantly violated the law;

5) for this reason all men of the village have been shot, women deported to a concentration camp and the children sent to appropriate centres of education;

6) all buildings of the village were levelled to the ground and the name of the village was erased.

(See Enclosure No.9.)

Apart from persons who had taken an active part in the massacres and in the destruction of Lidice it has not yet been established whether there were any eye-witnesses.

F/O JOSEF now serving with the 311th Squadron of the Royal Air Force who was born in Lidice and lived there until 19th year of age stated that Lidice had about 500 inhabitants and about 103 house numbers. The following relatives of Fl. Officer
Stříbrný lived in Lidice:

Josef STŘÍBRNÝ, 53 years old, miner, Father,
Maří STŘÍBRNOVÁ, née ZLENKOVÁ, 48 years old, Mother,
Franžek STŘÍBRNÝ, born 1917, Official of the Post, Brother,
Zdenka RÁTTOVÁ, born 1925, Cousin,
Václav STŘÍBRNÝ, 60 years old, Miner, Uncle,
Alžběta STŘÍBRNÁ, Aunt,
Václav STŘÍBRNÝ, 30 years old, miner, Cousin,
Karel STŘÍBRNÝ, 15 years old, student, Cousin,
ANNA, married, mother of 2 children, aged between 2-4 years, Cousin,
ANTONIE, Cousin,
Václav BENDA, 55 years old, railway-worker, Uncle,
Anna BENDOVÁ, Aunt,
Maruška RINDOVÁ (married ZLENKOVÁ), Cousin
Antonín TANKA, 55 years old, miner, Uncle,
Anna TANKOVÁ (married RONÍKOVÁ), Cousin,
Karel RONÍK, miner, (her husband) and daughter MILUŠKA, 15 years old
VLASTA RINDOVÁ, 57 years old, her daughter.

F/O STŘÍBRNÝ stated that the following prominent persons lived
in the village:

Jaroslav HAUNA, Mayor of the village, worker in Foldina Hat,
Josef STRAŠNÝ, priest,
Adolf OTTOVÁNÍK, Headmaster.

(For evidence of F/O Stříbrný see Enclo.No.10.)

S/L Josef HORKÝ also a native of Lidice, whose parents
and many relatives lived there is also in Great Britain and serves with
the Royal Air Force.

All these persons must be deemed to have been dealt with
in the way described in the German official report of June 10th, i.e.
that the grown-up male population was shot, the women sent to
concentration camps and the children sent to "appropriate" centres
of education.
When all methods of unheard of terror were in vain K.H. Frank issued on 13th June, 1942 a proclamation of the Reichsprotektor in Bohemia and Moravia supplementing the Order relating to Martial Law (the Proclamation of the Civilian State of Emergency of May 27th, 1942. In this proclamation it is promised that those who will provide any information known to them which could lead to the explanation of the attack against the SS-Obergruppenführer Heydrich will not be shot and they are given a further time limit up to June 18th, 1942, 9 p.m. Those who will acquire any knowledge of the circumstances which might lead to the explanation of the attack must report them within 24 hours the latest. The informers were promised due reward; however, the threat of execution along with the whole family was repeated and the threat of the confiscation of the property of the whole family was added.

This proclamation was published in the daily paper "Der Neue Tag" on June 14th, 1942 No.162, dated June 13th, 1942, and in the paper "Národní Práce", of June 15th, 1942 under the same date.

(See Enclosures No.11, 12.)

This proclamation was signed by K.H. Frank in lieu of the Reichsprotector and was issued immediately after the destruction of Lidice with which it is in connection not only logically, but also in fact. It was necessary to issue this
proclamation because the massacres of Lidice did not have the expected results. The massacres did not lead to the arrest and apprehension of the executioners of Heydrich and the investigation was in vain.

If we compare the German official report of June 10th, 1942 concerning the massacres in Lidice (Enclo.No.9.) with the proclamation of K.H. Frank of June 13th, 1942 completing the Civilian State of Emergency (Enclo.No.11,12) we come to the conclusion that Lidice fell victim to revengeful terror.

In the above mentioned official report it is affirmed that it has been established that the population of the community of Lidice near Kladno supported and assisted the perpetrators who came into question. Further it was stated that the relevant evidence has been established without the help of the local population though they were questioned. Moreover, further on it is stated that the inhabitants of Lidice supported the murderers of SS-Obergruppenführer Heydrich.

On the other hand in the proclamation of K.H. Frank the text of which is of a general character, circumstances and facts are being required which might lead to the explanation of the attack against Heydrich and that under the promise of exemption from punishment. From this it is obvious that the Germans, even after the massacres of Lidice, did not have any evidence, nor did they have any knowledge of the perpetrator and
the whole case of Heydrich was still unsolved.

From the point of view of legal qualification the destruction of Lidice is—among the long list of German crimes committed in other occupied countries—a crime of mass murder as far as the grown-up male population is concerned. As far as women and children who survived the Lidice terror are concerned, it is a crime of curtailment of personal freedom and enslavement of human beings.

Responsibility for the massacres of Lidice.

For the massacres of Lidice the following persons are responsible:

1.) FRANK Karl Hermann, der Staatssekretär, SS-Gruppenführer, the acting Head of the Office of the Reichsprotector and the Higher SS and Policeführer attached to the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia.

2.) DALDORF Kurt, SS-Oberstgruppenführer und Generaloberst der Polizei.

Because Frank is responsible/of his official position,

in particular for having signed the official proclamations

Martial Law
relating to (the Civilian State of Emergency) and the ensuing
execution of Czech patriots (see Enclosures No.3, 4,5,6,7,8,11, 12,13).

3.) WEISSMANN Harald, SS-Hauptsturmführer, Chief of the Office of the Gestapo in Kladno. Weismann was subordinate to the Main Office of the Gestapo in Prague whose chief was Geschke.

Investigation in Lidice mentioned in the official report of June 10th, 1942 (see Enclo.No.9) was conducted under his authority. In the report which arrived by secret conspirative channels from Czechoslovakia Weismann was declared to be the responsible person for the action in Lidice.

(The original text of this copy is in the archives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence in London, under the reference No. 5994/taj.-II. odbor, 1943.)

4.) GESCHKE, SS-Standartenführer, as the head of the Main Office of the Gestapo in Prague (Prague II., Brdovská ulice, No.20) was, at the time of the mass murder of Lidice, the Superior Officer of Harald Weismann who was the chief of the Gestapo Office in Kladno. As superior of H. Weismann who was the chief of the Gestapo Office in Kladno, Geschke is in the second instance, responsible for the investigation in Lidice.

His period of office in Prague ended on August 31st, 1942. Beginning from September 1st, 1942 he was nominated inspector of the Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes for Wartheland, as appears from the German official
record in "Der Neue Tag" of Sept. 17th, 1942.

(The original copy of the paper can be found in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in London.)

5.) DR. HORST, SS-Standartenführer, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienstes in Prague. The German Secret Police (Gestapo) forms a part of the Sicherheitspolizei.

Because of his official position, Horst Böhme is, as an official of the highest police authority, responsible for the investigation and crimes of Ústí as well as for all errors and criminal offences perpetrated by his subordinates.

According to a report from Czechoslovakia arrived through underground conspirative channels Horst Böhme was, at the time of Ústí, the chief of the Gestapo in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

(The original of the report can be found in the archives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence in London, No.5994/taj.-III ocb.1943.)

6.) Perpetrators unknown by name.

Ústí were destroyed and the population massacred by the armed forces. So far it has not been established with certainty which German armed formation, or what other German executive organs took part in the wiping out of Ústí.

It is probable that the massacres were carried out by a unit of the Waffen SS which was equipped with arms efficient for the purpose.
The facts which lead us to this conclusion are the following:

1) Reinhard Heydrich was an official of the SS as well as Frank and Daluge.

2) The investigation has been carried out by the Gestapo which is also commanded by higher officers of the SS.

3) Units of the SS have been always used for similar purposes when outside the zone of military operations.

4) Reasons of prestige of the SS whose relation to the Wehrmacht is sufficiently known.

According to our reports concerning the dislocation of the units of the Waffen SS, at the time of the massacres of Lidice, the SS Standarte "Deutschland" was garrisoned in Prague. The commander of this Standard, whose permanent garrison was Munich, was SS Standartenfuehrer STEDLER. It is probable that the SS Standarte Deutschland or one of its formations carried out the massacres in Lidice as its garrison was nearest to the place of the act.
According to an official report of June 24th, 1942 published in the German official paper "Der Neue Tag" on June 25th, 1942 No.173, the community of Lešáky near Louka (Chrudim) was levelled to the ground and the adult population shot under the terms of Martial Law. In the German report it was asserted that the population sheltered Czech parachutists who took part in the preparations for the attack against SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich.

(For the photostatic copy of the above mentioned report see Enclo.No.13.)

The inhabitants of the community of Lešáky were shot without any judicial procedure, at least in the German official report there is no mention either of judicial procedure or of a court of law. From the legal point of view the destruction of the community of Lešáky must therefore be considered as a mass murder.

Responsibility for the massacres of Lešáky

1.) FRANK Karl Hermann, der Staatssekretär, SS-Gruppenfuehrer, the acting Head of the office of the Reichsprotector and the Higher SS and Police führer attached to the Reichsprotector
in Bohemia and Moravia.

2.) **DALLMEIER Kurt**, SS-Oberstgruppenführer und General der Polizei.

3.) **GESCHKE** SS-Standartenführer, Head of the Main Office of the Gestapo in Prague (Prague II., Bredovská ulice No.20.)

4.) **DÖRNE Horst**, SS-Standartenführer, Befehshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienstes in Prague.

The above mentioned persons are responsible because of their official position.

5.) Unknown perpetrators, who conducted the investigation and took part as executive organs in the destruction of Lešáky and the wiping out of its population.
IV. THE PERIOD AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF LIDICE
AND LEŠÁKY.

The German terror continued even after the destruction of the communities of Lidice and Lešáky.

Though by the Decree of the Reichs Protector of July 3rd, 1942, Daluše raised the State of Civilian Emergency proclaimed over the whole Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (issued on the basis of the Order of September 27th, 1941, signed by Heydrich), Courts Martial, however, remained competent for the trial of Criminal Offences committed in close connection with the attack upon Obergruppenführer Heydrich.

The Decree of July 3rd, 1942, was published in "Der Neue Tag" of July 5th 1942, No.181.
(See enclosure No.14.)

At the same time Daluše issued an Order of July 3rd, against aiding and abetting in acts hostile to the Reich (Verordnung des Reichsprotektors in Böhmien und Mähren zur Abwehr der Unterstützung reichsfeindlicher Handlungen).

This Order introduces the death penalty for anyone harbouring a person who he knows or with regard to circumstances, must have known, is party to some action hostile to the Reich,
or otherwise rendering assistance to such persons, or failing
to inform the authorities at the right time. This applies,
in particular, if the perpetrator is aware that the person was
not registered with the Police or did not possess proper
personal papers.

The penalty is imposed:
1) When personal papers are counterfeited or falsified,
2) When anyone acts as an intermediary in supplying personal
   papers which he knows are counterfeited or falsified,
3) When personal papers are handed over to other people for
   illegal use.

This Order was published in "Der Neue Tag" on July 3rd,
1942, No.181.

This Order of Daluge means a radical deterioration
of the position of the Czech population as it introduces death
penalty not only for persons who aid and abet the perpetrator,
but also for such persons who fail to inform at the right time
the authorities of any acts hostile to the Reich.
ORDER

issued by the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia with reference to the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency /der zivile Ausnahmeszustand/ on 27th September, 1941.

In order to deal with cases of an exceptional character, the following is laid down in accordance with paragraph 1 of the Order regarding Legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 7-6-1939 — No. 1 of the above order, p. 1039:

§ 1.

/1/ The Reich Protector may declare a state of civilian emergency /der zivile Ausnahmeszustand/ over the whole of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, or over separate districts.

/2/ The effects arising out of declaration of a state of civilian emergency are laid down in §§ 2 and 3.

§ 2.

/1/ Deviations may be made from the law in force for introducing and carrying out measures for the maintenance or restoration of public security and order.

/2/ The Reich Protector may place any such exceptional measure in the hands of those bodies responsible to him.

§ 3.

/1/ Martial Law applies in a state of civilian emergency.

/2/ Punishable under martial law are all acts disturbing
or endangering public order and security, economic life or orderly work. This applies in particular to all infringements of the special orders issued in the districts affected by the Reich Protector direct, or by bodies responsible to him in accordance with the exceptional authorisation of § 2. A further punishable offence under martial law is the wilful, illegal possession of fire arms, explosives or ammunition. /The order of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia of 6.5.1940 - p. 62 Reich Protectorate Orders./

/3/ The Reich Protector shall set up Courts Martial /Standgerichte/

/4/ In exceptional cases the Reich Protector may, in proceedings referred to him, propose trial before the people's courts /Volksgericht/.

§ 4.

/1/ The findings of the Court Martial may be the death sentence, or the handing over of the accused to the Secret State police or acquittal. The findings may also include the confiscation of property or part thereof.

/2/ Records shall be kept of the names of the judges, the condemned and of the witnesses upon the basis of whose evidence sentence is passed, as well as of the punishable offence and the date of trial.

/3/ There shall be no appeal against sentences passed by Courts Martial. Sentences shall be immediately carried out. Death sentences shall be carried out by shooting or by hanging.
Article II of the order of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia directed against acts of sabotage, of 26th August, 1939 — order of the Reich Protector, p.63 — will be suspended during the existence of, and in those spheres affected by, Martial Law.

§ 6.

The foregoing does not apply to regulations concerning the jurisdiction over the German Armed Forces and special jurisdiction regarding punishable offences on the part of members of the SS. and members of the Police Forces.

§ 7.

This order comes into force immediately.

Prague 27th September, 1941.

The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

Signed, Heydrich, holder of this office, SS.Obergruppenführer and Chief of Police.
of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, and proclamation of Martial Law of 28th September 1941.

Recently, irresponsible individuals in the service of the enemies of Europe, have committed a number of acts directed against the Reich. By the use of propaganda connected with this, these elements have attempted to bring the inhabitants of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia into conflict with the interests of the Reich.

I look to the population, the vast majority of whom recognise the essential community of the Nations of Europe with Germany, not to allow themselves to be provoked by these enemies of the Reich. It is necessary that all should maintain peace and order and continue their normal daily work. The protection of the authorities is ensured for all those who do not disturb public order.

1. To protect the interests of the Reich and the population of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia I, therefore, declare—in accordance with the proclamation of Civilian State of Emergency / der Zivile Ausnahmezustand/ of 27th September 1941, to come into effect at 12 o'clock on 28th September 1941—the Civilian State of Emergency.
/ der Zivile Ausnahmezustand / in the districts of the
Oberlandrat / Oberlandratsbezirke / of Prague, Brno,
Moravská Ostrava, Olomouc, Hradec Králové and Kladno.

11.

1. All acts disturbing public order and security,
economic life or orderly work, as well as the deliberate
and illegal possession of fire arms, explosives or
ammunition are punishable offences under the Martial Law.

2. The same also applies to all gatherings, meetings
or assemblies in or out of doors, in public streets and
squares.

111.

It is also a punishable offence under the Civilian
State of Emergency / der Zivile Ausnahmezustand / if
anyone learns of any such acts or intentions and fails to
inform the appropriate authorities immediately.

The Reich Protector of Bohemia
and Moravia.

Signed: Heydrich, holder of this Office,
SS. Obergruppenführer and Chief of Police.
**Národní politika**

**Nařízení**

***říšského protektora v Čechách a na Moravě o vyhlášení civilního výjimečného stavu ze dne 27. září 1941***

Aby se mohlo dojít případem míněného pokusu o zlomení proti válečným ústavům v Protektorátu Čechy a Morava a to ze dne 7. 6. 1939 — F. z. 115/1939 toto:

1. **(1)** Říšský protektor může vyhlásit civilní výjimečný stav v celém Protektorátu Čechy a Moravy, anebo nad jednotlivými oblastmi.

2. **(2)** Vyhlášení civilního výjimečného stavu má v zápětí účinky označené v § 2 a 3.

3. **(3)**
   
   - (1) Při nařizování a provádění opatření k za-
     chování, nebo obnovení veřejnosti bezpečnosti a vůči proti výjimečnému stávu lze se odbíracti od platného práva.
   
   - (2) Říšský protektor může přeměnit toto m-
     moradné opatření na orgány jemu podřízené.

4. **(4)**
   
   - (1) Občanům všech oblastí výjimečného stavu stanovit právo.
   
   - (2) Stanovenou právu podléhají všechny činy
     rušící, nebo ohrozuje veřejnosti porádá by
     nebo právní vláhu, nebo pracovní práva.
   
   - (3) Případnost se v důsledku způsobí nebo způsobí
     obecně a nebo občany výjimečného stavu.

5. **(5)**
   
   - (1) Případnost se v důsledku způsobí nebo způsobí
     obecně a nebo občany výjimečného stavu.
   
   - (2) Případnost se v důsledku způsobí nebo způsobí
     obecně a nebo občany výjimečného stavu.

6. **(6)**
   
   - (1) Případnost se v důsledku způsobí nebo způsobí
     obecně a nebo občany výjimečného stavu.
   
   - (2) Případnost se v důsledku způsobí nebo způsobí
     obecně a nebo občany výjimečného stavu.

7. **(7)**
   
   - (1) Případnost se v důsledku způsobí nebo způsobí
     obecně a nebo občany výjimečného stavu.
   
   - (2) Případnost se v důsledku způsobí nebo způsobí
     obecně a nebo občany výjimečného stavu.

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**Některé řádové důstojníků hledí, abo dobro jeho uctěno, a byl sem bintrém: jeho silným jedinci posloužil, odešlo je do někde na hudby a starý papír. Vyzkuste tím mnoho pro celek.**

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*Když se opět v měsíčních časopisech neobjevil, nebyly na jeho slovo ani větsí pozornost, pokud dovolilo čas. Věci šířily se pomalu a pro mnohé se stalo z nich nezvláštního prvního nápadu. Některé z nich se staly základem dalších věcí, které byly začleněny do dějin. V minulosti se zachovaly věci, které se staly základem dalších věcí, které byly začleněny do dějin. V minulosti se zachovaly věci, které se staly základem dalších věcí, které byly začleněny do dějin.*

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*Osl výstav Domaslé. Ještě nikdy nebylo v jednom roce pořádáno v Domašlích takové výstavy jako tato.*

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**Různé zprávy**
LIST OF CZECHS SENTENCED AND EXECUTED BY HEYDRICH'S

SUMMARY COURTS.

September 28th: Shot 6.

BÍLÝ JOSEF, Lieut. General, Prague,
VOJTA HUGO, Lieut. General, Prague,
TRNEČKA ALOIS, Starý Rousínovec,
POSPÍŠIL RUDOLF, Drnovice,
KOMZÁK LADISLAV, Prague,
FRANC VÁCLAV, Prague,

September 29th: Shot 21.

HORÁČEK FRANTIŠEK, Brigade-General, Prague.
KAPKA ALOIS, Prague,
SASKA ALOIS, Secretary, Miner's Trade Union, Kladno.
HOFFER SIEGFRIED, Jew, Prague,
LEDVINA KAREL, Prague,
JELÍNEK BOHUMIL, Prague,
SYNEK OTTO, M.P. Prague,
TAUSSIG FRANTIŠEK, Secretary, Communist Youth Organisation.

ZBÁZEK ANTONÍN, Prague,
FRANK JAN, Secretary, Communist Party for Bohemia, Prague.

VOLMUT VILÉM, Prague,
FEUERSTEIN EMIL, Jew, Chemist, Prague.
VLASÁK JAROSLAV, Student, Prague,
HAKEN VLASTIMIL, M.P. Prague,
SCHREIER BOHUMIL, Prague,
PEŠTUKA JAN, Editor, Prague,
SEDLÁČEK JAROMÍR, Carpenter, Prague,
ŠUBERT DUŠAN, Clerk, Rakovník,
VIRT OTOKAR, Prague,
ŠTURG EDUARD, Printer, Prague,
VINŠ FRANTIŠEK, Baker, Prague,

September 30th: Shot 53.

PLODEK JAROSLAV, Architect, Louny,
ŠULISTA VÁCLAV, Clerk, Louny,
MELCHER JOSEF, Chemist, Louny /Reich German Citizen/
Pechlát Augustin, Sokol Leader, Prague,
ČAPEK KAREL, Colonel, Brno,
ŠPITZER JIŘÍ, Jew, Prague,
SCHWARTZ LEO, Jew, Clerk, Prague,
GROH VLADIMÍR, University Professor, Brno,
Dr. Jiřík VOJTECH, Physician, Brno,
GOTTLIEB ARNOŠT, Jew, Rozhrani,
ŠEVČÍK ADOLF, Brno,
GROSSMANN VÁCLAV, Valašské Meziříčí,
BACOVSKÝ KAREL, Líšen,
KUČERA FRANTIŠEK, Líšen.
-3-

KNOS RICHARD, Líšeň.
MELKUS RUDOLF, Clerk, Brno,
MELUŽÍN JOSEF, Maloměřice,
MIEWALD RUDOLF, Římanice,
PAVEL ANTONÍN, Brno,
STOKLAS LEOPOLD, Brno,
SVANOVSKÝ RUDOLF, Líšeň,
KRYSÝ SMIL, Slezská Ostrava,
PUKOVNÍK LIBOR, Marcová,
HUPERT TEODOR, Slezská Ostrava,
CUDOVSKÝ FRANTIŠEK,
MACH VÁCLAV, Tradesman, Prague,
VENEDIKT KAREL, Tovačov,
BERL HERMAN, Tradesman, Jew, Brno,
PIŠL VIKTOR, Jew, Brno,
GELBERT JINDřICH, Jew, Ivančice,
KANTER LEIB, Jew,
KRAKAUER ZIKMUND, Jew, Brno,
MAYER WALTER, Tradesman, Jew, Brno,
FEIGERLE FRANTIŠEK, Lieut.Col, Sakvice,
KREJČÍ JAN, Editor, Prague,
TICHÝ FLORIÁN, Louny,
HUMPAL VÁCLAV, Hradiště,
HUMPAL JAN, Plzeň,
HAVELKA JOSEF, Secretary, Nat. Union Party, Prague.
JANOVSKÝ JAN, Editor, Prague,
KREN VÁCLAV, Editor, Prague,
ŠANTROCH VRATISLAV, Editor, Prague,
KANICK LEOPOLD, Jew, Prague,
ŠKOPĚK BEDŘICH, Prague,
BLAHOUT FRANTIŠEK, Písek,
ŠAPÁN ANTONÍN, Písek,
STECKL LADISLAV, Písek,
VASA ANTONÍN, Customs Office, Kladno,
HOLÝ VÁCLAV, Polička,
STULÍK VÁCLAV, Vondrov,
ANDRÁŠT FRANTIŠEK, Bank Clerk, Prague,
ALEŠ JAN, Director, Prague,
VESELÝ FRANTIŠEK, Director, Prague,

October 1st:     Shot 23.
DOLEŽAL MIKULÁŠ, Brigade-General, Brno,
SVÁTEK OLEG, Brigade-General, Brno,
ŠÁRA VÁCLAV, Brigade-General, Prague,
MALÝ JOSEF, Colonel, Prague,
COUFAL FRANTIŠEK, Lieut. Col., Prague,
Pohněk FRANTIŠEK, Colonel, Prague,
KAŠPER BOHDAN, Lieut. Col., Hradec Králové,
PETEKA JAN, Major, Hradec Králové,
AMBROŽ FRANTIŠEK, Lieut. Col., Prague,
-5-

RUŽEK OTMAR, Army Captain, Prague,
DVOŘÁK JOSEF, Colonel, Prague,
MALEČEK FRANTIŠEK, Prague,
ALEXÍJEV KAREL, Editor, Prague,
STIVÍN FRANTIŠEK, Valašské Meziříčí,
TOMAN ŘÍJAS, Boskovice,
KŘÍŽEK FRANTIŠEK, Editor, Prague,
POKORNÝ JOSEF, Prague,
ŠTÚRO MIROSLAV, Prague,
ŠCUETZ KAREL, Bank Clerk, Prague,
POPPER VILÍM, Jew, Hořice,
MÁZL FRANTIŠEK, Barber, Prague,
ELSNIC KAREL, Editor, Prague,
KUBÍN FRANTIŠEK, Teacher, Valašské Meziříčí,
ISTVAN EDUARD, Merchant, Boskovice,

HANGED: 17.

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TLASKAL FRANTIŠEK, Vostopovice,
VITAMVAS ANTONÍN, Brno,
MACENEK JOSEF, Brno,
KADLEC JAN, Boskovice,
MILÝ JAKUB, Boskovice,
BARousek ANTONÍN, Brno,
JIŠKOVSKÝ ALOIS, Brno,
October 2nd: Shot 15.

BENEŠ JOSEF, Manager, Roudnice,
KVARDA ANTONÍN, Schoolmaster, Rakovník,
Dr. TREYBAL KAREL, Judge, Velvary,
SMRKOVSKÝ JOSEF, Business man, Prague,
SVOBODA JOSEF, Lieut., Brno-Maloměřice,
HANUŠ ALOIS, Jablonec,
KLIKORKA JAROSLAV, Kladno,
LALÁK JOSEF, Kladno,
KART OLĎICH, Salesman, Prague,
BYSTŘICKÝ FRANTIŠEK, Official, Brno-Židenice,
BREYCHA KAREL, Miller, Pozdeň,
PECHÁČEK JOSEF, Railwayman, Chocen,
-7-

VÁVRA JOSEF, Railwayman, Doubravice,
VAŇOUS ALOIS, Railway Clerk, Kerhatice,

HANGED: 4.

Dr. STERN IMMÉRICH, Jew, Physician, Prague,
BAUM ZDENĚK, Jew, Prague,
STEINER BOHUMIL, Jew, Řepy,
and 1 more Jew, unnamed.

October 3rd. Shot 5.

BALÁHÁN JOSEF, Colonel, Prague,
QUEVENDER ANTONÍN, Major, Brno,
GEIGERLE FRANTIŠEK, Colonel, Prague,
MANDÍK FRANTIŠEK, Business man, Prague,
GOTTLIEB ARNOŠT, Jew, Prague,

HANGED: 12.

VLK OLDÁŘICH, Accountant, Moravské Knínice,
SVOBODA JOSEF, Director, Brno,
PRYDRYCH JOSEF, Manager, Brno,
MLŽOCH LEOPOLD, Butcher, Kojetín,
POTÁČ JAN, Miller, Německé Prusy,
ZAHRAĐNÍK FRANTIŠEK, Miller, Heroltice,

Dr. Klapka Otokar, Mayor of Prague,
Dr. Kafka František, Chief Surgeon, Prague,
Černý Evžen, Bank Clerk, Belgrade
Šneberg Ctirad, Litovel,

HANGED: 4.

Šnáhl Josef, Clerk, Brno,
Milrad Josef, Jew, Prague,
Baum Miloš, Jew, Prague,
Pest Jindřich, Jew, Leštic

October 6th: Shot: 5.

Pončík Josef, Štětí, near Vsetín,
Matuška Stanislav, Místek,
Židek Jan, Liskovec,
Mutina Ludvík, Paskov,
Palda Štěpán, Vsetín.
October 7th. Shot: 1.

KRAMPERA MIROSLAV, Shop assistant, Prague,

HANGED: 5.

WEISS JAN, Jew, Beroun,
KREJCÍŘ MILOS, Greengrocer, Prague,
WILHELM ALFRED, Jew, Brno,
MATYÁŠ LADISLAV, Tanner, Valašské Klobouky.

October 8th. HANGED: 5.

BAUER ANTONÍN, Butcher, Činčošt,
PRUŠA FRANTIŠEK, Butcher, Prague,
GREGOR FRANTIŠEK, Poulterer, Přerov,
STOLÁŘ JAROSLAV, Miller, Hradčovice,
RAUER BOHUMIL, Čáslav,

October 9th. Shot: 2.

HOZA FRANTIŠEK, Teacher, Hrabůvka,
REPÍŠTÁK RUDOLF, Merchant, Moravská Ostrava-

HANGED: 16.

BENĚŠ VÁCLAV, Butcher, Prague,
SALAK JOSEF, Cattle Dealer, Prague,
WEISS ARNOST, Jew, Moravská Ostrava,
BITTER VIKTOR, Jew, Prague,
UTITZ ARNOŠT, Jew, Prague,
ENGELSRATH ERVÍN, Jew, Prague,
ZUMR LUDVÍK, Prague,
BURDA STANISLAV, Driver, Zahrýdka,
BRODAVKA ARNOŠT, Jew, Moravská Ostrava,
PÁCAL JOSEF, Merchant, Ostravice,
VITERA ANTONÍN, Merchant, Zahrádka,
DUDA FRANTIŠEK, Butcher, Senožaty,
MENDEL ALOIS, Butcher, Koší
AUERSBERGER OTOKAR, Butcher, Prague,
ŘÍHOŠEK JOSEF, Kojetín,
HOLEŠOVSKÝ KAREL, Butcher, Těšice.

October 10th. Shot: 3.

DR. FRANKENBERGER, OTAKAR, Chief of Board of Agriculture, Prague,
VALEČEK ALOIS, Třebenice,
VALEČEK FERDINAND, Policeman, Roudnice,

HANGED: 22.

LERACH VÁCLAV, Cattle dealer, Klatovy,
BLAŽEK OTAKAR, Butcher, Plzeň,
ZÍTEK ANTONÍN, Butcher, Prague,
STEJSKAL STANISLAV, Cattle dealer, Prague,
ELIGER FRANTIŠEK, Town Clerk, Prague.
LEINER KAREL, Jew, Merchant, Prague,
KLEČKA BOHUMIL, Teacher, Buková,
UZEL JOSEF, Butcher, Dolní Lukavice,
VAŇEK VOJTĚCH, Canvasser, Plzeň,
MARANEC ANTONÍN, Butcher, Raškov,
LERACH FRANTIŠEK, Stone Cutter, Mlazov,
TRÁVNÍČEK ANTONÍN, Butcher, Klatovy,
MIKULÁŠ ARNOŠT, Butcher, Prague,
KOHNOUT BOHUMIL, Butcher, Prague,
TYCHNA FRANTIŠEK, Official, Prague,
VANIČEK JOSEF, Butcher, Prague,
4 more unnamed.

October 11th. HANGED: 15.

KOBLITZ ARTUR, half-Jew, Lottery Ticket Canvasser, Prague,
STURM KAREL, half-Jew, Shoemaker, Prague,
WEISER JAN, Lottery Ticket Canvasser, Osvětimany,
WEISER VIKTOR, Lottery Ticket Canvasser, Uh.Hradiště,
NETÍK LEOPOLD, Lottery Ticket Canvasser, Uh.Hradiště,
SCHMIEDBERGER FERDINAND, Greengrocer, Prague,
KLIMEŠ JAROSLAV, Butcher and Innkeeper, Vestec,
MENDL ARNOLD, Jew, Prague,
SKŘIVAN JOSEF, Butcher, Vestec,
PLIVA JOSEF, Shop assistant, Pisnice,
HUBÍNEK JOSEF, Butcher, Prague,
KLOUČEK JOSEF, LHOTA u uh.Hradiště,
POLLAK VILÁM, Jew, Prague,
HERTL JOSEF, Innkeeper, Pisnice,
BARTUNĚK EMANUEL, Butcher, Prague,

October 13th. Shot: 5.
ŠKVOR MAX., Architect, Prague,
CHMELÁŘ EMANUEL, Hop grower, Křivoklát,
POLCAR VACLAV, Mason, Křivoklát,
KREISEL NORBERT, Shop assistant, Křivoklát,
DR.KOKTA, BOHUMÍR, Lieutenant, Prague,

HANGED: 3.
MOTTL VITĚZSLAV, Dyer, Černý Kostelec,
BECK HUGO, Jew, Prague,
FRIEDLANDER MAX. Jew, Prague.

October 14th. Shot: 3.
ANDRAŠEK JOSEF, Commercial Traveller,
Prerov,
DOHNLÍK JOSEF, Merchant, Buková,
BARTA OLDAICH, Turner, Uh.Hradiště.
HANGED: 13.

BARTOŠ VÁCLAV, Fruiterer, Roukovice,
ŠANDA RUDOLF, Grocer, Prague,
VRBA EUGEN, Prague,
WIENER JULIAN, Jew, Prague,
WALDMANN OTTO, Jew, Prague,
and 8 more unnamed.


JELEN KAREL, Miner, Kladno,
DLOUHY JOSEF, Editor, Prague,
DVOŇÁK FRANTIŠEK, Policeman, Prague,
KOLIŠEK JOSEF, Insurance Agent, Uh. Brod.,
LUHAN VÁCLAV, Teacher, Uh. Brod.,
GAJDOS VLADIMÍR, Driver, Tešňov,
ŠMID VÁCLAV, Station Clerk, Uh. Brod.,

HANGED: 3.

BENES JAROSLAV, Miller, Týn nad Vltavou,
and 2 more unnamed.

October 17th.  Shot: 12.

MAŘÍK JOSEF, Storekeeper, Slaný,
KAPALÍN KAREL, Slaný /Baker/.
KUBÍČEK VÁCLAV, Designer, Slaný,
OPELT STANISLAV, Storekeeper, Svinařov,
NOVOTNÝ ANTONÍN, Journeyman, Slavkovice,
KRŽÍŽ OLDŘICH, Journeyman Joiner, Vin. Šumice,
SKLÁDANÝ LADISLAV, Joiner, Kovalovice,
ČALKOVSKÝ JINDŘICH, Journeyman Joiner,
VÍN. ŠUMICE,
VAVERKA ALOIS, Forestry Worker, Vin. Šumice,
ČASLAVA JAN, Journeyman Mason, Vin. Šumice,
PODSEDNÍK FRANTIŠEK, Journeyman Joiner,
VÍN. ŠUMICE,
TOMAN OLDŘICH, Forestry worker, Vin. Šumice,

October 18th. Shot: 1.

PROLIK FRANTIŠEK, Senior Officer in the Ministry of Agriculture, Prague.

HANGED: 11.

INWALD OTTO, Jew, Prague,
LUSTIG EUGEN, Jew, Prague,
FLUSS EMIL, Jew, Prague,
BOEHM WALTER, Jew, Prague,
KORN BERNARD, Jew, Prague,
SLAVÝ ANTONÍN, Cattle Dealer, Hradec Králové,
SECHTER FRANTIŠEK, Innkeeper, Kunratice,
NESLEHA FERDINAND, Farmer, Prague,
HERTL JOSEF, Butcher, Prague,
ČERNÝ FRANTIŠEK, Butcher, Kunratice,
ŠPITÁLSKÝ RUDOLF, Delikatessen Merchant, Prague,

6 unnamed persons for alleged help to enemy parachutists.

October 29th. Shot: 9.
JANEČEK STANISLAV, Schoolmaster, Vlachová Lhota,
ROTEKL JOSEF, Schoolmaster, Lačnov,
BEDNÁŘ ALOIS, Roofer, Val.Klobouky,
BETÍK JOSEF, Vlachová Lhota,
MATUŠINEC JAN, HODONÍN,
VIKTORIN METODOŠ, Bohuslavice,
TRLICA JAROSLAV, Val.Klobouky,
PAPEŽ JOSEF, Wool draper, Val.Klobouky,
KOVALČÍK BOHUMIL, Railwayman, Val.Klobouky.

October 31st. Shot: 3.
CAPTAIN KOURA TEODOR, Secretary of the Board of Education, Prague,
BENETKA JAN, Dentist, Prague,
HELLMEYER SMANUEL, Builder, Prague.

HANGED: 14.

FORMÁČEK VILŠÍM, Clerk, Prague,
VLK FRANTIŠEK, Butcher, Prague,
VESELI JOSEF, Accountant, Zbraslav,
OLIČ JOSEF, Accountant, Zbraslav,
VRAHA FRANTIŠEK, Butcher, H sampled,
NOVOTNÝ VILÁM, Tobíčov,
BURDA FRANTIŠEK, Bicycle Dealer, Řešovice,
SÍCHA LADISLAV, Butcher, Prague,
LACHMANN EMIL, Driver, Prague,
JAROŠEK GUSTAV, Manufacturer, Dalečín,
and 4 more unnamed.

November 5th. HANGED: 5.

KEVLIDA JAROSLAV, Butcher, Jesenice,
STEHLÍČEK KAREL, Butcher, Lešany,
ŠTICH OLDEICH, Butcher, Jílové,
ŠŤASTNÝ JOSEF, Butcher, Prague.

BURIÁN FRANTIŠEK, Butcher, Prague,

November 7th. Shot: 7.

TRLICA JOSEF, Baker's assistant, Velká Lhota,
ZEZULÁK JOSEF, Journeyman, Val. Meziříčí,
SVET KAREL, Electrician, Zášov,
ŽEŠULKA RICHARD, Worker, Rokytnice,
GLOGAR ONDŘEJ, Railway Clerk, Val. Meziříčí,
PAVLICA JAROSLAV, Railway Worker, Val. Meziříčí,
Blažek Josef, Machine Maker, Rokytnice,

November 11th. Shot: 3.
Ouhráčka Josef, Shop assistant, Nymburk,
Jilemnický Jindřich, Stationmaster, Mladá Boleslav,
Křízek Karel, Mladá Boleslav.

November 13th. Shot: 1.
Jemelka Josef, Miller, Osechovice.

Hanged: 4.
Adam Walter, half-Jew, Manufacturer, Jihlava,
Adam Helmut, half-Jew, Businessman, Jihlava,
Strnad Alois, Textile worker, Kutná Hora,
Mahrl Alois, Manager, Prague.

Dovolga Pranas, Agricultural Engineer, Prague,
Černý Alois, Worker, Mostyčín,
Kočí Miloslav, Barber, Lištany,
Runštuk Karel, Shoe Manufacturer, Třebochovice.

November 19th. Shot: 5.
Malík Arnošt, Stará Bělá,
Lichtenstern Karel, Jew, Prague.
HURTÍK JAN, Velká Lhota,
PILÁŘ VLADIMÍR, Krhová,
MARÁČEK FRANTIŠEK, Vítkovice,

November 22nd. Shot: 2.
KAŠÍK KAREL, Engineer, Prague,
PAVELEK BEDRICH, Prague,

HANGED: 1.

BASS WALTER, Jew, Prague.

KRESTA VOJTĚCH, Prague,
KNOELOCH RUDOLF, Prague,
PROŠEK VÁCLAV, Vysoká Lhota,
ČERNOHORSKÝ JOSEF, Prague,
JELÍNEK ZDENĚK, Printer, Prague,
DRDA ŠTĚPÁN, Printer, Hostovice,
JÍLEK FRANTIŠEK, Printer, Prague.

ŠTANCOV OLEJÍCH, Manufacturer, Prague,
RUNA OTA, Engineer, Prague,
KÖBERLE EMIL, Machinist, Prague,
KUCHAŘ BOHUMIL, Book-keeper, Prague.
HANGED: 1.

STRIKER JIRI, Jew, Prague.

Some additional names of Heydrich's Victims:

BARTOS LADISLAV, Roudnice,
BARTOSIK VLADIMIR,
BUBINEK PERDINAND, Laznicky,
CACH-WALTHER, Prague,
CHOLEVA JAN, Zabeleh nad Odrou,
CIORA PRANTIŠEK, Muglinov,
CURCHTER VACLAV, Louny,
ČIŽEK PRANTIŠEK,
ČURDA VACLAV,
DĚDIČ PRANTIŠEK, Lieut. Col., Hradec Králové,
DLOUHÁN VACLAV, Ul. Brod.,
DUVAL RAIMUND,
EXNER VACLAV, Dolni Bousov,
PISCHER JIRI, Prague,
FRÝDL ALOIS,
GUTH OTTO,
HAVRÁNEK JOSEF, Prague,
HEKŠ BEDŘICH,
HOMOLA ANTONÍN, Hynburk,
HORÁK ANTONÍN, Pačlavice,
HORÁK LEOPOLD, Kojetín,
HuBSCHMANN OSKAR,
KLUCKA FRANTIŠEK,
KOBA N.,
KOTÉK BOHUMIL,
KOTAŠ THEODOR,
KRŠEK FRANTIŠEK,
KRŮZÁK LADISLAV, Prague,
LUSTIG RUDOLF,
MACHER STANISLAV, Kojetín,
MANDÍK RICHARD,
MATOUŠEK EMIL,
MESTIC LEOPOLD, Prague-Nusle,
MUELLER JAN,
MUTINA JAN, Liskovec u Místku,
NÉSVADBA FRANTIŠEK, Valašské Meziříčí,
NEURAD JIŘI, Prague,
NEVRLÝ LADISLAV,
NOVÁK JOSEP, VÍTOVICE,
OBORNÝ OLDRICH, Moravská Ostrava,
OFFER ISRAEL, Prague,
OSEK N.,
PECKA JOSEP, Dvorce,
PETER HERMANN,
PETŘINA ALOIS,
POHNERT VLADIMÍR, Prague,
PRUCHA FRANTIŠEK,
SEDLÁK JOSEF, Domašlice,
SELO JINDEICH, Val.Klobouky,
ŠÍDLO JOSEF, Veletán,
ŠKALDA JOSEF, Prague,
STEINER LEO,
ŠTĚRA ALOIS, Prague,
TICHÝ JAROSLAV, Kralupy,
TOMÁŠÍK FRANTIŠEK, Val.Klobouky,
TERER RUDOLF, Ostrov,
VYSTÝD BÁRTISLAV.
CZECH PATRIOTS EXECUTED IN THE PERIOD FROM 30.XI. TO 27.V. 1942 INCLUDED.

BERKA JAN, Hr. Králové,
BOHÁČ JOSEF, Hr. Králové,
BOUSEK VÁCLAV, Prague,
BRYCHTA JAN, Brno,
ČEMUS ALOIS, Prague-Troj,
FEIGERLE FRANTIŠEK,
GOHRNÉR JIŘÍ, /KOThEN?/,
HERFLEŠ BEDRICH, Hr. Králové,
HONČL VÁCLAV, Dobruška,
HORÁK RUDOLF, Josefov,
JEŽEK FRANTIŠEK, Prague,
JINDRA ROLAND, Prague,
KAPRÁL FRANTIŠEK, Hr. Králové,
KEŠNER VINCENC, Pánké Dubenky,
KRAKAUER ZIKMUND, Brno,
MATĚJÍČEK BOHUMLÍ, Male Losany, okr. Kolín,
MATOUŠEK KAREL, Bučovice,
MAYER WALTER, Brno,
PERSTICKÝ KAREL, Wittweida?
PETRÁK JOSEF, Beroun,
PÍCEK VIKTOR, Prague,
POKORNÝ JOSEF, Mlada Boleslav,
NOTE: The expression "Jew" has been taken over from the German Official Text.
PRAGUE, Thursday, May 28th 1942.

PROCLAMATION.

Prague, May 27th.

1/ On May 27th 1942, an attack was made on the Deputy Reichs Protector, SS Obergruppenführer Heydrich in Prague. A reward of 10 million crowns is offered for the apprehension of the assailant. Any person sheltering or helping the assailant, or knowing his identity or hiding place and concealing the fact, will be shot together with his family.

2/ With the broadcasting of this proclamation, Civilian State of Emergency / Der zivile Ausnahmezustand / is declared in the district of the Oberlandrat of Prague / Oberlandratsbezirk Prag /. The following measures will come into force:

a/ The entire Civil population is forbidden to leave home from 9 p.m. on May 27th to 6 a.m. on May 28th.

b/ For the same period, all Hotels and Restaurants, Cinemas, Theatres and places of public amusement will be closed and all traffic suspended.

Continued......
c/ any person showing himself in the street, contrary to this order during the stipulated period, will be shot if he fails to halt at the first challenge.

d/ further measures are reserved and will be announced on the Wireless, as necessary.

Signed K.H. Frank.
Supreme SS and Police Chief under the Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.
Bekanntmachung


2. Über den Oberlandratsbezirk Prag wird mit der Verkündung dieser Bekanntmachung durch den Rundfunk der civile Ausnahmezustand verhängt. Folgende Maßnahmen werden angeordnet:
   a) Ausgehverbot für die gesamte Zivilbevölkerung vom 27. Mai 21 Uhr bis 28. Mai 6 Uhr;
   b) für die gleiche Zeit werden sämtliche Gaststätten, Lichtspielhäuser, Theater, öffentliche Vergnügungsstätten und der gesamte öffentliche Verkehr gesperrt;
   c) wer trotz dieses Verbotes sich in der angegebenen Zeit auf der Straße zeigt, wird erschossen, wenn er auf einmaligen Anruf nicht stehen bleibt;
   d) weitere Maßnahmen bleiben vorbehalten und werden gegebenenfalls durch Rundfunk veröffentlicht.

Der Höhere H.- und Polizeiführer beim Reichspräsidenten in Böhmen und Mähren

gez. K. H. Frank
Vyhláška


2. Nad okresem Oberlandratu v Praze se vyhlašuje oznámení této zprávy v rozhlasu civilní výjimečný stav. Nařizují se tato opatření:


b) Na tutéž dobu se uzavírají veškeré hostince, biografy, divadla, veřejné zábavní podniky a zastavuje se veškeré veřejné doprava.

c) Kdo se přes tento zákaz v uvedené době oblévá na ulici, bude zastřelen, nezůstane-li stát na první výzvu.

d) Další opatření jsou vyhrazena a v případě potřeby budou oznámena rozhlasem.

Vyšší vedoucí št a policie u říšského protektora v Čechách a na Moravě,

podepsán: K. H. Frank.
The Attempt on the Life of the Deputy Reichs Protector Heydrich.

On May 27th, 1942, at about 10.30 a.m., an attempt was made on the life of the Deputy Reichs Protector SS Obergruppenführer Heydrich. He was driving in his car from the direction of "Panenské Březany" through Kirchmeier St. in Libeň district of Prague, and was just going to turn in street "v Holešovičkách" to drive into the city. Just then a man sprang in front of the car and attempted to shoot its occupants with a machine pistol. At the same moment a second man flung a bomb at the car which exploded upon impact. After the attack one man escaped along Kirchmeier St. and the street "Na Kolínské" into street "Na zápalší" where he ran into No.22, a butcher's shop owner Franz Brauner. After a few more shots he escaped again along the street "Na zápalší" to the street "v Holešovičkách" presumably into the city. The second man escaped on a bicycle, which he had standing ready, along Kirchmeier St. in the direction of Old Libeň.

This man was slim and of medium height and wore a dark or possibly black suit and a black hat.

The other man, who escaped along Kirchmeier St. and through the street "Na Kolínské" is described as follows:

Height 160 to 162 cm, broad shouldered, powerful build, full, round sunburned face, wide mouth with prominent lips, dark hair brushed back; age between 30 and 35. He was dressed in a dark,
possibly brown suit with a light stripe and brown shoes. He was
bareheaded when he ran away.

One of the men left behind at the scene of the crime wore a
light beige summer coat of proofed silk with light coloured buttons.
Each of the assailants had a dark brown brief case with him, and
these were found on the scene of the crime. In one of the cases was
a grubby beige peaked camel hair cap bearing the large, round, blue
and yellow trade mark of the firm "The White Swan." The man who
escaped on foot left a lady's bicycle behind, near the scene of the
crime; the trade mark is "Moto-Velo J. Krčmar, Teplice." This
bicycle has black wheels with red stripes 9 mm wide, frame and
handlebars finished in red ivory, black grips edged with red, a
reddish brown saddle in good condition mounted on springs, a brown
tool bag, black chain box and badly damaged dark or light coloured
dress guard. It has a nickel plated pump with a stirrup and a tube
25 cm long. One of the briefcases found on the scene was hanging
on this bicycle.

The assailants must have been waiting for Deputy Reichs
Protector Heydrich a long time, possibly several hours, at the
scene of the crime.

As regards the reward of 10,000,000 crowns offered for in-
formation from the population likely to lead to the apprehension
of the assailants, answers to the following questions are required
and will be sufficient to secure payment:

1/ Who can give information regarding the assailants?
2. Who noticed the assailants at the scene of the crime?

3. To whom do the articles described above belong, and especially who has misused the lady’s bicycle, the coat, the cap and the briefcases?

The articles, of which a detailed description is given above, will be displayed from 9 this morning onwards in one of the windows of Baťa’s shoe shop, 6 Václavské náměstí, Prague II.

Any person who is in a position to give the desired information but fails to come forward and give it to the Police will be shot with his family in accordance with the order of the Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia proclaiming the State or Civilian Emergency / der zivile Ausnahmestatus / from May 27th. All persons are assured that their information will be treated in strict confidence. In addition to this it is the duty of all owners and occupiers of house property, proprietors of hotels etc. from May 28th onwards to report to the appropriate Registration Office any persons throughout the Protectorate who are not yet registered with the police. Infringement of this order will be punished with death.

Information is to be lodged by word of mouth, in writing or by telephone with the Secret Police, State Police Station, Budovská ulice číslo 30, Prague II, Telephone 30 011, or with any other German police station in the Protectorate.

signed K. H. Frank

Supreme SS and Police Chief under the Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.
PROCLAMATION

of Martial Law issued on May 27, 1942, by the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

As a result of the attack on Deputy Protector SS Obergruppenführer Heydrich the following is enacted:

Article I.

Under paragraph 1 of the order of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia proclaiming the State of Civilian Emergency /der zivile Ausnahmezustand/ 1941 /VB 1 R Prot. p. 327/ the State of Civilian Emergency will come into force immediately throughout the whole Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Article II.

Under paragraph 2 of the above Order I enact that:

Anyone who shelters or helps the persons who took part in the attack or who possesses knowledge of their identity or place of concealment and fails to report the same will be shot with his family.

Article III.

This order comes into force with the announcement made on the wireless.

K.H. Frank

for the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

Prague, May 27, 1942.

Note: This order was broadcast on May 27, 1942, at 9.32 pm.
ORDER

issued by the Deputy Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia on May 28, 1942.

All persons of fifteen years and over who are living in the Protectorate and have not yet registered with the police are to register at once. The registration office is at the Town Hall of the place of residence. In districts where a State Police Station has been set up, this is the registration office.

The latest date for registration is Friday, May 29, 1942 at 12 pm. Registration offices are open daily from 7 am to midnight. Any person remaining unregistered in the Protectorate on Saturday, May 30, 1942, will be shot.

German subjects are exempt from registration

signed Daluge

SS Obergruppenführer and Chief of Police.

The Ministry of the Interior instructs the registration offices to alter office hours so that the duty of registration can be carried out between 7 am and 12 pm. The districts authorities will supervise the introduction and carrying out the stipulated office hours.
Das Attentat auf den Stellvertretenden Reichspräsidenten


Die Täter mussten längere Zeit, vielleicht sogar Jahre, am Tatort auf den Stellvertretenden Reichspräsidenten gewartet haben.

Unter Hinweis auf die ausgesprochene Bedrohung von 10.000 Reichspfennig Personen der Anschuldigung, der zur Ergreifung der Tatoren verminde, ist vorliegend die Verhaftung von 10.000 Reichspfennig Personen der Anschuldigung, der zur Ergreifung der Tatoren verminde.

1. Wer kann Ausdrücke über die Täter machen?
2. Wer hat die Taten am Tatort zurückzuziehen?
3. Wer hat die ausgesprochenen Gegenstände, insbesondere Orte erlassen?

Der ausgesprochene Gegenstand wird als beinahe erachtet.

Ausnahmezustand über das gesamte Protokoll Röhmen und Mähren verhängt.

Artikel II

Auf Grund des § 2 der vorbezeichneten Verordnung ordne ich an:

Wer Personen, die an der Verurteilung des älteren beteiligten waren, beherbergen oder ihren Hilfe leisten oder in Kenntnis von ihrer Anwesenheit in ihrem Aufenthaltsort keinen Anzeichen erstatten, wird mit seiner Familie erlassen.

Artikel III

Dieser Erlass tritt mit der Bekanntgabe in Kraft.


Reichspräsident Röhmen und Mähren

In Vertretung

K. H. Frank

Dieser Erlass wurde am Mittwoch, dem 27. Mai 1942, um 21 Uhr erklärt durch den Bundsfunk bekanntgegeben.
Výnos říšského protektora v Čechách a na Moravě o vyhlášení cívilního výjezdného stavu

Na dne 26. května 1942

V českém ústředí se nachází říšský protektor H.-K. von Franck a na Moravě výjevného výjezdného stavu na dne 27. května 1942.

Cílová okruh

Na podkladě čl. 4 zákona o cívilním výjezdném stavu v Čechách a na Moravě výjevného výjezdného stavu na dne 27. května 1942

Cílová okruh

Na podkladě čl. 4 zákona o cívilním výjezdném stavu v Čechách a na Moravě výjevného výjezdného stavu na dne 27. května 1942

Výnos ministrů válč. ze dne 26. května 1942

Výnos ministerů válč. ze dne 26. května 1942

Velké vítězství v bitvě u Charkova

Jes stažený únor skvělé obchodníkům - Jde o tyly zařízení o 165 000 můžet

bitev u Charkova....
VÝNOV HÁSKÉHO protektora v československém státu

Výsledek velkého stíhání německého válečného letectva v československém státě byl velmi úspěšný. V posledních dnech byly zničeny několikártě německých letounů. Výsledek tohoto stíhání byl velmi přesvědčivý a ukázal, že vojenská letecká kapacita československého státu je v souladu s moderními požadavky.

Výsledek tohoto stíhání byl velmi přesvědčivý a ukázal, že vojenská letecká kapacita československého státu je v souladu s moderními požadavky.
Prague, May 28th.

SS Obergruppenfuhrer and General of Police Daluege, who has been appointed to the position of Deputy Reichs Protector, has issued the following orders:

1/ All Czech meetings, sporting events, theatrical performances and other cultural gatherings are forbidden from now onwards. This measure does not apply to the general meetings or board and committee meetings of Economic or Legal Bodies, but such meetings must be announced to the local authorities at least 24 hours beforehand.

2/ The police hour /closing time/ for all Hotels and Restaurants, places of entertainment, cinemas and other places of amusement is fixed at 10 p.m. from May 28th. Station restaurants may remain open but care must be taken that admission is limited to passengers.

3/ German gatherings of all descriptions are exempted from the prohibition but must observe the closing hour.

4/ Entrances to houses are to closed at 11 p.m. unless an earlier closing time exists in the district.
Die Durchführung des Ausnahmezustandes

29. 5. 42

Der mit der Wahrnehmung der Geschäfte des Stellvertretenden Reichsprotokolls beauftragte H-Oberstgruppenführer und Generaloberst der Polizei Daluege hat folgendes angeordnet:

1. Alte tschechischen Versammlungen, Sportveranstaltungen, Theateraufführungen und sonstige kulturelle Veranstaltungen sind ab sofort verboten.

Diese Verfügung bezieht sich nicht auf Generalversammlungen, Vorstands- und Ausschusssitzungen öffentlich-rechtlicher und wirtschaftlicher Körperschaften. Derartige Sitzungen sind jedoch mindestens

26 Stunden vorher bei dem zuständigen Oberlandrat anzuzeigen.


3. Deutsche Veranstaltungen jeder Art unterliegen nicht dem Verbot, wohl aber der Sperrstundenschrankung.

4. Die Hausustände sind um 23 Uhr zu schließen, soweit nicht in den einzelnen Gemeinden schon eine frühere Sperrstunde festgesetzt ist.
No.9 /English Translation/.

Prague, June 10th.

It is officially announced:

"In the course of the search for the murderers of S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer, it has been indisputably proved that the population of the village of Lidice, near Kladno, aided and abetted the perpetrators of the crime under consideration. The relevant evidence has been established without the help of the local population, though they were questioned. The attitude towards the attack thus expressed was stressed by further acts hostile to the Reich, as for instance, the discovery of illegal publications, dumps of arms and ammunition, the maintenance of an illegal transmitter and the possession of an unusually large amount of controlled goods and by the fact that the inhabitants of the locality were in the active service of the enemy abroad, as the inhabitants of this village, by their activities and their support of the murderers of S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich, had flagrantly violated the law. All men of the village had been shot, women deported to a concentration camp and the children sent to
appropriate centres of education. All buildings of the village were razed to the ground and the name of the village was erased.

Amtlich wird bekanntgegeben:


Das zum Erlebnis dieser Tat vorläufigen Tatsachen mit berichten, die der Ort Lidice in der Nähe von Prag gelegen, wohin die Mörder vom SS-Obergruppenführer Heydrich ein die Tätigkeit und durch die Unterstützung der Mörder vom SS-Obergruppenführer Heydrich gegen die erlassenen Gesetze schärfsten Verstoßen haben, sind die männlichen Erwachsenen erschossen, die Frauen in ein Konzentrationslager überführt und die Kinder einer geeigneten Erziehung zugeführt wurden. Die Gebäude des Ortes sind dem Erdboden gleichgemacht und der Name der Gemeinde ist ausgelöscht worden.

Subject of the interview: Notes on Lidice.

Interviewers: Dr. Karel Zavadil, LL.D., and Dr. Oldrich Malec, LL.D., Officials of Dept. IV of the Ministry of the Interior.

I lived in Lidice from my birth to the age of 19, when I left for compulsory military service. I then devoted myself to the military profession and served as Officer of the 16th Infantry Regiment in Presov. I left the country before Christmas 1939, and reached France via Hungary and Syria. There I joined the Czechoslovak Army abroad and served in the 3rd Infantry Regiment. After the fall of France I came to Great Britain with the Czechoslovak Forces. On 15th June 1942, that is, 5 days after the destruction of Lidice and the murder of the inhabitants, I was accepted at my own request, as Officer in the R.A.F. I am now serving in the 311th Czech Squadron, with the rank of Flying Officer.

Lidice was a purely Czech village with about 600 inhabitants and 103 houses. All the inhabitants of that small village knew one another. There were no factories there; 1/4 of the inhabitants were small farmers, 1/4 were miners employed in the Kladno mines and 1/4 were employed in other industrial concerns in Kladno. The rest were officials, private and retired people.

The following of my near relations lived in Lidice; my father, Josef Stribrny, aged 53, a miner who lived his whole life there. My mother Marie, née Zelezna, aged 48, who came from the neighbouring village of Hrebec. My parents had their own house in Lidice, in which they lived with my brother Frantisek, born in 1917 in Lidice. He was a Post Office Official in Prague and travelled to work from Lidice. I know nothing about what has happened to him. With them there also lived my cousin, a niece of my mother's, named Zdenka Rajtova, born in 1925, who was an orphan and lived with us as a foster-child.

Other relatives of mine living in Lidice were my uncle, Vaclav Stribrny, aged 60, a miner, and his wife Alzbeta.
They had four children: Vaclav, aged 30, a miner; Karel, aged 15, a pupil at the Kladno High School; Anna, aged 28, who worked in the house, was married and had two children aged 2 and 4; and Antonie, aged 26 who also worked in the house.

My Uncle, Benda Vaclav, about 55, a Railway Worker, married, lived in the Family’s house with his wife Anna and a married daughter, Maruska Zelenkova.

My Uncle Trnka Antonin, about 58, a miner, widower and with his daughter Anna, married to a miner Ronik, Karel, and their 15 year-old Miluska Ronikova.

My Aunt Silhava, about 55, of independent means, a widow, who lived with her 27 year-old daughter Vlasta.

Jaroslav Hajma, a worker in the Poldina Foundry, was the Mayor of Lidice.

A greatly respected man in Lidice was the local priest, Josef Sternberk about 65, who had been working there for about 30 years. He was generally popular among the local inhabitants and was a good Czech patriot.

The young people of Lidice were led and educated by the school headmaster, Adolf Ottomannsky, whose daughter had just completed her studies at the Kladno High School.

The people of Lidice were nationally conscious, and there were no marked social distinctions between them. They all warmly and positively supported the Czechoslovak State ideal, and they would all have given their lives for the Republic. The students and young people of Lidice led a happy life and went in for games and sport. The workers had their Trade Union organisations. There was never any political friction there.

Another native of Lidice is serving in the R.A.F. in England. He is S/L Josef Horak, whose parents and many relations lived in Lidice.

Neither I nor my friend, S/L Horak, will ever forget the German brutality.

Completed, read and signed by

Josef Stribrny F/O interviewed.

Dr. Karel Zavadil
Dr. Oldrich Malac,
interviewing.
Protokol


Přednět výslechu: poznatky o Lidičích.

Vysvětlující: JUDr Zavadil Karel a JUDr Maláč Oldřich, ředitel IV. odboru ministerstva vnitra.


Lidice byla obcí ryzá československé, s 300 obyvateli, 103 domovními čísla. Všechn obyvatelé této malé vesničky se navzájem znali. Bylo tam šedých pět obyvatel, obyvatelstvo skládalo se z 1/4 drobných zemědělců, z 1/4 byli to horníci zaměstnaní v dolinách v Kladně a z 1/4 byli zaměstnáni v jiných převážně výrobních závodech na Kladně. Bylo to tvořili horníci, zemědělci a lesníci.

Z mých blízkých příbuzných jili v Lidičích: otec Josef Stříbrný, 53-letý, hutník, který tam prožil celý svůj život, kořist Rosá, zejména Zdeňka, 46-letá, která pocházela ze sousední obce Hrdlečko, byla rodiči všich měl v Lidičích vlastní domek, v nás jsem jili společně s bratrem Františkem, narozeným 1917 v Lidičích, který byl ředitelem pošt a telegrafů v Praze a dojížděl do zaměstnání v Lidici u jeho soudu nic nevím. Společně s námi žila též sestřenice, matčina sestře, mladší Zdeika Rajtová, narozena 1919, která byla střelcem a žila u nás jako schovaní. Z dalších mých příbuzných jili v Lidičích můj strýc Václav Stříbrný, 30-letý, hutník, s manželkou Albínou. Jili 4 dětí: Václava, 30-letého, hutníka, Karla, 15-letého, studujícího, sa, 38-letou, ženu, 38-letou,

 Josef (F/O)
Proclamation of the Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia in complement of the Order concerning the Proclamation of the State of Civilian Emergency of May 27th 1942.

June 13th 1942:

In accordance with para. 2 of the Order of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia concerning the Proclamation of the State of Civilian Emergency of September 27th 1941, I order, supplementary to my order of May 27th 1942; Persons possessing information leading to the explanation of the attack against Obergruppenführer Heydrich, do not come under the threat of being shot, if it is reported to the Office of the State Secret Police by 20 o'clock on June 18th 1942. Those who acquire after this time limit, any knowledge of the circumstances which might lead to the explanation of the attack, must then report at the abovementioned Offices within 24 hours at the latest. Anyone who fulfills this duty, will be given due reward. On the other hand, anyone who acts contrary to his duty of reporting, will be shot with his whole family. The property of the family will be confiscated.

Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia,
As deputy, Signed: Frank.
Bekanntmachung

* Prog. 13. Juni.


Vom 15. Juni 1943.

Auf Grund des § 3 der Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten im Bekenntnis und Mühen über die Verkörpierung des zivilen Anschlussvertrages vom 27. September 1941 (VBLBProt. S. 629) ordene ich in Erinnerung des Artikels II dessen Erlass vom 27. Mai 1942 (VBLBProt. S. 123) an:


VYHLÁŠKA
říšského protektora v Čechách a na Moravě na doplnění výnosu o vyhlášení civilního výjimečného stavu ze dne 27. května 1942 (VBIRProt. S. 123).

Dne 25. června 1942.

Na základě § 3 nařízení říšského protektora v Čechách a na Moravě o výjimečném stavu výjimečného stavu ze dne 27. května 1942 (VBIRProt. S. 123) uznává se doplnění výnosu o vyhlášení civilního výjimečného stavu ze dne 27. května 1942 (VBIRProt. S. 123).

Na říšského protektora v Čechách a na Moravě by mělo být obtížné přijetí do oblastí, které jsou ve výjimečném stavu podle § 4 odst. 3 a 4 nařízení o výjimečném stavu ze dne 27. května 1942 (VBIRProt. S. 123).

Dne 25. června 1942.

Říšský protektor v Čechách a na Moravě

V důstojnosti. —

[Podpis]
Der Neue Tag, //local/ Prague, 25.6.42., reports that all adult inhabitants in Ležáky were shot for sheltering and protecting parachutists. The local Gendarmerie official who was found guilty of complicity, committed suicide before he could be arrested.

Prague, June 24th.

On June 24th, the village of Ležáky near Louka //district Chrudim//, was razed to the ground. The adult population was shot under the terms of Martial Law. The population sheltered Czech parachutists who took a prominent part in the preparation for the attack against SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich and attempted to shield them from intervention by the Police. The official of the Gendarmerie of the Protectorate responsible for the supervision of the locality, who was guilty as an accomplice in the act, committed suicide before arrest.
The Raising of the State of Emergency in the Protectorate

Prague, July 4th

S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer and Generaloberst der Polizei Daluge entrusted with the duties of the Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia raised beginning with July 3rd, 1942 at 19 o'clock, the State of Emergency proclaimed over the whole Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. However, Courts Martial remain competent for the trial of Criminal offences committed in close connection with the attack against SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich.
Ausnahmezustand

J.D. N. S.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1.) Orders, decrees, proclamations and official reports as given in enclosures Nos. 1 - 9, 11 - 14.

2.) Statement by witness F/O Josef Stríbrný, enclosure No.10.

3.) Reports received from home by an underground route, now placed in the archives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence, ref. No. 5894, confidential, II. Dept., 1943.

4.) The legal texts quoted can be consulted in the Dr. Wiener Library, 19, Manchester Square, London, W.1.

5.) The documents of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and papers placed in the archives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Photostatic copies have been made of sources of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of British sources.
Persons and the Degree of their Responsibility.

1. Reinhard HEYDRICH

SS-Obergruppenfuehrer, Chief (General) of Police and Acting Reichspresident in the place of Konstantine von Neurath.

On 27th September, 1941, he issued the Order regarding the proclamation of a Civilian State of Emergency (der Eivilausnahmezustand), and on its basis the decree of 28th September, 1941, introducing a civilian state of emergency in the administrative districts of Prague, Brno, Moravská Ostrava, Olomouc, Hradec Králové and Kladno.

(See Enclo.No.1.)

According to paragraph 2 of the order of 27th September, 1941, "deviations may be made from the law in force" in introducing and carrying out measures for the maintenance or restoration of public security and order. This stipulation grants complete arbitrary powers to the German administrative and executive bodies fulfilling their official duties. It places the whole Czech nation Outside the framework of the law in force.

Heydrich's order is in itself a punishable act and Heydrich is a criminal in accordance with the stipulation of Paragraph 5 of the Czecho-Slovak Criminal Code which states, among other things,
that anyone is guilty of a crime who gives the order for the perpetration of an evil act and who is instrumental in carrying it out.

Criminal actions committed on the basis of the order quoted:

a) The execution of Czech patriots under Heydrich in accordance with the stipulations of Paragraph 2 of the above Order is, according to Czechoslovak law, murder in the sense of Paragraph 134 and subsequent paragraphs of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

b) Where laid down in the findings of a Court Martial (in accordance with Paragraph 4 of the above Order) that action is to be taken in the event of a punishable case by the Secret State Police (the Gestapo), the detention of the accused by the Gestapo is to be judged from the point of view of Czechoslovak law as a crime of public violence by curtailing personal freedom in accordance with Paragraph 93 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code

and as a crime of public violence by enslaving human beings (enslavement of human beings) in accordance with Paragraph 95 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code with regard to notorious Gestapo methods, the manner of treating their victims, their torturing and forcing people to excessive and often inhuman output of work under continual threat of physical punishment and death.

c) Another punishable act is the fact that Heydrich, as Acting Reich Protector, set up Courts Martial (Standgerichte) which share responsibility for the murder of Czech patriots by having passed sentences of death upon them. The proof of Heydrich's
guilt rests in the stipulation of paragraph 3, section 3 of the above-mentioned Order, where it states: "Courts Martial shall be set up by the Reichsprotector." The setting up of the Courts Martial by Heydrich is, in accordance with Czecho-slovak criminal law, a concrete basis establishing him as accessory in the crimes of murder according to paragraphs 5, 134 and following, and according to paragraphs 5, 93 (the crime of restricting personal freedom) and paragraphs 5, 95 (the crime of treating a man as a slave), where the finding of the Courts Martial laid down that the case should be handed over to the Secret State Police (the Gestapo).

An equally criminal act (accessory in murder) is Heydrich's action proposing, according to paragraph 3, section 4 of the Order of September 27th, 1941 that the accused should be condemned by a People's Court, if the People's Court passed the death sentence.

Heydrich was executed by Czecho-patriots for his crimes.

Accessories in his crimes are in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Czecho-slovak Criminal Code all persons who in any way aided, abetted or contributed towards the perpetration of these crimes. This applies primarily to his collaborators of the Reichsprotector's Office, members of the Gestapo, commanders and executives of the execution squads and other nameless perpetrators.
2. **Karl Hermann Frank**

State Secretary, SS-Gruppenfuhrer, Chief of the Executive of the Office of the Reichsprotector and senior commander of the SS and the police under the Protector in Bohemia and Moravia, former book-seller and publisher, owner of the firm Adam Kraft in Karlovy Vary and former deputy of the Czechoslovak National Assembly for the SDP Party (Sudetendeutsche Partei).

Karl Hermann Frank committed the following criminal acts:

a) After Heydrich’s death he issued the proclamation (in German and Czech) dated 27.5.42 (enclosure 3 and 4) the text of which was announced over the wireless.

The text of this proclamation is, in accordance with the Czechoslovak Criminal Code, a concrete basis of criminal guilt in accordance with paragraph 5, 134 and following (accessory in the crimes of murder) for the threat of shooting the whole family of anyone who harbours the perpetrators or renders them assistance or has knowledge of their identity or their whereabouts and fails to report this, is an order to murder entirely innocent people and who, moreover, have in no way participated in the affair.

b) He signed and issued the decree of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia regarding the proclamation of
a Civilian State of Emergency (der Zivillausnahmezustand) of 27.5.42. This decree was published in the Verordnungsblatt des Reichsprotektor No. 19, page 123 of 28.5.42. The Order had retrospective validity, that is, from the announcement over the wireless at 21.32 hours on 27.5.42. It was published in the press on 29.5.42 (enclosures 5, 6 and 7). A state of emergency (Ausnahmezustand) was declared throughout the so-called Protectorate.

The punishable nature of this Order is the same as under a)

c) The crime of Lidice was an act of terrorism and vengeance for Heydrich's death and is one of the series of crimes which K.H. Frank and his associates committed during the search for those who carried out the sentence upon Heydrich. This is proven by the German official report itself concerning the destruction of Lidice, which states that "proofs" had been found concerning the guilt of the inhabitants of the village of Lidice during the search for the murderers of Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich. The above-mentioned report concerning the destruction of Lidice is unsigned and is the official report of the German authorities, of which Frank, along with Daluoge, was the chief representative in Bohemia and Moravia.

Lidice was directly connected with the administrative orders issued by Frank before and after Lidice, which orders were official measures for finding and punishing those who carried out
the sentence upon Heydrich.

With regard to his official position, K.H. Frank shares equal responsibility for Lidice as for the execution of Czechoslovak patriots.

The case of Lidice is, with regard to its legal nature, the crime of murder (paragraph 134 and subsequent paragraphs of the Criminal Code) as it concerns the shooting of adult men, the crime of the curtailment of personal freedom (paragraph 93 of the Criminal Code) as it concerns the sending of women to concentration camps, and the crime of abduction (paragraph 96 of the Criminal Code) as it concerns the dragging of the children of Lidice off to Germany.

d) The proclamation of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia of June 13th "Bekanntmachung des Reichsprefektors zur Ergänzung des Erlasses über die Verhängung des zivilen Ausnahmezustand vom 27. Mai 1942" (Verordnungblatt des Reichsprefektors page 123) supplements the above-mentioned criminal proclamation of 27.5.42. (See Enclo.No.1.) By the very proclamation the punishment of death and the confiscation of property is introduced for merely failing to report a criminal act, that is, a punishment completely out of proportion and unparalleled in any criminal law of the civilized nations. The content of the main proclamation (see b).

e) K.H. Frank is also responsible for Lešký in view of his official position. According to the official report
about the destruction of Lešáky (See enclosure No.13) the adult population was shot in accordance with Martial Law.

f) With regard to his official position he is jointly responsible with Kurt Daluege for the execution of 18 Czech patriots on 28 and 29.5.1942, which was illegal even according to German legal regulations (see section on Daluege b).


SS-Oberstgruppenführer, Senior Officer of the Police. He is responsible for the following punishable acts:

a) For all the death sentences passed by the Courts Martial during his time of office

Evidence: according to paragraph 3, section 3 of the Order of 27.9.1941 (enclosure 1) the Courts Martial are set up by the Reich Protector. b) On 28.5.1942 he issued a decree regarding the compulsory registration with the police of all persons in the Protectorate on reaching the age of 15, and introducing the death sentence for all those failing to report within 24 hours or for those hiding anyone failing to report.

This decree is in itself a criminal act, as it introduces the death sentence for action which, in all other States in the world, is an ordinary infringement in time of war. The criminal nature of this is all the greater in that the death sentence is to be passed on young people who are not above 15 years of age.
c) On 28.5. and 29.5.1942 18 persons were executed, who represent a special group among the executed Czech patriots. Even according to German regulations this sentence was illegal, in view of the fact that the sentence was passed and carried out before the expiry of the time limit for the registration as laid down in the proclamation of 28.5.1942 (enclosures 5 and 6), and it is therefore murder even from the German point of view.

Dalubej's responsibility rests on the same basis as under a)

d) On 3rd July, 1942 Dalubej issued an Order (Verordnung des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren zur Abwehr der Unterstützung reichsfeindlicher Handlungen), introducing the death penalty for anyone harbouring a person who he knows or has reason to believe is guilty of betraying to the Reich, or otherwise rendering assistance to him, or failing to acquaint the authorities at the right time.

The above applies in particular where the guilty party is aware that the person is not registered with the police, or does not possess proper personal papers.

The counterfeiting or falsifying of personal papers, supplying them to other persons or handing them to others for illegal use, is also punishable by death.

The death sentence for such criminal acts is completely
disproportionate, and the sentences passed are to be considered as murder. This criminal Order represents an intensification of the terrorisms against the Czech population.

According to Czechoslovak criminal law the issue of this Order by Daluzge represents joint responsibility for the crime of murder, paragraphs 5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs of the Criminal Code.

Daluzge’s responsibility for Lidice and Lešáky is the same as that of K.H. Frank, that is, in view of his official position as a leading representative of the German authorities in the so-called Protectorate.

e) Heydrich, Frank and Daluzge committed criminal acts, for which they are held responsible, on the territory of Bohemia and Moravia, on their own initiative within the framework of the whole German plan for exterminating the peoples of Europe hostile to the Reich. It will probably be brought up in their defence that they acted under Hitler’s orders.

4. Harald WEISSMANN

SS-Hauptsturmführer, Chief of the Gestapo Office in Kladno, under whose official sphere the village of Lidice came.

His criminal responsibility: Harald WEISSMANN is responsible for all that took place at Lidice. With the Gestapo executive bodies under his control he led the inquiry in Lidice.
which resulted in the Lidice massacre. His enquiry is in fact the sole grounds and justification for that terrorism, as may be seen from the official German report on the destruction of Lidice (see enclosure 9).

In a report from home, which came by an underground route and the original of which is placed in the archives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence in London, ref.No.5894, Confidential, II dept., 1943, he is named as the person responsible for the action at Lidice.

In accordance with Czechoslovak criminal law Harald Weismann is an accomplice in the crime of murder (para.5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs of the Criminal Code), of crimes of public violence/surting personal freedom, treating a man as a slave, and abduction (para. 5,93,95,96 of the Criminal Code).

5.GESCHKE

SS-Standartenfuehrer, Chief of the Staatspolizei-leitstelle (the Main Office of the State Police - the Gestapo), 20 Bredovska ulice, Prague II.

His criminal responsibility:

a) According to a proclamation published in "Lidove Noviny" on 29.5.1942, No.268 (Enclosure No.6) the Staatspolizei-leitstelle in Prague received information leading to the capture of Heydrich's assailants. As Chief of the Staatspolizei-leitstelle Geschke is responsible for all the criminal acts and
offences committed under his direction by his subordinates in the investigations regarding Heydrich.

b) As H. Weismann's subordinate Geschke is second in responsibility for the investigations in Lidice.

Geschke held office in Prague up to 31st August, 1942, as can be seen from the report published in "Der Neue Tag" on 17.9.1942, saying that the former Chief of the Staatspolizeileitstelle, Prague, SS-Standartenfuhrer Geschke was appointed on 1st September as Inspector of the Security Police and of the SD for Wartheland (Inspektor der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD für Wartheland).

(Original placed with the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs in London.)

In view of his official position Geschke is jointly responsible, in accordance with the Czechoslovak Criminal Code for the crimes of murder (para.5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs by of the Criminal Code) for the crimes of public violence curtailing personal freedom, of treating a man as a slave and of abduction (para.5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs, 95, 95, 96 of the Criminal Code.)

6. Horst BOHME

SS-Standartenfuhrer, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienstes in Prague. The German Secret State Police (the Gestapo) forms part of the Sicherheitspolizei.

Börne was the immediate subordinate of Geschke, the Chief of the Staatspolizeileitstelle. He was subordinate in the
second instance to Weismann, the Chief of the Gestapo Office in Kladno.

His criminal responsibility:

a) Orders and directives were issued from Böhme's office for action in investigating both Heydrich's case and all other cases, particularly Lidice and probably also Leštáky.

b) Böhme was intermediary between Gestapo Headquarters in the Reich and the Gestapo in the Protectorate. He received the criminal orders from the Reich and was responsible for applying them in Bohemia and Moravia. This was so in the case of the women of Lidice being dragged off to concentration camps in Germany and the children of Lidice being sent to German "educational" institutions, which measures went beyond the Protectorate framework and must therefore have been ordered from the Reich.

c) As a senior Police Officer Böhme is responsible for the investigations in Lidice, and for all the offences and criminal acts committed under his direction by his subordinates, and particularly those by Weismann and Geschke.

d) He is responsible for the destruction of Leštáky, in view of his official position.

Böhme was active in the so-called Protectorate from 1941 to 30.8.1942. According to an official German report he was transferred to Bucharest on 1st September, 1942.

In accordance with the Czechoslovak Criminal law Böhme is accomplice in the crimes of murder (para. 5,134 and subsequent paragraphs of the Criminal Code) of public violence by curtailing personal freedom, of treating man as a slave, and of abduction (para.5,93,95,96 of the Criminal Code)
From among the Judges subordinate to him, he appointed the Presidents and regular members, as well as their deputies, of the Sondergerichte, on the basis of the law regarding Court Administration, of 24.11.1937 R G Bl 1 S.1286.

The authority for this is given to the President of the Oberlandgericht on the basis of para.11 Section 2, of the Verordnung ueber die Zustaendigkeit der Strafgerichte, die Sondergerichte und sonstige strafrechtliche Vorschriften of 21.2.1940. /The legal text concerned may be consulted in the Dr. Wiener Library/.

The Sondergerichte passed criminal death sentences upon Czech patriots on the basis of the orders and decrees signed by K.H. Frank and Daluège.

In view of his official position, Dr. BÜRKLE is jointly responsible for all executions carried out in accordance with sentences passed by the Sondergerichte.
According to Czechoslovak Criminal Law, these executions are murders and Bürkle is an accessory in the crimes of murder, in accordance with para. 5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Members of the Landgerichte in Prague and Brno included in the list of the accused, the Nos. 7-24 are, in accordance with Czechoslovak Criminal Code, paras: 5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs, criminally responsible for having condemned to death Czech patriots brought to trial in the Sondergerichte on the territory of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

8/ Dr. GABRIEL.

Generalstaatsanwalt beim Oberlandgericht in Prague and subordinate members of the State Attorney’s Offices in the Landgerichte in Prague and Brno, are criminally responsible for the execution of Czech patriots, in accordance with the Czechoslovak Criminal Code, paras: 5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs, for having handed over the accused to the Sondergerichte, in accordance with the stipulation of para. 12 of the Verordnung über die Zuständigkeit der Strafgerichte, die Sondergerichte und sonstige strafrechtliche...
Vorschriften of 21.2.1940. /The legal texts concerned may be consulted in the Dr. Wiener Library/. They are all included in the list of the accused under Nos. 25-37.

9/ Dr. THIERACK.

President of the Volksgerichthof in Berlin. In view of his official position, he is responsible for the passing of criminal death sentences upon Czech patriots by the Volksgericht in Berlin. In accordance with the Czechoslovak Criminal Code, this is a case of joint responsibility in crimes of murder, paras: 5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

10/ Dr. Ernst LAUTZ.

Oberreichsanwalt beim Volksgerichtshof in Berlin. In accordance with Czechoslovak Criminal Code, paras: 5, 134 and subsequent paragraphs, he is criminally responsible for the execution of Czech patriots who were condemned to death by the Volksgericht in Berlin, as the appointment of Public Prosecutors to the Volksgericht from among the state representatives /State Attorneys/
subordinate to him comes within his sphere of competence.

11/ Dr. BURGSDORF von Dr. Helmut KRISER, Dr. HERZOG, high officials in the Office of the Reich Protector /entered in the list of the accused, Nos. 40-42/. In accordance with the Czechoslovak Criminal Code; /para.5/, they are jointly responsible for all the criminal acts committed by Heydrich, Frank and Daluge, in view of their office, as it has been established that all the orders, decrees and proclamations signed by Heydrich, Frank and Daluge, were drawn up and issued in the office of the Reich Protector.

12/ STEINER, SS-Standartenfuehrer and Commander of the SS-Standarte "Deutschland", garrisoned in Prague at the time of Lidice. In view of the stationing of the Standard, he is with grounds to suspect of having taken part, with his Standard, in the destruction of Lidice, or of having issued the order.

13/ Nameless perpetrators. Jointly responsible for the crimes of murder, public violence - by restricting personal freedom -
of treating a man as a slave and of abduction
/Paras. 5, 134, 93, 95, 96 of the Czechoslovak
Criminal Code/.

This includes all those whose names have not
yet been ascertained but who have participated in
investigations, executions and the confiscation
of property, and particularly those who took part
in the destruction of Lidice and Lezaky and the
murder of their inhabitants.

In all probability the defence of the accused
Attorney's
judges and members of the State/bodies included in
the list, Nos. 6-39, will be based on references to:-

a/ the administrative order appointing them
to their positions.

b/ the fact that in exercising their office,
they were forced to apply German Law.

/Note: In our opinion neither a judge nor a
State Attorney is entitled to apply or
practise a standard which he knows to
be criminal. Should he do so, he is
guilty of a criminal act. There can be
no doubt that they were aware of the
illegality and criminal nature of the
abovementioned orders/.

The persons included in the list, Nos. 4, 5, 40-
44 will, in all probability defend themselves by
asserting that they were acting under orders.

The case is complete.
of treating a man as a slave and of abduction
(Paras. 5, 134, 93, 95, 96 of the Czechoslovak
Criminal Code).

This includes all those whose names have not
yet been ascertained but who have participated in
investigations, executions and the confiscation
of property, and particularly those who took part
in the destruction of Lidice and Lezaky and the
murder of their inhabitants.

In all probability the defence of the accused
Attorneys, judges and members of the State/bodies included in
the list, Nos. 6-39, will be based on references to:

a/ the administrative order appointing them
to their positions.

b/ the fact that in exercising their office,
they were forced to apply German Law.

(Note: In our opinion neither a judge nor a
State Attorney is entitled to apply or
practise a standard which he knows to
be criminal. Should he do so, he is
guilty of a criminal act. There can be
no doubt that they were aware of the
illegality and criminal nature of the
above-mentioned orders/)

The persons included in the list, Nos. 4, 5, 40-
44 will, in all probability defend themselves by
asserting that they were acting under orders.

The case is complete.
1. HITLER, Adolf
2. Members of Reich Gov.:
   a) HESS, Rudolf
   b) von RIBBENTROP
      Joachim Frh.
   c) FRICK, Dr. Wilhelm
   d) SCHWERIN-KROSIGK, Graf
   e) GUERTNER, Dr. Wilhelm
   f) SCHLEFLBERGER, Dr.
   g) GOERING, Hermann
   h) FUNK, Dr. Walter
   i) RUST, Dr. Bernhard
   j) GOEBBLES, Dr. Joseph
   k) SELDTE, Franz
   l) DORPMUELLER, Dr.
   m) OHNESORGE, Dr.
   n) DARRE
   o) SPEER, Albert, Dr.

p) von EPP, Franz Ritter
q) KEITEL, Wilhelm, von
r) von NEURATH, Konstantin Frh.
s) KERRL, Hans
u) LAMMERS, Dr. Haupt Heinrich
v) MEISSNER, Dr.

3. FRANK, Karl Hermann
4. Daluege, Kurt
5. Members of "Staatsgerichte"

22.x1.44
1. A.
2. A.
3. A
4. C
5. C
16th November 1944.

Dear Mr. McKinnon Wood,

I enclose herewith the Czechoslovak charge against German War Criminals, No.6, and would ask you to present this immediately to Committee No.1 for examination.

On behalf of my Government I express the wish that these criminals be put on the first list A.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. I am enclosing 6 copies.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Registration Number: 0140

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. 6/44

Czechoslovak Republic

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

1. Adolf Hitler,
   2. The Reich Government:
      a) Rudolf Hess,
      b) Joachim von Ribbentrop,
      c) Dr. Wilhelm Frick,
      d) Ost-Aussenminister;
      e) Reichsjustizminister from 1933 to 1.2.1942,
      f) Reichsjustizminister from 1.2.1942 to 8.9.1943,
      g) Hermann Goering,
      h) Dr. Werner Funk,
      i) Dr. Bernhard Rust,
      j) Dr. Hans Gobbele,
      k) Franz Kalten,
      l) Dr. Spethen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

The crimes were committed between 27.5.42 and 8.9.43 and thereby, during an undefined period, they were committed in Prague, and other places in the Czechoslovakia Territory which at present forms 1.5.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

II. Murder and excesses - systematic terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Paras. 5, 134, 135, 136 and 137 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code only to the parts contained under 1.5, and paras. 138, 139, 144 and 150 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code only to the parts contained under 4.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On May 27th 1942, in Prague, an attempt was made on the life of Heydrich, the Deputy of the so-called "Reichsminister", chief of the German administration in Bohemia and Moravia, because of measures and deportations of Czech people ordered by him since he assumed office on the 27th September 1941.

On the same day, May 27th 1942, the accused R. Frank, proclaimed the so-called "Civilian Administration office", i.e. a kind of State of Emergency, on the basis of a general decree issued by Heydrich on September 27th 1941.

On the basis of the proclamation issued on May 27th 1942, extraordinary actions described as "anti-terrorism" were set up in order to suppress the so-called "criminal" activities of "Jewish population in the Czechovsk, and they were carried out by the German troops under the full support of the German armed forces. The establishment of those so-called "criminal" units and activities was in violation of International law.

Transmitted by...

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

Enclosure 2.
Checoslovak republic - Case as against members of Reichswehr, etc.

1. Carl Hermann Frank — Hinter SS and Staatssekretar.
2. Karl Rapoport — Obergesandter and Generaloberst der Polizei.

5. The unknown person in the "Reichswehr" acting from the beginning of the period. He is a member of the Reichswehr and is a person well acquainted with others in the "Reichswehr."

No mention of time or date of events. The names and places mentioned are genuine. All the events are connected with a man in uniform. The setting up of these "events" are later connected with the executions.
PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

Introduction.

On May 27th 1942 Czech patriots made an attempt on the life of the Deputy Reichsprotector, R. Heydrich. Heydrich was mortally wounded and died from his wounds on June 4th 1942. With Heydrich's name there is closely connected the wave of brutal oppression directed against the resistance movement in Czechoslovakia which started on September 27th 1941. Heydrich himself is responsible for the execution of many hundreds of people and further, for the death of many more who perished in concentration camps during his ill-famed régime in Czechoslovakia, or were killed in some other way without even having been tried by one of the so-called tribunals.

The execution of Heydrich by the members of the Czechoslovak Underground Movement was therefore, approved not only by the Czech people but also by the whole civilised world.

The 27th May 1942 marks the beginning of new acts of terrorism which were excessively inhuman and more ruthless in the methods applied, than ever before.

I. Sheer violence under the guise of "legislative" and "judicial" measures.

In addition to other measures such as mass arrests, deportations to concentration camps, and later on, the annihilation of Lidice and Ležáky, the following measures were taken:-

With the proclamation of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia on May 27th 1942, /V.E.I.R.Pro.F.123/, signed by the
Czechoslovak republic — Charges against German War Criminals.
Cases of accused / continued.

1/ Kar ud
2/ Prof. Albert Peas
3/ Erns Hitter von Spon
4/ Wilhel von Kettel,
5/ Konstantin Fran von Krahth
6/ Sara Kar ud,
7/ Er. Hans Heinrich Leimer,
8/ Er. Reisner,
9/ Er. Adolrge Inaugart,
10/ Er. Hess Frank,
11/ Er. Hilleir Keauch.

2. Karl Dalpere, "SS"- Chefstrummeführer and Generaloberst der Polizei.

3. The unknown members of the "Stammsprieft" acting from 1939 to until 1944, for an undefined period in the German or the Czechoslovak republic, and The Unknown person acting as a member of these "Courts", etc.

Consequent upon these were also contrary to the law of nations. They stated their cases, and all the accused sentences to death by these "Courts", were executed.

The trial of these cases is continued. The setting up of these "Courts" and their sentences as well as the executions,
PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

Introduction.

On May 27th 1942 Czech patriots made an attempt on the life of the Deputy Reichsprotector, R. Heydrich. Heydrich was mortally wounded and died from his wounds on June 4th 1942. With Heydrich's name there is closely connected the wave of brutal oppression directed against the resistance movement in Czechoslovakia which started on September 27th 1941. Heydrich himself is responsible for the execution of many hundreds of people and further, for the death of many more who perished in concentration camps during his ill-famed régime in Czechoslovakia, or were killed in some other way without even having been tried by one of the so-called tribunals.

The execution of Heydrich by the members of the Czechoslovak Underground Movement was therefore, approved not only by the Czech people but also by the whole civilised world.

The 27th May 1942 marks the beginning of new acts of terrorism which were excessively inhuman and more ruthless in the methods applied, than ever before.

I. Sheer violence under the guise of "legislative" and "judicial" measures.

In addition to other measures such as mass arrests, deportations to concentration camps, and later on, the annihilation of Lidice and Lešáky, the following measures were taken:

With the proclamation of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia on May 27th 1942, /V.R.R.Pro.F.123/, signed by the
accused K.H.Frank. in accordance with para.1 of the Order issued by Heydrich in his capacity as Deputy Reichsprotektor in Bohemia and Moravia, on September 27th 1941 /V.B.R.Prot.P.527/, the so-called "Ziviler Ausnahmezustand"/a state of civil emergency/ was immediately brought into force throughout the whole "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia".

Para.2 of the above-mentioned Order of September 27th 1941 states: "deviations may be made from the law in force for introducing and carrying out measures for the maintenance or restoration of public security and order" /Art.1/. In accordance with this provision, the above quoted proclamation of May 27th 1942 /Art.2/, lays down: "Anyone who shelters or helps the persons who took part in the attack or who has knowledge of their identity or place of concealment and fails to report same, will be shot together with his family".

A further "measure for the maintenance or restoration of public security and order" is contained in the Order issued by the newly appointed Deputy Reichsprotektor in Bohemia and Moravia, the accused K.Daluege, on May 28th 1942 which orders all persons /with the exception of German subjects/, of 15 years and over, to register within 3 days. The Order declares further: "any person remaining unregistered in the Protectorate /after this time has expired/, will be shot as well."

Para.3 of the Order of September 27th 1941 states: "Martial Law applies in a state of civil emergency /"Zivile Ausnahmezustand"/ /Art.1/.- "Punishable under Martial Law are all acts disturbing
Cr endangering public order and security, economic life or orderly work. This applies in particular to all violations of the special orders, issued in the districts affected, by the Reichsprotektor direct or by bodies responsible to him, in accordance with the exceptional authorisation of Para.2, /Art.2/.

"The Reichsprotektor shall set up "Standgerichte" /Art.3/, .

In accordance with the last mentioned provision, "Standgerichte" were set up immediately after the declaration of the State of "civil emergency" on May 27th.

It is difficult to translate into English the expression "Standgerichte". The German expression indicates that the "Standgerichte" are a sort of Court /Gericht = Court/. As we will show later, the "Standgerichte" set up by the German occupants on 27th May 1942, as the first reaction to the attempt on Heydrich's life, were not Courts according to the minimum standard of justice as understood by civilised nations.

Under the cloak of "Courts", organs were established which, if their composition and procedure were in accordance with the minimum of requirements of a civilised administration of justice, could be compared perhaps with Petty Sessional Courts empowered to deal summarily with some classes of offenders. But one must keep in mind that the "Standgerichte" set up on May 27th 1942 in Bohemia and Moravia, were contrary to the fundamental principles of justice and their procedure was in violation of the fundamental rights of the accused and also that they were empowered to deal with cases in which the death penalty was obligatory.

We hope that this gives an adequate explanation of the nature
of the "Standgerichte" and we will enlarge upon this later. To avoid misunderstandings we use the German expression "Standgerichte" in this document.

According to the evidence at the disposal of the Czechoslovak Government in London, more than a thousand death sentences were passed by these "courts" and those sentences were executed without exception. These are the facts at present available in London. The number of death sentences and executions is however, believed to be considerably higher. /The list of death sentences containing the names of victims is attached /Appendix 7/.

By the Order of the Reichsprotector of July 3rd 1942 /V.Bl.B. civil Prot.P.181/, the state of emergency proclaimed on May 27th 1942 was raised as from July 3rd 1942. The same order provides however, that the "Standgerichte" shall "remain competent for the trial of criminal offences committed in close connection with the attack against S.S. Obergruppenführer Heydrich".

It is at present impossible to establish how long these "courts" have been functioning.

II. General remarks on the German Criminal Courts set up in Czechoslovakia.

1/ The occupying Power of an enemy territory should have the right of administration over the territory and its inhabitants.

Although the occupying power has no sovereign rights over the territory and has therefore, on principle, no right to introduce alterations in the laws or in the administration; nevertheless, as the maintenance and safety of its forces and the requirements of war
are its primary considerations and have to be promoted under all circumstances and conditions, it has the right - independent of the laws of the country - to introduce and apply such measures as necessary to achieve these aims, /L.Oppenheim, Int. Law. 6th edition edited by H.Lauterpacht,1940, Vol.II, para.169/.

However, if the beginning of hostilities and the occupation of foreign territory represent in itself a violation of international obligations, briefly if the occupation/an illegal aggression according to international law, one cannot speak of any right of the occupying power based on international law. The invasion and the occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic must doubtless be regarded as a violation of general and special international law. Moreover, in respect to the criminal intentions and criminal methods which characterise in general the German aggressions and war and which were fully applied in Czechoslovakia, the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia must be regarded as a crime according to international criminal law and according to the criminal law of the invaded country. The occupying power cannot, therefore, derive from this occupation rights which can be conceded to a nation engaged in a legal war.

Thus, the administration built up by the German Reich in the Czechoslovak Republic has no foundation in international law. The German Reich has no right of administration whatsoever, nor power of jurisdiction, not even that which lies within the limits of the Hague Regulations. But the German Reich is even less entitled to alter existing Czechoslovak Laws.
2/ But apart from this, rights and duties of an occupying power on enemy territory are insolubly connected. Corresponding to the right of the occupying power to demand obedience to its commands from the inhabitants of the occupied territory, there is its duty to secure public order and safety, to respect family honour and rights, individual lives, private property, religious convictions and liberty. /Oppenheim. Int. Law, 6th edition, edited by H. Lauterpacht, 1940, Vol. II/. If the occupying power refuses to fulfil the duties imposed on it by international law, if under its rule - instead of public order and safety - a carefully devised system of terrorism has been created, if there ceases to be security for the life of the individual and if the population of the occupied country is daily exposed to new organised mass murder, if the private property of the inhabitants is subjected again and again to confiscations without any legal grounds and for which, not even a pretext is given and which are, therefore, nothing less than robbery authorised by the occupying power, then this power loses its authority based upon international law, and the right to demand obedience to its orders and prohibitions.

3/ In the territories occupied by the Axis Powers, one can find not only numerous violations of obligations imposed by international law on a power occupying enemy territory; experience - particularly experience in the Czechoslovak Republic - has shown that this régime simply refuses to recognise any limitations laid down by international law. If the occupying power not even in principle adheres to international law, if it does not recognise
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3/ In the territories occupied by the Axis Powers, one can find not only numerable violations of obligations imposed by international law on a power occupying enemy territory; experience — particularly experience in the Czechoslovak Republic — has shown that this régime simply refuses to recognise any limitations laid down by international law. If the occupying power not even in principle adheres to international law, if it does not recognise
that the relations between itself and the occupied territory as well as its inhabitants are regulated by international law, if it expressly or tacitly declares itself not to be bound by these rules of law, then it cannot claim the rights which are based upon the same legal system and upon this legal system only.

In this case too, one cannot speak of the duties of the inhabitants of the occupied territory towards the occupying power. Should the population of the occupied territory oppose the rule of such an occupying power, that power may be able to keep down the revolt by force; however, a right to defend its rule cannot be found in international law.

Should the occupying power which denies its international legal obligation to the occupied territory and its inhabitants, try to enforce its orders and prohibitions, such use of force has no legal basis. From a legal point of view, the form in which this force is expressed, is irrelevant - openly, as a reprisal, or as a legal procedure and execution of a judicial decision.

4/ The Czechoslovak Republic has not only been occupied; in the course of events which led to the creation of the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, a condition was created which amounted to an annexation.

Since the authority of the occupying power is not sovereignty the inhabitants owe no temporary allegiance to it. For the same reason they cannot be forced to take an oath of allegiance /Art.45, Hague Regulations/ /compare L.Oppenheim, Int.Law. Vol.II, para.170/.
The occupying power cannot, of course, exceed these limits laid down by international law. Even the illegal and premature annexation of the occupied territory /Oppenheim, Int. Law. Vol.II, para.169/ cannot give it the right to do so. Thus, it has no right to enforce allegiance from the inhabitants of the occupied territory, by means of criminal courts and by punishing any such lawful refusal with the aid of tribunals created ad hoc.

Tribunals serving such ends become instruments of unlawful force. From a legal point of view their activity differs in no way from a participation in an unlawful attack upon freedom or life, uncamouflaged by court proceedings.

5/ All tribunals which have been created by the occupying power in the Czechoslovak Republic, the criminal courts especially, whether their name be "Volksgerichte" /People's Courts/, or "Sondergerichte" /Special Courts/, or "Standgerichte" /an institution for which there is no name in English/, owe their existence to an invasion and occupation which is illegal from the point of view of general and special international law and moreover, a crime as indicated above. They all exercised therefore, a jurisdiction which is not based on international law.

The composition of and the procedure before the so-called "Sondergerichte" and "Volksgerichte" and their sentences as well will be the subject matter of further charges to be submitted by the Czechoslovak Government to the Commission.

In the present charge, we deal with the composition, procedure and sentences of the "Standgerichte", set up on May 27th 1942.
The "Standgerichte" set up on May 27th, 1942.

The declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency /"Zivile Ausnahmeszustand/ in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia", is based on the Order of the 27th September 1941 /V.B1.Protop.527/, already mentioned. The same Order provides that Martial Law is to be applied in such cases. Further, it defines the competence of the "Standgerichte" and prescribes the procedure to be observed by them.

1/ Organization.

According to Section 3, para. 3 of the Order of September 27th 1941, /V.B1.Protop.527/ the "Standgerichte" are set up by the Reichsprotector. Thus, the Order avoids deciding beforehand, which tribunals have to function as "Standgerichte". It does not even reserve the conducting of proceedings according to Martial Law to the Courts already existing. Which institutions are to deal with these proceedings, is left to the discretion of the Reichsprotector. On whom may the function of a Judge at these "Standgerichte" be conferred? Are the Judges at these "Standgerichte" professional Judges or non-professional? Are decisions to be passed by non-professional Senates or by a single Judge? An answer to these questions can only be found in the Order of 27.9.41. It is the only source from which one can draw the provisions which regulate the construction and the procedure of the "Standgerichte", in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The only answer to these questions, to be found in the Order, is that "Standgerichte" are
set up by the Reichsprotector". It is up to him to choose the persons who will have to function as judges. As his selection is in no way restricted, he may choose professional judges but should he consider it more expedient, he may nominate exclusively non-professionals. Whether they have to function as single judges or as a senate is again entirely a matter for the discretion of the Reichsprotector.

According to the information at our disposal at the moment, the function of judges at these "Stamingerichte" was fulfilled only in exceptional cases, if at all, by professional judges. In general, the knowledge of law was not the decisive factor in the selection. Political reliability was the qualification most sought. This is the reason why the judges were, one can say, without exception, members and mostly executives of the N.S.D.A.P, or of the various other National Socialist organisations and, with few exceptions, had not the slightest knowledge of law or experience in conducting criminal proceedings. As far as we know the proceedings according to Martial Law were regularly carried out by a senate /not always of the same size/ composed of insufficiently qualified persons. It is obvious that the activity of such a senate can hardly merit the name of jurisdiction.

The legislator has obviously both anticipated and desired this inadequacy of the "Stamingerichte". What other reason could there have been for excluding the possibility for the accused to reject a judge? Why was it that even a judge could not withdraw from a proceeding, if for considerations of a general or special character, he did not
Feast fit for the task? Obviously the aim of this inadequacy was to prevent discussions which would show again and again that the judges selected by the Reich protector were incapable of fulfilling their duties.

The Order of the 27.9.41 does not grant the right of the accused to reject a judge. It does not even give the judge the possibility of declaring himself prejudiced and to suggest the appointment of another judge. In short, it opens the way to a jurisdiction where sentences are passed by judges who are not even unprejudiced.

The procedure before the "Standgerichte", is a summary one. It is intended to lead to an immediate decision. One cannot, of course, submit all cases of a certain type to such procedure. It should be applied only when the guilt of the accused can be proved without difficulty. In general, it is possible to prove the guilt of someone caught in the very act without any circumstantial procedure. It will probably be possible in many other instances to get, in short, a clear idea of the guilt of the accused. On the other hand there will be repeatedly cases of a more complicated nature. To settle such cases by summary proceedings would involve decisions devoid of any reliable basis.

2/ The competence of the "Standgerichte".

Section 3, para.2 of the Order of the 27th September 1941 enumerates the offences falling within the competence of the "Standgerichte". The Order does not contain provisions, in virtue of which cases which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by
summary proceedings owing to their complexity, must be transferred to regular tribunals. Section 3, para.2 of the Order states that the Reichsprotector can withdraw exceptional cases from the "Standgericht" and submit them to the Peoples Court. Nobody acquainted with the spirit of the National Socialist legislation will believe that this provision aims at protecting the rights of the accused. The odd provision, which enables an administrative official to decide which tribunal is competent to proceed in a certain criminal case is clearly in the interest of the regime only. It provides chiefly for important and dangerous cases of high treason which call for close investigation. Such an investigation cannot be expected from "Standgerichte".

3/ Procedure.

According to the standards recognised by all civilised nations, a summary procedure is adequate neither for every criminal cause, nor for every person. Dangerously ill and pregnant persons for example will not be able to put forward a serious defence against a charge before a "Standgericht". They should be tried by regular tribunals only; otherwise the jurisdiction would be reduced to a farce.

Considerations of this kind are alien to the order of the 27.9.41. It orders proceedings according to martial law for everybody without exception, who is suspected of one of the actions mentioned under Sect.3, para.2.

A still more obvious restriction of the rights of defence is the fact that in proceedings - above all in summary proceedings - which can only end in a death sentence /or acquittal/, the accused is not
represented by a counsel. The Order of the 27.9.41 does not lay down the intervention of a counsel at the trial, and in practice - according to the information in hand - trials were regularly held and sentences passed without counsel.

The Order of 27.9.41 does not contain any rules of procedure. This is left to the judges to lay down. As already mentioned, the judges, with a few exceptions, had no knowledge of law and the majority of them, no experience whatsoever in conducting and carrying out criminal proceedings. It is, therefore, not astonishing that a trial before "Standgerichte" was in no way similar to a trial in civilised jurisdiction. In other words - trials before "Standgerichte" would not have enabled even learned and experienced judges to gain a clear picture of the facts.

The control of the trial or of the sentence either by public or by a Court of appeal is excluded by the Order of 27.9.41.

"Standgerichte" have never held public sessions. As there were no serious reasons/ certainly not according to general opinion/ for keeping most of these cases secret, this was also a flagrant infringement of the principles accepted in the jurisdiction of all civilised nations. The only possible aim of this infringement of a generally recognised principle was clearly to terrify the inhabitants of the occupied territory. They were threatened by criminal procedure conducted "in camera" without being offered any certainty as to which actions are in fact punishable. As the public could have no knowledge of the proceedings of the "Standgerichte", the mere existence of these tribunals increases the insecurity of the law in existence.
There is no appeal against the sentences passed by the "Standgerichte", /Section 4, para.3 of the order/.

The records of the trial before the "Standgerichte" give no more than the names of the judges, the condemned and the witnesses, as well as the crime and the date of the sentence, /Section 4, para.2 of the Order/. Provisions acquiescing to, or, what is more, even ordering such incomplete records, can only pursue one aim: to prevent any control by concealing what has taken place during the trial, to cover up all details of the action.

According to Section 4, para.1 of the Order, the "Standgerichte" can only issue a death sentence or deliver the accused to the Secret State Police. The Order does not reveal which of these two punishments should be considered as the milder one. The "Standgerichte" have apparently hardly ever made use of the third possibility, acquittal, as mentioned in Section 4, para.1. This was certainly the intention of the "legislator" to whom the idea of acquittal was so remote that he omitted to order the keeping of full or at least rudimentary records in such a case. /Compare Section 4, para.2 of the Order which only mentions a "condemned" and not an "accused"/.

Sentences delivered by "Standgerichte" are to be executed immediately. /Section 4, para.3 of the Order/. Numerous experiences have shown that a brutal National Socialist legislation has never been attenuated in practice. At the end of the so-called trial, it is left to the judges to decide whether the condemned is to be shot or hanged, /Section 4, para.3 of the order/. Not even a short delay to prepare himself for death is granted to the condemned. Pardon does not come under consideration in the order either. In any case, the
brutal haste with which the sentences of the "Standgerichte" have been executed, made this impossible.

Summarising, one can say:

a/ On the 27th May 1942, a State of Civilian Emergency was declared for no reason whatsoever, which would have justified — according to the principles established in the law of civilized nations — the suspension of normal, and its replacement by summary jurisdiction.

b/ The Order of the 27th May 1941 in connection with the declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency does not leave it to Courts already in existence to deal with proceedings according to Martial Law. Should it be proved that the persons entrusted with these proceedings had not the qualification of judges and that the trials were not in accordance with the fundamental rules of justice, the primary infringement of the Order of 27.9.41 is against the well established principle that no person shall be deprived of his lawful judge: Or is this principle already respected if the Reichsprotector grants the name of "Standgerichte" to a gang of willing dilettantes, and sets this "court" the task of sanctioning the death of many hundreds through a so-called sentence passed after an event which is called trial before the "Standgerichte".

c/ The wholly inadequate qualifications of the judges and the impossibility of rejecting even an obviously prejudiced judge renders it beyond doubt that we have before us an institution which, measured by the standards of civilized nations, cannot be called a Court.

And does the performance of the "Standgerichte" deserve the name of trial? To stress once more the most important points, the
exclusion of the public and the restriction of the rights of
defence are flagrant breaches of any conception of civilised justice.
Even an experienced counsel would have been offered little opportunity
at these entirely irregular trials. Such little opportunity too, is
withheld from the accused. In virtue of the Order concerning the
competence of criminal courts, special courts /Sondergerichte/ and
other provisions concerning the procedure of Criminal Courts dated
21.2.1940 /RG.Bl.I.p.405 - V.Bl.B.Prot.p.118/, the President of the
Court has to provide counsel for the accused, should the trial be
held before the Special Senat /Besonderer Strafsenat/ of the Reichs-
gericht or the Peoples Court or the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/.
If the trials is to be held before any other Court referred to in the
Order, counsel has to be provided for the accused if the punishment
for the act in question is death.

The above-mentioned order does not apply however to proceedings
before the "Standgerichte" with which we are dealing here. For these
proceedings an analogous provision does not exist. In other words,
there is no norm which lays down that the accused is to be represented
by Counsel at a trial before the "Standgerichte" and in practice
there has been, to the best of our knowledge, no defence by counsel.

A/ In the provisions which regulate the proceedings before the
"Standgerichte", it is impossible to discover even a vestige of human
consideration. The provision, for instance, by which the sentence has
to be executed immediately, and the practice which does not grant the
condemned even a short time to prepare himself for death, is a
brutality which, like many other inhumanities of the régime, aims at
terrorising the population.

It may be difficult to define the attributes which an institution should have to assume the character of a tribunal. Further difficulties may arise in laying down which principles must be kept if an event before a criminal court can be called a trial. But in the present instance we can dispense with a solution to these questions. We need not consider the minimum standard to which a "tribunal" has to correspond and determine the boundary between a /perhaps defective or void/ trial, and a procedure which cannot be considered as a trial at all. We are not concerned with a borderline case. Apart from that mentioned under II (and III), it is obvious that the establishment of the "Standgerichte" is in contradiction to the principles recognized by all civilized States, that the suspension of normal criminal jurisdiction ordered on 27.5.1942 on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic was illegal according to international law. Besides, it is obvious that the "Standgerichte" lack nearly all the attributes which, according to general opinion, a tribunal ought to possess and finally, that trials before these Courts, strictly speaking, offend every principle which must be respected according to the law of all civilized nations. The "Standgerichte" undoubtedly cannot be considered as tribunals, nor their actions as trials and sentences.

And apart from that, the circumstances alone that they were directed to function and did in fact function on principles inconsistent with the fundamental rules of justice, marks their activity as a war crime. This also establishes the criminal responsibility of persons who took part in their activity and, of
course, also of those who ordered it in whatever form /compare
report by H.de Baer of 22nd September 1944 - III /11 p.7 & 8/.

The "Standgerichte" served as a tool of systematic terrorism
against the population of the Czechoslovak Republic, their activity
is to be qualified as mass murder. The case stated under I on the
list of war crimes is, therefore, clearly established.

4. The Administration of the Law.

Just for the sake of completeness we finally consider the
law as administered by the "Standgerichte".

According to Section 3, para.2 of the Order of September 27th
1941, "Standgerichte" are competent to pass sentences in all cases
involving disturbance of, or threat to the maintenance of public
order and security, economic life or orderly work; in particular they
are to adjudicate in all cases of infringements of the special orders
and decrees issued in the districts affected etc., The last mentioned
decrees and regulations have to be dealt with first of all. They
were issued according to Section 2 of the Order and as already
stated under I, may deviate from the law in force. They took ample
advantage of this opportunity. The Decree of 27.5.42 /V.M.R.Prot.
p.123/ states that not only all those who have sheltered or helped
a person who took part in the attempt upon Heydrich will be punished
with death. It adds "they will be shot together with their family".

In this connection we have also to mention the Decree of the
28.5.42 according to which, persons who have reached the age of 15
will be punished with death if they do not fulfil their obligation
to register as ordered by the same decree.
Both Decrees represent an open offence against the principle on which the criminal law of all civilised nations is based, against the self-evident demand of justice that punishment may only follow guilt.

According to the Decree of May 27th 1942, the family will be shot even when they do not bear any responsibility for the sheltering of the persons mentioned in the Decree and even if they were ignorant of it.

The "Standgerichte" which have to put this Decree into practice have not to consider the guilt of the family. Should they consider it as proved, that a person has infringed the decree, they have to sentence to death not only this person but also his or her whole family.

An offence against the same principle is the passing of death sentences on juveniles /persons not having yet reached their 15th year of age/. For it is generally acknowledged that only persons having reached their full maturity can be charged with responsibility justifying the death sentence.

One can gather from the enclosed list of sentences by the "Standgerichte" how often persons belonging to the same family have been sentenced to death and executed. The official publication mentioned only that they have been sentenced for the same crime. But one can easily discern the cases where the Decree of 27.5.1942 was applied.

Both Decrees threaten with death, amongst others, the omission to denounce /compare I/ and even such minor offences as the omission to register. This again is opposed to the generally recognised rule
that the punishment should be in reasonable proportion to the guilt.
These barbarous provisions have also been repeatedly applied by the
"Standgerichte", /compare the list of the sentences/.

These few facts alone demonstrate clearly that the jurisdiction
vested in the "Standgerichte" should be considered illegal, according
to the law of nations, /compare the report of H. de Baer, p.4/.

The transfer of such outrageous jurisdiction to a tribunal
should be considered as a war crime. To participate in such
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The transfer of such outrageous jurisdiction to a tribunal should be considered as a war crime. To participate in such jurisdiction must also be considered as a war crime.


7. List of sentences issued by the "Standarte der Leidenschaft", containing the names of victims.
Hitler's Decree of 16th March, 1939.

Bohemia and Moravia have for thousands of years belonged to the Lebensraum of the German people. Force and unreason have arbitrarily torn from their old historical setting. Above all their incorporation in the artificial structure of Czechoslovakia created a breeding ground of constant unrest.

Year by year there grew the danger that from this region there might emerge - as already once in the past - a terrible threat to European peace. For the Czechoslovak State and its rulers had failed to organise on a reasonable basis the communal life of the several nationality groups arbitrarily united within it. It had failed therefore to arouse and to preserve the interest of each group in the maintenance of the common State structure. It thus showed its innate incapacity to live and has now crumbled in actual fact.

In this region, which for its own peace and safety as well as for the common weal and for the general peace is of such decisive importance, the German Reich cannot tolerate continued disturbances. Sooner or later the Reich, as historically and geographically the Power most interested in that region, would have to bear the heaviest consequences. It is in accordance, therefore, with the principle of self-preservation that the Reich is resolved to intervene decisively, to re-establish the bases of a reasonable Central European order and to take all measures which in consequence arise. For in its long historical past it has shown itself, through the greatness and the qualities of the German people, as being alone fitted to fulfil these tasks.
Imbued with the sincere wish to serve the interests of the peoples living in this region, to secure the independent existence of the German and the Czech nations, and to further peace and social welfare, I therefore order, in the name of the German Reich, that the future communal life of these peoples be established on the following basis:—

Article I.
/1/ The territories of the former Czechoslovak State occupied by the German troops in March 1939, belong henceforth to the territory of the Great German Reich, and enter under its protection as the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia".

/2/ In so far as the defence of the Reich demands it, the Führer and Reich Chancellor makes arrangements which diverge from this rule for isolated portions of territory.

Article II.
/1/ The German inhabitants of the Protectorate become German nationals /Staatsangehörige/ and, in accordance with the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15th, 1935, Reich citizens /Reichsbürger/. The regulations for the protection of German blood and German honour therefore hold valid for them. They are subject to German Jurisdiction.

/2/ The other inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia become nationals /Staatsangehörige/ of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Article III.
/1/ The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia is autonomous and administers itself.
/2/ It exercises the prerogatives which fall to it within the framework of the Protectorate in accordance with the political, military, and economic importance of the Reich.

/3/ These prerogatives are exercised through its own organs and its own authorities, with its own officials.

Article IV.
The Head of the autonomous administration of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia enjoys the protection and the rights of the Head of the State. The Head of the Protectorate must have the confidence of the Führer and the Reich Chancellor for the discharge of his office.

Article V.
/1/ As the protector of Reich interests the Führer and Chancellor appoints a "Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia". His seat of authority is Prague.

/2/ As the representative of the Führer and Reich Chancellor, and as the delegate of the Reich Government, the Reich Protector has the task of seeing that the lines of policy laid down by the Führer and Reich Chancellor are observed.

/3/ The members of the Government of the Protectorate are confirmed by the Reich Protector. This confirmation can be withdrawn.

/4/ The Reich Protector is authorised to inform himself about all measures taken by the Government of the Protectorate and to give advice. He can object to measures which are calculated to injure the Reich, and when delay seems dangerous can himself take measures necessary in the common interest.
/5/ The promulgation of laws, decrees, and other orders, as well as the execution of administrative measures and judicial decisions, is to be stopped when the Reich Protector objects to them.

Article VI.
/1/ The foreign affairs of the Protectorate, and in particular the protection of State subjects abroad, are managed by the Reich. The Reich will direct foreign affairs in such a way as to consort with the general interest.

/2/ The Protectorate is to have a representative accredited to the Reich Government with the official title of "Minister"/Gesandte/.

Article VII.
/1/ The Reich provides for the military defence of the Protectorate.

/2/ In carrying out this protection the Reich keeps garrisons and military establishments in the Protectorate.

/3/ For the maintenance of internal security and order the Protectorate can set up its own bodies. Their organisation, strength, number, and armament are determined by the Reich Government.

Article VIII.
The Reich takes direct charge of communications, as well as of the post and telephone system.

Article IX.
/1/ Until further notice the crown will be legal tender along with the mark.

/2/ The Reich Government fixes the ratio of each money to the other.
Article XI.

/1/ In so far as the common interest demands it, the Reich can promulgate orders applicable to the Protectorate.

/2/ In so far as there is a common need for it the Reich can take administrative branches into its own administration and set up the requisite Reich authorities.

/3/ The Reich Government can take measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order.

Article XII.

The law now in force in Bohemia and Moravia remains valid except in so far as it contradicts the spirit of the protection undertaken by the German Reich.

Article XIII.

The Reich Minister of the Interior promulgates, in agreement with the order competent Ministers, the legal and administrative rules necessary for the execution and amplification of this proclamation.

Signed: Hitler,
Frick, Minister of Interior,
Von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Dr. Lammers, Minister and Chief of Chancellory of the Reich.
ORDER CONCERNING THE LEGISLATION IN THE PROTECTORATE OF


In accordance with Section 13 of the Decree of the Führer and Reichskanzler concerning the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated March 16th 1939, /R.G.Bl.I.p.485/, and in pursuance of Section 5, para.4, Section 11, paras.1 and 3, and Section 12 of this Decree, it has been ordered:

Section 1 para.1. The Reichsprotector is empowered to change by decree, the autonomous law, if there is some joint interest.

Para.2. If there is any danger in delay, the Reichsprotector has the authority to issue provisions of any kind.

Section 2, para.1. Sections 1, 7 and 8 of the Order concerning the Police Orders of the Reichsmithister dated November 14th 1938 /R.G.Bl.I.p.1582/ are in force in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Only the Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia is competent as Reichsminister, in accordance with Section 1, para.2, of the mentioned Order.

Para.2. Contraventions to Police Orders issued for the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, in accordance with Para.1, section 6 paras.1 and 2, No.1 of the Decree concerning the German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated April 14th 1939 /R.G.Bl.I.p.752/, is to be applied as well as section 15 para.3, and section 16 of the Decree concerning the criminal jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated April 14th 1939 /R.G.Bl.I.p.754/, as far as nothing else is defined in the respective Police Order.

Para.3. Gesetzblatt zu den Verordnungen All Police Orders being in force in the Protectorate must refer to the Order mentioned in para.1 and to this Order. If they are not confined expressly to a special district, they are in force in the whole Protectorate.

Section 3. The Reichsprotector decides which law, in accordance with section 12 of the Decree of the Führer and Reichskanzler on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, contradicts the spirit of the protection undertaken by the German Reich.

Section 4. The provisions of the Reichsprotector according to Sections 1 and 2 as well as the publications according to section 3, are announced in the Gazette for Bohemia and Moravia.

Section 5. The provisions according to Sections 1 and 2, as well as the publications according to section 3, and all other provisions of the Reich authorities are not liable to verification either by the Law Courts or by administrative authorities of the autonomous government.

Section 6. In the provisions issued in accordance with section 2, deliberate or negligent contravention may be threatened with a fine of 1-500 R.M., in cases of specially serious character, sentence imprisonment
of 1–6 weeks. Heavier penalties contained in any other provision of
the Reich law or autonomous law, are not affected.

Signed: Hitler,
Frick, Minister of Interior,
Dr. Lammers, Minister and Chief of Chancellory
of the Reich.
ORDER

issued by the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia with reference to the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency /der Zivile Ausnahmeszustand/ on 27th September 1941. /V Bl R Prot.8.527/.

In order to deal with cases of an exceptional character, the following is laid down in accordance with paragraph I of the Order regarding legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 7.6.1939, No.1 of the above Order, p.1039.

Para.1.

1/ The Reich Protector may declare a State of Civilian Emergency /der Zivile Ausnahmeszustand/ over the whole of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, or over separate districts.

2/ The effects arising out of declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency are laid down in Paras. 2 and 3.

Para.2.

1/ Deviations may be made from the law in force for introducing and carrying out measures for the maintenance or restoration of public security and order.

2/ The Reich Protector may place any such exceptional measure in the hands of those bodies responsible to him.

Para.3.

1/ Martial Law applies in a State of Civilian Emergency.

2/ Punishable under Martial Law are all acts disturbing
or endangering public order and security, economic life or orderly work. This applies in particular to all infringements of the special orders issued in the districts affected by the Reich Protector direct, or by bodies responsible to him in accordance with the exceptional authorisation of para.2. A further punishable offence under Martial Law is the wilful illegal possession of fire arms, explosives or ammunition.

3/ The Reich Protector shall set up Courts Martial /Standgerichte/.

4/ In exceptional cases the Reich Protector may, in proceedings referred to him, propose a trial before the People's Courts /Volksgericht/.

Para.4.

1/ The findings of the Court Martial may be the death sentence, or the handing over of the accused to the Secret State Police, or acquittal. The findings may also include the confiscation of property or part thereof.

2/ Records shall be kept of the names of the Judges, the condemned and of the witnesses upon the basis of whose evidence, sentence is passed, as well as of the punishable offence and the date of trial.

3/ There shall be no appeal against sentences passed
by Courts Martial. Sentences shall be immediately carried out. Death sentences shall be carried out by shooting or by hanging.

Para. 5.

Article II of the Order of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia directed against acts of sabotage, of 26th August 1939 - Order of the Reich Protector, p.83 - will be suspended during the existence of, and in those spheres affected by, Martial Law.

Para. 6.

The foregoing does not apply to regulations concerning the jurisdiction over the German Armed Forces and special jurisdiction regarding punishable offences on the part of members of the SS and members of the Police Forces.

Para. 7.

This Order comes into force immediately.

Prague, 27th September 1941.

The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

Signed: Heydrich, holder of this Office, SS-Obergruppenfuhrer and Chief of Police.
PROCLAMATION,
of Martial Law issued on May 27th 1942 by the
Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia. /V Bl R Pro 8 123/.

As a result of the attack on Deputy Protector
SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Heydrich, the following is enacted:-

Article I.
Under paragraph 1 of the Order of the Reich Protector
in Bohemia and Moravia proclaiming the State of Civilian
Emergency /der Zivile Ausnahmeszustand/ 1941 / VB 1 R Prot.
p.527/ the State of Civilian Emergency will come into
force immediately throughout the whole Protectorate of
Bohemia and Moravia.

Article II.
Under paragraph 2 of the above Order I enact that:-
Anywhone who shelters or helps the persons who took
part in the attack, or who possesses knowledge of their
identity or place of concealment and fails to report same,
will be shot with his family.

Article III.
This Order comes into force with the announcement
made on the wireless.

K.H.Frank.
for the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia,
Prague, May 27th 1942.

Note: This Order was broadcast on May 27, 1942, at 9.32 p.m.
ORDER

issued by the Deputy Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia, on May 28th 1942.

All persons of fifteen years and over who are living in the Protectorate and have not yet registered with the Police are to register at once. The registration office is at the Town Hall of the place of residence. In districts where a State Police Station has been set up, this is the registration office.

The latest date for registration is Friday, May 29th 1942, at 12 p.m. Registration offices are open daily from 7 a.m. to midnight. Any person remaining unregistered in the Protectorate on Saturday, May 30th 1942, will be shot. Persons giving shelter to anyone unregistered after this date, will also be shot.

German subjects are exempt from registration.

Signed: Daluege.

SS-Obergruppenführer and Chief of Police.

The Ministry of Interior instructs the registration offices to alter office hours so that the duty of registration can be carried out between 7 a.m. and 12 p.m. The districts authorities will supervise the introduction and carrying out of the stipulated office hours.
The Raising of the State of Emergency in the Protectorate,
issued on July 4th. /V El Pro S.161/.

SS-Obergruppenführer and Generaloberst der
Polizei Daluège entrusted with the duties of
the Reichs Protector in Bohemia and Moravia raised,
beginning with July 3rd 1942 at 19 o'clock, the
State of Emergency proclaimed over the whole
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. However,
Courts Martial remain competent for the trial of
Criminal offences committed in close connection with
the attack against SS-Obergruppenführer Heydrich.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name &amp; Particulars</th>
<th>Date of Execution</th>
<th>Motives on which sentence was passed</th>
<th>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated &amp; date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADAM František</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td>Para.4, Section 1 of the Order of the 27th September 1941 /V.B1.R.Prot.8.527/ Gest.1.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTOŇ Josef</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given alternatively has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police.</td>
<td>Para.4, Section 1 of the Order of the 27th September 1941 /V.B1.R.Prot.8.527/ Gest.1.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Name &amp; Particulars</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTOŠ František</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 14.6.1885, Domicile: Olomouc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUMGARTEN Markéta</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given alternatively: Has helped the attack on Heydrich, has been in contact with enemies of the Reich, or has not reported to the Police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAXA Bohumil</td>
<td>5.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attack upon Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Professor, Born 27.7.1874 Domicile: Praha X.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDNÁŘ Jan</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDNÁŘÍK Čeněk</td>
<td>4.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 20.4.1904, Domicile: Sobešůky okr. Kroměříž</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BĚHULA Bohumír</td>
<td>4.6.1942</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report, he has deliberately omitted to do so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 1.8.1912 Domicile: Dománěk okr. N. Město na Mor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEJČEK Ladislav</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given alternatively: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 25.12.1910, Domicile: Ústí</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENEDE Karel</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 16.7.1911, Domicile: Praha XI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>BERÁNEK Josef, Teacher, Born 22.5.1897, Domicile: Rożnov.</td>
<td>5.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; has encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERANEK Josef, Born 22.5.1897, Domicile: Rożnov.</td>
<td>30.5.1942.</td>
<td>Motives given alternatively: Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERANEK Josef, Born 22.5.1897, Domicile: Rożnov.</td>
<td>26.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERANEK Josef, Born 22.5.1897, Domicile: Rożnov.</td>
<td>30.5.1942.</td>
<td>Motives given alternatively: Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police.</td>
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<td>26.6.1942.</td>
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<td>30.5.1942.</td>
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<td>26.6.1942.</td>
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<td>BERANEK Josef, Born 22.5.1897, Domicile: Rożnov.</td>
<td>30.5.1942.</td>
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<td>26.6.1942.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLECHA Alois JUDr.</td>
<td>10.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLECHA Hugo, Army Major</td>
<td>10.6.1942.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOLELLOUCH František, Head of Agricultural School</td>
<td>21.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOUZÁR Antonín</td>
<td>24.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOUZÁR Jan</td>
<td>24.6.1942.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOUZÁR Štěpán, Clerk in the Taxation Office, Born: 9.9.1914, Domicile: Praha XI</td>
<td>24.6.1942.</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOUZÁROVÁ Emilie</td>
<td>24.6.1942.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOUŽÁROVÁ Marie</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden name: Holíková,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRÁDA Václav, Secretary, Born: 7.2.1892, Domicile: Kladno.</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRODA Alexandra, Born: 23.4.1899, Domicile: Brno-Vundrovská 35</td>
<td>29.5.1942</td>
<td>Has deliberately given shelter to persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROŽ Ladislav, Born: 23.6.1899, Domicile: Týniště n. Orli.</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROŽOVÁ Ludmila, Maiden name: Kobášková, Born: 23.4.1899</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRUNA Zdeněk, Born: 25.5.1917, Domicile: Libochovice.</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given alternatively: Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROZKOUPLIL Josef, Born: 18.1.1895, Domicile: Dolany okr. Obohonc.</td>
<td>28.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BŘEŠKA Josef, Born: 8.2.1902, Domicile: Plzen.</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BŘEZNA Tomáš, Born: 13.12.1914, Domicile: Třebíč</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUMBA Václav, Schoolmaster, Born: 26.5.1905, Domicile: Náměnice u Kyjova.</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUREŠOVÁ Jaromila, Maiden name:Klementová Born:27.2.1922. Domicile:Plánice 6.23 okr.Klatovy.</td>
<td>11.6.1942.</td>
<td>Motives given alternatively: Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSOVSKÁ Anna, Maiden name:Švobodová, Born:5.12.1913. Domicile:Prague VIII V Holešovičkách 6.1155.</td>
<td>30.5.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSOVSKÝ Ondřej, Born:5.1.1907 Domicile:Prague VIII V Holešovičkách 6.1155.</td>
<td>30.5.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Date of execution</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čišák Antonín</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čišáková Emilie, née Dolničková, born: 30.10.1908</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čišák Ladislav, Born 26.2.1922, Domicile: Hrdlovesy.</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čoup František, Builder &amp; Architect, Born: 24.2.1901, Domicile: Praha VIII.</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has deliberately given shelter to parachutists &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culda Vladimír, Born 7.11.1916, Domicile: Kostelec u Zlína.</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cufáček Pravoslav, Born: 22.2.1920, Domicile: Brno.</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czivos Miroslav, Medical student, Born: 30.5.1920, Domicile: Litomyšl.</td>
<td>10.5.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čech Stanislav, Secretary, Born: 31.5.1898, Domicile: Tábór.</td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čejka Maxmilián, Senior Clerk in Taxation Office, Born: 8.7.1898, Domicile: Nove Město na Moravě.</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name &amp; Particulars</td>
<td>Date of Execution</td>
<td>Motives on which sentence was passed</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated &amp; date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čerenský Josef,</td>
<td>4.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td>Para. 4 Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942. G.11.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 6.2.1884,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Pardubice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 11.4.1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Brno-Simice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čermák Blahoslav Farmers</td>
<td>23.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 21.3.1896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Zabocice u Brna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čermák František JUDr, Solicitor</td>
<td>21.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 4.9.1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Zidlochovice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 9.11.1889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Olomouc-Hejčín.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Černý Václav,</td>
<td>22.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td>Para. 4 Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942. G.11.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 11.11.1894, Host</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Pisek Hranova 1412.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Černý Zdeněk</td>
<td>1.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Para. 4 Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942. G.11.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 9.9.1925</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Rakovník</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Černý Zdeněk JUDr, Solicitor,</td>
<td>23.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Para. 4 Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942. G.11.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 16.2.1885 Příbram,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Příbram 6229.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 16.8.1894,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Tábor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headmaster,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 15.5.1897,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Sobeslav 8195.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name &amp; Particulars.</td>
<td>Date of Execution.</td>
<td>Motives on which sentence was passed.</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated &amp; date of the publica- tion of the confiscation by the Gestapo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČHAL Václav</td>
<td>3.6.1942.</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms.</td>
<td>Para.4, Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Ml. Boleslav.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČIKL Václav,</td>
<td>4.9.1942.</td>
<td>Has hidden and supported the murderers of Heydrich &amp; 5 other parachutists.</td>
<td>Para.4, Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergyman of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G.1.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 13.1.1900 Slavětín,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Praha.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČLEK Jan,</td>
<td>16.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td>Para.4, Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G.1.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 21.7.1910,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Kenotice/7/8.405 u Soběslavi.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČLŽEK Otakar</td>
<td>13.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Clerk of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Office./Retd./</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 25.8.1883,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Praha VII.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČOUPEK Ludvík</td>
<td>1.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 21.4.1910,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Brno-Komin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČOUPEK Tomáš</td>
<td>1.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 25.2.1917,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Praha XII.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČUMPILÍF Jaroslav</td>
<td>11.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 30.8.1914,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Repy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČUMPILÍF Jaroslav</td>
<td>26.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td>Para.4, Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G.1.10.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 22.7.1917 Mělník,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Mělník nám. Svobody 68</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVID Jaroslav</td>
<td>5.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 26.9.1893,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Dvůr Králové</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIŠTĚTOVÁ Miroslava</td>
<td>11.6.1942.</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Clerk,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born: 2.1.1895,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: Praha.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name &amp; Particulars</td>
<td>Date of Execution</td>
<td>Notices on which sentence was passed</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated &amp; date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIVIŠ Zdeněk</td>
<td>21.9.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOLŠ František</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:17.11.1889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Fraha.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOLŠ František</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with persons hostile to the Reich &amp; has prepared acts of sabotage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:24.10.1919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Fraha VII.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOČKAL Vladimír</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:18.11.1919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Sušice, Náměstí 38.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOKAL Jan</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retd. Professor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:9.3.1882</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Fraha.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOKOPIL Josef</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:20.11.1912</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Olomouc.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOKOPIL Oldřich</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:29.8.1919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Rystrice u Olomouc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOLEŽAL Václav,</td>
<td>6.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policeman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:18.9.1898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Chotouchov okr.Kolin.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOLEŽAL Václav,</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:14.3.1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Vápenný podol okr. Chrudim C.111.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOSTÁL Jiří,</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>Has not reported to the police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:9.4.1890</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:No fixed address.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name &amp; Particulars.</td>
<td>Date of Execution</td>
<td>Motives on which sentence was passed</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated &amp; date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOSTAL Václav</td>
<td>30.5.1942.</td>
<td>provisions in virtue of which the property was confiscated &amp; date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:27.9.1898,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Kyje-Jahodnice č.111.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOSTALOVÁ Terezie</td>
<td>30.5.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Néé Elahovcová,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:22.9.1901,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Kyje-Jahodnice č.111.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DŘEVO Bohuníl,</td>
<td>26.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Clerk,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:12.10.1913, č.Vudějovice,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Meřník Na valech 179.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DŘEVO Josef,</td>
<td>5.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:16.11.1921,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Hrubice okr.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Průstějov.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DŘEVOJANKů Josef,</td>
<td>1.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solicitor’s Clerk,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:27.6.1893,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Přerov.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DŘEVOJANKOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>1.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Néé Dvorskává,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:21.12.1894,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Přerov.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUDEK Jiří,</td>
<td>23.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:8.11.1826, Police,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DULÁVA Josef</td>
<td>13.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:31.11.1892,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Frýdek.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNIM Paraske,</td>
<td>10.6.1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born:15.4.1891,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile:Pardubice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name &amp; Particulars</td>
<td>Date of Execution</td>
<td>Motives on which sentence was passed</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated &amp; date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVOŘÁKOVÁ Věra</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVORSKÝ Jaroslav JUDr.</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td>Para.4 Section 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVORSKÝ Josef, Retd.Headmaster</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYCKA Vladimir JUDr.</td>
<td>4.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EISNER Leopold</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td>Para.4 Section 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERLA Bohumil,</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
<td>Para.4 Section 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERLOVÁ Marie,</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBAŠEK František, Staff Captain</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life &amp; encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARINGER Jaroslav Ing.</td>
<td>6.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>Place of Birth</td>
<td>Details</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Fiepar</td>
<td>15.11.1896</td>
<td>Praha</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Fein</td>
<td>2.4.1920</td>
<td></td>
<td>Given shelter to enemies of the Reich. &amp; remained in contact with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius Felber</td>
<td>12.12.1908</td>
<td>Praha XII</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viktor Felber</td>
<td>11.10.1880</td>
<td>Praha XII</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blažena Fenclová</td>
<td>2.5.1924</td>
<td>Plzeň</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alžbetta Fickerová</td>
<td>24.4.1902</td>
<td>Mor.Ostrava</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohumil Filka</td>
<td>2.3.1895</td>
<td>Kariny okr.Tříšov</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egon Fink</td>
<td>9.9.1924</td>
<td>Praha</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Fisšer</td>
<td>4.6.1908</td>
<td>Olomouc</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Fleisil</td>
<td>2.6.1906</td>
<td>Praha</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Polpřesyt</td>
<td>8.9.1876</td>
<td>Dalovice okr.</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Václav Pošt</td>
<td>11.3.1909</td>
<td>Praha VIII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Role/Occupation</td>
<td>Domicile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUSEK Karel</td>
<td>7.5.1942</td>
<td>Clerk, Born: 25.11.1907, Louny, Domicile: Louny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAH František</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANKENBERGER Otakar</td>
<td>10.10.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIDEK Jan</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td>Retd. Prof. of a Grammar School, Born: 12.6.1896, Domicile: Praha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDA Adolf</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Clerk, Born: 30.6.1897, Domicile: Dvůr Králové Vojanova 1156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIEDMANN Ludwik</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Under-sec. of State in Min. of Agriculture, Born: 12.6.1897, Domicile: Praha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRYDEK Jaroslav</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUKSA František</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Policeman, Born: 9.5.1891, Domicile: Bílovice u Brna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GACH Max</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALÁREDřich</td>
<td>15.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- para 4, Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942, G.1.10.1942. 

- para 4, Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942, G.1.10.1942. 

- para 4, Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942, G.1.10.1942.
AŻD/PAVLÍK Matěj, 4.9.1942, Bishop of Orthodox Church, Born: 26.5.1879, Velká Vrbka, Domicile: Praha.

GOTTLEB Julius, 10.6.1942, Has hidden and supported the murderers of Heydrich & 5 other parachutists. Born: 14.7.1890, Domicile: Praha.

GORTLER Bretislav, 4.6.1942, Has not reported to the Police. Builder Eng., Born: 1.4.1898, No permanent address.


GROF Emanuel, 2.6.1942, Has given lodgings to M.J. who had not reported to the police. Hairdresser, Born: 10.5.1869, Domicile: Praha-Vršovice.

GROH Bedřich, 22.6.1942, Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins. Born: 10.2.1908, Domicile: Vršovice.


HALÍK Václav, JUDr, 10.6.1942, " Retd. Secretary, Born: 6.5.1905, Domicile: Hlavenice.

HANOSZIK Bohumír, 1.6.1942, " Official in Min. of Agriculture, Born: 24.10.1883, Domicile: Praha XXIX.

HAFÁK František, Banker, Born: 9.10.1887, Domicile: Praha II.


HEJNÁLOVÁ Blahoslava, Born: 17.11.1885, 19.6.1942, Domicile: Praha XII.


HELEBRAND Josef, Builder, Born: 2.8.1884, Domicile: Sedlec u Kutné Hory.

HERMAN Jan, Born: 10.4.1920, Domicile: Suchdol n. Lužnici.

HERMANN Jaroslav, Born: 5.2.1908, Domicile: Brno.

HEROLÍK František, Major, Born: 7.4.1894, Domicile: Zidlochovice.

HLAVÍCA Antonín, Born: 5.6.1892, Domicile: Olomouc.


HAFÁK František, Banker, Born: 9.10.1887, Domicile: Praha II.


HEJNÁLOVÁ Blahoslava, Born: 17.11.1885, 19.6.1942, Domicile: Praha XII.


HELEBRAND Josef, Builder, Born: 2.8.1884, Domicile: Sedlec u Kutné Hory.

HERMAN Jan, Born: 10.4.1920, Domicile: Suchdol n. Lužnici.

HERMANN Jaroslav, Born: 5.2.1908, Domicile: Brno.

HEROLÍK František, Major, Born: 7.4.1894, Domicile: Zidlochovice.

HLAVÍCA Antonín, Born: 5.6.1892, Domicile: Olomouc.

Forbidden possession of arms.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.

Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.
HITNÝ Alexandr 19.6.1942.
Professor,
Born:29.5.1910 Kroměříž
Domicile:Časlav Pečarova 194.

HLOŠEK František 25.6.1942.
Clerk,
Born:4.4.1897 Hradec Králové,
Domicile:Hradec Králové.
Jungmannova 651.

HOLÍK Vladimír JUDr.
Public Prosecutor, 30.5.1942.
Born:Brno-Sefoldova 78.

HOFMANN Jan JUDr. 11.6.1942.
Born:13.2.1899,
Domicile:Praha lékař.

HOFMANN Jaroslav 4.6.1942.
Born:22.5.1903.

HOJAC Ladislav, 25.6.1942.
Born:4.8.1915.

HOLČEK Václav, 25.6.1942.
Born:17.8.1911,
Záběhlice,
Domicile:Praha VIII
Svobodárna.

Clerk,
Born:7.7.1915.Praha,
Domicile:Praha.

HOLŠ Alois, 27.6.1942.
Clerk,
Born:19.5.1874,

HOLÍK Josef, 24.6.1942.
Born:5.5.1913,
Domicile:Praha IX.

HOLÍ Václav Léda, 5.6.1942.
Salesman,
Born:4.5.1886,
Domicile:Hradec Králové.

Has given shelter to
enemies of the Reich &
remained in contact
with them.

Has approved the
attempt on Heydrich’s
life and encouraged
help to the assassins.

Has approved the attack on
Heydrich, has given shelter
to enemies of the Reich, or
has not reported to the Police.

Forbidden possession of
arms.

Has approved the attempt
on Heydrich’s life and
encouraged help to the
assassins.

Motives given alternatively:

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s
life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Para.4 Section 1
of the Order of
27.5.1942.
6.11.1942.

Para.4 Section 1
of the Order of
27.5.1942.
6.11.1942.
Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Para. 4 Section 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942.
G. 1.10.1942.

Motives given alternatively:

Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich, or has not reported to the Police.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.

Forbidden possession of arms.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with persons hostile to the Reich and has prepared acts of sabotage.
Para. 4 Section 1
of the Order of
27.5.1942.
0.1.10.1942.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich & remained in contact with them.

""

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

""

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich & remained in contact with them.

Has given shelter to persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Motives given alternatively:
Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich, or has not reported to the Police.
SUŠKA Jan Dr. 2.6.1942.
Senior Civil Servant,
Born: 29.4.1911,
Domicile: Praha XII.

HRUSÁKOVÁ Amalie, 30.5.1942.
Née Hlavínková,
Born: 18.5.1895,
Domicile: Val. Nezířský Machov 610.

HUBÍK Otakar, 21.6.1942.
Staff Captain,
Born: 23.12.1897,
Domicile: Brno.

CHALBALA Jan, 19.5.1942.
Builder Eng.
Born: 30.10.1904,
Domicile: Brno.

CHALOUPLA Jan, 6.6.1942.
Agricultural Advisor,
Born: 7.4.1902,
Domicile: Lány.

CHARBULA Josef, 2.6.1942.
Senior Clerk,
Born: 14.6.1876,
Domicile: Brno-Černovice.

CHARBULOVA Vlastimila, Senior Clerk,
Born: 22.10.1905,
Domicile: Brno-Černovice.

CHARVAT Josef, 18.6.1942.
Birth: 16.5.1807,
No permanent address.

CHULUP Jan, 5.6.1942.
Inn Owner,
Born: 23.4.1882,
Domicile: Brno.

CHUPOVA Marie, 5.6.1942.
Née Kurášová,
Born: 15.12.1883,
Domicile: Brno.

CHOCHOLA Karel Dr. 3.6.1942.
Engineer,
Born: 30.3.1893,

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Has approved the attack on Heydrich, has given shelter to enemies of the Reich, or has not reported to the Police.

Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins.

Has not reported to the Police.

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and remained in contact with them.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.


CHYTÍČ Václav Dr. Ing., Born: 15.4.1901, Domicile: Praha. Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.

CHLEK Antonín, 4.6.1942. Born: 11.1.1902, Domicile: Mistek okr. Frýdek. In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report, he has deliberately omitted to do so.


CHÁDA Bohumil, 28.6.1942. Born: 5.11.1886, Domicile: Nymburk. Mayor. Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with persons hostile to the Reich and has prepared acts of sabotage.


CHÁDA Oldřich Ing. 23.6.1942. Born: 15.2.1903, Domicile: Židlochovice. Teacher. Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Particulars</th>
<th>Date of Execution</th>
<th>Motives on which sentence was passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAVAŘEK Josef</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 16.5.1903</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Čelakovice</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Družstevní 812</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEŠLA Vladimír</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 4.1.1899</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Šlapanice</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JELÍNČEK Jan</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captain of the</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gendarmerie</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 13.4.1885</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JELÍNČEK Stanislav</td>
<td>26.6.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 31.10.1900</td>
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<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Chrlice nr. Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JELTEB Jindřich</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 26.4.1879</td>
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<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horky</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Vápený Podol 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr. Chrudim</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEŽ Bohumír</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 2.9.1908</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Ml. Boleslav</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEŽEK Jan JUDr.</td>
<td>28.6.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief of municipal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>office</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 25.4.1908</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Nymburk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIRÁSKOVÁ Anna</td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>née Sichová</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 24.8.1901</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XII</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slázaká 93</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision in virtue of which the property was confiscated and date of the publication of the confiscation by the Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>Date of Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALÁB Bohumír</td>
<td>24.9.1904</td>
<td>28.6.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBÁNEK Ludvík</td>
<td>7.8.1895</td>
<td>24.8.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALAL Jaromír JUDr.</td>
<td>21.3.1902</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALINA Jaroslav</td>
<td>11.2.1897</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALIS František</td>
<td>21.4.1895</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALVODA Karel</td>
<td>27.4.1907</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Motives given on general ground:**
- Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police.
KAŇKOVSKY Václav
born 14.9.1899
domicile Zbraslav

KANTA František
butcher
born 8.12.1905
Vienna
domicile Myslovice 56
distr. Klatovy

KARAS Josef
police agent
born 8.3.1890
domicile Brno

KARÁSKOVA Marie
né Sedlákůvá
born 29.3.1911
Albrechtice
domicile Týniště/Orlice

KATRNOŽKA Karel
owner of café
born 22.1.1890
domicile Jihlava

KAZDA František
forester
born 9.2.1889
domicile Frýdek

KAZDOVÁ Marie
born 13.4.1906
Olešnice
domicile Kardašova
Rečice 522

KELLER Jindřich
engineer
born 7.9.1887
Třebechovice
domicile Č.Budájovice
Mánesova 692

12.6.1942 Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with persons hostile to the Reich and has prepared acts of sabotage
25.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
26.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
9.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich
25.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms
25.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
25.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
23.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
KLADIERA František 27.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
tax official
born 8.9.1895
domicile Olomouc

KLAPIL Miloslav 20.6-1942
owner of a house
born 17.9.1900
domicile Olomouc

KLÁŠEK Bedřich 27.6.1942
inn-keeper
born 17.7.1883
domicile Bukovany distr. Olomouc

KLAPÍK Vlastimil 31.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds:
born 27.1.1900
domicile Bohušovice on Ohře

KLEIN Jakub 5.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
born 1.4.1884
domicile Brno

KLENT Václav 10.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
born 14.8.1884
domicile Litomyšl

KLÍMA Světen 4.6.1942 "
official of the municipal council
born 28.3.1905
domicile Prague

KLINGER Viktor 4.6.1942 In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so.
born 8.8.1919
domicile Jimramov

KLUCH František 12.6.1942 Has deliberately given shelter to parachutists and kept in touch with them
born 10.2.1922
domicile Brno
Jesuitská 13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KLUCH Stanislav</td>
<td>29.5.1942</td>
<td>Has deliberately given shelter to parachutists and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 6.5.1891</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLUCH Vladimír</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 16.12.1924</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLUCHOVÁ Františka née Wintrová</td>
<td>29.5.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 5.12.1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNEISL Václav</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 30.3.1913</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Tábor</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1364</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNEISL Vilém</td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
<td>Has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 1.3.1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without permanent domicile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNEIS Jan</td>
<td>26.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 28.4.1892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOCOUREK Václav</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 7.1.1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Oskoříněk 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>distr. Nymburk</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOCÍ Antonín</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>official of the land office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 6.6-1899</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>KOČMÁNKOVÁ Anna teacher</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 29.3.1911</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Litomyšl</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>
KOHÁČEK Bohuslav 26.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
born 27.11.1892
domicile Prague-Michle
Na Jezerce 52

KOHOUT František 9.6.1942
born 20.12.1910
domicile Strakonice

KOHOUT Ladislav, Ing. 28.6.1942
born 26.6.1887
domicile Nymburk

KOLÁR Zdeněk 11.6.1942
born 3.6.1910
domicile Prague

KOLÁROVÁ Zdenka 11.6.1942
ně Šepková
born 18.1.1913
domicile Prague

KOLÁŘIK Jiří MUDr. 30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds:
born 1.12.1909
domicile Zlín 3474

KOLÁŘIK Josef 30.5.1942
teacher
born 2.1.1876
domicile Val. Meziříčí

KOLÁŘIKOVÁ Jaroslava 30.5.1942
ně Krášinová
born 1.6.1916
domicile Zlín 3474

KOLÁŘIKOVÁ Josefa 30.5.1942
ně Kuldová
born 3.1.1888
domicile Val. Meziříčí
KOLÁR Oldřich Ing.
retired director
born 3.7.1890
Liblice
domicile Ml. Boleslav
Husova 248
19.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

KOLENATÝ Josef
colonel
born 5.8.1885
Roudnice
domicile Mních,Hadiště Žižkova 461
19.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms

KOLOVSKÝ Jaroslav
clerk
born 10.8.1889
Praha
domicile Prague XI, Žerotínova 39
19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

KONDELA Jaroslav
inspector
born 9.4.1889
domicile Brno
28.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich

KOPECKÝ Cyril
forester
born 16.2.1900
domicile Protivín
28.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

KOPECKÝ Oldřich
inspector
born 8.2.1907
Sv. Mikuláš
domicile Golšův Jeníkov 14
23.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

KOPECKÁ Milada
née Brejchová
born 14.11.1914
domicile Golšův Jeníkov 14
23.6.1942

KOPEČEK František
born 25.12.1925
domicile Lešná distr.,Val.,Meziříčí
10.6.1942

KOPEČKOVÁ Jana
née Honková
born 2.9.1903
domicile Lešná distr.,Val.,Meziříčí inn-keeper
1.6.1942
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOPEIVA Stanislav</td>
<td>15.6-1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>works night-watchman</td>
<td>4.9.1919</td>
<td>domicile Prague–Strasańice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOPURET Frantisek</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major of the general staff</td>
<td>26.11.1897</td>
<td>domicile Jaromarice, nr.Jevicko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KORABOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>4.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>13.9.1902</td>
<td>domicile Hradec Králové</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KORD Augustin</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 17.10.1878</td>
<td></td>
<td>domicile Sobeslav 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KORDOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mče Matjíková</td>
<td>27.11.1897</td>
<td>domicile Sobeslav 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KORN Bohumil</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 7.10.1893</td>
<td></td>
<td>domicile Prague XI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KORYANEK Karel</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 26.10.1880</td>
<td></td>
<td>domicile Čakovice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOŠEK Jan</td>
<td>24.7.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shopkeeper</td>
<td>16.11.1900</td>
<td>domicile Třebíš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOS Adolf</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 6.9.1886</td>
<td></td>
<td>domicile Babice nr. Brno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOS Jaroslav</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 26.5.1923</td>
<td></td>
<td>domicile Babice nr. Brno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KOSAL Josef
born 7.8.1901
Hradečno
domicile Hradečno 13
20.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms

KOTMELO Josef
born 8.8.1922
domicile Kladno
6.6.1942 Has approved the attempt
on Heydrich's life and
encouraged help to the
assassins

KOHNý Jan
inn-keeper
born 16.9.1900
domicile Vyškov
10.6.1942 Has given shelter to persons
who participated in actions
hostile to the Reich and
kept in touch with them

KOHNAL Karla
née Gottwaldová
born 26.6.1907
domicile Vyškov
10.6.1942 "

KOVAR Ladislav JUDr.
director
born 23.4.1903
Trhové Sviny
domicile Čáslav
hospital
1916.1942 Has approved the attempt
on Heydrich's life and
encouraged help to the
assassins
Para. 4 Sect. 1
of the Order
of 27.5.1942
G. 1.10.1942

KOZLER Antonin
born 23.8.1924
domicile Chodoun
distr. Hořovice
28.6.1942 "

KNIGOŠMARK Hubert
teacher on Comm.
Academy
born 3.11.1917
domicile Tábor
3.6.1942 "

KÜRNER Leopold
born 11.5.1900
Dalečín Distr.
N. Město na Mor.
11.6.1942 "

KRAJNA Emanuel
headmaster
born 2.12.1889
domicile Třebíč
16.6.1942 Has given shelter to
enemies of the Reich
and kept in touch with
them
KRALOVÁ Františka
born 4.1.1889
domicile Litomyšl

KRAMPERA Jan
born 27.8.1900
domicile Tábor
teacher on Comm. Academy

KRÁSA Jiří
born 5.5.1910
Černoušek
domicile Černoušek 40

KRASNÝ Miloš
born 1.11.1909
domicile Prague III
Thunovská 25

KRBEC Josef MUDr.
general practitioner
born 7.3.1897
domicile Tábor

KRBECOVÁ Petronila
née Kohoušková
born 5.3.1908
domicile Tábor

KRČ Josef MUDr.
doctor
born 27.4.1895
domicile Olomouc

KREČI Bedřich
district judge
born 31.12.1908
domicile Litomyšl
nám. Viktoria 23

KRUPIČKA František
born 24.12.1876
domicile Židovice nr. Kladno

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

Motives given on general grounds: Has approved attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
KRUPIČKA Pavel
teacher
born 18.6.1905
domicile Kamenice
nr.Kyjov

KRYPNER Antonín
born 6.8.1900
domicile Řež

KRYŠTOF František
born 21.4.1903
domicile Prague-Michle
Dolní 6

Kříž Bohuslav
headmaster of agricultural school
born 21.2.1882
domicile Lantitz /ř/

Kšovina Jaroslav
communal secretary
born 18.10.1896
domicile Horní Počernice

Kuba Čenák
director
born 20.12.1900
Peskovice
domicile Řábor 6,611

Kubík Bohumil
teacher
born 22.1.1914
domicile Řádir.Štětí

Kubík František
chief of chemical laboratory
born 12.10.1915
domicile Prague XII
Benesovská 23

Kubíková Jaroslava
née Ditětová
born 29.6.1893
domicile Prague XII
Benesovská 23

KRUPRIČKA Pavel
19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
born 18.6.1905
domicile Kamenice nr. Kyjov

KRYŠTOF František
30.5.1942 Has been in contact with agents who prepared acts hostile to the Reich, especially explosive attacks
born 21.4.1903
domicile Prague-Michle Dolní 6

Kříž Bohuslav
22.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
headmaster of agricultural school
born 21.2.1882
domicile Lantitz /ř/

Kšovina Jaroslav
8.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms
communal secretary
born 18.10.1896
domicile Horní Počernice

Kuba Čenák
23.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins
director
born 20.12.1900
Peskovice
domicile Řábor 6,611

Kubík Bohumil
11.6.1942 "
teacher
born 22.1.1914
domicile Řádir.Štětí

Kubík František
30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds:
born 12.10.1915
chief of chemical laboratory
domicile Prague XII
Benesovská 23

Kubíková Jaroslava
née Ditětová
30.5.1942 
born 29.6.1893
domicile Prague XII
Benesovská 23
KUČERA Jaroslav
born 2.7.1911
domicile Prague VII
Myslbekovo nám.186

KUČERA Karel
insurance agent
born 9.10.1894.
domicile Tábor

KUDRNA Rudolf
secretary
born 15.4.1896
domicile Hrad.Králové

KUGLER Jan
born 10.3.1913

domicile Terezín

KUKLA Ivan
official of the min. 
of agriculture
born 4.7.1890
Žamberk

domicile Čáslav
Václova 1071

KUFKA Jan
agent
born 25.6.1899

domicile Prague

KUŠ Josef
born 17.2.1909

domicile Bělovice

KUX Jaroslav
teacher
born 12.10.1904.
domicile Klobouky

nr. Brno

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Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police.
11.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

4.6.1942 

Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police

31.5.1942 Co-operation in issue of false Para.4 identity cards Sect.1 of
the Order of 27.5.1942

11.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encour-
gaged help to the assassins

31.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police

9.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Charge/Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kvetina Josef</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kvetina Eva</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langkova Eva</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langkova Hermia</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langk Jiri</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Co-operation in issue of false identity cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leinweber Jan</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemberk Frantisek</td>
<td>16.12.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lhotsky Vladimir</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIBÁCKÝ František</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINAJ Jaroslav</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINDETHAL Václav</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIPOLDOVÁ Anna</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTOPAD Konrád</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIŠKA Adolf</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOEWENBEIN Emil</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LORENC František</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVÍŽEK František</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has deliberately given shelter to parachutists and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Clerk born 17.1.1882 domicile Jaroměř
- Major of the gendarmerie born 11.9.1896 domicile Ml.Boleslav
- Business manager born 1.9.1898 domicile Litomyšl
- Clerk in lawyer’s office born 23.11.1910 Přední Lhota domicile Tábor 234
- Lawyer born 14.5.1906 domicile Prague
- Storehouse-keeper born 23.2.1883 domicile Hodolany nr. Olomouc
- Municipal policeman born 11.3.1900 domicile Otrokovice distr. Zlin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIBRIČEK František</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 17.1.1882</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Jaroměř</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINAJ Jaroslav</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major of the gendarmerie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 11.9.1896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Ml.Boleslav</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINDENTHAL Václav</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 1.9.1898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Litomyšl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIPOLDOVÁ Anna</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>née Hajdcvi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 26.8.1909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTOPAD Konrád</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk in lawyer’s office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 23.11.1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Přední Lhota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Tábor 234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIŠKA Adolf</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 14.6.1903</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague-Maláice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOEWENBRIN Emil</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 14.5.1906</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LORENC František</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storehouse-keeper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 23.2.1883</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Hodolany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nr.Otovice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVÍŽEK František</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has deliberately given shelter to parachutists and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>municipal policeman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>distr. Zlín</td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action/Comment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LUDVÍK Karel Ing.</strong></td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
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<tr>
<td>director of the firm</td>
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<td>Kooperativa</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 6.9.1906</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>LUKÁŠEK Bohumil</strong></td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 5.11.1911</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Olomouc</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LUKEŠ Bohumil</strong></td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attack on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employee of the</td>
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<td>Protectorate Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 20.2.1904</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klatovy</td>
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<td><strong>LUKES Josef PhDr.</strong></td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headmaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 7.2.1893</td>
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<td>Písek</td>
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<td>domicile Příbram 113</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LUKŠ Stanislav</strong></td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 19.11.1895</td>
<td></td>
<td>has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XIII.</td>
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<td>has not reported to the police</td>
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<tr>
<td>V Korytkách 286</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MACA Robert</strong></td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school-caretaker</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 4.3.1896</td>
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<td>distr. Brno</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MACÁK František</strong></td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds as above</td>
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<tr>
<td>book-keeper</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 3.10.1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bankova 12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MACKOVÁ Anna</strong></td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>née Ježková</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 26.7.1900</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XII.</td>
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<td>Bankova 12</td>
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</table>
MACEL Ladislav Dr. clerk
born 25.8.1897
domicile Brno

MACH Alois
born 31.8.1898
no permanent domicile

MACH Oldřich clerk
born 4.8.1916
domicile Seměnice
distr. N. Město n. Metuji

MACHA Václav official of ministry for agriculture

MALIŠ František warrant officer
born 21.4.1895
Vrbice
domicile Prague XI.

MALOTOVÁ Julie née Kainová
born 2.9.1895
domicile Zlin

MAN Bohumil wood merchant
born 21.9.1906
domicile Strážnice
distr. Hodonín

MANZEL Josef fruit merchant
born 29.5.1883
domicile Fešky
distr. Poděbrady

MAREŠEK Alois
born 25.5.1889
domicile Michov
distr. Č.Brod

- 16 -

11.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and has kept in touch with them

1.6.1942 Has not reported to the police

15.6.1942 Abusing his official power he sheltered wanted persons

8.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

17.6.1942

22.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

13.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

9.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms

19.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
MAREŠKA František
born 2.12.1911
Kryvy
domicile Rokycany

MAREŠKOVÁ Josefina
ně Stelhiková
born 10.2.1914
Kamenný Újezd
bydli Rokycany

MARTÍNEK Jan
born 7.5.1900
domicile Olomouc

MAŠEK František
born 8.8.1899
domicile Libochovice

MAŠEK Václav
colonel of the general staff
born 6.2.1892
Medový Újezd
domicile Praha Písek
Husova 1452

MAŠÍN Josef
colonel
born 26.8.1896
Lošany
domicile Prague XII.

MATĚJKA Karel
born 29.10.1909
domicile Běšiny
distr. Klatovy

MATĚJŮ Adolf
colonel
born 31.1.1893
domicile Brno-Králův Pole

MATOUŠ Zdeněk
Secretary of the Chamber of Comm.
born 16.2.1891
domicile Prague XIV

28.5.1942 Deliberately sheltered unregistered persons who took part on the attempt on Heydrich's life.
28.5.1942

20.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich

31.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police

22.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
Para.4 Stat.1 of the Order of 27.5.1942 G. 1,10.1942

6.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms

21.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich

5.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
MATOUŠOVÁ Marie 5.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
née Karasová
born 8.2.1894
domicile Prague XIV

MAZANEC Jan 1.6.1942
official of the ministry of agriculture
born 13.7.1892
domicile Prague XIX

MAZIARZ Maciáš 4.6.1942 In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so
born 8.2.1925
Czaslav /Polsko/
no permanent domicile

MERHAPUT Jaroslav Ing. 19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
economic councillor
born 12.11.1897
Medový Újezd
19.6.1942
27.5.1942
Order of
1.10.1942

MIHULA Václav 24.6.1942 Has kept in touch with enemy agents and was in possession of a weapon
butcher
born 3.3.1912
Prague
domicile Prague VIII, Schmitz Str. /8/ 480

MICHÁLEK Jaroslav JUDr. 21.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
administrative official
born 27.7.1904

MICHÁL 16.6.1942 Kept in touch with agents and gave support to their activities hostile to the Reich
Václav
born 10.4.1921
Volšany
domicile Volšany 121

MICHÁLKA Jarmila 16.6.1942
née Straková
born 12.4.1924
domicile Volšany 121

MIKULA Bohumil 8.6.1942 Has not reported to the police
born 15.6.1907
distr. Přerov, Bohemia
no permanent domicile
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason</th>
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<tr>
<td>MIKES František</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
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<td>MIKES Václav</td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
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<td>MIKES Antonín</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police</td>
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<td>MIKES František</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
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<td>MIKULA Josef</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIKULA Josef</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIKULOVÁ Blažena</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIKULOVÁ Terezie</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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</table>

**Names and Details**

- MIKES František: Born 5.7.1888, Domicile: Radnovice, District: N, Město n, Mor.
- MIKES Antonín: Clerk, Born 10.9.1918, Domicile: Prague I.
MIKULECKÝ Stanislav 3.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
cotton-wool producer
born 20.9.1895
domicile Horní Sloupnice
distr. Litomyšl

MIKULECKÁ Anna 3.6.1942 "
nee Zoufalová
born 29.6.1896
domicile Horní Sloupnice
distr. Litomyšl

MIKULIGA Otmar 23.6.1942 "
born 11.9.1917
domicile Prague

MIKUNDA Albin 19.6.1942 "
senior teacher
born 1.8.1893
domicile Radostín
distr. Vel. Meziříčí

MINÁK František 9.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms
born 21.11.1906
domicile Vratislavka
distr. Třinec

MINÁK Josef 31.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police
born 18.4.1914
domicile Halouny
distr. Beroun

MIŠÁK Josef 23.6.1942 In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so
dentist
born 5.3.1915
domicile Olomouc

MIŠKOVSKÝ Štěpán 27.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
born 27.12.1895
domicile Prague XI.

MLČOCH Antonín 13.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
official of the District Office of Prostějov
born 16.1.1905
domicile Určice, distr. Prostějov
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason</th>
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<tr>
<td>MLEJNEK Jaroslav</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
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<td>Para.4 Sect.1 of the Order of 27.5.42 G 1.10.42</td>
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<td>MORAVEC Václav</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
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<td>25.6.1942</td>
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<td>MORRISOVÁ Jarmila née Nelhablová</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOSAL Alois</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.</td>
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<td>MOTTI František</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Co-operation in issue of false identity cards</td>
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<tr>
<td>MTOTYPE F. Arnošt</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<td>MRAZEK Gothard</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 9.9.1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Nosalovice</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRYVICA Josef</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
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<tr>
<td>farm overseer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 25.2.1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Klobozy</td>
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<tr>
<td>nr. Brno</td>
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<td>MRAŽEK František</td>
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<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 29.11.1899</td>
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<td>Para. 4. Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
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<td>MUNZI Antonín JUDr.</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
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<tr>
<td>councillor to the courts</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 2.2.1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>NACHMILLNER Zdeněk</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
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<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
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<td>born 23.12.1909</td>
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<td>NAVRÁTÍL Jan</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
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<tr>
<td>forester</td>
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<td>born 11.1.1897</td>
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<td>NAVRÁTÍLOVÁ Bohumila</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAVRÁTÍL Jaromír</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
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<tr>
<td>builder</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAVRÁTÍLOVÁ Anežka</td>
<td>15.6.1942</td>
<td>Abusing her official power she gave support to enemy agents</td>
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<tr>
<td>née Gotwaldová</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 12.1.1900</td>
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<td>domicile Selletau/IV okr. Dačice</td>
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<tr>
<td>post-office official</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>Date of Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>NECA Alois</td>
<td>28.4.1893</td>
<td>29.5.1942</td>
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<td>NECOVÁ Ludmila</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.7.1915</td>
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<td>3.12.1896</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
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<td>NEVOLÉ František</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEVOLÉ František</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEVOLÉ František</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
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<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Jaroslav</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Jaroslav</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Silvestr</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has falsely accused persons with whom he was not on friendly terms, thereby misleading the authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Jan</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Jan</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Karel</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nováková Františka</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Bohumír</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nováček František</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novák Silvestr</td>
<td>21.10.1908</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Para 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42.
G. 1,10.42.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOVÁKOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 20.3.1909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Plánice nr. Klatovy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVOTNÝ Antonín</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 7.9.1906</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Rudkov distr. Velké Meziříčí</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODSTŘÍDL Bohumil</td>
<td>28.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 14.9.1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLEHLA Mojmír student</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 16.3.1917</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Bohušovice n. Chří</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLIVERIUS Václav</td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 27.8.1901</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Golčův Jeníkov 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONDRÁŠEK Robert</td>
<td>15.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>office assistant at court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 2.6.1897</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Slavkov</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONDŘEJKOVÁ Kristina</td>
<td>28.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 13.3.1919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Týn/Vlt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTRUBA Miloš</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>office junior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 13.6.1922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Přibram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACÁK František</td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 17.11.1901</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Kloboňky nr. Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACÁK Jaroslav</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td>Para.4 Sect.1 of the Order of 27.5.1942 G. 1.10.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 27.3.1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Velké Boříček</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Čáslav</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tr. Viktoria 625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACAS František</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 25.11.1901</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Tišnov</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAJEROVÁ Marie</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 9.9.1902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Klatovy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PÁLÍČKA Josef</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Abusing his official power he gave Steiner two forms which he took from the District Office to help Steiner to be passed for an Aryan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/or Pavlíček/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policeman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 2.4.1909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Říšany 1082</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANUŠKOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/né Jungmannová</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 24.9.1899</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PÁŠEK Josef</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Has attempted to hinder the police who tried to seize Wagner's arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 30.4.1919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Krašovice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr. Kralovice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PÁTA Josef</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university professor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 27.8.1886</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litomyšl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVELKA Miroslav</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 19.3.1922</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Němčice</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVLÍŠEK Jaroslav</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 14.2.1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Zlín</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>PAVLÍK Václav</td>
<td>19.6.1944</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECH František</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECHAL Josef</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has deliberately sheltered parachutist agents and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECHAL Kamená</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEKÁREK Václav</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEKÁREK Václav</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEKÁREK Václav</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERGLER Stanislav</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERICH Ferdinand</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PESKAR Jan</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAVLÍK Václav
head of a dep.
born 30.10.1902
domicile Prague

PECH František
born 13.2.1913
domicile Prague

PECHAL Josef
born 18.2.1887
domicile Vřesovice
distr. Kyjov

PECHALOVÁ Anna
née Hlošková
domicile Vřesovice
distr. Kyjov

PECHAL Kamená
forester’s assistant
born 24.2.1920
domicile Vřesovice
distr. Kyjov

PEKÁREK Václav
book-keeper
born 10.3.1896
domicile Litomyšl

PELCL Karel
inspector of the
Česko-mor. dráhy
born 19.5.1899
domicile Louny

PERGLER Stanislav
major
born 4.5.1895
domicile Brno

PERICH Ferdinand
born 12.2.1905
no permanent domicile

PESKAR Jan
teacher
born 15.2.1892
domicile Rajhrad, distr. Brno
Has deliberately given shelter to persons who participated in action hostile to the Reich and kept in touch with them.

Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.

Forbidden possession of arms.

Has hidden and supported the murderers of Heydrich and five other parachutists.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Arrest</th>
<th>Offence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIŠÁŘÍK Josef</td>
<td>4.5.1896</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PIŠA Miloslav</td>
<td>12.5.1909</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIVONKA František</td>
<td>23.6.1917</td>
<td>26.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLAMÍNKOVA Františka</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>July 1942</td>
<td>High treason</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLÁNTOŠKOVA Žofie</td>
<td>6.5.1892</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>née Mikulová</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLISKÁ Alois</td>
<td>17.12.1910</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>PODEŠT Bartoloměj</td>
<td>31.8.1887</td>
<td>28.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>POKORNY Antonín</td>
<td>1.10.1898</td>
<td>6.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>POŠÍZEK Jan</td>
<td>19.3.1861</td>
<td>5.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>POSPÍŠICHAL</td>
<td>15.9.1899</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POSPIŠIL Jindřich
born 13.2.1887
Dobřice distr. Přerov
no permanent domicile

POSPIŠIL Josef
born 23.5.1910
domicile Olomouc

POTOČEK František
born 2.4.1897
domicile Lípa,
distr. Hradec Králové

POUR Ivan
born 17.3.1898
domicile Prague
director-general

PRACHAR František
post-office employee
born 8.7.1900
domicile Prague

PRAIZLER
born 2.12.1903
domicile Prague

PRAIZLEROVÁ Blažena
née Hrdličková
born 30.1.1907
domicile Prague

PROCHÁZKA Jan, Ing.
technical manager
born 11.9.1891
domicile Slavkov

PROCHÁZKA Josef
born 10.5.1904
domicile Prague VIII

PROCHÁZKA Klement
manufacturer of rifles
born 22.11.1902
domicile Dalešice
distr. Mor., Budějovice

Has not reported to the police

Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich

Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich

Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

Forbidden possession of arms

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42 G. 1.10.42

Has been in contact with persons who participated in action hostile to the Reich

Forbidden possession of arms


PROCHÁZKA Václav
born 24.9.1910
domicile Židenice

PROKÁPFK Karel
born 28.1.1907
domicile Prague I Dlouhá 1/4

PROKÁPFKOVÁ Růžena
née Zajícová
born 1.3.1911
domicile Prague I Dlouhá 1/4

PROUZA Roman
professor
born 26.8.1897
Hronov
domicile Čáslav Chrudimská 322

PROVÁZNÍK Miroslav
born 23.7.1921
Poběšovice
domicile Vys. Chvojmo 6115 distr. Pardubice

PROVÁZNÍKOVÁ Barbora
born 19.6.1916
domicile Prague II Hopfenštokova 13

PRUDÍK Jan
born 14.7.1899
domicile Rosice nr. Brno
gendarmee

PRUDIL František
farm overseer
born 18.3.1911
domicile Týn/Vlt. 331

16.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms
30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police
30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42 G. 1.10.42
30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police
19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
23.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms
20.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
14.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich
30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police
PROCHÁZKA Václav
born 24.9.1910
domicile Židenice

PROKÁFPEK Karel
born 28.1.1907
domicile Prague I
Dlouhá tř. 4

PROKÁFKOVÁ Růžena
něe Zajícová
born 1.3.1911
domicile Prague I
Dlouhá tř. 4

PROUZA Roman
professor
born 26.8.1897
Hronov
domicile Čáslav
Chrudimská 322

PROVAZNÍK Miroslav
born 23.7.1921
Poběšovice
domicile Vys. Chvojmo č. 115
distr. Pardubice

PROVAZNÍKOVÁ Barbora
born 19.6.1916
domicile Prague II
Hopfenstokova 13

PRUDÍK Jan
born 14.7.1899
domicile Hocice
n. Brno
gendarme

PRUDIL František
farm overseer
born 18.3.1911
domicile Týn/Vlt. 331

---

16.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms

30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has a proved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police

19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

30.5.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich

14.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich

30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRŮŠEK Josef</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 23.8.1889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Horní Sloupnice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr. Litomyšl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRŮŠEK Otakar</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 16.11.1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Horní Sloupnice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr. Litomyšl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PŘEŠTAHÍLO Bedřich</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives: given on general grounds; Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subaltern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 5.5.1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Písek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PřÍKRÝL František</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been a member of an organisation which has been in contact with agents hostile to the Reich and has prepared acts of sabotage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 19.12.1898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague-Kobylysy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUTÍK Antonín</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electric supplies-dealer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 24.6.1896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUZMANNOU Jaroslav</td>
<td>15.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 21.2.1887</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KACKOVÁ Marie née Nováková</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 2.3.1886</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>RÁKOS Jaroslav Ing</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 26.4.1906</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague I.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BANDA František</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>inspector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 1.2.1890</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Tábor 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBČOVÁ Karolína</td>
<td>4.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>née Kresová</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 5.3.1899</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno-Židenice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>REKTOŠEK Milošlav MUDr.</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 11.10.1905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Strakonice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHTER Josef</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senior clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 23.2.1893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROHANOVÁ Libuše</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 29.3.1924</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Mor. ostrava</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROKYTA Eduard</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 9.7.1878</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>no permanent domicile</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROPEK Stanislav JUDr.</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>district judge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 1.9.1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Pardubice</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROSENBAUER František</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lieutenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 20.12.1912</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubí</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Kladno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ROSICKÝ Evžen</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journalist</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 15.10.1914</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action</td>
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<tr>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSICKÝ Jaroslav</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROZSYPAL Ludvík</td>
<td>15.6.1942</td>
<td>Has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÖDL Bernard</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RÚBEŠ Karel</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTTNER Alois</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RÚBEŠ Karel</td>
<td>26.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RYBÁK Jaroslav
born 4.3.1913
domicile Štěfálka
5.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.

RYBÍRŽIÁnek
born 10.4.1925
Kolice
domicile Vys. Chvojno 25
dist. Pardubice
23.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms.

RYŠ František
born 28.11.1905
Brno
domicile Jesitáka 13
29.5.1942 Has deliberately given shelter to persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich and kept in touch with them.

RYŠ Hanuš Dr.,
vetinary surgeon
born 7.9.1889
Olešnice
domicile O. Budějovice
23.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.

RYŠ Rudolf
born 17.3.1897
Mor. Ostrava
Valdšťynova 55
29.5.1942 Has deliberately given shelter to persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich and kept in touch with them.

RYŠOVÁ Anna
né Novotná
born 16.11.1913
Mor. Ostrava
Valdšťynova 55
29.5.1942"

RYŠÁNEK Maxmilian
teacher
born 12.10.1890
Brno
domicile Brno
11.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.

ŠEŠák Jaroslav
born 21.1.1915
Sázéná distr. Kralupy
domicile Sázéná 24
24.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.

ŠEŠák Zdeněk
born 5.12.1916
Sázéná distr. Kralupy
domicile Sázéná 28
24.6.1942"
Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

EZNÍČEK Josef
born 17.11.1906
domicile Hodolany
nr. Olomouc

KÍNOVSKÝ Miroslav
railway clerk
born 15.11.1896
Brádskovice
domicile Prague Vysočany

19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.

SABATA Josef
head of hospital management
born 23.7.1897
Sedlč

SAXL Jindřich
born 1.6.1893
domicile Brno

SAZYMA Jan
deputy-president of the district court
born 12.7.1887
domicile Č. Budějovice

SEDláček Tomáš, JUDr.
lawyer
born 19.12.1887
domicile Nymburk

SEDLÁK Václav
miller
born 19.10.1900
domicile Milesov
distr. Milevsko

SEKANINA Josef
engineer
born 25.3.1890
domicile Zidenice

SEKERKA Josef
communal clerk
born 25.3.1890
domicile Zidenice

16.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.

19.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.

17.11.1906 Burnt.

26.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.

22.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

25.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.

5.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

8.6.1942 Forbidden possession of arms.

20.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.

22.6.1942
SCHNEEBERGER Miloslav
5.6.1942
Chairman of the Czecho-Mor. Potato Association
born 13.6.1912
domicile Lanžhot
distr. Hodonín

SERÁNEK Alois
13.6.1942
engineer, employee of the building board, Hodonín
born 13.6.1912
domicile Hodonín

SCHART Adolf
Mayor
25.6.1942
born 2.6.1889
Kopidlno
domicile Dobříš

SCHARTOVÁ Dagmar
25.6.1942
born 20.1.1920
domicile Dobříš

SCHARTOVÁ Ottilie
25.6.1942
born 22.1.1889
domicile Dobříš

SCHARTONOVÁ Otilie
25.6.1942
born 19.1.1889
Fuegnerovo nam. 14

SERANEK Alois
engineer, employee of the building board, Hodonín
born 13.6.1912
domicile Lanžhot
distr. Hodonín

Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

SCHART Adolf
Mayor
25.6.1942
Forbidden possession of arms
born 2.6.1889
Kopidlno
domicile Dobříš

SCHARTOVÁ Dagmar
25.6.1942
" "
born 20.1.1920
domicile Dobříš

SCHARTOVÁ Ottilie
25.6.1942
" "
born 22.1.1889
domicile Dobříš

SCHARTONOVÁ Otilie
25.6.1942
Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
born 19.1.1889
Fuegnerovo nam. 14

SCHLESINGEROVÁ Marta
née Roemerová
11.6.1942
" "
born 5.11.1910
domicile Nová Cerekev
distr. Pelhřimov

SCHNEEBERGER Miloslav
5.6.1942
Chairman of the Czecho-Mor. Potato Association
born 9.9.1899
domicile Prague-Smíchov

SCHÖH Arnošt
28.6.1942
Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
born 10.1.1885
domicile Prague-III

SCHÖHVL Václav
26.6.1942
Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
born 27.3.1900, Prague
domicile Prague II

SCHÖHVL Václav
26.6.1942
Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
born 27.3.1900, Prague
domicile Prague II
SCHWARZ Arnošt
born 24.6.1885
no permanent domicile
3.6.1942 Has not reported to the police

SÍHA Ladislav
clerk
born 1.9.1915
Bílina
domicile Louny
20.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42 G. 1.10.42

SIDA Václav
owner of wine-tavern
born 16.9.1905
domicile Prague
11.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

SIGMUND František
captain
born 8.4.1901
domicile Plzeň
27.6.1942

SKOPEK Alois
clerk
born 26.3.1917
Vel, Kostomlaty Dist. Nymburk
domicile Vel, Kostomlaty 122
26.6.1942

SKOŘEPKA Milošlav
school-inspector
born 24.2.1895
domicile Prague XVI
15.6.1942

SEKAHA Jan
customs and finance gendarme
born 15.12.1911
domicile Brumovice Dist. Klobouky
22.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich

SLÁDEK Otmar
ministerial official
born 14.10.1886
domicile Prague XIII.
5.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

SLANEC Karel
born 15.10.1903
domicile Prague-Michle
12.6.1942 Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with agents hostile to the Reich and has prepared acts of sabotage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Place/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCHWARZ Arnošt</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>Has not reported to the police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no permanent domicile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠÍHA Ladislav</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich of the Order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 1.9.1915</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Louňy</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SIDA Václav</td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner of wine-tavern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 16.9.1905</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SIGMUND František</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 8.4.1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Plzeň</td>
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<tr>
<td>SKOPEK Alois</td>
<td>26.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 26.3.1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vel.Kostomlaty Distr.Nymburk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Vel.Kostomlaty 122</td>
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<tr>
<td>SKOŘEPA Miloslav</td>
<td>15.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>school-inspector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 24.2.1895</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XVI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SKRHA Jan</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customs and finance gendarme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 15.12.1911</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brumovice dist.Klobouky</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLÁDEK Otmar</td>
<td>5.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ministerial official</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 14.10.1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XIII.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLANEC Karel</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with agents hostile to the Reich and has prepare acts of sabotage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 15.10.1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague-Michle</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SLEZÁÈEK Vladimír
born 8.9.1909
no permanent domicile

SMUK Alois
owner of a book-store
4.3.1887
Chrudim
domicile Jaroměř Náměstí 28

SMÍÈEK Oldrich
district judge
born 13.4.1906
domicile Nové Město

SMOLÍK AntoÅ® Frant.
clerk
born 29.7.1898
domicile Brno-Jundrov
Jundrovské 109

SMOLÍK ArnoÅ®
born 10.4.1873
no permanent domicile

SOBÁ®EK Bohumíl
born 21.8.1898
domicile Nové Dvory
distr.Kutná Hora

SOBOTKA FrantiÅ®ek
born 27.4.1924
Vys.Chvojmo
distr.Pardubice
domicile Vys.Chvojmo 32

SOOKOLÁé Julius
lt.-colonel
born 6.11.1895
Chlumec n.ºidlínou
domicile Ml.Boleslav
Kosmonoská 681

SO Nielsen Joseph
bank clerk
born 3.6.1899
domicile Dvá® Král,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
<th>Offence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SONNEVEND Jan</td>
<td>25.12.1880</td>
<td>4.9.1942</td>
<td>Has hidden and supported the murderers of Heydrich and five other parachutists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priest of the Orthodox Church</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUČEK Antonín</td>
<td>7.11.1888</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUČEK Jan</td>
<td>23.9.1888</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague</td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPĚVÁKOVÁ Božena</td>
<td>13.9.1919</td>
<td>28.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Týn n. Vlt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPIDRA Jaroslav</td>
<td>3.8.1898</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>lieutenant</td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Písek</td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>SFLIKOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>19.6.1884</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>née Varhanová</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XII</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠRPEK Tomáš</td>
<td>4.5.1903</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Dolní Mácholupy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACH František</td>
<td>21.6.1888</td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Ústí</td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>STAMPRECHT František</td>
<td>18.2.1887</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
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<td>major</td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Písek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Řokycanská 39</td>
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<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Motive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANEK Josef</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Motive given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANEK Ladislav</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANEK Rudolf</td>
<td>24.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEGBAUSER Josef</td>
<td>4.6.1942</td>
<td>Has not reported to the police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEHLIK Frantisek</td>
<td>28.5.1942</td>
<td>Deliberately sheltered unregistered persons who took part in the attack on Heydrich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEHLIK Vaclav</td>
<td>28.5.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEHLIK Vaclav</td>
<td>28.5.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEHLIKOVÁ Ružena</td>
<td>28.5.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEIN Walter</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Pretended to be an Aryan, using false documents given to him by Falicka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942**

**G. 1.10.42**
STEJSKAL Frantisek
born 12.7.1901
domicile Brno
clerk
14.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich

STEJSKAL Josef
born 6.10.1891
domicile Náchod
9.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins

STEJSKAL Josef Dr.
teacher
born 3.3.1895
domicile Č.Budějovice
16.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins

STOČES František
technical councillor
born 19.5.1895
domicile Prague
23.6.1942

STOKLÁSKOVÁ Růžena
teacher
22.6.1901
domicile Přerov
10.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

STRAKA Ervin
born 6.6.1902
domicile Nová Cerekev distr.Pelhřimov
11.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins

STRAKOVÁ Marie
née Belřínová
born 25.3.1903 Podvorov
domicile Modřany 1030
19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

STROBEK Jaroslav
born 1.1.1920 Písek
domicile Písek Goetheho 927
19.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins

STŘECHA Josef
born 13.2.1897
domicile Rudíkov distr.Val. Meziříčí
19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

STŘECHA Vladislav
born 21.6.1925
domicile Rudíkov distr.Val. Meziříčí
19.6.1942

Para. 4, Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42
G. 1,10.42

Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.42
G. 2,10,42
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STŘECHOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>née Navrákalová</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 7.9.1902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Rudíkov</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>distr. Vel. Meziříčí</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUCHÁ Jaroslav</td>
<td>5.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 29.4.1896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Šťáda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr. Hradec Králové</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUCHÁ Josef</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 18.1.1902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Koudnice</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SUCHÁ Vladimír</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
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<tr>
<td>forwarding agent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 15.4.1898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Olomouc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SVATA Rudolf</td>
<td>20.6-1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 25.9.1905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XI-</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Žerotínova 51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVOBODA Jan</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 9.7.1889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Brno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVOBODA Josef</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manufacturer of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soda-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 23.10.1885</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Slaný</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVOBODA Kačel</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 3.12.1885</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Olomouc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVOBODA Vladimír JUDr.</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 30.5.1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Ú. Budějovice</td>
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</table>
SVORODOVÁ Aloisia  
née Ziková  
born 16.9.1906  
domicile Prague  
9.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich

SVORODOVÁ Irena  
née Hájková  
born 27.12.1912  
domicile Prague XIV.  
31.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police

SVORODOVÁ Marie  
née Bradcová  
born 4.7.1914  
domicile Prague-Strašnice  
19.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

SYROVÁTKA Evžen  
Head of a ministerial department  
born 8.9.1893  
domicile Prague  
4.6.1942

SYROVÝ Vratislav  
student  
born 2.9.1908  
domicile Praha-Lhota Na Rovinách 16  
20.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich, Para.4 Sect.1 of the Order of 27.5.42 G. 1.10.42

SYSS Jan  
official of the land office  
born 18.1.1897  
domicile Brno  
9.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich

ŠAPRÁNEK Jan  
bank clerk  
born 27.2.1897  
domicile Louňy  
10.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

ŠAMAL Jaroslav  
professor of the technical school  
born 12.7.1900  
domicile Prague XIX  
5.6.1942

ŠEBESTA Rudolf  
born 14.2.1923  
domicile Suchdol/Lužnicí  
2.6.1942
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Motives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ŠEKSF PA Rudolf</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>František František</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simanovský Richard</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.5.1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>František František</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strašek Anna</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strašek Josef</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karel Šimek</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emil Šindelka</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otto Škoda</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ŠKOP Josef 27.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins
born 2.5.1921
domicile Kotrtyov
distr. Plzeň

ŠKOR Václav Dr. 8.6.1942
director of Ko-operative
born 12.11.1889
domicile Pecínov
distr. Benešov

ŠMÍD František 24.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies Para.4 Sect 1 of the Reich and kept in touch with them
railway-employee
born 15.1.1912
Osek
domicile Prague VII
Eschenbachstr. /7/ 12

ŠMÍD Václav 27.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins
born 22.7.1922
domicile Kotrtyov
distr. Plzeň

ŠPALEK Josef 30.5.1942 Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police
born 8.10.1922
domicile Čelakovice

ŠPEEL Jiří 19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them
student
born 29.8.1921
Prague
domicile Litomyšl

ŠPIČAN Jaroslav 26.6.1942 has not reported to the police
born 8.4.1922
no permanent domicile

ŠRÁMKE František Dr. 19.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins Para.4 Sect 1 of the Order of 27.4.42
district chief
born 5.8.1899
Svobodné Dvory
domicile Hořice
/or Hořovice/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Josef Šrom</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jaroslav Štangl</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Šťastná</td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Štepán</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Štefanovský</td>
<td>11.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldřich Štěrba</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klement Štěrbašek</td>
<td>22.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladislav Štětina</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Štika</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠÍKOVÁ Hanna</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 25.7.1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XII</td>
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<tr>
<td>ŠÍKOVÁ Marie</td>
<td>13.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>née Micháloková</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 15.1.1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XII</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ŠTORKAN Jaroslav</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor of science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>on Czech University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 20.4.1890</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ŠUDE Ladislav</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 31.1.1906</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Dalovice</td>
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<td>distr. Ml. Boleslav</td>
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<tr>
<td>ŠUDE Stanislav</td>
<td>10.6.1942</td>
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<td>editor</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 14.10.1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Louny</td>
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<tr>
<td>ŠVÁB Rudolf</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>born 15.10.1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Plzeň</td>
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<tr>
<td>ŠVOD Josef</td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>former czechoslovak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 8.8.1888</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Olomouc-Novosady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ŠVODOVÁ Růžena</td>
<td>23.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>née Orlichová</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 23.8.1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Olomouc-Novosady</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TÁBORSKÝ Karel</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 25.1.1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Zaječov</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>nr. Hrygovky 136</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TEICHMANN Stanislav</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 24.2.1911</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Olomouc</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>TESÁŇ Adolf</td>
<td>16.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clericman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 29.4.1885</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Židenice</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TESÁŇ KOVÁř Anna</td>
<td>3.6.1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>cleric/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>born 1.8.1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>domicile Kojetín</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THER František</td>
<td>4.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 21.12.1908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Suchý Důl</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TICHOTA Bohumil</td>
<td>9.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>official of Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td>assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TICHÝ Josef</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lieutenant</td>
<td></td>
<td>has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 12.6.1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Vodňany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TONINGER Jaroslav</td>
<td>2.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>director of insurance company for agric.</td>
<td></td>
<td>assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 4.2.1899</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Č. Budějovice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPOL Josef</td>
<td>12.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with agents who prepared acts hostile to the Reich,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 10.5.1900</td>
<td></td>
<td>especially explosive assaults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Šremýšlení</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOSOVSKÝ Rudolf</td>
<td>5.6.1942</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born 6.4.1914</td>
<td></td>
<td>report he has deliberately omitted to do so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Žněstě</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRČKA Josef Dr.</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>director</td>
<td></td>
<td>assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domicile Prague XVIII</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRNKA Bohumil
born 7.6.1907
domicile Prague

TRNKAVÁ Anna
né Tomanová
born 20.1.1890
domicile Prague

TRFÁLEK Karel
born 28.7.1906
domicile Prague XI

VAGNER Alois
born 25.8.1907
domicile Krasovice
distr. Kralovice

VÁGNER Jindřich KUDr.
doctor
born 3.8.1897
domicile Mor. Budějovice

VALENTA Josef
former director of the
managing board of the
Vinohrady-hospital
born 10.3.1883
domicile Prague

VALENTOVÁ Jaroslava
né Petraková
born 27.1.1885
domicile Prague

VALENTA Jan Ing.
head of the agricult.
management in Lány
born 1.10.1895
domicile Lány

VALENTA Jan
born 20.5.1894
domicile Láno

-50-

11.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

9.6.1942

12.6.1942 Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with persons hostile to the Reich and has prepared acts of sabotage

2.6.1942 Has been found with a charged pistol during search

16.6.1942

9.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

9.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in action hostile to the Reich

9.6.1942

21.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich
TRNKA Bohumil
born 7.6.1907
domicile Prague

11.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins.

TRNKOVÁ Anna
néé Tomanová
born 20.1.1890
domicile Prague

9.6.1942 "

TRPLÉK Karel
born 28.7.1906
domicile Prague XI

12.6.1942 Has been a member of an organisation which was in contact with persons hostile to the Reich and has prepared acts of sabotage.

VAGNER Alois
born 25.8.1907
domicile Kralovice
distr.Kralovice

2.6.1942 Has been found with a charged pistol during search.

VAGNER Jindřich MUDr.
doctor
born 5.8.1897
domicile Mor.Budějovice

16.6.1942 MARXIST XRISTIANIST Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them.

VALENTA Josef
former director of the managing board of the Vinohrady-hospital
born 10.3.1883
domicile Prague

9.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in action hostile to the Reich.

VALENTOVA Jaroslava
néé Petraková
born 27.1.1885
domicile Prague

9.6.1942 "

VALENTA Jan Ing.
head of the agricult.
management in Lány
born 1.10.1895
domicile Lány

6.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassination.

VALENTA Jan
born 20.5.1894
domicile Rno

21.6.1942 Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VANČURA čeněk JUDr.</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANČURA Vladislav MUDr.</td>
<td>1.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANĚK Josef</td>
<td>5.6.1942</td>
<td>In spite of his knowledge of the increased importance of his duty to report he has deliberately omitted to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VÁňA Ludvík JUDr.</td>
<td>31.5.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VÁňA Václav</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VÁŇA Josef</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td>Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAVROUSEK Víšen</td>
<td>30.5.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VÁŇA Vladimir</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VEGER Josef JUDr.,
lawyer
born 9.2.1900
domicile Tabor

VEGEROVÁ Blanka
née Jindorvá
born 8.5.1910
domicile Tábor

VELINSKÝ Arnošt
hotel-owner
born 26.7.1889
domicile Tábor

VESELÝ František
clerk
born 6.11.1894
domicile Kl.Boleslav

VESELÝ František
teacher
born 5.2.1894
domicile Náměšť n.Oslavou

VESELÝ Ivan
tutor for languages
born 26.4.1905
domicile Zlín

VESELÝ Vladimír
teacher
born 10.1.1914
domicile Jičín

VIKOVÁ Ahna
born 20.6.1902
domicile Prague

VISO Jan
technical clerk
born 6.6.1912
domicile Brno-Kr.Pole

VÍTEK Josef
born 5.6.1903
Babice uHeřmaně Královec
domicile Babice 36

- 52 -
606.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins

19.6.1942 Has given shelter to enemies of the Reich and kept in touch with them

VLK Viktor
colonel
born 4.8.1892
Dobřív
domicile Písek
Táborská 1368

VOLNÝ Karel
born 15.10.1901
domicile Žižkov

VOSÁTKA Ladislav
born 28.9.1893
domicile Louny

- 53 -

Motives given on general grounds: Has approved the attack on Heydrich or has given shelter to enemies of the Reich or has not reported to the police

Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the Order of 27.6.42

VITOUS Václav
owner of factory
born 4.10.1904
domicile Prague IX

VOBŘÍKIL Václav
farm overseer
born 3.4.1904
Roudnice
domicile Kamenice n.Lipou 434

15.6.1942 Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich

10.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich’s life and encouraged help to the assassins
VOSMÍK Bohumil
butcher
born 11.10.1887
Libesnice
Prague VIII.
Kirchmayerova 291
24.6.1942 Has kept in touch with enemy agents and was in possession of a weapon

VOSMÍK Bohumil
butcher's assistant
born 31.10.1923
domicile Prague VIII.
Kirchmayerova 291
24.6.1942

VOSMÍK Oldřich
butcher's assistant
born 13.11.1912
Prague
domicile Prague VIII.
Kirchmayerova 291
24.6.1942 Kept in touch with enemy agents; was in possession of a weapon which he used when arrested and severely injured a policeman

VOSMÍKOVÁ Alžběta
née Čejková
born 4.2.1914
Vlasec, distr. Písek
domicile Prague VIII.
Reismannova 102
24.6.1942 Has kept in touch with enemy agents and was in possession of a weapon

VOSMÍKOVÁ Anna
née Zemanová
domicile Prague
born 1885

VOSMÍKOVÁ Božena
shop-assistant
born 7.11.1914
Prague
domicile Prague VIII.
Kirchmayerova 180
24.6.1942

VOTAVA František
born 12.8.1899
Nymburk
domicile Drahelnice nr. Nymburk
16.6.1942 Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins

VOTAVA Jan
post-office employee
born 4.2.1902
13.6.1942 Abusing his official power he gave support to wanted agents

VERA František
born 27.7.1892
domicile Prague-Michle
4.6.1942 Has not reported to the police

Para. 4 Sect. 1 of the order of 27.5.42
G. 28.7.42
VYEBRAL Vladimir Ing. lieutenant
born 12.10.1909
domicile Plzen

VYSKOLI Josef
born 30.8.1906
domicile Ml.Boleslav

WŁAPISCH Ivan
born 21.3.1896
domicile Brno

WALTER Otakar butcher
born 23.4.1912
domicile Kostelec/Orlicí

WEIDMANN Jaroslav
militia lieut.-colonel
born 30.9.1883
domicile Plzen

WEISSBURG Karel
born 26.8.1900
domicile Tabor

WENZL František professor
born 28.4.1889

domicile Brno

WEISENBERG Mořic
born 15.9.1942

domicile Brno

WOLF Ludvik teacher
born 31.8.1909

domicile Klobouky nr.Brno

WOLF Zdeněk teacher
born 4.9.1900

domicile Brno

VYEBRAL Vladimir Ing. lieutenant
born 12.10.1909
domicile Plzen
27.6.1942 Has approved the attempt
on Heydrich's life and
encouraged help to the
assassins

VYSKOLI Josef
born 30.8.1906
domicile Ml.Boleslav
2.6.1942 "

WŁAPISCH Ivan
born 21.3.1896
domicile Brno
2.6.1942 "

WALTER Otakar butcher
born 23.4.1912
domicile Kostelec/Orlicí
15.6.1942 Has been in contact with
persons who participated
in actions hostile to the
Reich

WEIDMANN Jaroslav
militia lieut.-colonel
born 30.9.1883
domicile Plzen
27.6.1942 Has approved the attempt
on Heydrich's life and
encouraged help to the
assassins

WEISSBURG Karel
born 26.8.1900
domicile Tabor
4.6.1942 In spite of his knowledge
of the increased importance
of his duty to report he
has deliberately omitted to
do so

WENZL František professor
born 28.4.1889

domicile Brno
8.6.1942 Has approved the attempt
on Heydrich's life and
encouraged help to the
assassins

WEISENBERG Mořic
born 15.9.1942

domicile Brno
2.6.1942 "

WOLF Ludvik teacher
born 31.8.1909

domicile Klobouky nr.Brno
11.6.1942 Has given shelter to
enemies of the Reich and
kept in touch with them

WOLF Zdeněk teacher
born 4.9.1900

domicile Brno
13.6.1942 "
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wolfram Karel</td>
<td>27.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich's life and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wunschová Rosalie</td>
<td>6.6.1942</td>
<td>Forbidden possession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Záhalka Otakar</td>
<td>21.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with enemies of the Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahradníček</td>
<td>25.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zámrský František</td>
<td>19.6.1942</td>
<td>Has approved the attempt on Heydrich and encouraged help to the assassins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zborovská Marie</td>
<td>8.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zbořilová Anna</td>
<td>20.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zdáhal Alois</td>
<td>26.6.1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zdáhal Karel</td>
<td>14.6.1942</td>
<td>Has been in contact with persons who participated in actions hostile to the Reich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Vlastická
born 19.5.1944
Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

Zdeněk Vlasta
born 26.6.1942
Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

Zdeněk Vlasta
born 26.6.1942
Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

Zdeněk Vlasta
born 26.6.1942
Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

Zdeněk Vlasta
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Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

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Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

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Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

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Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

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born 26.6.1942
Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

Zdeněk Vlasta
born 26.6.1942
Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34

Zdeněk Vlasta
born 26.6.1942
Ondřej Vlasta, Bzeně 34
27.5.1944 K a h. Kovařík was about to
be executed for his activities.

20.6.1944

22.7.1944 You deliberately given
signal to parachutists who
jumped in beach with us.

12.8.1944

30.9.1944 Kolowrat, son of general
Kolowrat, has approved the
plan to take an important
official's wife to a site of the
match on

Zdeněk Jerman
Born 30.9.1944
Komenského 98

Vladimír Jan
Born 24.4.1914
Komenského 98

Václav Bednář
Komenského 98

Zdeněk Klein
Born 30.9.1944
Komenského 98

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1. **ADOLF HITLER**: The responsibility of Adolf Hitler for the National Socialist legislation and its being carried into effect does not need discussion. In our particular case, it is easy to prove. The Decree of the Fuhrer and Reichskanzler on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of the 16.3.39 /B.K.II.I.p.485 - V.R.K.Prot.p.7/, orders amongst others: "In so far as the common interest demands it, the Reich can promulgate orders applicable to the Protectorate" /Art.XI, para.1/; and in another place: "The Reich Government can take measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order"/Art.XI, para.3/.

Merely by promulgating a Decree which empowers the Reich to issue Orders for the Protectorate, Adolf Hitler has taken the responsibility for the contents of these orders. His responsibility for the provisions under consideration becomes even more striking when we consider the meaning of the so-called "Measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order" in the Third Reich. Bearing in mind that this formula in the National Socialist jargon covers every measure serving the interests of the regime and that the measures thus described/inflicted at any time any demand of justice and humanity, the importance of the above-mentioned provision of Art.XI, para.3 becomes plain.

This is the basis of everything we know as marks of the National Socialist regime. It represents "lawful authorisation" for every act of terror, of inhumanity, for every crime typifying the methods of National Socialist administration, police officials and tribunals. And even for those who are unwilling to concur that Hitler and his not counsellors were/ware of what a National Socialist Administration means by "measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order", it is clear that it was the desire of the legislator to give, by Art.XI
of the Decree of the 16.3.39, the above-mentioned "legal authorisation".

Moreover, Adolf Hitler's responsibility for the acts of the Reichsprotector is laid down expressly in the Order to the Decree of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 22.3.39 /RG.Bl.I page 549 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.32/: 1. "The Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia is the only representative of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor and of the Reich Government in the Protectorate. 2. He is directly subordinate to the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor and receives directions from him only"./Sect.I./.

Section I para.2 of the Order concerning the legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated June 7th 1939 /RG.Bl.I. p.1039 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.27/, which was issued in accordance with the Decree of the 16.3.39, lays down: "If there is any danger of delay, the Reichsprotector has the authority to issue provisions of any kind".

Everything mentioned above about the formula "measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order" applies also to the expression "provisions of any kind". The latter perhaps gives better expression to the essence of both. The provisions we have so far discussed are signed by Hitler. Their necessary consequence, which was to be foreseen, is the Order issued by the Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia with reference to the declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency dated September 27th 1941, /V.Bl.R.Prot.p.527/. Moreover, it can hardly be doubted that this Order originated from a special instruction of Hitler's, according to Section I, para.2 of the Order of 22.3.39 and that it was issued and put into effect in full
agreement with Hitler. It represents the legal basis for the proclamation of Martial Law issued on May 27th 1942 /V.Bl.R.Prot. p.123/ and the Order of the 28th May 1942 which have been discussed extensively /under III.4/; but primarily it represents the legal basis for the procedure of the "Standgerichte". Hitler's responsibility for the activities of the "Standgerichte" established on the 27.5.1942 is founded upon his signature to the Decree of March 15th 1939, the Orders of March 22nd 1939 and June 7th 1939, and upon his giving instructions concerning the Order of September 27th 1941.

According to Czechoslovak Criminal Law, /para.5 Penal Code/, Adolf Hitler is to be considered as the instigator of these activities and as the activities of the "Standgerichte" are to be qualified as murder, /Para.134 Penal Code/ in particular as murder through agents, /para.135, 3 Penal Code/, he is, according to para.136 Penal Code, punishable by death.

2. The Members of the Reich Government. The members of the Reich Government share with Hitler the responsibility. They share with him the criminal responsibility as his advisors in the acts with which we have been dealing here. These acts were carried out many times merely because of their suggestions. At any rate they had the possibility and it was their duty to prevent them and they omitted to intervene.

According to Czechoslovak Criminal Law they are as guilty as Hitler of the crimes defined by Param.5, 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code and to be punished in the same degree as Hitler.
As far as the responsibility of single members of the Reich Government can be demonstrated in greater detail already today, we do so in the following paragraphs:

b/ Joachim von RIBBENTROP: His complicity is proved by his signature to the Decree of March 16th 1939. As explained under I, the activity of the "Standgerichte" is based as the last resort on this Decree. And vice versa: The crimes of the National Socialist Administration and jurisdiction in the territory of the Czecho-Slovak Republic could be foreseen as its necessary consequence, when the Decree was signed.

It is possible for the time being, to prove the part played by Ribbentrop in the creation of the other preconditions for the activities of the "Standgerichte". But his signature to the Decree alone establishes his criminal liability according to para.5, 134, 135, 3, and 136, of the Czecho-Slovak Penal Code.

c/ Wilhelm FRICK: The evidence for Frick's complicity rests in particular with his signature to the Decree of March 16th 1939, and to the Orders of March 22nd 1939 and June 7th 1939. The instructions to issue the Order of September 27th 1941 could also only have been given with his approval, as Reich Minister of the Interior. According to Czecho-Slovak Penal Law, his actions are to be regarded as the same crime as Hitler's acts mentioned before.

t/ Dr. Heinrich LAMMA: In this case mutatis mutandis, the same holds good as in the case of c/ Frick/.

3. K.H. FRANK: It can be taken for granted, without further evidence, that the Secretary of State in the Protectorate, the right-hand man of the Reichsprotector, shares the responsibility
for the Order of September 27th 1941. Apart from that, E.H. Frank's complicity is established by the proclamation of May 27th 1942, which he signed in place of the mortally wounded Heydrich.

According to Czechoslovak Penal Law, his activities are to be regarded as the same crimes as those of the persons listed under 1-4.

4. Kurt Daluege: Kurt Daluege, who was appointed Deputy Reichsprotector the day after the attempt upon the life of Heydrich, became an accomplice through the signature of the Order of May 28th 1942 and for these reasons alone, the same provisions of Czechoslovak Penal Law apply to him.

5. The members of the "Standgerichte" established on the 27th May 1942 and the persons acting as prosecutors at these tribunals are to be considered as the direct perpetrators. They are guilty of murder through agents /para.134 and 135, 3 of the Penal Code/ and are to be punished according to para.136 of the Penal Code.

E. The persons listed under 2-4 may probably state in their defence that they were carrying out superior orders. Such a defence does not even correspond with the facts. All of them have been Hitler's advisors and have probably influenced him as much as they were influenced by him.

The members of the "Standgerichte" and the persons acting as prosecutors before these tribunals, might put forward as a defence, that they were merely putting into effect the existing law. This defence is essentially the same as the one which is based on the
alleged superior order. The question as to whether the defence of superior orders is to be respected in principle or not, needs no discussion. Moreover, in this particular case it is of no validity according to Czechoslovak Law. The fact that the perpetrator has been instigated to murder does not attenuate his responsibility. On the contrary, he as well as the instigator is guilty of the crime of murder through agents, which, according to the Czechoslovak Penal Code is a graver crime than common murder.

According to the Czechoslovak Penal Code we may speak of irresistible compulsion, excluding responsibility, if an act otherwise punishable was the only means through which the perpetrator could save himself from grave and imminent danger. Not even in National Socialist Germany is jurisdiction adapted to gratify the régime made necessary by any such threat. And even if it is alleged that the judges had to pass the death sentences in order to save their own lives, the fact remains that nobody was obliged to accept office as judge or as a prosecutor at the "Standgerichte" dealt with in this charge.

C. There is no doubt about the criminal character of the activities of the "Standgerichte" established in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic on 27.5.42. It can already be equally well demonstrated that the persons whom we are charging have to bear responsibility for these activities. Under A.1.4, it has been explained that the mere signature to all or certain of the provisions which regulate the activities of the "Standgerichte" involves criminal responsibility. In fact, the co-operation of Hitler, Frick, etc., is not limited to the signing of this or that
order. The position of every person mentioned under A,1-4 afforded him as a matter of course, information about each phase of the crime which started with the Decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor on March 16th, 1939 and ended with the last death sentence of the "Standgerichte" established on May 27th, 1942. They agreed to every phase of this crime and were able at any time, to prevent the preparation and execution of it but omitted to do so. There is, for instance, no doubt that Frick did not limit his activities to signing the Decree of the 16th March 1939 and the Order of the 17th June 1939; it is impossible that in a system like the National-Socialist one, a provision like the Order of the 27th September 1941 and the still more barbarous Proclamations of May 27th, 1942 and May 28th, 1942, could come about without the approval of the Reich Minister of the Interior. In the same way, K. H. Frank’s co-operation is not limited to signing the Order of May 27th, 1942. It is, for instance, highly improbable that he, as the Secretary of State, did not know of the inadequate procedure followed in trials before "Standgerichte" and it cannot be supposed that trials of this kind were carried out without his consent. The case appears to be complete.
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.)

Endorsement.

London Nov 16th 1944

The Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War crimes Commission.
1. HITLER, Adolf
2. a) HESS, Rudolf (not in office in 1945) HIMMLER, Rudolf, Dr.
   b) von RIBBENTROP, Joachim Frh.
   c) FRICK, Dr. Wilhelm
   d) SCHWERIN-KROSIGK, Graf
   e) GUERTNER, Dr. Wilhelm (not in office in 1945)
   f) SCHLEGEL-BERGER, Dr.
   g) GOERING, Hermann
   h) FUNK, Dr. Walther
   i) RUST, Dr. Armand
   j) GOEBBELS, Dr. Joseph
   k) SELDTE, Franz
   l) DORPMUELLER, Dr.
   m) EHINESORGE, Dr.
   n) DARRE
   o) SPEER, Dr. Albert
   p) von EPP, Franz Ritter
   q) von KEITEL, Wilhelm
   r) von NEURATH, Konstantin Frh.
   s) KERRL, Hans
   t) LAMMERS, Dr. Hans Heinrich
   u) MEISSNER, Dr.
   v) SEYSS-INQUART, Dr. Arthur
   w) FRANK, Dr. Hans
   x) SCHACHT, Dr. Hjalmar

Submitted Decision of Committee I
29.XI.44 A except Hess, Guertner
29th November 1944.

Dear Miss Pittendrigh,

As promised, I enclose the following documents:

1/ List of members of the German Government.

2/ A Decree concerning the position of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia.

These documents are to be put into our File Z, 5/44 /Lidice and Lešák/.

Yours sincerely,

/Dr. Básar/

29th November 1944.

Dear Miss Pittendrigh,

As promised, I enclose the following documents:

1/ List of members of the German Government.

2/ A Decree concerning the position of the "Reichsprotektor in Bohemia and Moravia."

These documents are to be put into our File 2.5/4, /Lidice and Heßkov/.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Dr. Eben

Verordnung zum Erlass des Führers und Reichskanzlers
über das Protettorat Bosnien und Herzegowina.

Von 22. November 1939

Veröffentlicht in "Das Neue Reich in Bosnien und Herzegowina"
Reichskanzler, 8.29.

I.

1/ Der Reichsprotektor in Bosnien und Herzegowina ist der
alleinige Vertreter des Führers und Reichskanzlers und der Reichsregierung im Protettorat.

2/ Er untersteht den Führer und Reichskanzler unmittelbar
und entgeht Anweisungen nur von ihm.

II.

1/ Zentrale Stelle zur Durchführung des Erlaisses des Führers
und Reichskanzlers über das Protettorat Bosnien und Herzegowina ist
der Reichsminister des Innern.

2/ Die obersten Reichsbehörden haben bei allen Erlassen
die des Protettorats betreffend, in besonderen bei den Erlaissen
der Reichsbehörden und bei organisationsspezifischen, das Einver
nehmen mit der Zentralinstanz herbeizuführen.

III.

1/ Ausführungsvorschriften zur Ziffer I beherrscht sich der
Führer und Reichskanzler vor.

2/ Ausführungsvorschriften zur Ziffer II erlassen der
Reichsminister des Innern.

Adolf Hitler, Führer und Reichskanzler,
"Wilhelm Frick, Reichskanzler,
Dr. Lammers, Reichsminister u. Chef der Reichskanzlei."
ORDER TO THE DECEASED OF THE FÜHRER AND REICH CHANCELLOR OF THE
PROTECTORATE OF BÖHMEIA AND MORAVIA, OF March 22, 1939.

Published in Helmut Eriesser’s “Das Neue Recht in Böhmen u. Mähren”, p. 29.

I.

1. The Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia is the only
representative of the Führer and Reich Chancellor and of the
Reich Government in the Protectorate,

2. He is directly subordinate to the Führer and Reich Chancellor
and receives directions from him only.

II.

1. Central Office for the execution of the Decree of the Führer
and Reich Chancellor on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia
is the Reich Minister of the Interior.

2. The supreme Reich authorities have to reach an agreement with
the Central Office on all measures concerning the Protectorate,
in particular when issuing legal provisions and on matters
of organisation.

III.

1. Provisions concerning the execution ad. I are reserved for the
Führer and Reich Chancellor.

2. Provisions concerning the execution ad. II are issued by the
Reich Minister of the Interior.

Signed: Adolf Hitler, Führer and Reich Chancellor,
Wilhelm Frick, Reichsmarschall,
Dr. Lammers, Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reichsminister</th>
<th>Vorname, Nachname, Anfangstage, Endestage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reichskanzler</td>
<td>HGLOBAL Adolf, 5.2.1938 - 1.6.1945</td>
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<td>Stellvertreter des Führers, Reichskanzler</td>
<td>HGLOBAL Rudolf, 27.7.1941, then post abolished</td>
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<td>Reichsaussenminister</td>
<td>RIBBENROP Joachim Frh. von HEOLEH /5.2.1938/</td>
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<td>Reichsinminister</td>
<td>FEYK Wilhelm Dr. 1933-24.8.1943. HGLOBAL Heinrich 21.8.1943-</td>
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<td>Reichsfinanzminister</td>
<td>SCHWARTZOG Graf 1933-</td>
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<td>Reichsjustizminister</td>
<td>QUEXTER Wilhelm Dr. II. 1933-2.2.42. HGLOBAL SCHILDKONAN Dr. 1.2.42 - 5.9.42.</td>
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<td>Reichsluftfahrminister</td>
<td>THIERACK Dr. Otto Georg 5.9.42-</td>
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<td>Reichsmarschall, Beauftragter fuer den Vierjahresplan, Reichsforstmeister, Reichsjaegermeister</td>
<td>GOESING Hermann 1933-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reichswirtschaftsminister</td>
<td>SOHAGT Dr. Hjalmar 1933-26.11.37/ FUNK Dr. Walther 26.11.1937-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reichsminister fuer Wissensachaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung</td>
<td>BUST Dr. Bernhard 1933-</td>
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<td>Reichsarbeitsminister</td>
<td>GOEBELS Dr. Joseph 1933-</td>
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<td>Reichsverkehrsminister</td>
<td>SALUTES Franz 1933-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reichspostminister</td>
<td>DORFMUeller Dr. 1937-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reichsminister fuer Erorschung und Landwirtschaft</td>
<td>ONOBERG Dr., Ing. h. c. 1933-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reichsminister fuer Waffen und Munition</td>
<td>DARRÉ 1935-25.7.1942. HGLOBAL HEGE Herbert 25.7.1942-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reichsminister fuer Kolonien</td>
<td>TOEI Ing. Dr. Fritz 30.3.40-21.1.42. HGLOBAL SPAR Albert, Prof. 21.1.42-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>EPP Franz Ritter von, 10.5.41-</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Reichskriegsminister: /BLICHER Werner von 1933-5.2.1938/
/then post abolished/.

Chef des Oberkommando der
Wehrmacht: KEIFEL Wilhelm von, Generalfeldmarschall
/invested with the function of
the former Reichskriegsminister/

Reichsprotektor in Boehmen
und Mähren, Reichsminister:

Reichskommissar fuer
Kirchliche Angelegenheiten

Reichsminister, Chef der
Reichskanzlei:

Reichskommissar fuer die
neudeutschen Gebiete:

Reichskommissar fuer die
demokratischen Gebiete:

Reichskommissar Deutscher
Staatsminister in Boehmen
und Mähren:

Reichskommissar/Reichsarbeits-
Fuehrer/:

Reichsminister, Generalgouver-
neur in Polen:

HEINRICH Konstantin frh.von 1939-24.8.43.

FRANK Wilhelm Dr. 24.8.1943-

LAMMER Dr. Hans Heinrich 1937-

HEINRICH Dr., 1.12.1937-

HERRSCHER Dr. Arthur 21.6.1939-

ROSENBERG Alfred 12.11.1942-

FRANK Karl Hermann 24.8.1943-

HINRL Konstantin von 1933-

/Reichsminister from 27.8.43/.

FRANK Dr. Hans 1939-
Reichserregierung

Führer und Reichskanzler: / Hitler Adolf /

Kanzler: / Keitel Joachim von / 5.1.1938

Reichsminister:

Reichsinnenminister: Frick Wilhelm Br. 2.1.1943

Reichsaußenminister: Ribbentrop Joachim von / 5.1.1938

Reichsjustizminister: Guertner Wilhelm Br. 11.3.1942

Reichsluftfahrtminister: Schlieben Joseph 1937-11.1943

Reichswirtschaftsminister: Schacht Br. 11.11.1937

Reichsminister für Erziehung und Volksbildung:

Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda: Goebbels Joseph 1933-

Reichsarbeitsminister: Hitler Franz 1933-

Reichsverkehrsminister: Dostal Br. 7.7.1941

Reichspostminister: Schéebrucke Br. 18.6.1943

Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition:

Reichsminister für Rüstung und Munition: Speer Albert, Br. 11.1.1942-

Reichsminister für Rüstungen: / Keitel Joachim von / 30.10.1942-
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<th>Reichsminister fuer Ernährung und Landwirtschaft:</th>
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<td>Reichsminister fuer Schlesien- und Mähren:</td>
<td>Sott, Ing.-Dr. Fritz 30.3.40-12.10.42</td>
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<td>Stepp Freiherr von 10.5.1941</td>
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<td>/then post abolished/</td>
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<td>Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht:</td>
<td>Keitel, Wilhelm von, Generalfeldmarschall /5.2.1938/</td>
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<td>/invented with the function of the former Reichskriegsminister/</td>
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<td>Neurath, Konstantin hrh. von</td>
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<td>Reichsminister fuer Kirchliche Angelegenheiten:</td>
<td>Karrl Hans, 1937</td>
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<td>Reichsminister, Chef der Reichskanzlei:</td>
<td>Lennerk, Dr. Kamelein Heinrich 1937</td>
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<td>Reichsminister, Chef der Presidialkanzlei:</td>
<td>Reissner, Dr. 1.12.1937</td>
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<td>Reichsminister, Reichskommissar fuer die niederlandische Gebiete:</td>
<td>Heyns-Inguart, Dr. Arthur 21.2.1939</td>
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<td>Reichsminister fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete:</td>
<td>Rosenberg Alfred 12.11.1942</td>
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<td>Reichsminister, Deutscher Staatsminister in Pochnen und Nachren:</td>
<td>Frank, Karl Hermann 24.8.1945</td>
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<td>Reichsminister/Reichsarbeitsführer:</td>
<td>Hierl Konstantin von 1933</td>
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<td>Reichsminister, Generalgouverneur in Polen:</td>
<td>/Wiedemann, from 14.6.1944/</td>
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Reichsminister ohne
Portefeuille:

Baurath, Konstantin Frh. von

Schaetz, Dr. Hjolswar
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<th>Number</th>
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<td>I.</td>
<td>Murder and incendies - systematic terrorism.</td>
<td>XVII. Murther and destruction of property. as § 1, paragraphs 134 and 135, c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Torture of civilians.</td>
<td>XVI. Murther and destruction of property. as § 1, paragraph 133.</td>
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</tbody>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

**TRANSMITTED BY [Signature]**
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
Names of accused (continued).

n/ DARRE
o/ Prof. Albert SPEER,
p/ Franz Ritter von EFF,
q/ Wilhelm von BIELT,
r/ Konstantin Prin. von KURATH,
s/ Oscar EHRE,
t/ Dr. Hans Heinrich LASSERS,
u/ Dr. MEISSNER,
v/ Dr. Arthur SKYLL-QUART,
w/ Dr. Hans FRANK,
x/ Dr. Sigismund SCHACHT.

3) Himmler Heinrich  S.S. Reichsführer
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

See Czechoslovak charge against German War Criminals, No. 5/44 /Lidice and Lešký/.

On May 22nd 1944, the Czechoslovak Government submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, charge No. 5/44 against German war criminals responsible for the destruction of the villages Lidice and Lešký. Eight people were accused and all were put on List A of War Criminals, by Committee I.

The Czechoslovak Government from the beginning, held responsible not only those men who were directly connected with the perpetration of both these crimes, but also Adolf Hitler and the members of his Government.

On June 17th 1942, the Czechoslovak Government issued the following statement expressly with regard to the crime of Lidice:

"For all the German crimes committed on Czechoslovak territory or against Czechoslovak citizens, personal responsibility must be borne by all those who have committed, instigated, helped, shared in or supported them. The following in particular, are thus personally responsible:

1/ Adolf Hitler and the members of his Government,

2/ All the representatives of the German Government and Administration and of the Nazi Party in our territory, from Henlein, Frank and their associates, down to Hothath, Bertuch and Daluëge, and all the German officials and military representatives in our country, such as the Oberlandrüte, Landrüte, Commanders,
Superior Officials and all the members of the German Administrative, Police, Judicial and Military Apparatus, including the Gestapo, SS and SA detachments, and all other German military and police formations.

3/ All other Germans who aided the culprits, even though only indirectly, or who approved of their deeds.

The same was repeated with regard to the crime of Ichthy.

In the dossier No. 514 submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, the Czechoslovak Government provisionally limited the charge to the persons named in the dossier, because the question "what is to be done with Adolf Hitler, members of his Government and other leading "master criminals"", has not yet been settled as far as the proceedings against them are concerned. In view of the fact that some quarters advocated a punishment of these "master criminals" by political decision rather than by a Court after a trial and further, in view of the fact that according to the reports of the Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, attention of the members to this possibility was repeatedly drawn, the Czechoslovak Government at that time did not think that it would be useful to submit to the Commission - which according to its "terms of reference" is preparing lists for trial and not for political decisions - a charge against men possibly to be punished by political decision of the Allies.

Meanwhile, the position of the Commission to this problem was clarified and the Governments represented several times were asked to submit cases against the "master criminals". The Commission
even decided to collect evidence against them on its own initiative.

In view of this new situation reported by the Czechoslovak Representative, the Czechoslovak Government decided, according to the above-quoted declaration, to submit to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, an amendment to the charge No. 5/44, /Lidice and Lešký/ indicating the leaders of Germany as well for both crimes.

Referring to the particulars of the crimes stated in the Czechoslovak Charge 5/44, the Czechoslovak Government charges with personal penal responsibility for all crimes committed in Czechoslovakia by the occupiers in general and for the destruction of Lidice and Lešký, apart from the persons included in the original charge No. 5/44, in particular Adolf Hitler, the members of the German Government as named on page 4 and enclosure 1, page 2 of the amendment, and Reinhard Himmler, SS Reichsführer.

The Czechoslovak Government reserves the right to indict further persons for both mess crimes as soon as sufficient prima facie evidence is available.
Encl. 3.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

1/ Documents attached to the original charge No. 5/44.

2/ Documents attached to the Czechoslovak Charge against German War Criminals, No. 6/44, of November 18th 1944.
1. ADOLF HITLER: The responsibility of Adolf Hitler for the National Socialist legislation and its being carried into effect needs no discussion. In our particular case it is easy to prove. The Decree of the Führer and Reichskanzler on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of the 16.3.39 /R.E.11/, p.485 - V.R.R.Prot. p.7/, orders amongst others: "In so far as the common interest demands it, the Reich can promulgate orders applicable to the Protectorate" /Art.XI, para.1/, and in another place: "The Reich Government can take measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order", /Art.XI, para.3/.

Hence by promulgating a Decree which empowers the Reich to issue orders for the Protectorate, Adolf Hitler has taken the responsibility for the contents of these Orders.

His responsibility for the provisions under consideration becomes even more striking when we consider the meaning of the so-called "measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order" in the Third Reich. Bearing in mind that this formula in the National Socialist jargon covers every measure serving the interests of the régime, and that the measures thus described have infringed at any time any deced of justice and humanity, the importance of the above-mentioned provision of Art.XI, para.3, becomes plain.

It is the basis of everything we know as core of the National Socialist régime. It represents the "legal authorization" for every act of terror, of immunity, for every crime typifying...
methods of National Socialist Administration, Police Officials and tribunals. And for those who are not willing to concur that Hitler and his counsellors were not aware of what a National Socialist Administration means by "measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order", it is clear that it was the desire of the legislator to give, by Art. XI, para. 3 of the Decree of 16.3.39, the above-mentioned "legal authorisation".

Moreover, Adolf Hitler's responsibility for the acts of the Reichsprotektor is laid down expressly in the Order in the Decree of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 22.3.39 /v.81.?Prot.?32/: 1. "The Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia is the only representative of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor and of the Reich Government in the Protectorate. 2. He is directly subordinate to the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor and receives directions from him only" /Sect.1/.

Section I, para. 2 of the Order concerning the legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated June 7th 1939 /v.81.?Prot.?31/ p.1039 - V.81.2Prot.p.27/, which was issued in accordance with the Decree of the 16.3.39, lays down: "If there is any danger in delay, the Reichsprotektor has the authority to issue provisions of any kind".

Everything mentioned above about the formula "measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order" applies also to the expression "provisions of any kind". The latter perhaps gives a better expression to the essence of both.

Me provisions we have so far discussed are signed by Hitler, their necessary consequence, which was to be foreseen, is the Order issued by the Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia with reference...
the declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency dated 27th September 1941, /V. I. P. Prot. 127/. Moreover, it can hardly be doubted that this order originated from a special instruction of Hitler according to section 1, para. 2 of the Order of 22.J.39 and that it was issued and put into effect in full agreement with Hitler.

It represents the legal basis for the production of partial law issued on May 27th 1942 /V. M. P. Prot. 123/.

Section 2 para. 1 of the order dated 27.I.41 /V. I. P. Prot. 387/ provides that when introducing or carrying out measures for the maintenance or restoration of public order and security during the so-called State of Civilian Emergency, deviations from the act law are permissible.

Under Sec. 1 para. 2 of the same order, the Reichspräsident may delegate these extraordinary powers to subordinate bodies.

It is obvious that the measures of office and custody were condoned by the German authorities in the so-called Protectorate "Measures for the maintenance or restoration of public order and security" and the "illegal actions of the "measures" are of those "deviations from not law" which Sec. 2 para. 1 of the Order dated 27.I.41 we in mind. In other words, it is obvious that Sec. 2 para. 1 of the Order dated 27.I.41 served as "legal basis" for the successor of Hitler and his body.

Adolf Hitler, in his capacity as head of the State and Chairman of the German Government, is responsible for the legislation which led to the crimes mentioned herein.

We have seen that, by Sec. 3 of the Seizure of the Labor and Using themselves as the Protectorate of Schacht and
b. Sec.1 para.2 of the Order on legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Hitler granted powers which placed within the rights of the person so empowered, any act of terrorism and inhumanity and any crime which we know well as a typical adjective of the National Socialist régime.

We have further seen that the Reichsprotector issued the Order dated 27.9.41 based on these powers. This Order openly declares that the authorities of the Protectorate will not stop short of any measure, not even an illegal one.

It would, however, be wrong to assume that the Order dated 27.9.41 was issued solely under general powers granted by Hitler; that Hitler learned only after its issue what use was made by the Reichsprotector of the powers so granted. A legislative measure of the significance of the Order dated 27.9.41 could not be carried out without Hitler's previous knowledge. It can be traced back to Hitler's directions pursuant to Sec.I para.2 of the Order dated 27.3.39. In other words, Hitler therefore, knew its particular before it was issued, but ordered them.

On 27.3.41 Heydrich was executed by Hitler with the administration of the Office of the Reichsprotector. The nomination alone of a man like Heydrich who, as everyone knew, excelled by far even the average Gestapo man in lack of scruples and brutality, served the terrorisation of the Czechoslovak people and was meant to serve. The methods by which business is to be done are unmistakably determined if it is entrusted to a man like Heydrich: they can only be criminals. And everyone who was involved as Hitler saw him, wanted these criminals when he appointed them.
In the 27th September 1941, Heydrich arrived in Prague. The Order on the Declaration of a state of Civil Emergency was issued the same day. It was obviously prepared and its issue the execution of one of the directions which Hitler gave Heydrich on his way.

Had Hitler not issued the Order dated 27.9.41 before it was published and had he not agreed to it, would he not have taken exception to it? However, it remained in force. Hitler allowed an instrument such as this Order to be in the hands of a man like Heydrich for many months. And many months after it was issued it served Heydrich's successors as "legal basis" for the massacres of Lidice and Lezaky.

In the same way it may be exclaimed that the Reichsprotektor or his subordinates to whom he delegated his extraordinary powers under Sect. 2 part 1 of the Order dated 27.9.41 /or Sect. 2 part 2 of the Order dated 27.9.41/, carried out the massacres of Lidice and Lezaky without Hitler's knowledge and consent.

The perpetrators and their instigators did not even try to conceal the mass murder of Lidice and Lezaky. On the contrary they were even shown to the public immediately after they had been committed. It was obvious to demonstrate to the Czechoslovak people, by the whole world, that the national socialist regime was capable of every brutality in order to break any opposition. — The mass murders of Lidice and Lezaky are acts of violence which even exceed the crimes of the national socialists. They were, according to the national socialist terminology, an "administrative measure of great significance" designed to teach the Czechoslovak people and to foster the opinion of the general public on the numerous national socialist
regime and its methods.

The already quoted para. 2 of Sect. I of the Order dated 20.1.39 states that the Reichspresident is immediately subordinate to the Führer and Reich Chancellor and receives directions from him. It follows that the Reichspresident has to seek for directions before carrying out legislative or administrative measures of special significance. If we do not want to believe that ordering a "measure" like the issuance of Hitler and Leeb's has been part of the routine business of the Reichspresident, we have no other cause but to suppose that it was carried out on Hitler's direction.

And Hitler is agreed to in accordance of Hitler, and the learned of this article only after it has been committed, would he not have called the Reichspresident to account? The Reichspresident was compelled from the public? However, they were not punished. The Hitler consigned the order of Hitler, it would not have been reported at Leeb's in Charny's letter.

By Wolf Hitler is, under control of Führer, responsible for the orders of Hitler and Leeb in his capacity as leader of the

These orders that are based by the SS by the Führer, which is agency exclusively of SS, - and with the support of even the Führer's head, sometimes think on one of the more great to form a, see the "study on the Berlin "Sturmbannführer," etc., of 1934. Their military organization are strict discipline. This will report p. 7, chapter 3, sees it has been impossible that the new forces of Hitler and Leeb solely originated from the initiative of the members of the Führer's. Such conditions are generally -
the consequence of which must have been obvious to the author -
could be carried out only by order of the Supreme Commander. The
Supreme Commander was SS Reichsfuehrer Heinrich Himmler who, as leader
of one of the party formations, was directly subordinate to Hitler
as Leader of the S.S., H.A.R. Himmler too could only act with
Hitler’s consent.

If further proof were needed - here as well, Hitler’s /and
Himmler’s/ consent is shown by the fact that he left unpunished the
crime of Eidise and that this crime was subsequently repeated at
Himmler’s request later.

According to Clausewitz: Criminal Law /para. 5 Penal Code/, all
Hitler is to be considered as instigator of the crimes of Eidise
and Himmler and - as the crimes are to be qualified as murder /para. 154
Penal Code/, in particular as murder through agents /para. 113, 2 Penal
Code/, as public violence by unauthorized restriction of personal
freedom /para. 43 Penal Code/, as grievous bodily injury /para. 152 Penal
Code/, which was accompanied by particular pain to the injured
/para. 153 cc. Penal Code/, as public violence by assault -
destruction of other people’s property /para. 85 Penal Code/ - up to an
assault upon the life of another through agents and in the crimes
committed by paragraphs 13, 132, 153 cc. and 85 Penal Code and
according to para. 14, 126 Penal Code/ to be punished by death

2. The leaders of the SS in the Government - share the responsibility with
Hitler as Head of the State and Chairman of the German Reich. The
leaders which led to the last resort to the crimes of Eidise and Himmler -
the discussed Legislative as well as the administrative process /the}
appointment of Drissig as Deputy Reichsprotector etc. were often carried out solely on their suggestion. At any rate they had the possibility and it was their duty to prevent them and they omitted to intervene.

For the reason mentioned under 1A they too are, under criminal law, responsible for the crimes of Lidice and Lechdy. According to Czechoslovak Criminal Law they are guilty of the same crimes as Hitler and are to be punished in the same way.

3. Dr. Richard RAHNER - shares as a Reichsführer, the responsibility with Hitler as leader of the S.S.A.R. He too is for the reasons mentioned under 1B/ responsible for the massacre of Lidice and Lechdy; he is guilty of the same crimes as Hitler and is to be punished in the same way.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

I. HITLER, Adolf
II. Members of German Government
III. SS. G.H.A. - Berlin

Reichsprotektor of Bohemia-Moravia. Leading members of his office.

IV. Reichsprotektor's Office
V. S.S. Concentration Camp at Dachau
VI. S.S. of Security Police - Bohemia and Moravia
VII. SS, Sturmbann - Bohemia
VIII. SS, Sturmbann - Moravia
IX. "Adolf Hitler"
X. "Germany"
X. "Deutschland"
XII. "Der Führer"

Authorities, guards, members of S.S. Totenkopf-Standarte "Oberbayern".

Submitted by Decision Committee I.
6. XII. 44
13. XII. 44
28. 1. 45
2 - 27
3. 3. 45
and Chiefs, Sturmbann, Führer, and 

A. 39 (Knie) called
B.
A.
A.
A.
A.
A.
# UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

## CHARGES AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMINALS

### CHARGE No. 30

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

(Not to be translated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and Unit</th>
<th>Official Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolf Hess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joachim von Ribbentrop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelm Frick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Joachim von Schwerin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Goering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Funk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Bormard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Schmalbock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Neumann</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rauter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The events dealt with in this charge started on March 14th, 1939 on the territory of Czechoslovakia and in the concentration camp of "Dauchau."

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Murder and Massacre - systematic terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Torture of Civilians.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### References to relevant provisions of national law.

Czechoslovak Criminal Law.

[Page 2]

## SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

After the total occupation of the former Czechoslovak Republic on March 14, 15, and 16, 1939, by Germany and its incorporation into the German Reich, unlawful actions were committed by the German authorities in the occupied territory. This case deals with crimes committed by the accused Nazi-German authorities during that time and concerns the following:

1. The Gestapo and Police actions, such as the arrests of innocent Czechoslovak citizens on September 1st, 1939.
2. Ill-treatment of Czech citizens and imprisonment in the state prison of "Prague" in Prague. During the period September 1 to September 3, 1939.
3. Deportation of these citizens to the concentration camp "Gusen" on September 9, 1939.
4. Imprisonment in "Gusen," torturing and murdering these Czechoslovak subjects from September 9, 1939.

**Transmitted by:** B Ecke on November 5, 1944.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

SEE ENCLOSURE "C".
Enclosure "A", is to be changed as follows:

List A, part IV - The military members of the "Reichsprotector's Office" who formed the military division /Militäranwaltschaft/ of the said office, as Lieut. General Frederici /No.45/, Major-General von Pittrech /No.46/, Colonel Malicha /No.47/, Colonel Deter-Zerbs /No.48/, Colonel Szilvits /No.49/, Col-Gen. von Waldzil /No.50/, Major-General Buslowicz /No.51/, are to be omitted as far as this case is concerned.

Further, it is proposed to put all the accused persons listed on List B, part I and II of the charge, on List "A" of the United Nations War Crimes Commission's list as far as the members of the "Reichsprotector's Office" up to now in part I of the list B of this charge under No.79 /Liebenow/ to No.92 /Dr. Jungwirth/ are concerned, are to be attached to part IV of the List A of this charge.

Enclosure "E", as far as list "A", part IV - members of the "Reichsprotector's Office" - is concerned, this is to be completed as follows:

So far as Dr. von Burgsdorf, Unterstaatssekretaer /Under-secretary of State/, /No.37/, and Dr. Krieser /No.39/, Ministerialrat, Leiter der Justitsabteilung, after Dr. Beltz from 1941 /Head of the Judicial Dept/ are concerned, it must be mentioned that the Commission/already mentioned/ put them on List No.1 of the German War Criminals, according to the Czechoslovak Charge No.5/44, /Lidice and Ležáky/. The reason was that Dr. von Burgsdorf as well as Dr. Krieser is jointly responsible for all the criminal acts.
committed, as described in that case. According to their official position, in view of their office, it has been established that all Orders and Decrees, the result of which have been these crimes, were drawn up and issued in the Office of the Reichsprotector, /page 16 "Notes on the Case", chapter II of Lidice and Ležáky/. Both are charged in the present dossier for exactly the same reasons.

Dr. Beltz /No.38/ Ministerialrat, Leiter der Justizabteilung, was Kriesser's predecessor, from 1939 until 1941, as Head of the Judicial Department in the time when the crimes were committed. Dr. Hiersemann, /No.82/, Regierungsrat in the Judicial Department next to Beltz in this department /Referent in der Justizabteilung/ thus bears the same responsibility as Dr. Beltz. Both are charged for the same reasons as Kriesser.

In this office, as it has been established, all Orders and Decrees, the result of which have been these crimes, were drawn up and issued. These were the men who, from the "legal" point of view, officially put into effect what K.H.Frank and his Gestapo invented. They also gave to it the legal form, and as leading personnel of the Judicial Department they are responsible for the occurrences /ill-treatment, starving etc., which has been testified and laid down in the report of Major Bricksy - enclosure "D", No.1 - e.g. the case of Col. Drgač and others/ in the State-prison of "Pankrác", for the State-prisons also belong to the scope of responsibility of this department.

So far as the members of the "Reichsprotector's Office - Central Department, are concerned, their responsibility is
considered according to the respective official position they then held. Dr. von Burgsdorf, Under-secretary of State /No.37/ has also been already put on the list of German War Criminals in the case of "Lidice and Lešáky", because of his official position as deputy head of the "Reichsprotector's Office" /para.1 Zweite Verordnung über die Gliederung der Behörde des Reichsprotectors in Bohmen und Mähren vom 25. November 1942 V.Bl.R.Prot, S.307 - Second Decree concerning the organisation of the "Reichsprotectors Office of Bohemia and Moravia" issued on November 25th 1942, para.1: "The office of the "Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia" is headed by the Secretary of State /note:K.H.Frank/ and Under-secretary of State /note:von Burgsdorf/ and is organised as The latter follows The latter bears the same responsibility even in this charge. He shares even in this case, the same degree of responsibility as K.H.Frank as he was his deputy and K.H.Frank was, according to para.2 of the aforesaid decree, also in charge of the Police. He is, in case the Secretary of State who is deputy Reichsprotector, is not available, responsible exactly in the same manner as the Secretary of State, /see para.4 of the Decree of September 1st 1939, attached/. Thus this confirms the responsibility of Dr. Von Burgsdorf. The accused Liebenow /No.72/, Ministerialdirektor in Reichsprotectorsamt, head of the "Hauptabteilung" /Chief Department/ shares with Burgsdorf, the responsibility because the function of the so-called "Hauptabteilung" is the same as the function of Ministry of Interior within the scheme of the "Reichsprotector's Office".
This Department, head of which was Liebenow, controls the Police forces in Bohemia and Moravia (see para. 1 of the aforesaid Decree). The same applies to Roeder (No. 73), who was principle secretary to von Burgsdorf, to Naude Horst (No. 40), who was Leiter der Dienststelle Mähren in Brno (Head of the Reichsprotector’s Office - section Moravia), Dr. Hoffmann (No. 41), Deputy of Naude. Both are responsible for police actions carried out in Moravia and consequently, for the arrest of Czechoslovak citizens later deported to Dachau on the occasion of the first mass-arrest of September 1st 1939, as far as this mass-arrest was carried out in Moravia.

As far as the so-called Oberlandrate (Nos. 76-83) are charged in the present dossier, the legal basis for the charge is their responsibility for the administration of their respective districts. They are in fact, representatives of the Reichsprotector in various districts of Bohemia and Moravia in accordance with the already mentioned Order of September 1st 1939.

Article 5 para. 6 of this Decree states that the Oberlandrate in whatever district is the supreme authority in the respective district. He is the head of the executive power in the respective district except the military power and the administration of law. They are the supreme police authority in the district. In the handbook for the so-called Volksgenossen (/"Staatshandbuch des Volksgenossen"/, available at the Wänder Library, 18, Manchester Square, page 591, article II, they are called "Kreispolizeibehörde", i.e. the district police authority.

Thus, the crimes in this charge are dealing with, they are responsible.
Second Decree concerning the organisation of the "Office of the Reichsprotector",

Dated: November 25th 1942 /VB.L.R.Prot. S.307 -
Ber. V.Bl.R.Prot. 1942, S.10/ idF of the
Decree of February 12th 1943 /V.Bl.R. S.25/.

According to para.4 of the Decree concerning the establishment of the Administration and the German Security-Police in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" of September 1st 1939 /RG.Bl.I.S.1681/ and according to the Decree concerning the jurisdiction in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" of June 7th 1939 /RG.Bl.I. S.1039/, it is ordered:

Para.1. The Office of the Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia headed by the Secretary of State and Under-Secretary of State, is divided into the following chief departments and departments:

Chief Department I ..................

Department II /Justice/.

--------

The Council of Ministers for the Reichs defence, order with the force of law:

I. Establishment of the German Administration in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia".

Para.4. The general deputy of the "Reichsprotector" as far as the leading of the "Office" is concerned, is the "Secretary of State", and if he is not available, the "Under-Secretary of State".

Para.6, Art.5. All authorities, Offices and Officials of the Reich are under the control of the "Oberlandrat" in his district, except the "Army" and "Justice".

II. The German Security-Police in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Para.12, Art.1. The German authorities as well as the authorities of the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" placed under the control of the Reichsprotector, have to obey the directions of the "State Police" and the authorities of the "Protectorate", also the directions of the other Offices of the "Secret State-Police" as far as questions of the police policy are concerned.
1) 301

"Verlag Paul Schroeder, Ersch." and from which an extract is mentioned as evidence under No. 4 on the list of particulars of evidence in support.

Particulars of evidence in support is to be completed as follows:

Particulars of evidence in support is to be completed as follows:

8/ Enclosure A.

Enclosure A.

List A III. / Members of the SS. G.G. - Berlin (Oswiecim)

1) Richard Golucke, Unit, general/Wehrmacht SS, - bears the title "Commander for Concentration camps" - who is the high official immediately answerable for the barbarous regime of the camps as he had to report only to Reich and finally to Himmler.

2) Neumann, R., SS, Concentration camp, who having been in charge of the "Central" /Central Sect./ of the unit III was responsible for the general policy, security arrangements, public relations and coordination of the other camps, within the Inspectorate.

3) Hermann Haefer, SS, Concentration camp, who having been in charge of unit III was responsible for the general administrative prisoners and

20/ 22/ 23/ 24/ who having been in charge of unit III was responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel both staff and prisoners, he must be made responsible for the shameful ill-treatment of sick and dying prisoners and/or authorizing the performance of barbarous medical experiments on prisoners.
They issued the famous "Rules for Concentration Corps" signed by SS Obergruppenfuhrer Eicke, a former member of this G.K.G. before he was killed on the Eastern Front, the original of which is in possession of Mr. Demut now in charge of the Office of the "Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft" in London. An extract from which is mentioned as evidence under No. 3 on the page "Particulars of evidence in support".

Further evidence of the common guilt of these men appears in the documents of the U.K.W.O.C. Report No. 10 - Material for a Charge, where, on page 2, it is stated, "but it is evident from the similarity in the regimen and in the punishment and technical means of torture employed at the different camps, that these crimes were not due simply to the brutality of individuals but were part of a general system which must necessarily have been prescribed by the higher authorities of the administration of concentration camps at the M.O. at Rastenburg /ordisy/... or in Part II on page 6 art. 3 of the same document "the description of the crimes implicates the technique of brutality, and the appliances of torture used are sufficiently alike to exclude any plea that these crimes were only due to the excesses of individuals."

Thus this complete the proof of guilt of these men so far as is still necessary...
LIST A

Continuation:

11. HEBER DE, F. Prof.
12. SCOTT DEAN M.D.
13. DEWITT, Dr.
14. OCTAVIO CORTEZ, Inc.
15. HAMILTON
16. WALTER HERBERT
17. BROWN MAX T Prof.
18. BURR EMMA VON
19. WOOD, Mrs. H. H. Bellhop
20. JASON, Mr. HENRIK HAINLE.
21. MERTL HAN
22. HEBER DE, Dr.
23. Seyd Inquest Dr. Arthur
24. Rosenburg Alfred
25. Mirol Konstantin
26. Frank Hans Dr.
27. Schuht Freiherr Dr.

III. Members of the S.S. (S.-Berlin)

28. Lütter Ugiold, Reichsführer der SS und oberster Polizeiführer
29. Welp Karl, SS Obergruppenführer, Stabschef der SS Hauptquartier
30. Heinzeyer August SS. Obergruppenführer Führer der SS Hauptquartier
31. Haltenbrunner Dr. Ernst SS Obergruppenführer "SS Sicherheitsamtsarten"
32. Behl Oswald SS. Gruppenführer, Verwaltungschef des SS und des "SS Sicherheitsdienst Hauptquartier"
33. Frank, Oberführer, Chef des Verwaltungsamtes der SS
34. Hausser, Gruppenführer, Inspektor der SS Verwaltungstruppe

IV. Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia and leading Members of His Office. 1939-1945

35. Neurath von, Baron, Reichsprotector
36. Frank Karl Hermann, Staatssekretär, vertreten des Reichsprotectors, SS Obergruppenführer
37. von Burgsdorf Dr. Unterstutzsekretär, Prag
38. Selz Dr. Ministerialrat, Leiter der Amtsstelle bis 1941 Prag
39. Naude Novat, Ministerialrat, "Leiter der Dienstelle Rybka-Brno"
40. Hoffman Dr. Stefan, Oberschützenrat, Vertreter des Leiters der Dienstelle "Rym - Brno"
41. Trollema von, Generalmajor der Ordnungspolizei Prag
42. Tillel, Polizeibehör, "SS Sicherheitsdienst Prag"
43. Nagymáth Dr., Polizeiführer "" Prag
### Leading Officials of the S.S. and of the Government  

"Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Illing, Dr. Paul</td>
<td>Chief of the Aufbaustabes/organisation/RS Abschnitt XIX.</td>
<td>Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Schleicher, SS Oberführer</td>
<td>Chef des 1. Abteilung B, RS Abschnitt XIX</td>
<td>Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Seiberg, Dr.</td>
<td>SS Stabführer</td>
<td>Prague</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Holz, SS Oberführer</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Ganske, SS Oberführer</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Gansle, SS Oberführer</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Eder, SS Oberführer</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members of the German Army other than were connected with

**These officials:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Kochitsch von, General M.</td>
<td>General M. in the Reichs Arm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mackevitz, Generaloberst</td>
<td>Generaloberst B, RS group operating in Bohemia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Officers of the Concentration Camp of Theresienstadt:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Lauckmüller, Oberarzt</td>
<td>Chef der Öffentlichen Organisation des Konzentrationslagers Theresienstadt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Mackevitz, Generaloberst</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Mackevitz, Generaloberst</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Mackevitz, Generaloberst</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Mackevitz, Generaloberst</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Members of the German Army other than were connected with**
I. Members of the Reichskommissar - Office.

- Omerow, Ministerialdirektor in Reichskommissar - Office in Prague.
- Fedor von, Staatslicher Referent von Prag.
- Schvelder, M. A. Botschafter, stellvertretender Leiter der Organisationsabteilung in Prag.
- Hermann, Dr. Regierungsrat, Referent in der Justizaufklärung.

II. Members of the SS and the "Gestapo" Protectorate Bohemia and

- Hendl, Dr. bei der SS und "Gestapo" in Prague.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Funktion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Haustadt, 36. Obersturmbannführer O. F. M. Garrison</td>
<td>Filsen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Streipl</td>
<td>Obersturmbannführer in Stab der Standarte 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Otto</td>
<td>Obersturmbannführer in Olomouc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Motschi</td>
<td>Obersturmbannführer in Olomouc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Schula</td>
<td>Obersturmbannführer in Olomouc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Schneller Gustav</td>
<td>Obersturmbannführer in Olomouc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Spennrath</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Kaiberg</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Fischer Dr.</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Gabriel 88. Hauptschaupr.</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Tolza</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Kaufmann</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Reckers Ernst</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Reif Otto</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Heckel Otto</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Swank Dr.</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Hermann</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Liston von</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Muskey 59. Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Seustal</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
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<td>105</td>
<td>Pernstach</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>Janschmann</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>Albrecht</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Mueller</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- 6 -

\[ \text{List C.} \]

- All members of the SS Standarte 108 (which did duty in Bohemia) 
- 107\text{Adlerstandarte} in Moravia 
- Commandant, Adolf Hitler 
- Deutschland, Germany 
- Deutschland 
- Der Führer 

They were all on active service on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic during the respective time in question.

- All authorities, guards and members of the SS Totenkopf-Standarte "Oberschlesien" who performed any duty in the concentration camp of "Dachau" and whose names are not yet identified.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>SS Standarte 108</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Gotzschling</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Karl Dr.</td>
<td>Unterstumführer</td>
<td>Olomouc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Smetana</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Uh. Hradiska</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List C.**

- a. All members of the SS Standarte 108 who did duty in Bosnia.
- b. "107th [commandant] in Moravia
- c. "[commandant], Adolf Hitler"
- d. "[commandant], Germany"
- e. "Deutschland"
- f. "[commandant]"

They were all on active service on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic during the respective time in question.

c. All authorities, guards, and members of the SS Totenkopf-Standarte 'Oberbayern' who performed any duty in the concentration camp of 'Dachau' and whose names are not yet identified.
Continuation

Enclosure B.

Further and description of crimes in war crimes list and reference to relevant provisions of national law.

War Crime List.

IV. Deliberate Starvation of Civilians.

VII. Extermination of civilians.

VIII. Intentional Disenfranchisement under deeming condition.

War Crimes Law.

Vishnouwaw Criminal Law.

P. 13, 136, 139, 154 Crim. Code

157, 159.

26, 28, 94, 192 " 260.

23, 54, 88, 152 " 148, 159.
I. The Total Occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic.

1. On March 15th, 1939, as is known, the total occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic (the rest of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia) was carried out by the German Army, according to the orders given by Adolf Hitler and his Government. This occupation was, in accordance with the above-mentioned orders, performed by the "Wehrmacht" which had already crossed the frontiers of the above-mentioned territories on March 14, 1939, shortly after noon, as it appears from the official broadcast of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation on the afternoon of March 14, 1939. This broadcast announced that the German Army was just crossing the border and warned the population to keep calm and remain orderly and not to resist the advancing German Army, for everything would be explained by the Czechoslovak Government.

2. Acting on an "invitation" received from Adolf Hitler and the German Government, Dr. Hacha, the so-called Head of the Czechoslovak State, with Dr. Chvalkovsky, his Foreign Minister, left Prague on March 14, 1939, for Berlin, where they were forced on March 15, 1939, by Adolf Hitler, von Ribbentrop, German
Foreign Minister, Reichsmarschall Goering, Fieldmarshal Keitel and Fieldmarshal Brauschitsch, to sign a previously prepared "agreement" by which they had to undertake to set up the so-called "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Silesia and Moravia, or, more correctly, to put also the last remaining portions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as their populations, under the "protection" of Adolf Hitler and of the Reich. This agreement was to be signed by Adolf Hitler as Reichskanzler and leader of the German nation and von Ribbentrop as the German Foreign Minister on behalf of Germany. All this had of course been prepared already long before by Adolf Hitler, his Government and the German Army, for as long before as January and February, 1939, a special course for German Police officers had been held in Hamburg for the purpose, as they were then told, of preparing them to take up their respective posts after the final occupation of the above-mentioned areas of Bohemia and Moravia and Silesia by the German Army, which occupation was to take place on March 15, 1939. Evidence of this was given by Dr. B. Neumann, a German police officer, who attended that course in Hamburg and told it to St.-Sgt. D. Weiner, now with the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence in London, whose statement is attached.

Apart from the illegality of the signatures of Dr. Hacha and Dr. Chvalkovsky, from the point of view of the Czechoslovak Constitutional Law - the Czechoslovak constitution does not admit any action of this kind - it must be pointed out that both the signatures of Dr. Hacha and of Dr. Chvalkovsky were extorted from
them by physical or mental force, as mentioned in the reports of M. Coulondre, French Ambassador, to his Government (See French "Livre Jaune" 1940)

3. In the decree of March 16, 1939, issued by Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich and Fuehrer of the German nation, the establishment of the so-called "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia "has been published in the German Reichsgesetzblatt (RGbl. I, s. 485: VBIR. PROT. s.7, §84. N.T. 75; Abt. s. 776), and by the same act the incorporation of those areas into the Reich has been announced." (para. I art. 1.) In this way it was attempted to set up a "legal basis" for the events described in art. 1 of this section.

4. But this fait accompli was never recognised, from the standpoint of International Law, or by anyone else, as is proved by the respective replies from the Governments of the various Great Powers to the diplomatic note of the German Government. We may mention the Notes of the Ambassadors of the British and French Governments of March 17, 1939, of Soviet Russia, of March 18, 1939, and of the United States of America, March 21, 1939, referring to the statement of Mr. Sumner Wells, U.S.A. Under-Secretary of State, made on March 17, 1939.

5. By the decree referred to above of Adolf Hitler and his Government of March 16, 1939, and by the Order issued on June 7, 1939, the office of "Reichsprotector" who represents Adolf Hitler and his Government and whose duty is to ensure that the political
point of view set up by Adolf Hitler and his Government is to be accepted and carried out by the "autonomous" national government of the so-called "Protectorate" according to the interests of the Reich (para. 5, art. 2 of the Decree) has been established and gives him the right to accept or refuse the various members of the so-called "Government of the Protectorate" (para. 5 art. 3) also the right of promulgation of the legislative as well as of the administrative executive power of the state (para. IV art. 5). The German Army were to take over all military objectives and to set up garrisons solely to be able to "protect" the Czechoslovak nation (para. VII art. 5) and all the communications (posts, telephones, telegraphs, railways, omnibuses etc.) were taken over by the German state administration (para. VIII) as well as all other branches of public administration, in case the interests of the German Reich required it.

But the real reason of these "legal provisions" was to establish a base for the long-prepared and pre-arranged police and military actions against innocent Czechoslovak citizens.

II.

Arrests on September 1, 1939.
Imprisonment in the state prison of Pancras in Prague and ill-treatment as happened in the period Sept. 1 to 3.
Deportations, imprisonment, torture and murders in the Concentration Camp at Dachau.

Shortly after the occupation and having made themselves comfortable in this area of the "Protectorate" considered by
them to be under their protection, the German authorities began to institute various police proceedings against all classes of absolutely honest and peaceful population.

One of these proceedings which are dealt with in this case is the arrests which were undertaken on Sept. 1, 1939, the day of the attack on Poland by Adolf Hitler. These arrests had been fully prepared long before, for already in July, 1939, the above-mentioned Dr. B. Neumann, who was then a German police officer with the Ueberwachungstelle der Gestapo (Supervision of the Gestapo) in Prague, warned some of his friends (see accompanying statement from Sg.t. Dr. Weiner). At 6 o'clock on the morning of September 1, 1939, there were arrested on various pretexts about 2000 prominent Czechoslovak citizens taken from all classes and districts of the occupied territory, without informing them that they were arrested or giving any reason. For example, one of the victims, a senior regular officer of the Czechoslovak army, was told merely that another Czech officer wanted him in the matter of some evidence etc.

In the Prague district the victims were put into the state prison at Pansrac, where, without being given any reason for their detention, they were kept for nine days with very little and very bad food and suffering ill-treatment (Col. Drgac was beaten and knocked down several times and so were various others) conditions worse than were permitted by the Czechoslovak prison regulations according to which they should have been treated as Czechoslovak citizens on Czechoslovak soil. All their property was
taken away from them or rather stolen, especially any valuables they had with them.

2. On September 9, 1939, the whole group of these honest Czechoslovak citizens, numbering about 2000, were deported to the Concentration Camp of Dachau in southern Germany.

The following list of victims — only a small portion of the total number — gives an idea of the scope of this action from both the political and the geographical standpoints:

- Dr. Markovic, Minister of Justice
- Robert Klein, Member of Chamber of Deputies
- Maximilian Bittermann, Under-Secretary of State (in Prime Minister's office)
- Moudrý, Senator (Member of Chamber)
- General Hugas
- General Nýmec
- Dr. Zenkl, Mayor of Prague
- Dr. Emmanuel Kellner, Vice-Mayor of Prague
- Dr. Ehrlich, Senior Financial Counsellor with the Ministry of Finance
- Dr. Klinger, Head of the "Sokol Association"
- Josef Capek, (brother of the writer Charles Capek.) newspaper man and man of letters
- Dr. Lev Sychrava, editor
- Ferdinand Peroutka, newspaper man and man of letters
- Col. Dr. Sochor
- Dr. Lev Sychrava, editor
- Ferdinand Peroutka, newspaper man and man of letters
- Col. Dr. Sochor
- Col. Morkvič
- Major Hamel, Administrator of the "Liberation & War Museum" (Památík odboje)
- Col. Dr. Musil
- Frank Přáček, politician
- Dr. Chantvát, university professor
- Dr. Stross, head of the Czech Jewish
- Dr. Lederer, writer and lawyer
- Dr. Meissner (brother of the Minister of Justice) a well-known lawyer and politician from Mladá Boleslav.
- Soumar, Mayor of the town of Tábor
- Dr. Flüssner, professor and director of the Commercial High School
- Henry Walesa, one of the heads of industry and factory owner

3. The journey of this Prague group took about 30 hours by train. All the arrangements and organizing were done by the officials of
the Gestapo and the members of the S.S. Even on the journey the
treatment of these innocent people was very cruel; they were
pricked with bayonets by the S.S. and made to stand at attention
or in a squatting position with knees bent. The only food they
got during the whole time of about 48 hours was a cup of black
coffee at noon on September 9 during a halt at Pilsen.

On arrival at the Concentration Camp in Dachau at midnight on
September 10, 1939, the poor victims were left standing on the
parade ground of the Camp (Appellplatz) till noon the next day,
starving and in great cold at night alternating with great heat
in the day, under the continued "care" of the S.S., who were also
the administrators of the Camp. Naturally, as a consequence of
their sufferings, many became seriously ill and others suffered
from swelling of the face, etc.

After having been conscripted and divided into groups of
Aryan and non-Aryan, the prisoners were undressed and shaved
all over their bodies, and then given prison clothes.

Here all these honest Czechoslovak citizens were kept till
September 25, 1939, still without being given any reason for
their detention and deportation. All communication, either with
their families or with the outside world, was cut off, and the
food they got was just sufficient to keep them alive, conditions
typical of this famous concentration camp.

A copy of the Rules and Instructions (Dr. Seiger) of
such camps, all the same everywhere, laid down and signed by
the well-known Obergruppenführer S.S. Höcker (who was later
reported killed on the eastern front is attached, in order to enable a picture to be formed of the "jolly" camp life.

For example, in the centre of that camp a special prison was built and close to this was put up a "Bock", a bench on which some of the prisoners were bound and beaten with a scourge. This exhibition was performed under the supervision of the S.S. by an old convict, who had been released long before but refused to go, fearing he might be killed by some of the various released prisoners for whose punishment he had given his services.

To drown the crying and screaming of the punished man, a big dog (an English bulldog) was kept close by, so that reacting to the screams he would howl and bark and thus drown the noise made by the victim.

The food was very scarce and bad. They had in the morning a cup of a very thin, clear "soup" (a sort of dirty warm water), at lunch "Bistrot-Coulis" - half a dish of some sort of clear soup with one potato, more bread and butter - and at evening a small piece of very bad, black bread with a small piece (about 20 gr. of some sort of "brotskompotional".)

Thus it is evident that this food was not enough to keep them from starvation and even if no exact figure is not yet known very many deaths have been caused even here by this sort of treatment.
Statement made by Major Joseph Bricky, regular officer of the Czechoslovak Army, with permission of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, to the Department of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior, 62, Prince's Gate, Exhibition Road, on November 3rd 1944, in which Major Bricky gives evidence of the events which occurred in the State Prison, Prague - "Pankrác", where the people arrested on September 1st 1939 in Prague were imprisoned - during the period from September 1st to September 9th 1939, about the deportation of people from Czechoslovakia to the Concentration Camp of "Terezin" and occurrences there from September 9th to September 25th 1939, when they were all witnessed and experienced by him personally.

1. A detailed testimony of all these occurrences is laid down in the report of the above-mentioned witness to the President and Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, dated January 18th 1943.

2. This report, which is in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior, 62, Prince's Gate, is at the disposal of the War Crimes Commission at any time.

3. The charge was made to Major Bricky who affirmed on oath that all the facts stated in this charge were true and in accordance with his report dated January 18th 1943, mentioned in sub 1 of this statement.

Completed and signed on November 3rd 1944.

Examiner: Dr. [name]. Witness: Major Bricky.
Protokol

0323

sepsaný IV. odb. "Československého ministerstva vnitra v Londýně" 62, Exhibition Rd., "Princess Gate" dne 3. listopadu 1944 s majo-
rem československé armádyJosefem Brickaym se svolením minister-
stva národní obrany, které tento vydává uvědomění o událostech
shchůdnujících se při zatýkání akcí dne 1. září 1939 v Praze, o udá-
lostech ve státní věznici "Na Pankráci" v mezidobí od dne 1. září
1939 do dne 9. září 1939 v Praze, o deportaci z Československa
do koncentračního tábora v "Dachau" a o událostech shchůdnujících
se v tuto tábore v době od 9. do 25. září 1939, tak jak je byl
sám prošel, přežil a na vlastní oči viděl.

1/ Podrobné vylíčení všech těchto shora uvedených událostí
sepsáno jest v úředním hlášení jmenovaného svědka, která podal
presidentu republiky, jakož i vládě československé dne 18. ledna
1943.

2/ Hlášení toto jest "Komisi Spojených národů pro potrestání
válečných zločinů" klínových k dispozici československé vlády
resp. příslušných úřadů této, kdež jest uloženo.

3/ Shora uvedenému svědku mají Brickaym předstřela byla
obalena resp. skutečná podstata této, kteráto byla spracována
na základě jeho shora uvedeného hlášení se dne 18.ledna 1943 a
tento příslušně prohlášuje, že údaje v žalobních spisech, tak jak
mu byly předstřeny se stotožňují s citovaným hlášením, se skuteč
ností a zakládají se na úplné pravdě.

Skončeno a podepsáno dne 3. listopadu 1944.

[Podpisy]

[Signatures]
Protokol
0324

napamětných, JV. „Československého ministerstva vnitra“, 63, Exhibition
side Prince's on the Londonw n 10. listopadu 1944 a rovněž sám aerody
Bren J. Heineken, narozený dne 25. listopadu 1908 /t.č. přiděleného M.N.
O, v Londýně/, kterým tento vzdává svědectví týkající se téhoto události

Souhlasí jsem přenechán od r. 1939 do r. 1937. Někdy během r. 1938
každý den v ránu, že se jistým přesnedem z Josefice /Schmitz/
žudětech, který tehdy rovněž služil přenechán, jednou mi řekl, že
rodina Láňtnerů, majitelů známého obchůdního domu „Láňtner“ v řádu Li,
Václavské nám. 7. jsem jeho přítoubní a že on sám byl příslušníkem něme-
ces, demokratické strany.

Pokud se mluví o zastoupení na podobě vyrovnané 20% „vnějšího do státu, slouží jsem v r. 1938 a byl přidělen
komisářství v Josefovské ulici.
Iněj mám však se jmenovaný nechýb v užším styku představků. Jest
malo to pouze o druží zásadně z činši slouží vojenským, kterouž týž koma
na stejněm místě co jde.

Někdy v r. 1939 po německém okupaci potkal jsem náhodou známého
Hana Neumann v různé a týž mi řekl, že jsem přidělen „Obereichskomis-
ser der Gestapo“ v řádu, řekl mi, že vhledem k tomu, že byl sudetským
členem byl přímo ke vstupu do německé strany dne 1. října 1936 ješ-
ťo po „uniechově“ byl přeřazen do policijního a pedažního úřadu do Liberce
kde byl přesvat německou státní policií. Stážová slouží rovněž, že vhleden
k tomu, že vstoupil do strany“ tento ve 1. říjnu 1938, má o 20 st
jednotné než tato stará členová strany. Během rozhovoru ukažoval ve velké
představkách a náhle mi, pro případ, že bude potřebován, svou pomoc, svět
souhlasit me upozornil, že se mi příliš nevěří.

O druhé setkání jsem se s ním opět asi někdy v polovině nebo konec
července 1939 a to opět v řádu a tu nekomu posal do svého bytu. Přijal
jsem pozvání a jsem, že mi divárně sdělil, že krátce na to ho byl
přemístěn k německé policii byl odveden do policejního kurzu v Hamburku
dle již počátkem února 1939 bylo mu řečeno, že bude zřízen „Protectorátu“
Bych a Horava“ a aby byl připraven, že tam přišlo nebo tam již pracoval.
V akční také, pokud se mluví o tom, řekl, že dne 1. března 1939 byl pová-
lnán do Liberce a něho dne 15. března, že byl již opět v kanceláři
policií, policejního a pedažního úřadu v řádu.

Během tohoto rozhovoru v jeho bytě, který trval asi 2 hodiny, radil
mi rovněž, abych se vystříhal, ještě Gestapo, připravoval zatýkání. Sdě-
li mi, že se připravuje vůdce s policií a pokud se mluví, řekl, že
tato si započít dne 25. října 1939. Tyto informace se také shodují byť spí-
šnou. Upozornil mi také na to, že s tímto se bral na francouz měl být započítáno na
vále 1940 a že vůdce s policí napovězně dole jak 20 dne. Připravená
stážová se nebylo nadále až vejde ve zásadu napadená polici
V doprovodě mi také, že se řekl, že by v policejním kurze v Hamburku byl
ší informován, že „Protectorát“ na byl zřízen dne 16. března 1939 aček
v souhlasnosti za jeho dne 15. března.

Musel jsem dirkt oru Neumannovi, že někdy nikomu nic neřeknu o tom
co mi sdělil. Tehdy jsem tomu nemohl věřit a tak jsem se o tom zmiň


pouze několika málo přátelům neboť jsem nechtěl šířit poplašné správy
obsvlášťte pak pokud se týkalo oných o Polsku.

Skončilo, expropriou nahlás přečteno a schváleno.

Vyslyšelší:

Vyslyšelý: [podpis]
Liberec /Reichenberg/ where he was taken over by the German Police. Further, he complained that because he joined the "party" after October 1st, 1938, his salary was about 50 R.T. less than that of the "old party member". During the conversation he appeared very friendly and offered me help in case I should be in need of it, but warned me that the German did not trust him too much.

The second time I met him, once time in the middle or at the end of July 1939, again Prague, he invited me to his flat. I accepted his invitation and there he told me that shortly after his transfer to the German Police, he was sent to a Police course in Habsburg where, at the beginning of February 1939 he was told that a "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" would be established and that he should be prepared to go there as he had already worked in that area. In fact, as far as I remember today - on March 13th, 1939, he was called to Liberec /Reichenberg/ and on the morning of March 15th was already at the Police Director's office in Prague.

During the conversation at his flat, which lasted about two hours, he also advised me to leave the country and to go abroad as the Gestapo was preparing mesh arrests. He informed me that the war with Poland was about to begin, and as far as I can remember, that it would start on September 1st, 1939. This information proved to be correct. Further, he told me that France would be attacked during the spring of 1940 and that the war against Poland would take no longer than about 20 days.
The prepared arrests were to prevent any possible demonstrations /riots/ after the first news about the attack on Poland was made known.

I still remember that he told me he was informed when on the Police course in Hamburg that the establishment of the "Protectorate" was to take place on March 18th 1939, /instead this took place on March 15th/.

I had to swear to Dr. Tehran that I would never say a word to anyone about what he had told me. At that time I could not believe it and so I told only a few friends as I did not want to spread the "rumour", especially the ones about Poland.

Read through and continued:

Examiner: Dr. 10146.   Witness: Staff Sgt. Dr. Weimer.
Extract from the rules for Concentration Camps.

These rules were laid down on August 1st 1939 and signed by Obergruppenführer Beck, who was at that time, Supreme Commander of the Reich SS formations which were in charge of all concentration camps, and his Adjutant, SS Obersturmbannführer Reisert.

1. The purpose: It is left to every inmate /Schutzhaftgefangenen/, to think of the reason for his detention in the respective concentration camp. There he is given the opportunity of altering his internal attitude towards the Nation and country /Vaterland/, on a nationalistic line, or should he think it better to die for the 2nd or 3rd Reich International, or for Marx or Lenin.

Regardless of their origin, class or occupation, all the inmates whether young or old, are in a subordinate position and they must all get used to military order and discipline.

All members of the SS are to be considered as their superiors and everybody must obey their orders and commands immediately.

All inmates must perform corporal labour.

The detention /Schutzhaft/ is in 3 degrees. All inmates who have changed basically their internal attitude and who have disclosed the names of their former leaders /so far these have not been arrested/, can advance to detention in the 2nd degree.

Under the 2nd and 3rd degrees, all inverse political persons and intellectuals whose previous actions were known to be specially dangerous and exceptions to the people, are detained, also Jews and others who allowed themselves to poison the people. /Volksgiftung/.
13. Those inmates who try to escape work by reporting sick have to be punished by penal labour.

14. Those who, in writing glorify some marxist or liberal leader or party, or who disclose something of life in the concentration camp, will be considered as an agitator.

15. Those who advance political news - correct or incorrect - who prove themselves to be helpful in some escape attempt, or who smuggle letters out of the camp, will be punished as safecracker.

The punishment according to No. 3 Disciplinary Order and the revolutionary law, is hanging.

22. Whoever leaves the marching column or shouts scorn or abuse when marching or intentionally fails to give the correct salute, must be treated as a rebel.

The punishment according to No. 12 of Disciplinary Order, by execution.

23. Whoever glorifies the marxism or any other revolutionary party in the presence of another person, must be treated as being a dangerous person to the commonwealth.

Any toleration means weakness and therefore, we will act decidedly and recklessly. We, the political hunters and intellectual agitators belonging to whichever Party, there is to be said: "Be careful, if you will be caught we shall get you by the throat. Punishment is imprisonment. And if someone should explain without reason, he will be punished by secondary punishment, i.e., turban or, by hunger, will be given a hard bed or will be bound to a post.
The only possibility to secure the Reich against the enemy of state was to render innocuous the former leader of the Communists especially, Marxists of all descriptions, as well as all others who are unfriendly towards National Socialism and deprive them of the possibility of any further actions. This could be carried out in a bloodless way only by detaining these people.

The National-Socialist revolution represents a full break with the former as well as juridical consecration and gives to that a new form. All the cast intuitive ideas as well as ways of viewing things as far as political law is concerned lose their sense and value.

The political totalitarian claim of National-Socialism cannot stand any other form of political power in its scope which would come with that canon of National-Socialism. In singular cases these noxious persons must be brought to means by police actions, the police must strengthen their political opinion and as long as the political integrity of the National-Socialist state and nation is in danger, these noxious people must be excluded from the national community either for a certain time or for ever.
Preventive arrest.

Meanwhile, the Police had authority to perform arrests only according to the above-mentioned rules, that is, when there was at least a suspicion of some punishable action, but even this limitation is to be cancelled from now on.

In contrast to former times it is not even necessary, in a case where the detainee should not be freed, to bring him to trial. 

Gestapo: Any attempt to carry through some other political interpretation will be, regardless to the subjective will of its bearer, deleted.

Meanwhile in a Liberal State the enemy is changing but in a National-Socialist State he remains the same. He is by all means an enemy of the Nation. The main duty of the Gestapo is to stop such punishable action just before an attempt could be made whereby the Gestapo could verify their suspicions in time and suppress every attempt. But they can use any means to achieve their aim. The Gestapo must, in close co-operation with the Security Service /Sicherheitsdienst/ ascertain the whole organisation and tactical intentions of the opponent. The preventive arrest is not some extraordinary legal provision in extraordinary times, it is a regular police means of coercion.

The preventive arrest can even be used if there is some assurance to prevent which has not yet appeared as opposition.

A very high standard is applied in recruiting for the Gestapo so that it is fairly impossible that any wrong mode of acting should take place. It will be impossible even in the future to resist from these preventive arrests as a very great majority of the
German people are considering it as the only efficacious weapon against the enemies of the State.
VERORDNUNGSBLATT

1939 No. 1.

A U F E R V

Das Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres an die Bevölkerung in Russland und Kasachen.

Vom 15. März 1939.

Nach den Willen des Führers und Obersten Befehlshabers der Deutschen Wehrmacht sind deutsche Truppen in einer Land eingekehrt mit dem Auftrag, Ordnung aufrechtzuerhalten und den Schutz der Bevölkerung zu übernehmen.

In den von den deutschen Truppen besetzten Gebieten ist die vollmächtige Regierung aufzugehen und die Oberbefehlshaber der Heeresgruppen zu sein.

1. Die gewöhnliche öffentliche Verwaltung arbeitet, so weit nichts anderes bestimmt wird, weiter, der ist auch über Policen, Post und Eisenbahnen sowie über die öffentlichen Betriebe.

2. Das gewöhnliche Wirtschaftsleben bewegt weiter.


Jen anordnungswidrig Deutschen Militärangehörigen hat unbedingt folgen zu leisten.
4. Teder hielt sich an die gemachten Befehle, wie den Wohl der Gesundheit wie dem einzelnen dienen.

Berlin, den 15. Febr 1838.

Der Oberbehufsob der Kriegs

von Breuchitsch.
OFFICIAL BULLETIN FOR BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

BOHEMIA 1939

PROCLAMATION

of the C.O. in C. of the Army calling upon
the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia.

Dated, March 15th 1939.

According to the will of the Fuhrer and Supreme Commander
of the German Army, German troops marched into your country with
orders to restore and maintain peace and order and to take over
protection of the population.

In the areas occupied by German troops, all executive
power has been transferred to the C.O. of the various Army Groups
and myself.

Para. 1.

1/ The whole public administration has to work unless
other instructions are issued. The same is valid so far as
the Police, Post Offices and Railways are concerned and
also Public Institutions.

2/ The management of economic affairs is to continue
as before.

3/ Everybody must remain in their place and keep at
their work. Any stoppage of work will be considered as
subtage.

4/ Everybody must unconditionally obey orders of the
military authorities and maintain strict obedience.

5/ Everybody must adhere to the orders issued which
are serving the common cause as well as that of each individual.

Dated, March 15th 1939.  Signed: C.O. in C. Army,
von Frundsheim.
ORDER
of the C. in C. of the Army, concerning the inhabitants of Breslau and Upper Silesia dated March 15th, 1939.

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The following Orders are issued in order to maintain peace:
1. Closing time for all Public House is 20 hours.
2. Curfew is imposed from 21 hours p.m. until 6 hours a.m. and during this time everybody must remain at home.

Those who have to leave their home during this time because of their occupation (e.g. doctors, railway officials etc.,) must obtain immediately from their respective mayor, a certificate issued and stamped by the respective German Consul or administrative authority.

3. Meetings or Processions of any description are forbidden.
4. All firearms, explosives, as well as all wireless apparatus, provided they are not the property of the State, must immediately be handed over to the local mayor who must then hand them to the German Army authorities.

The buyers are responsible for carrying out this order.

Owners and guards against public security, the Army as well as against the orders of either the German Military or civil authorities, will be punished in the severest way.

von Brauchitsch.
A n o r d n u n g

Der Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres

an die Verwalter in Sachsen und Bayern

vom 17. März 1933

Ihr Aufgabenstellung der bisherige Ordnung werden
nachstehende Anordnungen streifen;

1. Die Polizeihändler für die Aussteatheit sind auf 20
   Uhr festzustellen.

2. Vom 17. bis 20. Uhr haben alle Versteher in ihren Zentren
   zu bleiben, der sonstige in dieser Zeit den von verlassen werden
   /... Horst, Sachsen, 13 Uhr./ hat sich sofort beim Hauptquartier
   /Verwaltungsbeamten/ eines von einer deutschen, österreichischen
   Verwaltungsbehörde untergeordneten Ausweis zu besorgen.

3. Alle Ausreisungen und Abreise sind verboten.

4. Die Ausreisungen / einschließlich Verwaltung/ und Verwaltungs-
   stoffe, wenn alle nicht im Hauptquartier gegebenen Zuständigkeiten-
   werden sind von der Hauptquartier / Verwaltungsbeamten/ gegen
   Verwaltungsbehörde abzuführen, die die achtungen deutscher
   militär Sicherheit zu unterweisen haben.

Die Ausreisungen / Verwaltungsbeamten/ sind vor die
Durchführung vorsichtiger Bestimmungen verantwortlich.

Je höher und nach vorn vorgehen die öffentliche Sicher-
heit, die Truppen und ihre Einrichtungen sowie gegen die Anord-
ungen der deutschen militärischen und Verwaltungswesen minden nach-
richtlichem Verhalten und unter schwersten Strafen gestellt.

Berlin, den 17. März 1933

Der Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres

van Freuclinach.
OFFICIAL LIST FOR BOHEMIA

AND MORAVIA.

Issued in Prague, September 19, 1940.

No. 36.

ORDER

corrnanging the organisation of the Office of
the Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia
dated September 18th 1940.

According to para. 4 of the order concerning the
establishment of the Administration and Security Police Service
in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" dated September 1st
1939 /Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 1081/ and according to the order
concerning the jurisdiction in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and
Moravia dated July 7th 1939 /Reichsgesetzbl I. p. 1039/ in
agreement with the Minister of Interior, the following are
ordered:

Para. I. The organisation of the Office of the Reichsprotector
For Bohemia and Moravia under the Secretary and Under-
secretary of State, is as follows:

I. Administration, Justice, Education.

II. Economy and Finance.

III. Communications.

IV. Cultural and Political Affairs.

2. The sections will be divided into separate
departments in accordance with further instructions
of the Reichsprotector.
3. There are further attached:
   a/ Central administration,
   b/ The deputy of the Foreign Office.

The under-secretary is in charge of the Central administration.
The Deputy of the Foreign Office is responsible only to the
Reichsprotector.

Para. 2.
1. Headed by the Secretary of State as a high ranking SS and
   Police Officer attached to the "office of the Reichsprotector",
the following are also included:
   a/ The Commander of the "Ordnungspolizei",
   b/ " " " "Sicherheitspolizei".

2. The organisation of the departments led by the Commander of
   the "Ordnungspolizei" and by the Commander of the "Sicherheitspolizei"
will be particularly arranged by special decrees.

3. The regulations laid down in para. 1, Art. 1 of the
   "establishment" remain untouched.

Para. 3. The "Aussenstelle der Behörde des Reichsprotector's in
       Böhmen und Mähren /external section of the office of the Reichs-
      protector for Bohemia and Moravia/ in Brno, are to deal with
     special affairs concerning Moravia. This section is part of the
     Reichsprotector's office and for matters concerning duty, bears
     the official name "Der Reichsprotector in Böhmen und Mähren -
     Dienststelle für das Böhmische Moravie /the Reichsprotector for
     Bohemia and Moravia - Office for Moravia/. The organisation and
     tasks of this section in particular, will be arranged by
special degree.

Para. 1. This Order is in force from October 1st 1940.

Prague, September 18th 1940.

Signed: The Reichsprotector for Bohmen und Mähren,

Freiherr von Neurath.
0343

Verordnungblatt.

über die Verteilung der deutschen Ausweiskarten in Buchar und Nachbar.

Ausgegeben in Forsy, den 17. September 1940.

Urteil.

Verordnung.

über die Verteilung der deutschen Ausweiskarten in Buchar und Nachbar.

Von 17. September 1940.


wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern verordnet:

Teil 1.

1/ Die Verteilung der deutschen Ausweiskarten in Buchar und Nachbar wird in den Stadt- und Landespolizeikommissariatsbezirken durch die folgenden Abteilungen erfolgen:

Abteilung I: Verwaltung, Archiv und Verwaltung
Abteilung II: Justizamt und Kriminal
Abteilung III: Verwaltung und Finanzen
Abteilung IV: Justizamt

2/ Die Abteilungen werden nach nachsten Wochen im Buchar- und Nachbarbezirken eingerichtet.

3/ Diesem treten:

a) Verwaltungsbezirken
b) den Verwaltungsbezirken unterstellt.

Die Verteilung der deutschen Ausweiskarten erfolgt durch das Reichsministerium des Innern.
Par. 2.
1/ Nur behördige des Reichsprotectors gehören unter Leitung des Staatssekretärs als Hochsten CD- und Polizeichefwen:
   a/ der Vorsteher der Ordnungspolizei,
   b/ der Vorsteher der Sicherheitspolizei.


j/ Die Bestimmungen des Par. 2 Satz 1 der Aufsichtsverordnung bleiben unberührt.

Par. 3.
Ferner die bestehenden in runde Hochren geäußerten Anliegen wird eine Außenstelle der Schiffe des Reichsoperators in Hochren und Hochren mit dem Schut in Ermachtigung. Sie ist
   Verpflichtungs der Vorsteher der Sicherheitspolizei und "Uacht in dien- lichen Verkehrs und Beschaffung" des Reichsoperators in Hochren und Hochren - Dienststelle Funk des Land Hochren. Ihre Gliederung
   einschreiben und ihr Aufgabenpraxis werden im Verantworten geregelt.

Par. 4.
Diese Verordnung tritt mit dem 1. Oktober 1918 in Kraft.

Preußen, am 18. November 1918.

Der Reichsprotector in Hochren und Hochren
Pusch von Verwalls.
1. The invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia carried out in two parts (the first in 1938 and the second in 1939) are in the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government criminal actions violating the international law as well as the Czechoslovak criminal law.

The Czechoslovak Government hold Adolf Hitler, the members of his Government, the military Commanders and other leading personalities of the Nazi régime personally and penally responsible for the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Moreover all these men are penally and personally responsible for all war crimes, committed in Czechoslovakia.

They are responsible as organisers and perpetratOrs of these crimes committed within the framework of their criminal general policy towards the non-German people.

In addition all individuals who carried out criminal orders or committed crimes described in this charge without order are also personally and penally responsible.

The legal basis of the present charge is for the time being the laws and customs of war. Although the Czechoslovak Government keeps to her opinion that the invasion and occupation is in itself a crime to be punished according to the Allied declarations on the punishment of Nazi crimes, the present charge is based on the fact that all acts described in it are plainly war crimes i.e. violations of the laws and customs of war.
From this point of view the occupier has in general certain rights which have their counterpart in certain duties.

But these rights and duties are indissolubly connected with each other.

The occupier is especially obliged to respect family honour and rights, protect individuals, private property, religious convictions and liberty (Article 43).

The Germans established in Czechoslovakia a régime of terror in contradistinction to all provisions of laws and customs of war. They systematically and deliberately violated and are violating the laws and customs of war in every occupied country and in Czechoslovakia as well. They never intended to respect the international law but they openly declared on several occasions that they were ignoring it and ridiculing it.

All their acts as described in the present charge are crimes according to the list of war crimes and according to the provisions of the Czechoslovak criminal code quoted on the page.
II.

THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ACCUSED IN VIEW OF THEIR OFFICIAL POSITION.

List A. Persons accused.

1. ADOLF HITLER: The responsibility of ADOLF HITLER for the National Socialist legislation and its being put into effect does not need discussion. In our particular case it is easy to prove. The decree of the Fuehrer and Reichskanzler on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of the 16th March, 1939 (Reichsbl.R.Prot. 485) orders among other points that in so far as the common interest demands it, the Reich can promulgate orders applicable to the "Protectorate" (Art. XI, para. 1) and in another place: "The Reich Government can take measures necessary for the security maintenance of law and order (Art. XI, para. 5).

Merely by promulgating a decree which empowers the Reich to issue orders for the Protectorate, Adolf Hitler has taken the responsibility for the contents of these orders and his responsibility for the provisions under consideration becomes even more striking when we consider the meaning of the so-called "Measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order" in the Third Reich. Bearing in mind that this formula in the National Socialist jargon covers every measure serving the interests of the régime and that the measures thus described have infringed at any time the demand of justice and humanity, the importance of the above-mentioned provision of Art. XI, para 5, becomes plain.

It is the basis of everything we know as marking the
National Socialist régime. It represents the "lawful authorisation" for every act of terror and of inhumanity, for every crime typifying the methods of National Socialist administration, police officials and tribunals. To those who are unwilling to concur that Hitler and his counsellors were not aware of what a National Socialist administration means by "measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order" it must be clear that it was the desire of the legislator to give, by Art. XI, para 3 of the Decree of March 16, 1939, the above-mentioned "legal authorisation."

Moreover, Adolf Hitler's responsibility for the acts of the Reichsprotector is expressly laid down in the Order to the Fuehrer and Reichskanzler on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of March 22, 1939 (Rg. 31. I p. 349 - V. 31.K. Prot. p. 32), i. "The Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia is the only representative of the Fuehrer and Reichskanzler and of the Reich Government in the Protectorate. He is directly subordinate to the Fuehrer and Reichskanzler and receives directions from him only." (Sec.I.)

Section I para 2 of the Order concerning the legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated June 7, 1939 (Rg. 31. I p. 1639 - V. 31.R. Prot. p. 27) which was issued in accordance with the Decree of the 16th March, 1939, lays down: "If there is any danger in delay, the Reichsprotector has the authority to issue provisions of any kind."

Everything mentioned above about the formula "measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order" applies also to the
expression "provisions of any kind". The latter perhaps gives a better expression to the essence of both.

The provisions we have so far discussed, are signed by Hitler.

According to the Czechoslovak Criminal Law /para.5 Penal Code/
Adolf Hitler is to be considered as the instigator of those activities. He is an accomplice in the crime of murder and is, according to para.136, Penal Code, punishable by death.

A. II.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REICH GOVERNMENT.

The members of the Reich Government share with Hitler the responsibility; they share with him the criminal responsibility as his advisers in the acts with which we have been dealing here.

These acts were carried out many times merely because of their suggestions. At any rate they had the possibility of preventing them and it was their duty to prevent them but they omitted to intervene.

According to Czechoslovak Criminal Law, they are as guilty as Hitler of the crimes defined by Paras. 5, 134, and 5, 135, of the Czechoslovak Penal Code and are to be punished in the same degree as Hitler.

A. III.

MEMBERS OF THE S.S. LEADERSHIP, BRIEFLY:

As far as the personnel under A. III are concerned, they were at that time, the supreme heads of the S.S. These men were the true leaders of these devilish organisations, and all the crimes described in this charge were the work of their brains. These men even invented the Concentration Camps. They belonged to the supreme S.S.S. of the S.S. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least
instigators of the crimes described in the charge, as everything that occurred was according to their orders.

A. IV. THE ACCUSED UNDER A. IV. ARE THE LEADING OFFICIALS OF THE REICHSPROTECTOR'S OFFICE, HEADED BY BARON VON KEURATH, at that time "Reichsprotector" of the so-called "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia". Reichsprotector von Keurath was Hitler's deputy in this territory. He and the members of his Office represented the German rule in Czechoslovakia, for they were the true rulers of this country and their powers are laid down in the aforesaid Hitler's Decree of March 16th, 1939, as well as in that of June 7th, 1939. They either made suggestions to the German government to issue certain orders, the result of which were the above-mentioned crimes, or at least had the possibility of preventing the issue of such orders. They not only failed to do so but willingly executed them and moreover, issued such orders directly themselves. Von Keurath and the members of his Office must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices, as they were responsible for everything, whatever and whenever it occurred, either on the whole of the occupied territory of the so-called "Protectorate" or in any of the districts administered by the respective officials of this establishment.

A. V. This group includes the leading officials of the SS and Gestapo performing duty on the territory of the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" during the period of time in question. It is proved that all the criminals mentioned here, performed the main tasks on the occupied territory and are, therefore, responsible for every action and event that occurred. They are responsible for all
excesses and ill-treatment. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices for they were all concerned in the crimes described, having been either directly active or having tolerated them, or at least failed to prevent them.

A. VI. Members of the German Army so far identified and so far as they were concerned with these crimes, are:

- General von Brauchitsch, G.C.in C., and
- Generaloberst von Blaskowitz, G.C. German Army Group in Bohemia.

They must be held responsible for all the crimes committed by members of the "Army", even if only in the way of giving assistance to the various other German authorities, for they must have known they were committing crimes or helping to commit the, or because they failed to prevent them or tolerated them. They are responsible not only according to International Law but even according to the German Military Law itself. Thus they have to be considered at least as accomplices.

The power of these men is to be seen from the various Orders and Proclamations they signed and which are attached in enclosure "D".

A. VII. These are the members of the garrison of the Concentration Camp of "Dachau", so far identified. They are responsible for all crimes committed in this camp for they were at least cognizant of the murders and atrocities which occurred even if they did not take an active part, but knowing of them, tolerated them or at least failed to prevent them. This part includes only the names so far as they have been identified.
Persons accused, in various other important but not leading positions so far as they have been connected with the crimes committed.

I. This part includes members of the "Reichsprotector's Office" as they were at that time in various other important but not leading positions.

There are, either officials who performed duty with the "Reichsprotector's Office" itself and according to their respective position they had either a decisive or at least an advisory vote, or officials who performed duties in various districts of the occupied territory, being there as "Oberlandrate" or in different other high positions.

These accused must be held responsible for everything that occurred in their district as they were the very link with the Reichsprotector. They proposed the issuing of the various orders which were connected with the crimes described in this charge or at least had the possibility of preventing them. Therefore, they must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices.

II. This part covers all other members of the SS and Gestapo - officials who were in various other important but not leading positions.

They were either Commanders of the various SS formations which were on active service on the occupied territory, or having been members of special SS squads for keeping "order" or for safely performing some "special order" e.g. such as theẩnweisungen, those which took place on September 1st 1939, those in Tabor, and the deportation
transports etc., etc., etc., etc. The manner in which these actions
were carried out is sufficiently described in this charge and
is only too well-known. As far as the officials of the Gestapo
who are included are concerned, it need not be pointed out how
the duties "possibilities" and actual performances of this "German
State Organisation" were performed. Neither is it necessary to
say that any of the Gestapo Officials mentioned are responsible
for any of the said crimes in this case so far as these occurred
in the respective district under the "rule" of this or that man.
They are all either perpetrators or at least accomplices.

LIST C.

This list includes all the accused who have not yet been
identified by name but who must be held responsible for the crimes
described in this charge. The various SS formations were undoubtedly
on active service at the time in question, on the occupied territory.
The SS Standarten "Adolf Hitler", "Germania", "Deutschland"
and "Der Führer" took part in the occupation.

It has been proved that the SS Standarte 106 performed duty
in Bohemia and the SS Standarte 107 in Moravia. They must be
considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices for they
were all concerned in the crimes described, having been either
directly active or having tolerated them.

The probable defence would be the plea of "superior order".

This case appears to be reasonable complete. It is proposed
to put the accused of List A of this charge /No. 1-71/ on List A of
the United Nations War Crimes Commission list, those from List "B"
of this charge /Nov-72-113/ on list "B" of the U.E.W.C.C. list and those who are on list "C" of this charge, either on list "B" or "C" of the U.E.W.C.C. list.
Enclosure A.

List A III / Members of the SS. G.H.Q. - Berlin / Oranienburg /

is to be completed by the following names:

/35/ Richard Glaus, Leut. General / Oberkommando der Konzentrationslager / who is the high official immediately answerable for the barbarous regime of the camps as he had to report only to Pohl and finally to Hissler,

/36/ Georg Liebenhanshal, 83 Oberstumwandführer, who having been in charge of the "Zentralamt" /Central Dept./ of the "Ant B" was responsible for the general policy, security arrangements, public relations and coordination of the other camps within the Antigruppe.

/37/ Raimund Hausler, 83 Oberstumwandführer, who having been in charge of Ant B was responsible for the general administration of prisoners and

/38/ Martin Lelling, who having been in charge of Ant III was responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel, both staff and prisoners. He must be made responsible for the shameful ill-treatment of sick and dying prisoners and for authorising the performance of barbarous medical experiments on prisoners.

Enclosure B.

Particulars of evidence in support:

is to be completed as follows:

/8/ REPORT No. 10. Documents of the C.H.W.C.C. / Materials for a charge / page 1 evidence brought in a British Charge 17/3/41 /5/12/1943 telling of starvation, kicking and flogging of prisoners in the camp at Sachau / page 3 art. 4 and art. 5.

Enclosure C.

section A III concerning members of the SS.G.H.Q. in Berlin - Oranienburg is to be completed as follows:

These men issued also the ill-famed "Instructions for Commanders and Generals of the Concentration Camps" which were laid down by Dr. von Golgenmaul in a booklet edited by Verlag Paul Schreiner, Hamburg and from which an extract is mentioned as evidence under No. 6 on the 3rd "particulars of evidence in support".
The pages issued the famous „Rules for Concentration Camps“ signed by SS Obergruppenführer Biele, a former member of this G.11.4, before he was killed on the Eastern front, the original of which is in possession of Mr. Demüt now in charge of the Office of the „Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft“ in London/George str., and from which an extract is mentioned as evidence under No. 5 on the page „Particulars of evidence in support“.

Further evidence of the common guilt of these men appears in the documents of the U.N.C.C.C. Report No.10 — Material for a charge— where, on page 2, it is stated, "but it is evident from the similarity in the regimes and methods of punishment and technical means of torture applied at the different camps, that these crimes were not due simply to the brutality of individuals but were part of a general system which must necessarily have been prescribed by the higher authorities of the administration of concentration camps at the H.R. at Grunenbourg/Berlin/ or in Part II on page 5 art.3 of the same document, the description of the cruelties implicated, the technique of brutality, and the application of torture used are sufficiently alike to exclude any plea that these crimes were only due to the excesses of individuals."

Thus this complete the proof of guilt of these men so far as is still necessary.
Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐овскé ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.

Příběh jedné z unikátních událostí ve čtvrté poločásti 20. století je v快乐ovské ulici.
pouze několika málo přátelům neboť jsem nechtěl šířit poplašná správy obvykle pak pokud se týmalo něčeh o Falaku.

Rozhodně, sdělivátem nahlásu přečteno a potvrzeno.

Vyslýchající:

Vyslávce:

Odkaz
pouze několika mil předtím nebo jsem nechtěl šířit poplašující změny obvykle pak pokud se týkalo něčeho o Polsku.

skutečně, nebyl ten nejlepší přečteno a schváleno.

Vyslychávám : 

Vyslyšený : 

[Signature]
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

SEE ENCLOSURE "D".

1/ Statement made by Czechoslovak Major, Joseph Brickey.
2/ " " " Staff/Sgt. Dr. "Singer,
3/ An extract from the "Rules for Concentration Camps" signed by SS. Obergruppenführer Eichmann.
4/ An extract from the "Instructions for Command and Commanders of the Concentration Camps", by "Dr. Goebbels".
5/ Proclamation of the German G.C. in C. von Brauchitsch.
6/ Order " " " " "
7/ "Official List" - Order No. 36, concerning the organization of the "Office of the Reichsprotector/Apr. by von Neurath/this gives a picture of the responsibilities as well as of the nature of the "Reichsprotector" and his officials/see part A.III. enclosure "D"/Notes on the Case.

Note: parts 7 and 8 are signed by von Brauchitsch and give a picture of his role and the German Army authorities responsibilities and well as power during the beginning of the occupation.—see part A.VII. Enclosure "E"/Notes on the Case.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

II Members of the German Government
2-27

III Members of S.S. G.H.A. Berlin (Obersalzberg)
28-38

IV Reichsprotektor of Bohemia + Moravia + leading members
39-55

V Heading officials of S.S. 
Reichsprotektorate Bohemia + Moravia
56-62

VI Members of German Army
63, 64

VII Members of Garrison of concentration camp "Buchenwald"
65-82

B. I Members of Reichsprotektor's Office
83-95

II Members of S.S. Reichsprotektorate Bohemia + Moravia
96-124

C. a) Members of S.S. Standarte 103 - Bohemia
   " - " - "Adolf Hitler"
   " - " - "Germania"
   " - " - "Deutschland"
   " - " - "Der Führer"

Authority, guards, members of S.S. Totenkopf - Standarte
"Thüringen"

Submitted by Section of Committee I

13. XI. 41

1 A
2-38
39-48 inserted 43 A
49-55 deleted
56-124 Provisionally A B

28. 3. 45

2-45 inserted 43 inserted 43 A
49-55 deleted
56-62
65-124 A
63-64 C
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CHARGE No. 91/44, "Buchenwald"**

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<tr>
<td><strong>I. HITTLE, Adolf</strong></td>
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<td><strong>II. The German government at that time</strong></td>
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<td>2/1236 1942</td>
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<td>2/ BUKOWINEY WYV.</td>
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<td>3/ BUSH DR. MAI</td>
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<td>4/ KOWITRZY WYV.</td>
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<td>5/ SCHÖNHERR DR.</td>
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<td>6/ CLEWEN</td>
</tr>
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<td>7/ RUM WALTER</td>
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<td>8/ RUM DR. BOCKMANN</td>
</tr>
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(Continued, see enclosure A/)

**DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.**

The events dealt with in this charge occurred during the period September 26th, 1939, and March 31st, 1942, at the Concentration Camp of "Buchenwald". All victims have been interred in Czechoslovakia territory and have been deported from Czechoslovakia to Germany.

**NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST.**

I. Murder en masse and systematic terrorising.

Czechoslovak Criminal Law

**REFERENCE TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.**

I. Paragraphs 125, 126, 136, 137. Czechoslovak Criminal Code

(Continued, see enclosure A/)

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

To the Concentration Camp "Buchenwald," a party of about 1,500 Czechoslovak citizens, as far as can be accurately confirmed, were deported and murdered after the event occurred in the Concentration Camp of "Buchenwald" in early 1942. This group included the most outstanding figures of the Czechoslovak resistance. As a result of this fact, the conclusion has been drawn that the accused was either directly or indirectly responsible for such action. Most of these Czechoslovak patriots were given every reason for taking part in any employment, or for the reason why they were sentenced to death. It is the explanation that varied and varied in an almost endless way. They were sent elsewhere, and there variably executed, as a result of the command given by the Third Reich. The camp was then used by the Third Reich from 26th, 1939, to March 1942 in the concentration camp. It has been the function of the camp to serve for this and in the execution of this command. This charge is based on the belief that the

**TRANSMITTED BY**

Dr. R. HALÁRI, CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

See enclosure "C"
ENCLOSURE "A"

LIST A.

Continuation:

11. GABELS Dr. Josef
12. SELDTE FRANZ KARL
13. DORPMUELER, Dr.
14. OHNSESORGE Dr. Ing.
15. DARRE
16. BACKE HERBERT
17. SPEER ALBERT Prof.
18. KPP Franz von
19. KESSEL von WILHELM, Feldmarschall
20. LAMMERS Dr. Heinz Heinrich
21. KSRRL Hans
22. MEISSNER Dr.
23. Seyss-Inquart Dr. Arthur
24. Rosenberg Alfred
25. Hierl Konstantin
26. Frank Hans Dr.
27. Schacht Hajder Dr.

III. Members of the S.S. S.H.C. - Berlin. / Granienburg/

28. Himmler Heinrich, Reichsführer der S.S. und oberster Polizei-
führer
29. Wolff Karl, SS Obergruppenführer, Stabschef des SS Hauptquartier
30. Heymeyer August, SS Obergruppenführer, Führer des SS Hauptamtes
31. Kaltenbrunner Dr. Ernst, SS. " " " Sicherheits-
hauptamtes.
32. Pohl Oswald SS Gruppenführer, Verwaltungsschef des SS. and des Sicherheitsdienst -Hauptamtes
33. Frank, Oberführer chef des Verwaltungsamtes der SS.
34. Hauser, Gruppenführer, Inspecteur der SS Verfügungstruppe.
35. Gudeck Richard, Lieut. general head of Dept. "D" Kommandeur der "Konzentrations-
lager."
36. Liebenhenscher Arthur SS Obersturmbannführer head of the "Zentral-
amt " in the Dept. "D"
37. Maurer Gerhard, SS Obersturmbannführer, head of "Amt II " in the Dept. "D"
38. Lolling Dr. SS Obersturmbannführer, head of "Amt III " /Medical care/ in Dept. "D"

IV. Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia and leading
members of his Office.

39. Keurath von, Baron, Reichsprotector
40. Frank, Karl Hermann, Staatssekretär, Vertreter des Reichsprotec-
tors, SS. Obergruppenführer.
41. Vondrozdov Dr. Unterstaatssekretär, Prague.
42. Beltz Dr. Ministarialrat, Leiter der Justizabteilung till 1941 Prague
43. Krieger-Dr. " " " from 1941 Prague
44. Haude Horst, " " " Dienstelle Mähren-Bro-
45. Hoffmann Dr. Oskar, Oberregierungsrat, Vertreter des Leiters der Dienstelle Mähren - Brno.
47. Salbei, Polizeimajor, Stabschef " " "
48. Jungwirth Dr. Polizeiführer " " Brno
49. Frederici von, Generalleutnant, Chef der Militärkanzlei des Reichs-protectorates Prag.
50. Pittreich von Generalmajor, in " " "
51. Malicha Oberst " " " "
52. Dalmer - Zerba " " " "
53. Szirbeck Dr. S.S. Oberst " " " "
54. Waldes von, Generaloberst " " " "
55. Buellwies, Generalmajor " " " "

V. Leading Officials of the S.S. and of the Gestapo

" protectorate Bohemia and Moravia."

56. Illing Dr. Paul, S.S. Oberführer, Chef des Aufbaustabes/Organisation/ des S.S. Abschnitt XXXIX.
60. Gecheke Dr. " Chef der Gestapo des protectorates Prag.
61. Gehrke Dr. " " " "
62. Sládek Emanuel " " " O.C. Athesheim Standarte 107 / doing duty in Moravia - Brno.
VI. Members of the German Army as they were connected with these crimes.

63. Bauchitsch von, General C. in C. German Army / 1938-41 /
64. Blaskowitz von, Generaloberst O.C. Army Group operating in Bohemia.

VII. Members of the Garrison of the concentration camp "Buchenwald"

65. Koch SS. Standartenführer, Camp-Commander
66. Roedel, SS. Obersturmführer, second in command
67. Hittich "Hauptsturmführer, deputy commander
68. Florstedt "Obersturmführer, second in command after Roedel
69. Schober "Obersturmführer, deputy commander after Hittich
70. Koenig SS
71. Strippel, "Hauptscharführer, 1st. Rapportführer"
72. Sormer, "Oberscharführer
73. Hinkelmann" in charge of the Commando-Steinbruch
74. Abraham " Scharführer
75. Doering "
76. Kubitz " Unterscharführer
77. Uleman "
78. Kunt "
79. Schmidt " Scharführer
80. Barnewald Otto SS. Sturmbannführer, in charge of administration
81. Forschner Otto "
82. Krone Heinrich " Hauptsturmführer
LIST B.

I. Members of the Reichsprotectorate Office.

- 19. Liebenow, Ministerialdirektor in Reichsprotectoratamt, Prag
- 20. Roeder von, Persönlicher Referent von Burgsdorf,
- 21. Schroeder W. SS. Sturmbannführer, Regierungsrat, Leiter der Organisationsabteilung, Prag,
- 22. Hiersemann Dr. Regierungsrat, Referent in der Justizabteilung, Prag,
- 23. Watter Dr. von, Oberlandrat in " " " Prague
- 24. Klose, " " " Brno.
- 25. Blaschek " " " České Budějovice
- 26. Hess Dr. " " " Jihlava
- 27. Schulz von Dratzig " " " Hradec- Králové
- 28. Jonek Dr. Gustav " " " Moravská - Ostrava
- 29. Mokholl Dr. Herbert " " " Pilsen
- 30. Keller Dr., Regierungsrat in Oberlandratsamt in Moravská Ostrava
- 31. Jungwirt Dr. Polizeiführer in Brno.

II. Members of the SS. and of the Gestapo Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia.

- 32. Haustaedt, SS. Obersturmbannführer o.C. SS. Garrison Pilsen
- 33. Strobl " " " " " Benešov.
- 34. Ott " " " " " Poděbrady
- 35. Kotschi " Obersturmführer im Staße der "Standarte 107"
- 36. Schulz " Sturmbannführer, Polizeiführer in Olomouc
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Funktion</th>
<th>Stadt oder Ort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Schneller Gustav</td>
<td>SS. Untersturmführer, Chef der Gestapo</td>
<td>Jihlava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Spennath</td>
<td>Komissar der Gestapo in Prague</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>Meier</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>Fischer Dr.</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>Gabriel SS.</td>
<td>Hauptsturmführer</td>
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<td>106</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>Kaufmann</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>Seerens Ernst SS</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>Ruf Otto</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>Neckel Otto</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>Svoboda Dr.</td>
<td>Obersturmführer</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>Herrmann</td>
<td>Obersturmbannführer, Chef der Gestapo in Brno</td>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Koppenhoefer</td>
<td>Sturmführer, Vertreter des Chef der Gestapo in Brno</td>
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<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Letkov von</td>
<td>Kommissar der Gestapo in Brno</td>
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<td>Muszay</td>
<td>Sturmbannführer</td>
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<td>Poustel</td>
<td>Obersturmführer, Chef Kolin</td>
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<td>Hansmann</td>
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<td>Mladá Pololeslav</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>Albrecht</td>
<td>Untersturmführer</td>
<td>Tábor</td>
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<td>Mueller</td>
<td>Sturmführer, Kommissar</td>
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<td>Hey</td>
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<td>Wenezio</td>
<td>Sturmbannführer, Chef der Gestapo in Mor. Ostrava</td>
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<td>122</td>
<td>Gottschling</td>
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<td>Olomoue</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Karl Dr.</td>
<td>Untersturmführer</td>
<td>Přerov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Mestana</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uh. Hradiště</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST C.

a/. All members of the SS Standarte 108/ which did duty in Bohemia.
b/. " " " " " 107 " " Moravia.
c/. " " " " " " Adolf Hitler "
d/. " " " " " " Germania"
e/. " " " " " " Deutschland"
f/. " " " " " " Der Führer "

They were all on active service on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic during the respective time in question.

g/. All authorities, guards and members of the SS/Totenkopf-Standarte "Thüringen" SS. Sturmbann III SS/Totenkopf-Standarte "Thüringen" who performed any duty in the concentration camp of " Buchenwald" and whose names are not yet identified.
ENCLOSURE B

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES IN WAR CRIME LIST
AND REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.

Continuation of front page of the Form

III. Torture of Civilians

*ad.* Paras. 152, 154, 155, 156 Criminal Code

\[325, 336/3, 337, 98/a, 93, 94, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196.

IV. Deliberate Starvation of Civilians

*ad.* Paras. 134, 135, 152, 154, 155, 156.

VII. Deportation of Civilians

*ad.* Paras. 90, 93, 94, 95, 155, 156.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions

*ad.* Paras. 93, 94, 98, 152, 154, 155, 156.

XVII. Imposition of Collective penalties

*ad.* Paras. 93, 94, 98, 152, 154, 155, 156.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

To the Concentration Camp of Buchenwald in Germany near Weimar a party of about 1300 Czechoslovakian citizens, as far as could be definitely confirmed up till now, were deported and imprisoned after the total occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic in March, 1939. This group included the most outstanding figures of Czechoslovak public life, all of them perfectly honest and innocent people.

Apart from the fact that the Germans had no legal authority for such an action, none of these Czechoslovak nationals was ever told any reason for his deportation and imprisonment, nor the reason why they were tortured and put to death in the most inhuman way. They were kept starving, beaten and tortured in the most varied and artful methods of Nazi "science." No fewer than 150 were put to death in this way in the period between September 26, 1939 and March, 1942, in spite of their complete innocence, and not the shadow of a pretext could be found for this criminal action of the Nazi authorities.

This charge relates only to happenings in that Camp, which took place during the period September 26, 1939 to the beginning of March, 1942.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

I THE TOTAL OCCUPATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

1. On March 15th, 1939, as is known, the total occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic was carried out by the German army according to the orders given by Adolf Hitler and his Government. This occupation was, in accordance with the above mentioned orders, performed by the "Wehrmacht" which had already crossed the frontiers of the above mentioned territories on March 14, 1939 shortly after noon, as it appears from the official Broadcast of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation on the afternoon of March 14, 1939. This Broadcast announced that the German Army was just crossing the border and warned the population to keep calm and remain orderly and not to resist the advancing German Army, for everything would be explained by the Czechoslovak Government.

2. Acting on an invitation received from Adolf Hitler and the German Government, Dr. Hacha, the so-called Head of the Czechoslovak State, with Dr. Chvalkovský, his Foreign Minister, left Prague on March 14, 1939, for Berlin, where they were forced on March 15, 1939, by Adolf Hitler, Von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, Reichsmarschal Goering, Fieldmarshal von Keitel and Fieldmarshal von Brauchitsch, to sign a previously prepared "agreement" by which they had to undertake to set up the so-called "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia or more correctly to put also the last remaining portions of Bohemia Moravia and Silesia as well as their population, under the protection of Adolf Hitler and of the Reich. This agreement was to be signed by Adolf Hitler as Reichskanzler and leader of the German nation.
and Von Ribbentropp as the German Foreign Minister on behalf of Germany. All this had been of course prepared already long before by Adolf Hitler, his Government and the German Army, for as long before as January and February, 1939, a special course for German police officers had been held in Hamburg for the purpose, as they were then told, of preparing them to take up their respective posts after the final occupation of the above mentioned areas of Bohemia Moravia and Silesia by the German Army, which occupation was to take place on March 15, 1939. Evidence of this was given by Dr. B. Neumann, German police officer, who attended that course in Hamburg and told it to Sgt. Dr. Weiner, now with the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence in London, whose statement is attached.

Apart from the illegality of the signature of Dr. Hacha and Dr. Chvalkosky, from the point of view of the Czechoslovak Constitutional Law - the Czechoslovak Constitution does not admit any action of this kind - it must be pointed out that both the signatures of Dr. Hacha and Dr. Chvalkovsky were extorted from them by physical and mental force, as mentioned in the reports of M. Coulombe, French Ambassador, to his Government. (See French "Livre Jaunes", 1940)

3. In the decree of March 15, 1939, issued by Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich and "Führer" of the German nation, the establishment of the so-called "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia has been published in the German "Reichsgesetzblatt" (RGBl. I, s. VBIR, PROT.s.7. Sbg.N.T. 75: Abts. 775) and by the same act the incorporation of those areas into the Reich had been announced. (para 1) In this way it was attempted to set up a "legal basis" for the events described in art. 3 of this section.
4. But this "fait accompli" was never recognised, from the standpoint of international law, by anyone else, as is proved by the respective replies from the Governments of the various Great Powers to the diplomatic note of the German Government. We may mention the note of the Ambassadors of the British and French Governments of March 17, 1939, of Soviet Russia of March 18, 1939 and of the United States of America, March 21, 1939, referring to the statement of Mr. Sumner Welles, U.S.A. Under Secretary of State made on March 17, 1939.

5. By the decree referred to above, Adolf Hitler and his Government of March 16, 1939 and by the order issued on June 7, 1939 the office of "Reichsprotektor" who represents Adolf Hitler and his Government and whose duty it is to ensure that the political point of view set up by Adolf Hitler and his Government is to be accepted and carried out by the "autonomous" national government of the so-called Protectorate according to the interests of the Reich (para. 5, art. 2 of the decree) has been established and gives him the right to accept or refuse the various members of the so-called "government of the Protectorate" (para. 5, art. 3) also the right of promulgation of the legislative as well as of the administrative executive power of the state (para. IV, art. 5). The German Army were to take over all military objectives and to set up garrisons solely to be able to "protect" the Czechoslovak nation (para. VII, art. 5) and all the communications (post, telephone, telegraph, railways etc.) were taken over by the German state administration (para. VIII) as well as all other branches of public administration, in case the interests of the German Reich required it.
But the real reason of these "legal provisions" was to establish a base for the long-prepared and pre-arranged police and military actions against innocent Czech citizens.

II.
CRIMES OF THE GERMAN INVADERS

Believing that a legitimate basis has been shown to the world for the criminal act of invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia described in preceding chapter, the Reich authorities proceeded to put into effect all their already long carefully prepared plans. That these were thoroughly thought out and prepared long in advance can be proved by witnesses as e.g. from the attached statement on oath of St. Sgt. Dr. Weiner concerning the warning he received from a former Czechoslovak subject and police officer, a Sudeten German, Dr. B. Neumann, who, having been taken over by the German police and attached to the "Haben-Wachungsstelle der Gestapo" (Supervision office of the Gestapo) in Prague, warned the aforesaid Dr. Weiner, that police action (Gestapo arrests) were prepared for Sept. 1, 1939, as actually happened. Innocent and honest Czechoslovak citizens were arrested without being given any reason and were deported to Germany, where they were put into notorious concentration camps and tortured until in most cases death put an end to their torments.

One of these concentration camps in which Czechoslovak citizens were imprisoned, was the very notorious camp of "Buchenwald" near Weimar. Such camps, a criminal and devilish invention of Hitler and his Nazi gang manned and administered by S.S.
Todtenkopfverbände (S.S. Deaths-head formations) were designed to enable "correction" to be applied to honest and innocent people who were "inconvenient" to the Nazis.

The only crime of these victims was that they were more intelligent than their self-invited rulers, or that they held different religious or political opinions, or were of a different race, or even that their property was coveted by someone in the Nazi-gang. It might be imagined that they were considered as hostages, but in any case not one of them was told any reason for his arrest.

In this ill-famed concentration camp called "Buchenwald" there were for a certain period 1300 victims from Czechoslovakia, mostly outstanding persons in public life, men of letters, lawyers, doctors, professors and so on, all people who were supposed by the Nazi authorities to be concerned in some political events such as that in Kladno in Bohemia, the district in which is also Lidice, a large mining and industrial town, or Tabor in South Bohemia. In Kladno for instance shortly after the occupation in 1939, during an incident in an inn, a German Schupo policeman was killed by another drunken German, and as a direct consequence the whole Czech police of the district and some of the Municipal councillors were put in prison and later deported to the Buchenwald camp where many important persons died. The mayor of Kladno and other councillors were killed.

Czechoslovak

The Gypsy citizens here numbered about 1300, a figure which naturally fluctuated particularly in view of the very frequent deaths, but was usually made up again to that level. About 150 citizens, mostly prominent in public life were tortured to
death here, and that only till March, 1942. During a short period of only six months 63 Czechoslovak citizens of the Jewish group were tortured to death.

Naturally these results were achieved by well-known methods directly laid down in the camp regulations, which are practically the same for all German camps, as well as the general instructions. A copy of these regulations and instructions signed by Obersturmbannführer Eicke and E. Geiger are attached as evidence and as a means of picturing the "jolly" camp life. Those regulations were worked out by the biggest brains and the experts of the Nazi party. Everything else had been left to the "interpretation" of the respective camp authorities, that is to the individual camp Commandant and his crowd.

But it is not necessary to bring in cold print. All that is told here has been and will be described by living witnesses who passed through the torture chambers of the XXth century constructed by a "civilised nation."

The evidence of a living witness, a senior Czechoslovak regular officer, who saved his life by escaping, is given under oath in a written statement, attached to this charge.

The prisoners in this camp were ill-treated and tortured in various ways.

They were kept in a state of virtual starvation; their only daily food was a cup of clear soup, made from some powder and the remains of already many times before, used vegetables, which had no taste and no nourishment and was simply dirty water. That was in the morning. At lunch they got a cup of "Eintopfgericht" (a very
thin potato or pea soup with some old, putrid turnips) or once a week some sort of porridge, and in the evening a piece of bread with a small piece of rotten brawn or a piece (about 20 gr.) of margarine. On Sundays a sort of "Eratz-tea." That diet was supposed to be sufficient for a man who had to do very hard work from 4:45 a.m. till 6 p.m. — members of the Jewish group till 9 p.m. — in barracks or mines insufficiently clothed, and when living in barracks at a distance with no chance of obtaining badly needed rest.

It should be mentioned that there was of course a sort of canteen selling from time to time raw carrots or raw beetroot. But the shopping there was permitted only to certain people selected by the S.S. for each barrack compound and prices were amazingly high and for non-Aryans higher still, as the profits of this canteen were shared by the S.S., who were the administrators and the money made was used by them for the so-called "Kameradschaftsabende," parties at which they got drunk. Besides this authorised corruption, the S.S. carried on also various other kinds of business. For example: once a dog belonging to one of the S.S. guards was killed by a kick from a horse; this guard sold the dead dog to one of the block seniors of the Jewish compound for 80 Reichsmark on the condition that the fur must be returned in perfect condition. Then as he himself boasted later, he had the fur cured and dressed by another Jewish prisoner, a former fur worker, and sold it in the village for 120 Reichsmark. Dogs and cats of course were luxury food here. This starvation was one of the various methods of providing space for the steady flow of new arrivals.
fresh human material which had become inconvenient to the Nazis.
The mortality here was indeed great and methods of achieving it
and keeping it up on to the same level were very successful.
This is shown by the fact that, as the corpses were cremated,
and as long as the camp still had no crematorium (this was built
later by the prisoners themselves) for the other crematoriums in
Weimar; Fulda and Jena, where the corpses had to brought till now,
proved insufficient for the great number of bodies daily deliver-
ed from the camp. To these places the corpses were brought in
lorries, packed in plain wooden boxes. Once in a carelessly loaded
lorry, the boxes split open the lorry cover and fell on the paves-
ment of a much frequented street in Weimar and as the "coffins"
were very badly made, the corpses rolled out and the passers-by
saw that they were only skeletons covered with skin. Such an
occurrence was distasteful even to the inhabitants of Weimar, as
civilians coming from time to time to the camp on various errands
told the prisoners.

But there were still more "artful" methods used by the S.S.
such as the well-known incitement to escape attempts arranged in
such a way that selected prisoners working in the quarry or the
mine or elsewhere were so cruelly treated by their successive
guards, that they could not stand it any longer, and half mad,
either threw away their tools (that alone was enough to make them
the aim of some S.S. rifle) or left their working place and ran away
and long before they could reach the barbed wire fence, which in any
case was electrified, they ran into the so-called "Postenkette"
(Sentry Chain) where they became the target for the surrounding S.S. who enjoyed the sport greatly as a means of killing time. Another method was the so-called "Genickschuss" (shot in the back of the neck) by which unsuspecting prisoners were killed in a stable specially arranged for that sport by a specially constructed apparatus. Executions of that sort took place about two or three times a week. The rest of the prisoners were forced to accompany these proceedings with a song. Once there were about 300 shot at once.

Another very popular form of killing was by means of gas chambers. Here the prisoners in large numbers were undressed, loaded on to lorries and taken away, and in about two days the Clothing Store ("Effektenkammer") received the clothes, with the exception of those stolen by the S.S., to send to the relatives of the poor victim with an urn. These journeys were called "Himmel-Fahrtstransporte" (travels to Heaven).

Another enjoyable game with the same purpose was the so-called "Postenschlauch," a chain of sentries standing on both sides of the route from the quarry or the mine to the Camp. This way often seemed endless, as the prisoner was forced to run the whole way carrying loads of stone weighing as much as 20 kilos. During these various sports one of the killed was a Czechoslovakian called Fischer, and the man chiefly responsible for his death was his foreman, a Viennese called Engler. He took Fischer a few yards apart from the others and soon afterwards the other prisoners heard a shot and Fischer was never seen again. One other example is that of the Fried
Brothers from Olomouc (Moravia) former proprietors of the largest electricity store there. The younger brother was "selected" while working and tortured so long that in his madness he jumped from a 10 metres high wall. Unfortunately for him he was only injured and when he regained consciousness the torturing was restarted until he ran into the Postenkette and was shot "While trying to escape!"

About two days later the elder brother Fried was selected for "sport", at any rate he was seen running for "sport" on a grass field chased by the S.S. He managed to shout "Goodbye, comrades, I must run into the Postenkette, they want to have me shot." Half an hour later he was dead. Chiefly responsible for this is the S.S. man Vogel and again Engler. Engineer Vachsmann, chief engineer of the firm Heikorn, of Olomouc, was once recognised by one of the S.S. guards, who was his former employee, but having been a stubborn member of the Henlein party (German Nazi party in Czechoslovakia) and having caused a lot of trouble, he was finally dismissed by Waehsmann. Next day Waechsmann was shot. And the same fate befell many many other outstanding and innocent Czechoslovakian citizens like Robert Klein, former Czechoslovakian Member of Parliament, Dr. Kellner, former vice-Mayor of Prague, Dr. Meissner, brother of the former Czechoslovakian Minister of Justice, Charles Lederer, a writer, Dr. Flusser, professor at the Commercial High School in Prague, Dr. Bloch, a prominent lawyer, Dr. Miroslav Klinger, head of the Czechoslovakian "Sokol" association, Col. W. Musilek, Dr. Rittermann, Czechoslovak Under-Secretary of State in the Prime Minster's office, Dr. Markovic, former Czechoslovakian Minister of Justice, Mr. Bondy and Mr. Biegler, owners of great industrial...
factories, Dr. Singer, a prominent lawyer, Dr. Mojmir Bychler and others. All this shows the true meaning of the laconic statement "shot while trying to escape" etc. This is the story of these innocent and honest Czechoslovakian citizens who were literally tortured to death.

Sometimes special events were the cause of these "purifications", as on November 8, 1939, when, as is well known, an attempt was made on the famous beer cellar, "Bräukhauskeller" in Munich. On the next day 21 Jewish citizens were selected and after being continuously tortured were chased for about 800 metres to the quarry, which was horseshoe shape. Here the surrounding S.S. guards fired on the poor victims until the last one dropped dead. The guards had ordered them to keep moving while being shot at, so as to have better targets and more sport, but the Jews bravely stood still, tearing open their shirts to offer their bare chests to the bullets, an act which naturally made the guards more furious. Unusual and cruel acts accompanied this event, for instance, during the selection for this mass murder, a son was taken and his father left. The father offered himself to save his son's life, but the Block Leader said only "First the young one will fall, and then you, you Jewish dog!" On another occasion the Czech section were ordered to shut the windows and darken them. The doors were then locked and the poor prisoners, already very weak, were left without any food for four days; on the fifth day they received only half of their "usual ration," and then nothing more for another three days. For the two following days they received again only half rations, and so they were kept practic-
ly starving for a whole week.

For these two last mentioned cases, SS Standartenführer Koch who was Camp Commander, and his Deputy SS Hauptsturmführer Höökich, are specially responsible. Koch was an N.C.O. in the last war but by being a personal friend of Adolf Hitler, has obtained this rather high position. He was a typical sadist. Höökich was Deputy Commander until he was recalled and replaced by SS Obersturmführer Schwöber who was as cruel a murderer as the previous one. He was replaced because of the massacre of the 21 Jews in November 1939, which is described above.

SS Oberscharführer Hinzelmann having been in charge of the "Commando Steinbruch"/the squads working in the quarry/ was the man who knew the "special way" of performing his duty and of "forcing" the people to keep at their work. These conditions under which they had to carry on their labour, are sufficiently described above.

The most notorious and active experts in "Postenfette" and "Postenschlauch", were SS Obersturmführer Koenig, responsible for the deaths of dozens of prisoners, SS Oberscharführer Abraham, SS Schafführer Schmidt and SS Schafführer Doering as well as SS Unterscharführer Kubitz who was a former "sosteneme".

The inventor of "sport" /a sort of physical training by which inmates were tortured to death – see case Fried on page 10/, was SS Unterscharführer Ullmann. SS Oberscharführer Sommer was in charge of the camp jail /bunkers/ and executor of corporal punishment on the "Bock" so there is nothing further to explain as far as his guilt is concerned. The first "Rapportführer" /like a regimental
 Sergeant major of this Concentration Camp was SS Hauptsturmführer Strippel. He was the man who reported the inmates for punishment and he is even responsible for the deaths of many people.

To complete this picture of the "rulers" of this Concentration Camp, one must not forget SS Obersturmbannführer Roedel who was second in command. He was a bearer of the "Blutorden" (Blood order) and so nothing more need be added. He was always regarded as a type of a Nazi-brute, a mass murderer. The same must be said about SS Hauptsturmführer Florstedt, who succeeded Roedel as second in command after he was transferred. SS Unterscharführer Runt used to torture the inmates to death by a special artful way while SS Hauptsturmführer Heinrich Krone used to torture them to death with sadistic joy.

SS Sturmbannführer Otto Börnewald, in charge of the Administration, was also a cruel mass murderer and SS Sturmbannführer Otto Foschner was known simply as a "killer".

These were some of the most wellknown types of the Garrison of "Buchenwald" as far as they are described by Major Joseph Bricky, regular Officer of the Czechoslovak Army who was imprisoned in this Concentration Camp from September 26th 1939 until March 1942 when he was transferred to the Concentration Camp of "Natzweiler" and later succeeding in escaping. The testimony regarding this is laid down in his report to the President and Czechoslovak Government and continued in his Statement which is attached in enclosure "D" as Document No.1.

The medical care was in the hands of the famous killer SS Untersturmführer Dr. Eiselé who used special methods to "cure"
people to death with great success as, thanks to his medical attention, thousands of innocent people died, amongst them citizens like Kraus and others.

A separate Czechoslovak Charge against Dr. Eisele deals with this matter /No. 3144/.

In all these circumstances it is like a tragic riddle that in the very place which represents the darkest depths of German cruelty of the Twentieth Century there still flourishes Goethe’s famous oak-tree, under whose branches were written the finest and tenderest poetry Germany ever produced, the highest pinnacle of human thought and emotion. Does it mean that the Nazi rulers, in their frenzy of destruction, wish to destroy even the spirit of Goethe?
Protokol

sepansy odb. IV. "Československého ministerstva vnitra v Londýně,
62, Exhibition Rd., "Princess Gate" dne 3.listopadu 1944 s majo-
rem československé armády Josefem Brickaym se svolením minister-
stva národní obrany, kterým tento vydává svědectví o událostech
svěřených se v koncentračním táboře "Buchenwald" v údobí od
27.září 1939 do dne 12.března 1942, tak jak je byl sám prožil a
přežil a na vlastní oči viděl.

1/ Podrobné vylíčení všech těchto ahořa uvedených událostí
sepáno jest v úředním hlášení jmenovaného svědka, které podal
presidentu republiky jakož i vládě československé dne 18.,ledna
1943.

2/ Hlášení toto jest "Komisi Spojených národů pro potrestání
válečných zločinců" kdykoliv k disposici u československé vlády
resp. příslušných úřadů této, kdež jest uloženo.

3/ Shora uvedenému svědku majorovi Brickaymu předestřena
byla obžaloba resp. skutková podstata této, kteráto byla spraco-
vána na základě jeho shora uvedeného hlášení ze dne 18.,ledna 1943
a tento prohlašuje přízemnej, že údaje v žalobním spise, tak jak
mu byly předestřeny ztotožňují se s citovaným hlášením, se sku-
tecností a zakládají se na úplné pravdě.

Skončeno a podepsáno dne 3.listopadu 1944.

Vysvětlující:

Vysvětlující:
Statement made by Major Joseph Briček, regular Officer of the Czechoslovak Army, with permission of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence, to the Department of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior, 62, Princes Gate, Exhibition Road, on November 3rd 1944, in which Major Briček gave evidence of the events which occurred in the Concentration Camp of Buchenwald during the period from September 27th 1939 to March 12th 1942, when they were witnessed and experienced by him personally.

1. A detailed testimony of all these occurrences, is laid down in the report of the above-mentioned witness to the President and Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, dated January 14th 1943.

2. This report, which is in the Ministry of Interior, 62, Princes Gate, is at the disposal of the War Crimes Commission at any time.

3. The charge was read to Major Briček who confirmed on oath that all the facts stated in this charge were true and in accordance with his report dated January 14th 1943, mentioned in sub.1 of this statement.

Signed and signed on November 3rd, 1944.

[Signature]

Witness: Major Briček.
DISTRICT OF EVIDENCE RELATING TO WAR CRIMES.

PLACE OF CRIME:
Germany.

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF CRIMINAL:

Wehrmacht officers.

ADDITIONAL FACTS:

There is no file in the Department of State a memorandum prepared in 1942 by an American official on the basis of information obtained by an American official in France.

The memorandum reads:

In 1936, during the early years of the Waffen-SS, several thousand German and Austrian Jews were interned in various labor camps in France. The numbers varied over the years. The Jews were forced to work in labor camps, including the camp at Auschwitz/Birkenau, where the Jews were later deported and executed.

A Zionist agency in London, working with the Waffen-SS, tried to provide funds and goods to the Jews. The agency was later discovered and shut down by the British government. The Jews were then deported and executed.

At a camp in the area, the Jews were forced to work in the fields, under the supervision of the Waffen-SS. They were given little food and were subjected to constant beatings and torture.
Pendant l'année 1914, les Allemands ont assailli le centre d'Allemagne. La proxy de l'armée des Armées, l'armée des Armées, a lancé des soldats dans tous les pays, en prélude à la guerre. Les Allemands ont été surpris, mais ils ont répondu avec force et estime.

Il existait un camp de prisonniers nommé "le Petit camp". Il était occupé uniquement d'une grosse enceinte de béton, une grande tente de toile en tournant. De ce côté de la ligne de front, on a constaté que les Allemands étaient en train de se préparer à leur avenir. Les nationalistes étaient courageux et ils s'interclassaient d'abord.

En mettant en place des armes, les Allemands se préparaient à faire des expériences, à tester quelques armes et à donner de toutes les nationalités ou leurs unités de combat. De ces combats, ils sortaient vainqueurs. Mais le soir, ils se retrouvaient dans les maisons de ces camps. Dans ce camp, il y avait beaucoup de hommes de jour. Sur un soir, il y en avait 10000 hommes en tout.

Un mouvement de masse se produisait en Allemagne. En avril 1915, en 17000 hommes; en octobre 1916, il ne comptait plus que 15000 hommes seulement.

Les forces armées de la Clemenceau étaient en Allemagne. En avril 1915, on comptait 100000 hommes, mais il ne comptait plus que 10000 hommes seulement.

Avec une concentration de forces, il y avait des progrès, mais il y avait aussi des échecs. Les Allemands ont été surpris et ils ont répondu avec force et estime.
Tous les prisonniers avaient raconté que les heures étaient longues et que chaque jour, ils ne pouvaient pas dormir. Ils avaient peur de rater les courses de la veille. Ils essayaient de se distraire, mais cela ne suffisait pas. Ils se demandaient enfin s'ils pourraient sortir un jour.

Un petit bureau était réservé à la propriété des prisonniers ; leurs vêtements, leurs affaires, leurs bijoux... Ils étaient accrochés à un mètre en hauteur, juste au-dessus de leur tête. Les prisonniers les avaient installés dans un bureau de la prison, mais ils étaient toujours à la merci du bureau. Ils avaient tout le temps de se demander comment ils pourraient se sortir de là.

La veille, il avait plu toute la nuit. Les sonneurs avaient sonné trois fois, mais ils avaient été incapables de sortir. Ils avaient essayé de faire attention et de se cacher, mais ils avaient été arrêtés.

A la veille de minuit, il y avait un stock de cigarettes dans le bureau, mais il n'était pas possible d'en sortir. Les prisonniers avaient essayé de demander plus, mais ils avaient été refusés. Il y avait 10 cigarettes dans chaque sac, mais il fallait trouver un moyen de les sortir. Les prisonniers avaient essayé de les vendre à des marchands de cigarettes, mais avec un certain succès. Ils avaient réussi à en avoir 10, mais la vente n'était pas revenue.

Le matin, ils avaient commencé à faire leur travail. Ils avaient été obligés de travailler dans les ateliers, mais ils avaient essayé de se cacher. Ils étaient souvent amenés dans ces ateliers, mais ils n'avaient pas réussi à s'en sortir.

Les prisonniers avaient essayé de s'en sortir, mais ils avaient échoué. Ils avaient essayé de se cacher, mais ils avaient été trouvés. Ils avaient essayé de sortir, mais ils n'avaient pas réussi. Ils avaient essayé de se rapprocher, mais ils n'avaient pas réussi.

Le matin, ils avaient décidé de se lancer. Ils avaient essayé de s'en sortir, mais ils n'avaient pas réussi. Ils avaient essayé de se cacher, mais ils avaient été trouvés. Ils avaient essayé de sortir, mais ils n'avaient pas réussi. Ils avaient essayé de se rapprocher, mais ils n'avaient pas réussi.
pour convaincre auprès des inquiets que cette événement avait été de découvrir on serait bien; elle leur « On demande. » Il succombaient devant / un mouvement. Si chacun écoutait le moindre événement, il se déclarait que l'un... 

m'interrogeant, est-ce que je m'étais résolue à marcher... que, pour me... 

nes choses pour montrer, est-ce que, je me souviens...
Notes of the case.

1. The invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia carried out in two parts, the first in 1938 and the second in 1939 are in the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government criminal actions violating the international law as well as the Czechoslovak criminal law. The Czechoslovak Government hold Adolf Hitler, the members of his Government, the military Commanders and other leading personalities of the Nazi regime personally and penally responsible for the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Moreover all these men are penally and personally responsible for all war crimes committed in Czechoslovakia.

They are responsible as organisers and perpetrators of these crimes committed within the framework of their criminal general policy towards the non-German people.

In addition all individuals who carried out criminal orders or committed crimes described in this charge without order are also personally and penally responsible.

The legal basis of the present charge is for the time being the laws and customs of war. Although the Czechoslovak Government keeps to her opinion that the invasion and occupation in itself constitute a crime to be punished according to the Allied declarations on the punishment of Nazi crimes, the present charge is based on the fact that all acts described in it are plainly war crimes i.e. violations of the laws and customs of war.
From this point of view the occupier has in general certain rights which have their counterpart in certain duties.

But these rights and duties are indissolubly connected with each other.

The occupier is especially obliged to respect family honour and rights, protect individuals, private property, religious convictions and liberty. (Article 43)

The Germans established in Czechoslovakia a régime of terror in contradiction to all provisions of "laws and customs of war.

They systematically and deliberately violated and are violating the laws and customs of war in every occupied country and in Czechoslovakia as well. They never intended to respect the international law but they openly declared on several occasions that they are ignoring it and ridiculing it.

All their acts as described in the present charge are crimes according to the list of war crimes and according to the provisions of the Czechoslovak criminal code quoted on the first page.
II.

THE PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIMES.

III. PERSONNEL BECAUSE OF THEIR LEGAL POSITION.

Members of the Reich Government.

As Committee I already accepted the rule that Adolf Hitler and all members of his government are to be held responsible for crimes committed in the occupied countries at the time when they held office, it is not necessary to indicate any further evidence regarding them.

A. III. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINISTERS.

As far as the personnel under A. III are concerned, they were at that time the supreme heads of the S.S. These men were the true leaders of these criminal organizations and all the crimes described in this charge were the work of their brains. These men even invented the Concentration Camps. They belonged to the supreme c.r.q. of the S.S. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least instigators of the crimes described in the charge, as everything that occurred was according to their orders. They issued the famous order for Concentration Camps signed by S.S. Obergruppenführer Bock, a former member of the S.S. /before he was killed on the Eastern front/, the original of which is in possession of Mr. Gemm, now in charge of the Office of the "International Military Tribunal for the Far East". /charge 87/. An extract which an expert is entitled as evidence under no. 1 on the page "Particulars of evidence in support".
These men issued the ill-named "Instructions for Consumers" and "Parrings of the Concentration Camps" which were laid down by Frank, Otto Heßmuller in a booklet edited in "Verlag Paul Schreiber, München" and from which an extract is mentioned as evidence under No. 4 on the page "particulars of evidence in support".

Further evidence of their common guilt of these men appears in the documents of the UNH.W.C.C. Report Vol.10 - "Material for a charge" where, on page 2, it is stated "but it is evident from the similarity in the regimes and in the punishments and brutal means of torture employed at the different camps, that these crimes were not due simply to the brutality of individuals, but were part of a general system which must necessarily have been prescribed by the higher authorities of the administration of concentration camps at the time of Obersalzberg - Berlin", or in Part II on page 6 Art.3 of the same document "the description of the cruelties indicated, the technique of brutality, and the appliances of torture used are sufficiently akin to exclude any plea that these crimes were only due to the excesses of individuals..."

Thus, as far as the responsibility of "Concentration-Camp Inspector" is concerned, it must be pointed out that as he was in charge of Sect. III, he is responsible for the medical and health administration of all camp personnel and must be held responsible for the shameful ill-treatment of sick and dying prisoners and for authorizing the performance of barbarous medical experiments on prisoners.

A. XV.

The General who is A. XV. was in the highest echelons of the administration of the Einsatzgruppen, under his direct command, at that time
"Reich protector" of the so-called "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia". Reich protector von Neurath was Hitler's deputy in this territory. He and the members of his office represented the German rule in Czechoslovakia, for they were the true rulers of this country and their powers are laid down in the Address Hitler's decree of March 16th and 22nd 1939, as well as in that of June 7th 1939. They either gave suggestions to the German Government to issue certain orders, the result of which were the above-mentioned crimes, or at least had the possibility of preventing the issue of such orders. They not only failed to do so but willingly executed these and moreover, issued such orders directly themselves. Von Neurath and the members of his office must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices, as they were responsible for everything, whatever and whenever it occurred, either on the whole or the occupied territory of the so-called "Protectorate" or in any of the districts administered by the respective officials of this establishment.

A. V. This crime includes the 160 official crimes and, therefore, encompassing only the territory of the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" during the period of time in question.

It is proved that all the criminals mentioned here, performed the main tasks in the occupied territory and are, therefore, responsible for every action the events that occurred. They are responsible for all executions and ill-treatment. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices for they were all involved in the crimes described, having been either.
The manner in which these actions were carried out is sufficiently described in this charge and is only too well known. As far as the officials of the Gestapo who are included are concerned, it need not be pointed out how the actions, "possibilities", and actual perferences of this "German State organisation" were performed. Neither is it necessary to say that any of the Gestapo officials mentioned are responsible for any of the said crimes in this case so far as these occurred in the respective district under the "rule" of this or that man.

They are all either perpetrators or at least accomplices.

LIST C.

This list includes all the named who have not yet been identified by name, but who must be held responsible for the crimes described in this charge. The various SS formations were undoubtedly on active service at the time in question, on the occupied territory.

The SS Stammarte "Adolf Hitler", "Germania", "Deutschland" and "Der Führer" took part in the occupation.

It has been proved that the SS Stammarte 108 performed duty in German and the SS Stammarte 167 in Sweden. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices for they were all concerned in the crimes described, having been either directly active or being tolerated then.

The probable defence would be the plea of "superior orders". This case appears to be reasonably complete.

It is proposed to put the names of list A of this charge No. 1-71/ on List A of the United Nations War Crimes Commission list, those from list B of this charge No. 72-113/ on List A of the
C. G., list and those who are on list "O" of this charge,
either on list "B" or list "O" of the U.C., C.O. list.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A. See enclosure "A",
1. Statement made by Czechoslovakian Major Josef Pricky.
2. Direct evidence relating to war criminals which are attached.

B. See enclosure "B", of the Czechoslovak Charge No. 30/44, concerning the Czahoslovak war crimes. A list of names was the information obtained which was brought up to me under the enclosures.

2. Statement made by Staff Sarge. Dr. Tschak, Czechoslovak Person.

3. An extract from the "Czechoslovak Report" signed by gen. Szapary, president of the court, which have been annexed in "Molotov-Verlag", Vienna.

4. Statement made by Staff Sarge. Dr. Tschak, Czechoslovak Person.

5. Statement made by Staff Sarge. Dr. Tschak, Czechoslovak Person.

6. Order of the court as follows:


C. See enclosure "B", of the Czahoslovak report No. 30/44, concerning the Czahoslovak war crimes established on May 27th, 1942.

1. Statement of Andreas Israel, Czahoslovak, 52/39, 1930
2. Statement of Andreas Israel, Czahoslovak, 52/39, 1930.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1. Adolf HITLER
2. Members of Reich Government
3. Kurt Daluege
4. Karl Hermann FRANK
5. A. Members of Special Court
   B. Proceeding as do.
   I. Judge of High Court, Prague
   II. Dr. German County Court, Prague

Addendum I: 1-29.

28.4.45
11.4.45
18.4.45

Addendum II: Besselman to be re-classified from 'S' to 'A'

2.7.1946 Addendum III: A B

2-47. Reconsideration of Dr. Gassauer adjourned

2-6 May 1946

Addendum: 1-26 'A'
27-29 'S'

'S' classified from 8 to 18
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

Case of Dr. GASSAUER, listed by Czechoslovakia.

The following letter received from Dr. GASSAUER's lawyer is circulated to members of Committee I for consideration at its next meeting.

PAUL ABEL, Dr. Jur. (Vienna),
Consultant on International Law
and Central-European Law of Patents,
Trade Marks and Copyright.

72 New Cavendish Street,

The Secretary General,
The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdown House,
Berkeley Square,

Sir,

Re: Dr. Carl GASSAUER.

I have been instructed by Dr. Franz Lach, a lawyer in Graz, Styria, to apply to you on behalf of Dr. Carl Gassauer, now a lawyer in Timmerdorfergasse 4, Leoben, Styria.

Dr. Gassauer seems to be on the list of War Criminals and his extradition appears to be demanded by the Czechoslovak Representative in London, on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Dr. Gassauer is an Austrian subject, born on September 12th, 1901, in Tschermich, Czechoslovakia. Up to 1936 he was employed in a lawyer's office in Austria and on May 22th, 1936 he moved to his father-in-law in Czechoslovakia. There he fell sick and went to Munich to relatives of his, where he worked until April, 1938 as a clerk with a welfare organisation. In 1938 he was appointed assistant judge, on August 1st, 1939 he became "Amtsgerichtsrat in Zivilsachen". He was employed with the censorship authorities and had to censor the mail of Czechoslovak prisoners as he is conversant with the Czech language. He treated the Czechoslovak prisoners in such a manner that he was commonly called the "angels of Munich" (angel of Munich). He employed them for instance at works at the Menagerie Hellabrunn, gave their relatives frequent permits of visiting them, allowed them to receive parcels, etc. He was hailed by the prisoners wherever he met them at their outdoor work.

He can refer to many witnesses who could confirm his statements. One of the witnesses is Mrs. Karla Dufkova who can testify that her father was transferred on Dr. Gassauer's instructions from the prison in Munich to the prison in Landsberg a/Lech in order to delay his prosecution. She can further testify that he allowed her to speak to her father, although he had been expressly forbidden by the superior authorities to grant such permission.

Against his wish he was ordered on March 4th, 1942 to serve in Czechoslovakia. He was very helpful to the Czechoslovak prisoners there as well. A Czechoslovak officer called Mr. Dulak dedicated a picture to him as a token of his gratitude. A Czech policeman called Sneva was acquitted by Dr. Gassauer in spite of instructions to the contrary.

This statement can be confirmed by witnesses as well.

...
Dr. Gassauer helped the prisoners whenever he could. His attitude was very much disliked by his superiors so that he was eventually replaced by another judge. Several times acquittals issued by Dr. Gassauer were squashed by the superior courts or by the department of justice of the so-called "Reichsprotector" in Prague.

Dr. Gassauer's brother, Hans Gassauer, was arrested by the Gestapo on September 20th, 1943, and died in February, 1945, in the prison of Wittenberg. Dr. Gassauer had joined the Nazi party on October 1st, 1939 but left the same as a protest against the treatment of the said brother.

During his activity as a judge, he was very often attacked in the Nazi press, for instance in an article in the "Schwarze Korps", edited by the SS in an article entitled "Die Arche Noah", because he had decided in favor of a Jewish party in a lawsuit for damages. He had also a rencontre with the Gauleiter of Munich Wagner who accused him of his anti-Nazi attitude.

Dr. Gassauer further states that he was accused to have been present as an officer in a Polish camp where Jews were murdered, but he solemnly declares that this accusation must be based on an error of identification because he never was an officer and never was employed in a Polish camp.

In these circumstances Dr. Gassauer would humbly apply to be removed from the War Crimes List and in any case would pray that his extradition to the Czechoslovak authorities might be postponed until he has proved the lack of guilt on his part. Dr. Gassauer is now imprisoned in the prison of the Landesgericht Salzburg.

I shall be very glad if you would be good enough to consider the matter and let me know whether any further information is required or whether I could call on you to discuss the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) PAUL ABEL.
Reconsideration in Committee I of case of

Dr. Gassner

1917
2 July (No. 105) Doc. 1/06. Altered I month. sending evidence
from Batch No. 3.
Requested information re. Gassner's
connection with Sondergerichte &
whether in Allied or Austrian custody.
Reply to be sent to Austrian that
matter under consideration.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Czechoeslovak CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE NO. /80INDERGERICHTEI.

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Adolf HITLER,
2. The members of the Reich Government,
   a/ Rudolf HESS, Stellvertreter des Fuhrers, Reichsminister / - 17.5.1941.
   b/ Joachim Freiherr von RIBBENTROP, Reichsaußenminister /5.2.38 - /
   c/ Dr. Wilhelm FRICK, Reichsinnenminister /1933 - 24.8.43/
   d/ Heinrich HIMMLER, Reichsinnenminister /24.8.43/
   e/ SCHWERIN-KROSIGK Graf, Reichsfinanzminister /1933 - /Continued, see Enc.1 page 2/

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

The crimes were committed in Prague, Brno, Litoměrice, Cheb and Opava.

The criminal activities of the Special Courts commenced with the coming into force of the Order of 21.2.1940 /R.Q. Bl.I.p.405-V, Bl.R.Prot.p.118/, accordingly pursuant to para.39 of this order on 15.3.40. It has been continued ever since.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism.

Paras.5, 134, 135 /3/, 93 and 34, 136 Czechoeslovak Penal Code, apply to the persons mentioned under 1-4.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

See Enclosure 2.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

See enclosure 3.
CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY,
8, GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1.

Dear [Name],

[Body of the letter]

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Sir,

Your Ref. Dr.Ob/V.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 31st October, 1947.

I regret to inform you that I am unable to enter into a legal discussion on the matter. Dr. GAUSE is awaiting trial before the Czechoslovak Court in Brno where he will be given ample opportunity to put forward his defence.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Max v. Chissali-Bonfadin
Wien I.,
Goldschmedgasse 4.

9th December, 1947.
An die
Der Grüne Kommission
Urn Mr. Dr. E. Litewka,
London W1
Bermley Square, London House

Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor!

Ich vertrete Herrn Dr. Carl Gassauer, Rechtsanwalt
in Leoben, geboren 12.11.1910 in Schachsuch, slowakow, als nächstes Fachmann Steiermark. Der Gassauer ist ein
österreichischer Staatsbürger.

Herr Dr. Carl Gassauer ist am 31.11.1947 auf Veranlassung
des Osterreichischen Kreisgruppe (332) unter an Milizschäre der österreichischen Staatsbürgerschaft, vor der Rechtshilfe
amerikanisch in Frankreich von 1935 ergangen sein soll.

Er wurde als Häftling eines kritischen Elementes, der er weiternhin ähnlich, mangelndes gesteigertes treten eingeführt,
und vor dem amerikanischen Verhandlungsräte, die ist am 25.11.1947, und den Übergabe an die Amter der C.S.R. erfolgter
sog. Abreise als Kriegsverbrecher erfochten.

Von einer Stelle, die ich erst feststellen, erhielt die Bundes-
justizminister sein Anliegen, Herr Dr. Gassauer an
Österreichischen Grenze zu überstellen, hatte jedoch gegen diesen
Antrag, da ein formales Auslieferungsverfahren nicht vorliegt,
bedenklich, zumal Herr Dr. Gassauer, wie vorausgenommen, österreichischer Staatsbürger ist und mit der Verhandlung
bei der Besprechung der öffentliche Sicherheit, die bei dem
für die militärische Innenministerin, im Laufe, von welchem
die persönliche und die personelle Auslieferung eingeführt werden soll, und die österreichische Regierung auf die Auslieferung
von Kriegsverbrechern keine Interesse hat. Insbesondere sei
was der österreichische Justizministerium auch nicht zu bezweisen.

Ich bin dieserfalls der gegenwärtigen Nachkommens Ansicht und
hinsichtlich der Meinung, um die Auslieferung, wie nach der folgenden Herstellung Geschehen ist, gegen Artikel 7, VII.B den
Österreichischen Gesetzgebungserlass, nicht zu entscheiden.

An die
Grüne Kommission
Urn Mr. Dr. E. Litewka,
London W1
Bermley Square, London House

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hinsichtlich der Meinung, um die Auslieferung, wie nach der folgenden Herstellung Geschehen ist, gegen Artikel 7, VII.B den
Österreichischen Gesetzgebungserlass, nicht zu entscheiden.
Kontrollekbkommens vom 29.8.1946 verstoßt.

Ich darf nur erheben, Ihnen die bezügliche Stelle des Kontrollekbkommens im englischen Text zu übermitteln:

"Article 5.

The following are the matters in regard to which the Allied Commission may act directly as provided in Article 2,0, III, above:

VII.(6) The tracing, arrest and handing-over of any person wanted by one of the four Powers or by the International Court for War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.


Soweit ich durch andere Mitteilungen in Erbruch brachte, liegen bis nun den alliierten Stellen keine konkreten, also spezifisierten Tatsachen darüber vor, wessen Herr Dr. Gessauer angeschuldigt werden.

Der Auslieferungsbegehren soll sich nur darauf stützen, daß Herr Dr. Gessauer, in der Zeit des nationalsozialistischen Gewaltregimes in demselben Protektorat Schauen und führen, als Beisitzer einem Sondergericht in Brno zugesteilt worden ist. Von diesem sei er jedoch nach einiger Zeit abberufen worden, was ganz deutlich darauf schließen läßt, daß seine Abberufung nur aus dem Grund erfolgte, weil Dr. Gessauer bei der jeweiligen Abgabe seines Ratuss als Richter offenlieblich zu milde gegriffen hat.

Dies wäre also ein Entliefungsausland. Jedenfalls ist dies aber keine belastende Tatsache, auf welche sich ein Auslieferungsverfahren stützen könnte.

Nach den vorbezeigten Bestimmungen des alliierten Kontrollekbkommens bin ich der Rechtsansicht, daß eine Auslieferung des Herrn Dr. Gessauer nur im Wege eines formellen Auslieferungsbegehren an die österreichische Regierung hätte geschehen können. Diebei wäre vor Staffgebung dieses Begehrens noch internationales Recht die Frage der Gegenseitigkeit zu prüfen gewesen.

/.

0419

Wenn auch alle diese Erhebungen und Erwägungen erst post festum engestellt werden - Herr Dr. Gesseuer ist nämlich inzwischen und zwar am 13.6.1947 an die österreichische Grenze gebracht und dort von den österreichischen Behörden ausgeliefert worden und befindet sich bereits in Untersuchungshaft beim Strafgericht in Brno - so bin ich doch der Ansicht, daß nach Überprüfung dieser Frage in vorangegangenen Sitz, Herrn Dr. Gesseuer gehalten werden kann, denn die österreichische Regierung wäre nämlich jederzeit in der Lage, durch entsprechende Erhebungen bei der Regierung der C.S.R., die formelle Gültigkeit dieser Auslieferung zu überprüfen.

Die erste Sache selbiger dürfte ich Sie bitten, bei der österreichischen Regierung anzufragen, welche konkrete, also spezifizierte Straftatbestände gegen Herrn Dr. Gesseuer erhoben worden, damit dieser in die Lage versetzt wird, zu den gegen ihn erhobenen Ausschlachtungen Stellung zu nehmen und Gegenbeweise zu erbringen.

Soweit ich jedoch hinsichtlich der seinerzeitigen Richterhaftigkeit des Gehalten im ehemaligen Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren bereits Erhebungen pflegen konnte, geht deren Resultat dahin, daß Herr Dr. Gesseuer als Richter gegenüber den ihm vorliegenden politisch und rechtswidrigen Verhältnissen allseits Hiiden weisen ließ und ihnen halt wo er konnte.

Dies soll auch der Grund gewesen sein, warum er von den damaligen Deutschen Meistern seines Amtes enthoben wurde.

Ich biete im Voraus für jede Aussicht ergebenst danken und zeichne mit dem Ausdruck

vorgeschlagen

[Unterschrift]

Lufthost
Dr. Litawski:

A Dr. Stephan Bonda, former lawyer in Vienna is coming to see you at 3 p.m. this afternoon — he is inquiring whether Dr. Carl Gamsauer is listed by the Commission and if so would like some of the facts brought forward against him. I spoke to Colonel Ledingham and he thought it better that Dr. Bonda should see you on this matter.

VPW
16.10.47.

I have received Mr. Bonda today and explained to him the problems.
No decision is to be taken in connection with this matter.
OZEHOCSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON
(CEHOCSOLVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE)


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

Dear Col. Ledingham,

Re: Dr. Karl Gassauer.

I wish to inform you that according to a message which I received today from the Czechoslovak authorities in Prague, Dr. Karl Gassauer has been handed over to them by the Austrian authorities on the 20th May, 1947. At present he is detained at the prison in Brno, awaiting his trial.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely:

[Signature]
7th July, 1947.

Dear Dr. Neumann,

With reference to your letter of 25th June, 1947, addressed to the Secretary-General and concerning the case of Dr. GASSAURR, I should like to inform you that final decision in this matter has been adjourned for a month, in accordance with your request.

As to further information required by Committee I in this case, I have to refer you to the Minutes of the meeting of that Committee held on 3rd July, 1947, which will be circulated in due course.

Yours sincerely,

J. LITASHEK
Legal Officer
Secretary to Committee I

Dr. L. Neumann,
42, Wilton Crescent,
S.W.1.
4th July, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 29th June, 1947, addressed to the Secretary-General and concerning the case of Dr. Gassner, I am instructed by the competent Committee to inform you that the matter is under consideration and further inquiries are being made in order to clear up the points raised in your submission.

As the matter cannot be decided before some additional information is submitted by the interested Government, I shall unfortunately not be in a position to communicate further with you for some time. I would, however, appreciate if you could kindly inform me in the meantime in whose custody Dr. Gassner is actually detained, i.e., Austrian or Allied, and whether, according to your information, in one or not a judge at the ambassadorial level from July, 1942, onwards.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Dr. J. KUHN.
Legal Officer.

Dr. Paul Adey,
72, New Cavendish Street,

[Signature]

(1/2 May, Bonner & Co., solicitors).
GASAUER, Karl Dr.

Wanted by Czechoslovakia List 45:160 "A"
Ref: R/472/1947.

28th June, 1947.

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

Dear Col. Ledingham,

Ref: Dr. Carl GASSAUER.

I received today document I/90 of 27th June, 1947 concerning the case of Dr. Carl GASSAUER who has been listed as war criminal by the Czechoslovak government.

I should like to ask you to postpone the decision for one month. In the meantime I shall ask the view of my government to whom I am sending this letter of Dr. Paul Alth.

I am sorry not to be able to be present at the Committee Meeting next Thursday.

At the same time I should like to inform you that I shall be absent from London for about 3 weeks. Will you kindly accept my apology.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY,
CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE
42, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

Adm. 1947
The Secretary General,
The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Landsdown House,
Berkeley Square,

Sir,

Re: Dr. Carl GASSAUER.

I have been instructed by Dr. Franz Lach, a lawyer in Graz, Styria, to apply to you on behalf of Dr. Carl Gassauer, now a lawyer in Timmersdorfergasse 4, Leoben, Styria.

Dr. Gassauer seems to be on the list of War Criminals and his extradition appears to be demanded by the Czechoslovak Representative in London, on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Dr. Gassauer is an Austrian subject, born on September 12th, 1901 in Tschermich, Czechoslovakia. Up to 1936 he was employed in a lawyer's office in Austria and on May 9th, 1936 he moved to his father-in-law in Czechoslovakia. There he fell sick and went to Munich to relatives of his, where he worked until April, 1938 as a clerk with a welfare organisation. In 1938 he was appointed assistant judge, on August 1st, 1939 he became "Amtsgerichtsrat in Zivilsachen". He was employed with the censorship authorities and had to censor the mail of Czechoslovak prisoners as he is conversant with the Czech language. He treated the Czechoslovak prisoners in such a manner that he was commonly called the "andel z Mihová" (angel of Munich). He employed them for instance at works in the Menagerie Hellabrunn, gave their relatives frequent permits of visiting them, allowed them to receive parcels, etc. He was hailed by the prisoners wherever he met them at their outdoor work.

He can refer to many witnesses who would confirm his statements. One of the witnesses is Mrs. Karla Dufkova who can testify that her father was transferred by Dr. Gassauer's instructions from the prison in Munich to the prison in Landsberg a/Lech in order to delay his prosecution. She can further testify that he allowed her to speak to her father, although he had been expressly forbidden by the superior authorities to grant such permission.

Against his wish he was ordered on March 4th, 1942 to serve in Czechoslovakia. He was very helpful to the Czechoslovak prisoners there as well. A Czechoslovak officer called Mr. Dudak...
dedicated a picture to him as a token of his gratitude. A Czech policeman called Snevaş was acquitted by Dr. Gassauer in spite of instructions to the contrary.

This statement can be confirmed by witnesses as well.

Dr. Gassauer helped the prisoners whenever he could. His attitude was very much disliked by his superiors so that he was eventually replaced by another judge. Several times acquittals issued by Dr. Gassauer were squashed by the superior courts or by the department of justice of the so-called "Reichsprâtektor" in Prague.

Dr. Gassauer’s brother, Hans Gassauer was arrested by the Gestapo on September 20th, 1943 and died in February, 1945 in the prison of Wittenberg. Dr. Gassauer had joined the Nazi party on October 1st, 1939 but left the same as a protest against the treatment of the said brother.

During his activity as a judge, he was very often attacked in the Nazi press, for instance in an article in the "Schwarze Korps", edited by the SS in an article entitled "Die Arche Noah", because he had decided in favour of a Jewish party in a lawsuit for damages. He had also a rencontre with the Gauleiter of Munich Wagner who accused him of his anti-Nazi attitude.

Dr. Gassauer further states that he was accused to have been present as an officer in a Polish camp where Jews were murdered, but he solemnly declares that this accusation must be based on an error of identification because he never was an officer and never was employed in a Polish camp.

In these circumstances Dr. Gassauer would humbly apply to be removed from the War Crimes List and in any case would pray that his extradition to the Czecho-Slovak authorities might be postponed until he has proved the lack of guilt on his part. Dr. Gassauer is now imprisoned in the prison of the Landesgericht Salsburg.

I shall be very glad if you would be good enough to consider the matter and let me know whether any further information is required or whether I could call on you to discuss the matter.

Yours faithfully,
In our original charge the accused, Dr. HESSHAUS, Landgerichtsdirektor (mentioned in enclosure I, page 3, "I.II, No.2) was placed on list "B".

According to the communication of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior, No. 2/27-365C-16/1-17-9, it has been established that the accused, Dr. Friedrich HESSHAUS, was, in 1945, President of the Fourth Senate of the Landgericht in Prague. Under his presidency many death sentences were passed against Czechoslovak patriots.

We propose to transfer the accused, Dr. Friedrich HESSHAUS, from list "B" to list "A".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Accused, rank and unit or official position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. ALSECK, Erwin, Landesgerichtsrat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. KLAMANN, Kurt, Landesgerichtsdirektor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. HUDDER, Johannes (alias Dr. KAMMANN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>KESER, Walter, Amtsgerichtsrat und Senatsvorsitzender-Stellvertreter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KREMEK, Robert, Amtsgerichtsrat und Senatsvorsitzender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KEIN, Dr. Heinz, Amtsgerichtsrat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dr. KLAU, Rudolf, Landesgerichtsrat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dr. RUDER, Arthur Otto Friedrich (or RUDERFRIED), Landesgerichtsrat und Senatsvorsitzender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>KREMEK, Fritz, Amtsgerichtsrat und Senatsvorsitzender-Stellvertreter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dr. RUESCH, Judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>KREMEK, Judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>KEIN, Judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>KEIN, Winfried, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Alois, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Werner, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>KREMEK, Dr., Staatsanwalt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Josef, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Generalstaatsanwalt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
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<td>Dr. KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Staatsanwalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>KEIN, Ritter von, Generalstaatsanwalt und Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Literatür (Leiterins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>KREMEK, Judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Dr. KREMEK, Staatsvorsitzender at the Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Literatür (Leiterins).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accused numbered 1 to 12 were judges appointed to the Special Court in Prague.
The accused numbers 15 to 17 were Public Prosecutors at the Special Court in Prague.

The accused numbers 18 to 26 were Public Prosecutors of the Oberstaatsanwaltschaft of the Ministry of State, Department of Justice, in Prague. The Oberstaatsanwaltschaft was the controlling organ of the Public Prosecutors and gave them general directions and individual orders. The head of the Oberstaatsanwaltschaft in Prague was the accused No. 15, Dr. Gabriel, who was directly subordinate to the Oberrechtsstaatsanwalt (corresponding to the Judge Advocate General) in Berlin. Dr. Gabriel and his staff of Public Prosecutors (the accused numbers 19 to 26) were directly responsible for the activity of the Public Prosecutors of the Special Courts in Bohemia and Moravia.

The accused No. 27, Mr. Gabriel, Judge of the Landgericht Hissomérie (Leitmeritz) and No. 28, Judge of the Landgericht Prague, belong to the category of Judges who could be appointed to the Special Court according to §11 of the order concerning the jurisdiction of criminal courts, special courts and other provisions of criminal procedure, dated 21st February, 1940, dealt with in the original Charge.

It has not so far been possible to ascertain whether the accused numbers 27 and 28 were actually appointed to the Special Court. We propose, therefore, to place them on list "A".

It has been established that the following four accused, placed according to our original Charge on list "B", were Judges at the Special Courts:

- Dr. Michael (see A, p. 5)
- Dr. XX, Otto (see A, p. 11)
- Dr. XX, Axel (see A, p. 11)
- Dr. XX, Adolf (see A, p. 11)

We propose to transfer these four accused from list "B" to list "A".
f/ Wilhelm GUERTNER, Dr. h.c. Reichsjustizminister 1933 - 1.2.41.
g/ Dr. SCHLEGELBERGER, " 1.2.41 - 5.9.42.
h/ Dr. Otto Georg THIERACK, " 5.9.42 -
i/ Hermann GOERING, Reichsluftfahrtminister:
Reichsmarschall, "auftragter fuer den Vierjahresplan, Reichsforstmeister, Reichsjägermeister, 1933 - 1.2.41.
j/ Dr. Walther FUNK, Reichswirtschaftsminister, 26.11.1937 -
k/ Dr. Bernhard RUST, Reichsminister fuer Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung 1933 - 1.2.41.
l/ Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister fuer Volksaufklärung und Propaganda, 1933 -
m/ Franz SELDTE, Reichsarbeitsminister 1933 -
n/ Dr. DORPMUELLER, Reichsverkehrsminister 1937 -
o/ Dr. OHNESORGE, Ing.h.c. Reichspostminister 1933 -
p/ DARRÉ, Reichsminister fuer Ernährung und Landwirtschaft 1933 - 25.7.1942.
q/ Herbert BACKE -do- -do- 25.7.1942 -
r/ Prof. Albert SPEER, Reichsminister fuer Waffen und Munition, 21.1.1942 - 10.5.1942 -
s/ Franz Ritter von EPF, Reichsminister fuer Kolonien 10.5.1942 -
t/ Wilhelm von KEITEL, Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht, "invested with the function of the former Reichskriegsminister/, Generalfeldmarschall 5.2.1938 -
u/ Konstantin Frh. von NEURATH, Reichsprotektor in Bohmen und Mähren, Reichsminister, 3.1939 - 24.8.1943 -
w/ Hans KERRL, Reichsminister fuer kirchliche Angelegenheiten 1937 -
x/ Dr. Hans Heinrich LAMMERS, Reichsminister, Chef der Reichskanzlei, 1937 -
y/ Dr. MEISSNER, Reichsminister, Chef der Preßdialkanzlei, 1937 -
z/ Dr. Arthur SEYSS-INQUART, Reichsminister, Reichskommissar fuer die niederlandisch-griechischen Gebiete 21.6.1939 - Reichskom.f.d.n.Gebiete 1940 -
q./ Alfred ROSENBERG, Reichsminister fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete, 22.11.1942 -
r/ Karl Hermann FRANK, Reichsminister, Deutscher Staatsminister in Bohmen-Mähren, 24.8.1943 -
s/ Dr. Hans FRANK, Reichsminister, Generalkommissar fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete 22.11.1942 -
t/ Dr. Hjalmar, SCHACHT, " 1933 - 1939 -


5.A. The members of the Special Courts:

1/ in the district of the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/ Prague; that are the members:
   a/ of the Special Court at the German County Court /Landgericht/ in Prague for Criminal Affairs in Bohemia,
   b/ of the Special Court at the German County Court in Brno for Criminal Affairs in Moravia;

2/ in the district of the High Court Litoměrice; that are the members:
   a/ of the Special Court at the County Court in Litoměrice,
   b/ of the Special Court at the County Court in Cheb,
   c/ of the Special Court at the County Court in Opava.

B. The persons acting as prosecutors at these Courts:

Ad A,i,ii: The Judges of the High Court Prague:

1. Dr. BUERKLE, Praesident,
2. Dr. TÖPERT, Vicepraesident /1939-1941/,
3. Dr. Wilhelm RIPKA, " /1941-1944/,
4. Dr. Anton BLASCHTOWITSCHKA, Senatspraesident,
5. Johann JOHN,
6. Dr. Maximal POKORNY,
7. Dr. Alois DITTRICH, Oberlandesgerichtsrat,
8. Dr. Richard DOCEKAL,
9. Dr. Hubert HRONEK,
10. Dr. Karl LANGER,
11. Dr. LORENZ,
12. Dr. Karl REINOLD,
13. Dr. RONKEL,
14. Dr. WEISS,
15. Dr. Rudolf ZEDEK.

II. The Judges of the German County Court in Prague:

1. Dr. PIEPER, Praesident,
2. Dr. BESSELMANN, Landgerichtsdirektor,
3. Otto FREY,
4. Dr. Karl JADRNICEK,
ad A, 1, b: The Judges of the German County Court in Brno:

1. Dr. Maximilian KOLLER, Praesident,
2. Dr. POKORNY, Landgerichtsdirektor,
3. Dr. Josef HROSS, "
4. Dr. MNICH, "
5. Dr. Rudolf BUJNOCH, Landgerichtsrat,
6. Michael EINWAG, "
7. Dr. FROHN, "
8. Johann ODESNAI, "
9. Dr. Paul OPDERBECK "
10. Dr. Friedrich ROEKOPAL "
11. Dr. Josef Slavitinsky "

ad A, 2, a: I. The Judges of the High Court Litoměřice:

1. Dr. Herbert David, Praesident,
2. Dr. Wilhelm RIPEA, Vizepraesident,
3. Dr. Hans BASSLER, Senatspraesident
4. Dr. Anton BLASCHTOWITSCHKA, "
5. Dr. Rudolf HORNER, "
6. Johann JOHN, "
7. Richard PIESCHE, "
8. Leo SCHMEISER, "
9. Julius TACHAZI, "
10. Karl BAUER, Oberlandesgerichtsrat,
11. Alfred BÖHM "
12. Dr. Eduard BREHM "
13. Dr. Franz BREINL "
14. Dr. Heinrich EPPINGER "
15. Dr. Josef FRIND "

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16. Dr. Anton FUCHS, Oberlandesgerichtsrat.
17. Franz GLÄSER, "
18. Dr. August GRIMM, "
19. Dr. Otto HANRSICH, "
20. Rudolf HECHT, "
21. Dr. Karl HINKELMANN, "
22. Dr. Rudolf HORNER, "
23. Dr. Josef ILLNER, "
24. Dr. JANOSCHKA, "
25. Friedrich KÖHLER "
26. Dr. Eduard KOWARSKI, "
27. Dr. Franz KRISTL "
28. Herbert KROUTIL, "
29. Friedrich LINDBERG, "
30. Rudolf NEUMANN, "
31. Dr. Otto SCHMIDEM, "
32. Dr. Karl SCHULZ, "
33. Alois WALTER, "
34. Dr. Franz WERNER, "
35. Dr. Bernhard WÖLFEL, "

II. The Judges of the County Court in Litoměřice:
1. Rudolf MEHRLIWA, Präsident,
2. Dr. Engelmar WACHTER, Vizepräsident,
3. Felix HIRNITSCHIRCH, Landgerichtsdirektor,
4. Eduard JANOWSKY, "
5. Dr. Josef KASTL, "
6. Dr. Eugen KOLOUCH "
7. Dr. FRIEDRICH LUKAS "
8. Dr. ÖHRLEIN, "
9. Oskar RUTH, "
10. Anton WITTSCHICHLO, "
11. Dr. Edgar BÖHM Landgerichtsrat,
12. Dr. Franz BREINDL, "
13. Alfred ENDT, "
14. Dr. Johann HACKER "
15. Dr. Ludwig HALLA "

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16. Dr. Otto HANREICH,  Landgerichtsrat,
17. Dr. HINSTORFF,  "
18. Franz KRATOCHWIL,  "
19. August NIEMETZ,  "
20. Maximilian PICA,  "
21. Dr. Ernst POHL,  "
22. Dr. Friedrich ROPPERT,  "
23. Dr. Karl R. SCHRAK,  "
24. Dr. Walter SCHUH,  "
25. Dr. Franz WALENDA,  "
26. Dr. Franz ZEITSCHE,  "

ad A, 2, b: The Judges of the County Court in Cheb:
1. Dr. Norbert BÖHSCH,  Präsident,
2. Dr. Otto Major,  Vizepräsident,
3. Johann FUHRMANN,  Landgerichtsdirektor,
4. Dr. Viktor HÖNGSCHMID,  "
5. Josef HOYER,  "
6. Dr. KLEMENT,  "
7. Wenzel KLIER,  "
8. Dr. Friedrich MARSCH,  "
9. Dr. RHODE,  "
10. Franz BAYER,  Landgerichtsrat,
11. Dr. Ernst EGERMANN,  "
12. Dr. Johann FRIND,  "
13. Dr. Stanislaus HARNISCH "
14. Dr. Rudolf HÖRL,  "
15. Anton HÖSSL "
16. Dr. Friedrich HÜTTL "
17. Josef IMGLER,  "
18. Dr. Johann KLOTTZ,  "
19. Ottamar KLEMENT,  "
20. Dr. Franz MEYER,  "
21. Emil NOWACZEK,  "
22. Dr. Johann OTT,  "
23. Johann SANDNER,  "
24. Oskar STUTZ,  "
25. Dr. Alfred WETTENGEL,  "
ad A, 2, c: The Judges of the County Court in Opava:

1. Dr. Othmar PETZEL, Präsidient,
2. Dr. Franz HOLCZAK, Landgerichtsdirektor,
3. Dr. Emanuel LEUBNER,
4. Dr. Stefan PRASCHITKA,
5. Emil SMEKAL,
6. Dr. Karl WOJTECH,
7. Dr. Otto DEMBON, Landgerichtsrat,
8. Dr. Adolf GERST,
9. Dr. GÖBEL,
10. Dr. HAAS,
11. Dr. K. HINKELMANN,
12. Dr. Gustav HOORN,
13. KOSTRAKIEWITSCH,
14. Dr. Otto KUBITZKA,
15. Dr. Ernst PIESCH,
16. Erich POLKE,
17. Dr. Gustav RINKE,
18. Dr. Hermann SCHUBERT,
19. Dr. Josef SEIPSELT,
20. Dr. Josef TANZER,
21. Dr. Karl HINKELMANN,
22. Dr. Rob WAGNER-WARGANG,
23. Dr. Ernst WEISKOFF

ad B: The members of the Prosecution /Staatsanwaltschaft:/
/A, 1, a/ at the German County Court in Prague:

1. Dr. Franz LUDWIG, Oberstaatsanwalt,
2. Dr. BLAHEKERT, Erster Staatsanwalt,
3. Dr. Kurt BLASCHTOWITSCHKA, Erster Staatsanwalt,
4. Dr. HERZOG,
5. MARTIN,
6. Dr. Karl FÖRTL,
7. REHDER-KÖNSPEL,
8. Dr. Wolfgang ZEYNEK,
9. Dr. RÖHNER, Staatsanwalt,
10. ROLLERI, Staatsanwalt.
at the German County Court in Brno:

1. Dr. Heinrich KUHN, Oberstaatsanwalt,
2. SCHÄPER, Erster Staatsanwalt,
3. Dr. Erich JANTSCH, Staatsanwalt,
4. Dr. Adolf MICK, "
5. Dr. NÜSSLIN "
6. Dr. Karl SCHWALLER, "
7. Dr. Werner SCHOLZ, "
8. STRELLER, "
9. Dr. Ignaz WAGNER, "

at the County Court in Litoměrice:

1. Dr. Franz WILLOMITZER, Oberstaatsanwalt,
2. Dr. BERGTER, Erster Staatsanwalt,
3. SUSS, "
4. Dr. Walter KLIER, Staatsanwalt,
5. Dr. Rudolf MIKULA, "
6. Dr. Hans Joachim MULLER "
7. Dr. Julius THIELE, "
8. Dr. Anton WALTER, "

at the County Court in Cheb:

1. Eduard CZERNY, Oberstaatsanwalt,
2. Bruno LANG, Erster Staatsanwalt,
3. Walter CURTH, Staatsanwalt,
4. Dr. Benno HERER, "
5. Dr. Erich JANKA, "
6. Dr. Karl PANENKA, "
7. Dr. Herbert PATIG "
8. Ernst TANK. "

at the County Court in Opava:

1. Alexander BILL, Oberstaatsanwalt,
2. Herbert KRAUSE, Erster Staatsanwalt,
3. Dr. Franz KRAENTZI, "
4. Dr. Leo BUJNOCH, Staatsanwalt,
5. Hans Ulrich LANGE, "
6. Dr. Max STRANSKY, "
7. Dr. Bruno WOLF, "
Encl. 2.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In none of the countries which were occupied in the course of this war, by the Axis, were Courts used as instruments of oppression more than in Czechoslovakia. The crimes of the Gestapo, the torture-chambers of the Concentration Camps etc., etc., are - if possible - even surpassed in the Czechoslovak Republic by the mass murder committed with the help of the German Courts. The Czechoslovak Government has at its disposal, a list of more than 4,000 death sentences passed by these Courts and executed without exception. And this list obviously contains only part of the death sentences actually passed and executed and does not consider many thousand imprisonments the illegality of which, is not less clear than the illegality of the death sentences.

When we are dealing with the mass-murder committed in the Czechoslovak Republic with the help of the German Courts, we have to consider first of all, three types of Courts, or better, so-called Courts. Permanent institutions which were established immediately or shortly after the occupation of the Republic, are the Special Courts and the People's Court. Temporary institutions are the "Standgerichte". They were established for the first time soon after Heydrich's arrival in Prague /28.9.41/ and were dissolved a few months later. For the second time they were put into action after the attempt upon Heydrich /27.5.42/ and continued their activity at least until 3rd July 1942.
We have dealt with the last mentioned "Standgerichte" in our charge 2 6/44. The present charge deals with the so-called Special Courts.

The establishment of the Special Courts too is illegal by the Law of Nations, as is the institution of all German Courts in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Further, the procedure of the Special Courts alone - a summary one ending with a death sentence as a rule - characterises their activities as a war crime.

But above all, the jurisdiction conferred upon these Courts is obviously illegal, an illegality which, to use the words of the Report by M. de Baer of 22.9.44 III/11, is of such a gross and flagrant nature that it revolts any civilised person.
PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

I.

The Decree of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 16.3.39 /RG.Bl.I.p.485 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.7/ Art.II/, lays down that the Reich can promulgate Orders applicable to the Protectorate "as far as it is required by common interest", /Para.1/; and further, that the Reich Government can take "measures necessary for the maintenance of security and order" /Para.3/.

Pursuant to this Decree was issued, amongst others, the Order on the German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 14.4.39 /RG.Bl.I.p.752 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.231/. It defines the Courts to be established to exercise the German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the norms valid for these Courts and the persons acting in them, and finally, the persons who fall under the German jurisdiction.

amendment of 29.1.43 /RG.Bl.I.p.76/, is to be considered as amendment to the rules of criminal procedure for the German Reich and for this very reason /compare para.2,1, No.1 of the Order of 14.4.39/ is also applicable to the German Courts in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. This fact is moreover, explicitly stated in its Para.40.

Art.II /Paras.10-27/ of this Order deals with the so-called Special Courts /Sondergerichte/:

Para.10 /1/ Special Courts will be established in the district of each High Court /Oberlandesgericht/ at the seat of one or several County Courts /Landgerichte/.

/2/ The Reich Minister of Justice will define seat and district of the Special Courts by administrative orders.

Para.11 /1/ Three regular Judges will be appointed to pass decisions in the Special Court.

/2/ ....the President of the High Court will appoint the Chairman and permanent members, also their regular deputies..... who will be selected from Judges subordinate to him.

In pursuance of these provisions, the following Special Courts were established in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic:

1. In the district of the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/Prag.
   a/ The Special Court at the German County Court in Prague for criminal affairs in Bohemia, and
   b/ The Special Court at the German County Court in Brno, for criminal affairs in Moravia.

2. In the district of the High Court Litoměřice:
   a/ The Special Court at the County Court in Litoměřice,
b/ The Special Court at the County Court in Cheb,
c/ The Special Court at the County Court in Opava.

3. Further, there are to be considered the Special Courts
instituted in the districts of the High Courts Muenchen,
Linz, Wien and Katovice, the venue of which exclusively or
partly comprises areas of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

As sufficient material referring to the Special Courts mentioned
under 3 has so far not been gathered, the present charge is limited
to the Special Courts established in the so-called Protectorate of
Bohemia and Moravia /in the district of the High Court in Prag/ and
in the so-called Reichsgau Sudetenland/ in the district of the High
Court in Litoméřice/.

The sentences passed by the Special Courts in the district of
the High Court in Litoméřice could only be recorded to a small
extent. The Special Courts at the German County Courts in Prague and
Brno, according to the information to hand, passed death sentences
which were executed without exception, on more than 500 persons
alone during the period from the end of September 1941 to the end of
December 1943.

II.

a/ We have already stated in the charge regarding the Standgerichte
instituted on May 27th 1942, that the present occupants of the
Czecho-Slovak Republic have no right whatsoever to her administration,
no jurisdiction at all and even less right to make alterations in
the existing Czecho-Slovak laws. For the reasons stated in the same
charge under II, which we do not propose to repeat in order to
simplify matters but consider part of this charge, no legislative measure, no administrative act and no act of jurisdiction of the German Reich in the Czechoslovak Republic has any foundation in International Law.

Trying to enforce commands and prohibitions issued by the German Reich in the Czechoslovak Republic, represents an appliance of illegal force. As the Special Courts dealt with herein served aims of this kind, they are to be considered instruments of an illegal power. From a legal point of view their activities are to be qualified in the same way as a participation in an illegal attack on freedom or life which is not cloaked by a form of court proceedings but appears unconcealed /comp.II of the charge regarding the Standgerichte established on May 27th 1942/.

b/ Art.43 of the Hague Regulations provides that the occupying power must respect, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country. It may only, therefore, be entitled to replace the Courts it found by its own judges if its legitimate interests and obligations, also contained in Art.43 of the Hague Regulations,"do all in its power to restore and ensure as far as possible, public order and safety" so required. In particular, if"the local courts are incapable - or insufficient - to maintain public order", it may be permissible to replace them by courts of the occupying power /see Report by M.de Baer dated 22nd September 1944, III/11/.

The occupants of the Czechoslovak Republic ignored too these rules of International Law. The fact that the Czechoslovak Courts in the so-called Reichsgau Sudetenland were substituted by
German ones, is wellknown. But, apart from what happened in the "Sudetenland"—even in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia"—the criminal jurisdiction especially was by and by transferred to German Courts. To the Courts in existence before the occupation of the Republic, was left only an insignificant part of this jurisdiction.

By the order on the German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 14th April 1939 /RG.Bl.I.p.752 - V.Bl. R.Prot. p.231/ the German citizens /these are in the main "Czechoslovak citizens of German nationality /deutscher Volkstugehäsifkeit/" who, pursuant to Art.2 of the Decree dated 16.3.39 /RG.Bl.I.p.785 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.7/ and to the order of 20.4.1939 /RG.Bl.I.p.815 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.60/ became German citizens, were placed under the German jurisdiction.

Under this jurisdiction, pursuant to the same order, fall further non-German citizens if they are answerable for criminal acts to which the German Penal Code applies. Which these criminal acts are, is stated in Para.15 of the order concerning the criminal jurisdiction on the Protectorate, of 14.4.1939 /RG.Bl.I.p.754 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.235/ Without going into detail, they are mainly, offences against the régime of the occupying power, its military institutions and its political organisations in the Protectorate, and the members of these organisations.

Even if we do not consider the other less incisive provisions, the aforesaid shows that by the orders of 14.4.39, the Czechoslovak tribunals in the "Protectorate" were to a great extent deprived of their jurisdiction.
The development which gradually brought an ever increasing part of this criminal jurisdiction under the competence of the German tribunals, find a preliminary end with the order on the competence of the Criminal Courts, on the Special Courts and other rules of criminal procedure, dated 21.2.40/RG.Bl.I.p.405 - V.Bl.R. Prot.p.118 and amendment.

The number of criminal acts for which persons of non-German citizenship are also subjected to German tribunals, has been constantly increased since 14.4.39 /since the publication of the order on the German jurisdiction and on the criminal jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia respectively/. The most important of these criminal acts were, by the order of 21.2.40, now assigned to the Special Courts created by the said order. Para.14 of this order finally affords the prosecution the possibility of committing for trial, every felony, even every misdemeanour to Special Courts: "The Special Court has also jurisdiction over other felonies and misdemeanours /not mentioned in para.13/, if the Public Prosecutor arrives at the conclusion that immediate trial by a Special Court is imperative in view of the seriousness or controllable-ness of the offence; because of the alarm caused amongst the public or because of a serious danger to public order or security". - We notice a development characteristic of the national socialist legislation: First the competence of the authority is being limited carefully; then, step by step, these limits are extended and eventually removed by a phrase like that in para.14 of the Order of 21.2.40. And all that happens within a few weeks or months, in our case within less than a year.
Para.14 of the order of 21.2.40 does not afford the Special Courts the possibility to examine whether its being invoked is justified in view of the contemptibleness of the offence, because of the alarm caused amongst the public etc., The competence of the Special Court is already established, "if the Public Prosecutor arrives at the conclusion" that the premisses of para.14 /1/ exist. In other words, it is up to the prosecution to commit for trial to the Special Court, any offence by whomever it may have been perpetrated.

It goes without saying that such a provision was not created so as not to be used. Even without extensive information, it is obvious that to the Czechoslovak Criminal Courts was merely left the trial of unimportant offences and that the essential part of the criminal jurisdiction was transferred to German Courts.

It will often be doubtful whether the premisses exist which, according to International Law, allow a power occupying enemy territory to substitute its courts for the local ones. It may be conceded that in such doubtful cases, the mere participation in the activities of the tribunals of the occupying power is not to be considered a war crime, even when the majority of the authorities regard the suspension of the Local Courts under existing circumstances a violation of international law /see report by M.de Baer of 22.9.44, III/11, p.2 and 3/.

There was however, not a single convincing reason to justify the substitution of Czechoslovak Criminal Courts by Courts of the occupying power /especially the measures taken by the occupying power in the "Protectorate"/. The German authorities have never
asserted that the Czechoslovak Criminal Courts were incapable of maintaining public order and safety and that in the interest of their warfare and the safety of their army, their own Criminal Courts were required. The Czechoslovak Criminal Courts were never given the opportunity of demonstrating whether or not they were able to fulfil their task, especially to secure public order and safety. Their sphere of activity was considerably restricted already by the above-mentioned orders of the 14.4.1939, i.e. some days after the occupation, and it was only a few wretched remnants of this sphere of activity that were withdrawn by the order of 21.2.40.

The persons responsible for the suspension of the Czechoslovak Criminal Jurisdiction must have been aware of the illegality of their steps. The persons attached to the Courts of the occupying power, the judges and those representing the public prosecution especially, must have known as well that they have usurped the jurisdiction practised by them. - Is the establishment of courts by the occupying power as obviously illegal as the establishment of the German Courts in the Czechoslovak Republic, /even if we disregard the conclusions under IIa/ and presume that the occupants of the Czechoslovak Republic are entitled to the rights of "legal" occupants/ the participation as such in the activities of the courts of the occupying power are certainly to be considered as a war crime.

Considerations of this kind would be of practical significance only if the findings of the illegally established courts were fair and reasonable. If however, their procedure and the law applied by them is not in accordance with the principles
recognised in the law of all civilised nations, their activity is to be regarded as a war crime for this reason alone, and the fact that the establishment of the court as such is already illegal by the law of nations, may serve as an aggravating circumstance, /see Report by M. de Baer of 22nd September 1944, III/11 p.3/.

c/ The procedure of the Special Courts corresponds on the whole with a procedure which is called in the law of all nations, a summary one. It dispenses with a preliminary investigation /Para.21 of the order of 21.2.1940/; it is to be conducted with the greatest possible expediency, /Para.22, 23 and 24 of the same order/ and, finally, there lies no appeal against the sentences of the Special Courts, /Para.26 of the order/.

According to the principles laid down in the law of civilised nations, only exceptional dangers for the State or community will justify the suspension of the regular jurisdiction. A transfer of the jurisdiction of certain criminal cases to Courts which know a summary procedure only, is admissible if danger threatens which cannot be decisively averted by means of the regular jurisdiction — which, only a jurisdiction can successfully oppose which has the possibility to suppress even mass crimes by immediate and if necessary, draconic punishment. And merely the greatness of the danger and its importance for the community is a sufficient reason for temporarily establishment of summary jurisdiction, for the renunciation of a procedure which alone is able to guarantee a sound jurisdiction safeguarding not only the interest of the community but also sufficiently the interest of the individual, the accused.
Apart from immediate danger which may menace the State from outside, revolts and possibly increasing numbers of grave crimes can lead, according to the law of most countries, to a suspension of the ordinary jurisdiction. Only occurrences of this or a similar character entitle the competent authorities to suspend for a transitory period, the regular jurisdiction and to transfer certain criminal proceedings to Summary Courts.

The German authorities in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia did not even allege that excesses took place which could not be dealt with by the ordinary Courts.

The procedure before the Special Courts restricts the rights of the defence to an extent which is only possible in a summary procedure. The Special Courts exercise in other words, a summary jurisdiction. And they were set up without the premisses which, according to general opinion, are necessary for the institution of such courts.

And further, a summary jurisdiction like that of the Special Courts can be essentially a temporary measure only. It is, if at all, justified only as long as the danger exists which it is supposed to combat. The Special Courts however, are to be a permanent institution.

Finally, they are by no means limited to the trial of crimes which, when there exists a summary jurisdiction of the kind discussed before, are assigned to it. Already the exclusive competence of the Special Courts (see para.13 of the order of 21.2.40) is incomparably wider than the usual competence of a summary
jurisdiction and they may be invoked in every criminal case /see IIb of this charge/ whenever the prosecution considers it expedient.

Even if we disregard what has been said under Sec.II/a/ and /b/, the transfer made in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic by the Order of 21.2.40, of an essential part of the criminal jurisdiction to tribunals which exercise summary jurisdiction, is to be considered a war crime because the circumstances which, according to recognised principles would solely justify the suspension of the ordinary jurisdiction, did not exist. - The setting up of the Special Courts in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic is further to be considered a war crime because a suspension of the ordinary jurisdiction - if at all - is only permissible for a certain period while the Special Courts were created as a permanent institution.

The procedure of the Special Courts alone - a summary procedure which as a rule ends with a death sentence and to which, as said before, offences are assigned which should never be dealt with in summary proceedings - characterises their activities as a war crime.

The Special Courts served the purpose of systematic terrorism of the Czechoslovak nation - their activities are to be qualified as massmurder. The case stated under I on the list of war crimes is, therefore, clearly established. As far as the sentences of the Special Courts merely inflicted imprisonment, their activities correspond to none of the war crimes enumerated in the above-mentioned list. According to Czechoslovak Penal Law, this part of their
activities comes under the crime of public violation by
unauthorised restriction of personal freedom /Para.93 Penal Code/.

Indictable are, first of all, the persons directly or indirectly
responsible for the Order of 21.2.40 and further, of course, those
who acted as judges and public prosecutors in the Special Courts.

d/ The competence of the Special Courts and the provisions to
be applied by them are laid down in a great number of orders and
decrees. And a great number of these orders and decrees violate
principles considered irrevocable by all civilised nations. Again
and again we see that they disregard the principle nullum crimen -
nulla poena sine lege. Typical of most of them is the fact that
their threats of criminal penalties appear /at first at least/
entirely senseless. They are often in no reasonable proportion
with each other, /e.g. misdemeanours which are committed by abusing
the regulations necessary for the defence against air raids, are
punished in the same way as felonies committed under the same
conditions - para.2 of the Order against destructive elements/.
And all of them are in no reasonable proportion whatsoever with the
deed; all of them are barbarously excessive.

It is impossible - perhaps not necessary either - to deal
exhaustively within this frame with the norms which rule the
jurisdiction of the Special Courts. In the following, we stress
the most important examples only.

The principle nullum crimen - nulla poena sine lege is
violated above all by the order against violent criminals, dated
which, in virtue of its para. 6 and in virtue of para. 1 of the Order of the 22nd Jan. 1940 /RG.B1.I.p.223 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.27/ is valid in the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" as well. - It provides the death penalty for offences which, up to its coming into force, were punished by imprisonment, and lays down its retrospective force in para. 5.

The same principle is infringed by para. 4 of the Order against destructive elements, dated 5th September 1939 /RG.B1.I.p.1679 - V.Bl.R.Prot. p.137/, which provides that: "whoever, deliberately abusing the extraordinary conditions created by the war, commits some other offence will, in excess of the ordinary maximum penalty, be sentenced to penal servitude up to 15 years, for life, or to death, if the sound popular feeling /gesunde Volksempfinden/ calls for it because of the particular heinousness of the deed".

Para. 4 of the quoted order, deals as we notice, only with acts which had been declared punishable before but does not however, restrict the judge to any degree, by fixing the penalty. Para. 4 is mostly concerned with offences which, before the validity of the order against destructive elements, were fined or punished with imprisonment lasting a few days, or weeks at the most. Now it is up to the judge to examine first of all whether, in view of the "particular heinousness" of the deed "the sound popular feeling" asks that the "ordinary maximum penalty" should be exceeded. As the "sound popular feeling" is not a certain fact which can be established, there is no reliable standard to help decide whether it is necessary in an individual case, to exceed the ordinary maximum penalty. The decision is therefore, solely left to the arbitrariness of the
judge. Should he consider that in view of the "sound popular feeling" the "ordinary maximum penalty" is to be exceeded, the duration of the penal servitude is again left to his arbitrariness. He can impose the shortest possible one but in each case, penal servitude for life as well. And he can eventually pass - also according to his own discretion - a death sentence in each case.

It is obvious that a law which offers the judge the opportunity of imposing every conceivable penalty for each offence of a certain type, violates the generally acknowledged principle that a deed can be punished only with a penalty fixed beforehand.

The "legislation" with which we are dealing here does not only repeatedly leave it to the arbitrariness of the judge to decide upon the penalty, occasionally not even the sentence defines it precisely. According to para.1 of the Order against destructive elements, the death penalty "may" be carried out by hanging - and according to para.1 of the order for the provision for the execution of this order, dated 27th September 1939, the decision whether the death penalty should be executed by hanging, lies with the office for execution of penalties. The manner of the execution of the death penalty is thus not defined by the judge in the sentence, but is fixed by administration officials after the sentence has been passed.

However, the most conspicuous characteristic of the "law" administered by the Special Courts is its excessiveness. It is certainly severe to punish a grave crime, but hardly grave enough to deserve the death sentence, with death if the perpetrator merely
threatens his victim with a weapon /see para.1 of the order against violent criminals/. It is much more severe if the same penalty is imposed for every theft, even the most insignificant, in an evacuated territory or building /see para.1 of the Order against Destructive Elements/. A striking disproportion between deed and penalty revolting every civilised person is found again and again in the legislation under consideration.

According to para.2 of the Order against Destructive Elements, not only every felony but also every misdemeanor committed by abusing the regulations necessary for protection against air raids, may be punished by death.

How frequently this outrageous provision has been applied may be seen from the enclosed list of sentences and victims of the Special Courts. Minor thefts during the black-out are the offences which mostly cause the realisation of the brutal threats of criminal penalties.

The greatest significance however, is in practise attached to para.4 of the Order against Destructive Elements, which allows the death penalty for "other crimes" committed by deliberately abusing the extraordinary conditions created by the war. As "other crimes" were above all considered all, even the slightest, infringements against the numerous emergency regulations concerning economical control, /Kriegswirtschafts verordnungen/. A great part of the sentences passed by the Special Courts are death sentences against butchers who may have sold but small quantities of meat "under the counter", against Bakers who supplied individual customers with
bread off the ration; death sentences for selling cloth, cigarettes etc., on the black market, for every - even an occasional and significant overcharge of the controlled ceiling prices.

The procedure before the Special Courts are, as stated before, summary ones and the ascertainment of facts in these proceedings not entirely reliable. - Even supposing the various infringements against the economical emergency orders dealt with by the Special Courts were proved - do there exist any infringements of this kind which would not make a death sentence appear excessive and barbarous? And it was the death penalty which the Special Courts passed with regularity. Only on rare occasions were they content with exorbitant long imprisonments which hardly appears less excessive.

The same applies to the sentences which were passed pursuant to the Order concerning Special Regulations on Broadcasting, dated 1.9.39 /Bg.Bl.Ip.1683 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.129/ in particular to para.2 of the Order: "Whoever deliberately spreads news which is apt to endanger the power of resistance of the German people, will be punished with penal servitude - in particular serious cases, with death". Here too the Special Courts considered most of the cases brought before them, "particularly serious" ones, and passed the death sentence.

And should it be possible to surpass such excesses, this is achieved by the Order of the Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia on the defence against Support of Acts Hostile to the Reich, dated 3.7.42 /V.Bl.R.Prot.p.182/. Pursuant to para.1 of this Order.
anyone "who gives lodgings or any other help to a person whom he
knows or according to the circumstances can assume that he or she
is engaged in an act hostile to the Reich, or who omits to notify
the authorities in time" is to be punished by death. According to
para.1 /2/ "circumstances in the meaning of para.1/1/ are given
especially in case the perpetrator is aware of the fact that the
person concerned is not registered with the police contrary to the
existing regulation, or does not possess a valid Identity Card".

It is, of course, quite comprehensible that the deliberate
support of a "person who is engaged in an act hostile to the Reich"
is severely punished. However, only in glancing through the Order
dated 3rd July 1942 is one given the impression that it does not
intend anything else. In fact, lodging of a person who "is not
registered with the police contrary to the existing regulation, or
does not possess a valid Identity Card" is under certain circumstances,
already punishable with death. - Solely from the fact that a person
is not duly registered with the police authorities or does not
possess Identity papers, it must be deduced, pursuant to para.1 of
the Order, that this person is party to an enterprise hostile to the
Reich. Was he in fact party to such an enterprise, the Special
Court has not to examine the question at all whether the persons who
gave him lodging knew of that enterprise. That knowledge has, pursuant
to the more than daring assumption of para.1, to be presupposed and,
without admitting or considering any evidence as to the incorrectness
of that assumption, a death sentence has to be pronounced.

The Order dated 3rd July 1942, which it is worth noticing,
takes effect only in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia /according to the National Socialist terminology called "Gebietssonderrecht", i.e. law applying to certain areas only/, leads in other words on the whole to the same results as the Order dated 27.5.42 /V.Bl.R.Prot.p.123/ and dated 28.5.42, which were decreed after the declaration of the state of civilian emergency, /see the charge against the Ständgerichte established on 27.5.42, Particulars of Offence I and III/. The last mentioned orders were based on para.2/1/ of the Order concerning the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency, dated 27.9.41 /V.Bl.R.Prot.p.527/ and, therefore, lost its validity when the State of Civilian Emergency declared on 27.5.42 was raised. The Order of 3.7.42 /published on the day when the State of Civilian Emergency was raised - see encl. 3, 6 of the charge Z 6/44/ was obviously meant to substitute the Orders of 27.5.42 /V.Bl.R.Prot.p.123/ and of 28.5.42 respectively. This aim was certainly achieved. It is no less excessive than those and contravenes in the same brutal way against principles of justice cherished by all civilised nations.

The Order dated 3.7.42 further threatens with the death penalty the falsification of identity papers and similar offences /para.2/. In para.3 thereof, it is pronounced "humanely" that minor cases of paras.1 and 2 "may be" also punished by penal servitude.

The facts mentioned in this paragraph show distinctly that the jurisdiction conferred upon the Special Courts - which are concerned in this case - is to be considered illegal by the law of nations /see the quoted report by M. de Baer, p.5/.
We saw that the Orders enforced by the Special Courts laid down first of all excessive penalties and there is no doubt that not only the authors of the Orders but also the judges who have, by hundreds of death sentences, given effect to these orders, were made guilty of a war crime /see report by M. de Baer, p.6/.

The Special Courts moreover, have by no means confined themselves to apply as moderately as possible these excessive provisions. In nearly all cases where they passed death sentences, the appropriate order would also have allowed imprisonment. It is quite possible that the Special Courts did not pass the brutal sentences on their own initiative but that they followed instructions of higher instances. It is, however, established that they often did not satisfy themselves to apply excessive penal laws, they even went beyond those penal laws. - "Imposing excessive sentences when the punishment is out of all proportion with the crime and in excess of the legal maximum, however - in the words of the report by M. de Baer - "for a judge, when it was done with intent, a crime of the first magnitude; those who have imposed such a sentence should be severely punished".

The circumstances described in this section /II,d/ alone show that the activities of the Special Courts on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic served to terrorise the population. The death sentences passed by the Special Courts must be qualified as murder /I of the war crimes list/. The sentences declaring penal servitude are, according to Czechoslovak Penal Law, to be considered as "Unauthorised Restriction of Personal Freedom" /Para.93 Penal Code/.
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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.


2. Order on the German Jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 14.4.39 /R.G.Bl.I.p.752 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.231/: The passages of this order, relevant to the present charge are quoted in the Text, in close translation. It appears, therefore, unnecessary to enclose a complete translation of the order.

3. Order concerning the criminal jurisdiction in the Protectorate, of 14.4.44 /R.G.Bl.I.p.754 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.235/: also in this case it appears unnecessary to enclose a complete translation as the few passages of the order, relevant to this charge, are quoted in the Text in close translation.


7. Translation of the Order against Violent Criminals, dated
Encl. 4, page 2.


10. List of sentences passed by, and victims of, the Special Courts at the German County Court in Prague and at the German County Court in Brno. Owing to technical difficulties the entire list at the disposal of the Czechoslovak Government, is not being enclosed. Quoted, are only those 53 cases which are ranking first on our alphabetical list. These cases already show clearly the character of the sentences of the said Special Courts.

It has so far, been impossible to compile a list, which could at least approach completeness, of the sentences passed by the Special Courts at the County Court in Litoměrice, at the County Court in Cheb, and at the County Court in Opava. The number of the sentences, in particular of the death sentences - passed by these Special Courts, is probably smaller than those of the Special Courts in the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. From the instances listed below, it can however, be gathered that the Special Courts in the so-called Reichsgau Sudetenland, applied the same norms in the same way,
that, in other words, their activities are in criminal law, to be considered in the same way as the activities of the Special Courts at the German County Courts in Prague and Brno.

According to reports of the Liberec newspaper "Zeit", of June 1943, the following persons were sentenced to death and executed:

Walter Neuhaeuser, Liboch and Elbe, 3.6.1943, for theft whilst clearing debris after an air attack /para.4 of the Order against Destructive Elements/, Special Court in Cheb.

Albert Hromada, Litoměrice, 18th June 1943, assistant post worker, defrauded 50 field post parcels /para.4 of the Order against Destructive Elements/ Special Court Litoměrice.

Kurt Möser, Duchcov, 18th June 1943, in his capacity as packing worker, robbed numerous goods trains, /para.4 of the Order against Destructive Elements/, Special Court Litoměrice.

Franz Zitek, Velké Hamry, 18th June 1943, in his capacity as wholesale distributor of foodstuffs and textile goods, retained part of them /para.4 of the Order against Destructive Elements/, Special Court Litoměrice.

According to a report in the Stockholm paper "AftonTiding" of 10.12.1942, the following were sentenced in the "last few days":

Emma Mueller, Ústí nad Labem, because of listening in to foreign broadcasts, /para.1 of the Order concerning Special Regulations on Broadcasting/, 5.1/2 years penal servitude, Special Court Litoměrice.
Lore Mykura, Ústí nad Labem, for the same offence
3 1/2 years penal servitude, Special Court Litoměřice.

Else Baier, Ústí nad Labem, for the same offence,
5 1/2 years penal servitude, Special Court Litoměřice.
concerning the Constitution of Criminal Courts, the Special Courts and other provisions of criminal procedure,
date 31st February 1840.

By virtue of legal authorisation, the following Order
has been issued with the consent of the Conseil des Dix for the
Four Years Plan and with the consent of the High Chamber of
the Sejm.

Article I.

Par. 1. Jurisdiction of the different Criminal Courts.

Penalty of the District Judge as to imposing punishment.

1. The District Judge has the power to impose the following
punishments:

1/ 240 days of forced labor.
2/ imprisonment of confinement in a fortress up to 3 years.
3/ confinement.
4/ fine.
5/ loss of civil rights, incapacity to exercise
public functions and other necessary penalties
and consequences which have to be included in
the sentence.

6/ sentence of torture and imprisonment except
sentence for purposes of safety, Sicherschafts-
verurteilung and conviction.

2. The District Judge must not exceed his powers in
punishment even by imposing a cumulative sentence.

Partial verdict or imprisonment available
pursuant to section 1 must not exceed 3 years, even in
several sentences and cumulatively punishable by imprisonment.
Para. 2. Power of the "StraFam" as to imposing punishment.

The power of the "StraFam" in imposing punishment comprise all penalties and measures of detention and correction provided by the law.

Para. 3. Jurisdiction of the District Judge and of the "StraFam"

1/ In juvenile cases the District Judge and "StraFam" as Juvenile Court will decide.

2/ The Order for the protection against juvenile criminals, dated 4.10.1939 (K.A. No. 1240) remain unaltered.

Para. 4. Preference of indictment before the District Judge

1/ The Public Prosecutor prefers the indictment before the District Judge, if he considers his power as sufficient in any other case before the "StraFam"; no mayever, prefer the indictment before the "StraFam" instead of the District Judge if he considers it appropriate with regard to the extent or importance of the case, or having regard to other reasons.

Para. 5. Jurisdiction of the People's Court

(Volkgerichtshof).
1. The jurisdiction of the People's Court comprises:

1/ qualified high treason /volkverrat/
2/ high treason proper /landesverrat/
   Paragraph 53-52 Reichs
3/ assaults on the Führer and Reichs Chancellor,
   Paragraph 34, Section 1, Reichs Criminal Code.
4/ grave cases of damage done to persons /objects/ or the service
   and of endangering the Army of Allied nations /Para. 1, 5
   of the order implementing the Criminal Acts for the
   protection of the defence power of the German Nation, dated
   24 XI 1939 /24. XI. 1939.
5/ violation to disclose a contemplated crime /Para. 159 Reichs
   Criminal Code; in so far as it concerns the offences of
   qualified high treason /volkverrat/ or high treason proper,
   committed in the jurisdiction of the People's Court, - or
   the case of or a grave instance of causing damage to persons
   of the armed forces.
6/ order pursuant to part II of the Order for the Protection
   of Nation and State latest date February 1933 /24. II. 1933.
7/ offences pursuant to part I section 1 of the act against
   National Socialist Germany - subsequential dated 1st December 1935 /1. XII. 1935/.

The State's Public Prosecutor of the Reich /Staatsanwalt/ appointed to the People's Court may refer the prosecution to
the Judicial Order of the Court provided the facts in question
are grave and pursuant to paragraph 52, 53, 50-52, 92 of
the Reichs Criminal Code.

The People's Court may refer the trial and conviction of cases
mentioned in section 2 with the consent of the people's public
Prosecutor of the Reich to the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/, as long as the trial before the People’s Court has not yet been ordered.

4. The Superior Public Prosecutor of the Reich may revoke the sentence and consent until the opening of the trial in the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/.

Part 6. Jurisdiction of the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/.

The jurisdiction of the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/ is established if either the Superior Public Prosecutor of the Reich refers the prosecution of a criminal case belonging to the jurisdiction of the People’s Court to the General Public Prosecutor pursuant to Part 5 Section 2 or if the People’s Court refers pursuant to Part 5 Section 3 the trial and decision to the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/ with the consent of the Superior Public Prosecutor of the Reich.

Part 7. Preparing of Indictment before the People’s Court and the High Court.

1. The indictment in a criminal case belonging to the jurisdiction of the People’s Court or the High Court must be exclusively prepared before that Court.

2. A different offense may be brought before the same Court only:
   a/ if connected with a criminal case falling under the /concerned/ jurisdiction of that Court,
   b/ if a qualitative sentence is to be caused, or
   c/ if in a state of specification an offense has been committed which otherwise would come under the jurisdiction of these Courts.
Reference, Transfer of Criminal Jurisdiction.

1. A Court, which considers according to the results of the trial, that the case should come under the jurisdiction of a higher Court, will transfer the case to that Court within whose competence the case falls - by resolution.

2. If a case was transferred to the People's Court, even this Court may - with the consent of the Oberreichsamtwalt /Superior Public Prosecutor/ appointed at the People's Court - transfer that case to the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/, for trial and decision, if the case is one of those mentioned in para. 5 section 2, provided the trial has not yet been opened.

Paragraph 9. The Exceptional, Temporary, Extraordinary, Special, Criminal Senate of the Reich.

The Superior Public Prosecutor of the Reich /Oberreichsamtwalt/ appointed at the Supreme Court /Reichsgericht/ may - in criminal cases not falling within the jurisdiction of the People's Court - prefer the indictment before the Special Senate of the Supreme Court /Reichsgericht/, if he considers it appropriate, having regard to the importance of the case.

Article XX.

The Special Courts.

Section 1. Structure and Jurisdiction of Special Courts.

Paragraph 10. Establishment.

1. Special Courts will be established in the district of each High Court /Oberlandesgericht/ at the seat of one or several "Landgerichte".
2. The "Chief Minister of Justice will define seat and district of the Special Court by administrative orders.

Para. 11. Amendment:
1. Three regular judges will be appointed to pass decisions in the Special Court.
2. Pursuant to the Act on distribution of the A r e n a of the Courts dated 24th November 1957 /Act. No. I. p.1269/ The President of the High Court /Oberlandesgericht/ will appoint the Chairman and permanent members, also their regular deputies in the absence of a Judge, who will be selected from Judges subordinate to him.

The President of the High Court also arranges the distribution of the Agenda according to the regulations of the above Act.

Para. 12. Public Prosecution:
The public prosecutor appointed at the Landgericht in the district wherein the Special Court is situated, is responsible for the prosecution.

Para. 13. Exclusive Jurisdiction:
The Special Court has the exclusive jurisdiction over:
2/ Crimes pursuant to para. 232 of the Reina Criminal Code and pursuant to the Act against highway robbery by means of dated 22.11.1939 /XO.11.I.n.651/.

3/ Crime pursuant to the Order regarding extraordinary broadcasting measures dated 1.IX.1939 /XO.11.I.n.1805/.

4/ Crime and offences pursuant to para. 1 of the Order of the Order dated 1.IX.1939 /XO.11.I.n.1669/.

5/ Crimes pursuant to the Order against persons endangering and/or injuring the good of the nation, dated 5.IX.1939, /XO.11.I.n.7579/.

6/ Crimes pursuant to para. 1 and 2 of the Order against crimes by violence, dated 5.XII.1939 /XO.11.I.n.2379/.

Para. 14.

2. The Special Court has also jurisdiction over other felonies and misdemeanours, if the Public Prosecutor arrives at the conclusion that in spite of trial by a Special Court it is imperative in view of the seriousness or contemptuously of the crime, because of the harm caused amongst the public or because of a serious danger to public order or security.

The Public Prosecutor can also be power to proceed on indictment at the Special Court for contraventions against an Order issued by virtue of the Act concerning the execution of the Four-Year-Plan - appointment of a Special Commissioner for the control of miners - dated 29.11.1939, /XO.11.I.n.247/, especially for those offenses which are punishable pursuant to the Order on punishment of Criminal manslaughter rendering robbery against police personnel dated 23.11.1939 /XO.11.I.n.247/.

1. The jurisdiction of the Special Court is also established in cases of a crime or offence falling within its cognizance implies the facts of a different punishable act.

2. If there is another offence/punishable act/ actually connected with a crime or offence falling within the jurisdiction of the Special Court, no such a case be removed for trial into the Special Court.

Part 16. Restriction of Jurisdiction.

Punishable acts mentioned in para 15-15 do not come within the cognizance of the Special Courts, if the jurisdiction of the People's Court or the High Court has been established.

Article III.

Part 17. Procedure in Special Courts:

1. The procedure in the Special Court is ruled by the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Act relating to the Constitution of Courts and by regulations altering or supplementing them, notwithstanding other provisions.

2. The provisions of Sect 2 of the Juvenile Courts Act have not to be applied.

Part 18. Translation:

The TRT is also established at these Special Courts, in the district wherein the suspect has been arrested or where he is detained by order of an authority. The TRT once established is not removed by the release of the accused person.
The decision in the case of the rejection of a Judge lies with that Special Court to which the rejected Judge belongs; instead of the rejected Judge, his deputy participates in deciding the case. /The rejection of the deputy is not admissible/, the deputy cannot be rejected.

Par. 20. **Decision relating to Imprisonment /Detention/ on Demand.**

1. The decision as to the detention on demand is to be made by the Chairman of the Special Court, until judgment has been passed. The Chairman of the Special Court also has jurisdiction over the decision pursuant to paras. 113, 118 of the Indian Evidence Act of Criminal Procedure, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the District Judge to whose jurisdiction the case belongs.

2. The Chairman of the Special Court may direct a number of the members of the Special Court, to examine the accused person and the issue of a warrant for arrest. The case applies to examine those who may be more pleasant to paras. 113, 118 of the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. The decision of the Chairman and his deputy are final. The Special Court has the right to decide on appeal against decisions of the District Judge.

Par. 21. **Decision of Preliminary Examination before Decision.**

A preliminary examination before the Court may be held.

Par. 22. **Trial in District Court and rendering the Trial.**

1. The trial of judgment lies to determine the material results.
2. The decision as to the opening of the trial, has to be carried. Instead of the Public Prosecutor's motion to open the trial, the motion to order the trial takes place. After having received the Bill of Indictment, the Chairman orders the trial, provided the legal requirements have been fulfilled; otherwise he submits the case for the decision of the Court.

The Chairman, by settling down the case for trial, will decide simultaneously whether the person admitted for trial should be taken or kept in custody on demand, and will appoint in cases of obligatory defence of the accused person or Counsel for the Defence, provided the accused himself has not yet done so.

3. The legal effects pursuant to the eighth Code of Criminal Procedure connected with the commitment for trial, will come into force on receipt of the Bill of Indictment has been lodged. The Public Prosecutor however, cannot withdraw from the prosecution until the beginning of the trial.

The legal effects connected pursuant to the seventh Code of Criminal procedure, with the reading of the decision concerning the opening of the trial, will come into force with the beginning of the accused person's examination in court.

4. In the case of the Small Court (Registry) due to issue the necessary request for the trial and to secure these objects which are serving as evidence.

Art. 45. Acceleration of Procedure.

A short trial can be set in the very act, or a convict needs only be present, have it be set to you in our procedure, before the
Special Court without delay and regardless of any limitations of time.

In other cases the term of summons, /para. 217, 218, Reich's Criminal Code/ is limited to 24 hours.

Para. 34. Transfer to ordinary procedure.

If the conviction relating to a committed offence is of greater importance for the maintenance of public order or for the security of the State, or if the accused is a juvenile, the Public Prosecutor may transfer the preliminary examination into the ordinary procedure.

If the procedure has already been pending at the Special Court, this Court may transfer the case to ordinary procedure by a decision on the motion of the Public Prosecutor. In such a case, a new Bill of Indictment has to be lodged.

Para. 35. Relation of the Special Court to Courts of Ordinary

Criminal Jurisdiction.

1. The Special Court has to decide the case, even if according to the result of the trial, the offence with which the accused person is charged, represents a different punishable act not belonging to the jurisdiction of the Special Court. If, however, the offence belongs to the jurisdiction of the People's Court - judging from the results of the trial - the Special Court has to transfer the case by order to the above Court. Paragraph 2 of the same Criminal Code has to be applied accordingly.

2. If it appears during any procedure before the People's Court
The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.
The results of the examination (para. 472, section 2, of the
Sikand Code of Criminal Procedure) need not necessarily be
recorded in the minutes of the trial.

**SECTION III.**

**Summary Procedure.**

1. In the course of proceedings before the District Judge
   the Public Prosecutor is empowered to propose either in
   writing or orally, the committing for trial in summary
   procedure, provided the facts are plain and the immediate
   conviction is possible.

2. The summary procedure does not take place in Juvenile Cases.

**SECTION IV.**

**Minutes of trial.**

1. On the motion of the Public Prosecutor the trial will be held
   without delay and the time for the trial will be fixed at
   short notice without any decision relating to the opening of
   the procedure for trial.

2. The presentation of a Bill of Indictment is not necessary. A
   Bill of Indictment not having been presented, the indictment
   will be preferred orally and its material events will be
   recorded in the minutes.

3. To issue a summons for the attendance of the accused person is
   necessary only if he does not attend the trial voluntarily, or
   if he is not brought before the Court by anybody. By means of
   the summons, the accused will be notified simultaneously of
of the charge brought against him. The time limit set out in
the section is 24 hours.

Par. 25. Rejection of Summary Procedure.

1. The District Judge may refuse judgment in summary procedure
in the case if not suitable to be dealt with in that procedure.
The refusal can take place even during the trial, until
sentence has been pronounced. The decision is final.

2. In case judgment in summary procedure should be refused, the
Bill of Indictment has to be newly presented.


1. The Counsel for the Defence is entitled to peruse the files
available at the Court. From the date the Public Prosecutor
has submitted to the Courts that judgment should be passed in
summary procedure.

2. The procedure must not be delayed because of files being perused.
From the same date onwards, the accused who is in prison, is
allowed to contact his Counsel for defence, either in writing
or personally, without the restrictions set out in par. 14, sec. 3 of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure.

ARTICLE IV. Judicial Service.

Par. 27. Instances of Judicial Service.
The Chairman shall assign a Counsel for Defence for the accused:

1. If the trial is held before the Special Criminal Chamber
of the State Parliament, before the People’s Court or the
High Court /Werdenzivilrechtshon/.
2/ if the offence in question is punishable by death penalty or penal servitude for life.

3/ if the offence in question is punishable with penal servitude and if the Public Prosecutor submits the assignment of a Counsel for Defence.

4/ if the offence in question is manslaughter, also in cases pursuant to para. 213 of the Reichs Criminal Code, or perjury /para. 153-156, 157, 158 of the Reichs Criminal Code/. 

5/ if detention for reasons of safety, placing, in a madhouse, an establishment or as a result, are under consideration.

6/ if the accused is either dead or dumb.

2. In other cases the Chairman assigns a Counsel for the defence either for the whole or part of the procedure, if the co-operation of a Counsel for Defence seems imperative either because of the complexity of the case or of the legal questions involved — and if the accused is not able to defend himself.

para. 34.

**Selection of Counsel for Defence.**

In each case the Counsel for Defence shall be assigned — if possible — a barrister, or, in cases of a Court sitting in the district or at the seat of the Court in question,

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**

**In case of trials in the Reichs Criminal Court.**

Chief Public Prosecutor, Chief Public Prosecutor, Chief Public Prosecutor, Chief Public Prosecutor.

Chief Public Prosecutor, Chief Public Prosecutor, Chief Public Prosecutor, Chief Public Prosecutor.
The accused, prior to being placed on trial, is entitled to a hearing by the District Judge, in the presence of the accused and his counsel, if any. This hearing shall be held in open court, and the accused shall have the right to be represented by counsel and to examine witnesses. The District Judge shall have the power to grant a continuance if necessary to enable the accused to prepare his defense.

The accused shall be informed of the charges against him, and shall be entitled to a copy of the indictment. The accused shall be entitled to consult with his counsel at any time before and during the trial.

The trial shall be conducted in accordance with the laws of the country, and shall be conducted by a公正 judge. The accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial, and shall be entitled to a trial by a jury if the prosecution so requests.

The judge shall have the power to exclude evidence if it is deemed to be irrelevant or unduly prejudicial.

The accused shall be entitled to call witnesses in his defense, and shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses called by the prosecution.

The judge shall have the power to impose a sentence of imprisonment, a fine, or both, as may be appropriate, after considering the circumstances of the case and the conduct of the accused.
the judgment opposed being insufficient; whereas the
appellate court reversed the case into the Court where judgment
has been remitted, or into another Court for a new trial and
judgment.
Para. 36.

Compliance before the new Court,

The Court where the case has been removed has to institute a
new trial. In deciding the case the Court is bound to observe
that legal opinion on which the "highest point has bowed the
Sinnott or that the accused be set free.

Para. 37.

Plan of safety against errors and decisions.
(structions and decisions of Part I and 36 have to be applied
accordingly.

PART II

Para. 2.

1. Paragraph 150 of the law regarding the constitution of the House
will run as follows:

Para. 150.
The High Court is empowered to assign the
judicial and criminal cases to the district or several (3) Courts
(Area or mandals) to one or two or partly.

Article 151, para. 1-3 of the Act relating to allocation of
judicial and criminal cases to the High Court, the General
Provision Act No. 341, 1929, Art. 151, will be repeated by the following:

...
Para. 3.

The regulations of the Act concerning the constitution of the Courts and of the Code of Criminal Procedure, have to be applied to the procedure before the People's Court and the High Court, in Courts of First instance, notwithstanding special provisions. The People's Court and the High Court have also to carry out the decision mentioned in Para. 73, Section 1 of the Act concerning the Constitution of Courts. An appeal is allowed against decision of the People's Court or the High Court in the First instance.

Para. 50.

This order shall come into operation on the 25th Jan., 1947.

2. At the same time shall be suspended any provision which is in contradiction to this order or becomes ineffective thereby.

3. The provisions of para. 1-8 of Para. 1 and Article VIII shall come into operation in the United but simultaneously with the promulgation of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Reich. The whole minister of justice is however, authorized to set these provisions into force at an earlier date.

Para. 51.

This order is effective in the Provinces and for the People.

Para. 52.

This order is effective in the Provinces and for the People.
2. The Reichs minister of Justice may - for the purpose of introducing this Order on the Ostmark - adjust if necessary, the regulations and the law valid on the Ostmark, to the provisions of this Order by introducing the Criminal Law of the Reich.

Berlin, 31st February 1944.

The General Plenipotentiary
for the Reich’s Administration:

Signed: Frick.
Order against destructive events. Dated 5th September 1939,
\cite[Nr.21.1.F.179 - V.Bl.5.Proto.B.147]{19390905-OrderAgainstDestructiveEvents}.

The Cabinet for the Defence of the "Reich" orders the following as law:

**Para. 1.** Loitering in evacuated territory.

1. Whoever loiters in territory evacuated by authority or in voluntarily evacuated buildings or rooms, will be punished by death.

2. Cancelled.

3. The death penalty can be carried out by hanging.

**Para. 2.** Crimes during air raid alerts.

If persons, abusing the regulations necessary for the defence against air attacks, commit a crime, felony, or misdemeanor against body, life or property, they will be punished by penal servitude for 15 years or for life, and in particularly serious cases, by death.

**Para. 3.** Crimes dangerous to the Community.

Whoever commits arson or another crime dangerous to the community and in this way weakens the resistance of the German people, will be punished by death.

**Para. 4.** Abuse of war conditions as an aggravating factor.

Whoever, deliberately abusing the extraordinary conditions created by the war, commits some other offence will, in excess of the ordinary maximum penalty, be sentenced to penal servitude up to 15 years, for life, or to death, if the sound popular feeling /gemeine volkswillens/ calls for it because of particular the Heiligung of the deed.
Para. 5. Cancellation.

Para. 6. Venue.

This order is valid both in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and for persons who are not German citizens.

Para. 7. Final regulation.

The Reich Minister of Justice will issue the provision for the execution of this order.

Signed: Hermann Göring, Vorsitzender des Ministerrates für die Reichsverteidigung,

Rudolf Hess, Stellvertreter des Führers,

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Generalbevollmächtigter für die Reichsverwaltung,

Dr. Laue, Reichsminister o. Chef der Reichskanzlei.
Pursuant to Para. 7 of the Order against destructive elements of September 7th 1939, the following Order is issued:

Para. 1. The decision whether the death penalty should be executed by hanging, lies with the office for execution of penalties.

Para. 2. Misdemeanours according to Para. 2 of this Order are not such acts which are prosecuted only on accusation by the injured party.

Signed: Dr. Wilhelm Guertner, Reichsjustizminister.
Order Against Violent Criminals. Signed: December 5th, 1934.

The Cabinet for the Defense of the Reich, orders the following as law for the whole territory of Greater Germany (Grossdeutcher Reich).

Par. 1. Violent acts with a weapon.

1. Whoever uses or threatens to use fire arms or weapons for cutting or stabbing in committing rape, robbery in the street, bank-robbery or some other grave violence, will be punished by death.

2. In the same manner, a criminal who, by force of arms attacks or resists the pursuer, will be punished.

Par. 2. Protection for persons assisting in the pursuit of criminals.

Whoever assists in the pursuit of a criminal and by so doing exposes himself to danger, is afforded the same protection according to criminal law, as Police and Court Officers.

Par. 3. Cancelled.

Par. 4. Here severe punishment of attempts and aiding and abetting.

The punishable attempt of a felony or misdemeanor may be punished as provided for the completed deed.

Par. 5. Retroactive Validity.

The order also affects crimes committed before it was put into effect.
Par. 3. Final provisions.

The Reich Minister of Justice will issue the provisions for the execution of this order and the special provisions with regard to the application of the order in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Signed: Frick, Generalbevollmächtigter für die Reichsverwaltung.

Dr. Heinrich Lammers, Reichsminister u. Chef der Reichskanzlei.
In a modern war the enemy fights not only with military weapons but also by means designed to influence the morale of the people and to undermine it. One of these means is by broadcasting. Every word broadcast by the enemy is, of course, a lie and only designed to damage to the German people. The Reich Government knows that the German people are fully aware of this danger and expects therefore, that every German will, on principle, refrain from listening in to foreign broadcasts according to his sense of responsibility and decency. However, for those citizens who lack this sense of responsibility, the Cabinet for the Reichsdefense issues the following order:

The Cabinet for the Reichsdefense orders the following as law for the territory of the greater German Reich:

Par. 1. Intentional listening in to foreign broadcasts is forbidden. Whoever acts against this order will be punished with penal servitude. In not so serious cases the sentence may be imprisonment. All wireless sets used for this purpose will be confiscated.

Par. 2. Whoever intentionally spreads news of foreign broadcasts which are apt to endanger the power of resistance of the German people, will be punished with penal servitude and in particularly serious cases, with death.

Par. 3. This order does not apply to acts committed in performing official duties.
Par. 4. Cancelled.

Par. 5. A prosecution according to Par. 1 and 2, can be instituted only by order of the State Police.

Par. 6. The Reich Minister for enlightenment of the people and propaganda, will issue the provision for the execution of this order and this in agreement with the Minister of Justice as far as it concerns criminal laws.

Signed: Hermann Goering, Vorsitzender des Ministerrats fuer die Reichsverteidigung.
Rudolf Hess, Stellvertreter des Fuhrers,
Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer die Reichsverwaltung,
Dr. Heinrich Lammers, Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei.
According to para. 1 of the Order regarding legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of June 7th, 1939 (/RS.M.I.p.1039/) the following order is issued:

Par. 1. Art. 1. Anyone who gives lodgings or any other help to a person whom he knows or according to the circumstances can assume that he or she is engaged in an act hostile to the Reich or who omits to notify the authorities in time, will be punished by death.

Art. 2. Circumstances in the meaning of Art. 1 are given especially in case the perpetrator is aware of the fact that the person concerned is not registered with the Police contrary to the existing regulation, or does not possess a valid Identity Card.

Par. 2. Anyone who:

1/ forges or alters an Identity Card,
2/ procures for another person an Identity Card knowing it to be forged or altered,
3/ gives to another person an Identity Card for illegal use,

will be punished by death.

Par. 3. In not so serious cases of Par. 1 and 2, the punishment may be penal servitude.

Par. 4. This order is valid on the day of issue.

Signed: Kurt Daluege, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General-oberst der Polizei.
Adolf Hitler: As the first sub-committee of the United Nations War Crimes Commission accepted already on 29.11.44 the principle that Adolf Hitler can be made criminally responsible for the war crimes committed in the countries occupied by the German Army, we can dispense with discussing in general his responsibility for the National Socialist legislation and its being carried into effect.

A. In particular, the responsibility of Adolf Hitler for the institution of German Courts in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic is established. The institution of these Courts is based on the Decree of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, dated 16.3.39 /RG.Bl.I.p.485 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.7/, which was signed by Hitler too, Art.XI of which reads: "In so far as the common interest demands it, the Reich can promulgate orders applicable to the Protectorate" /para.1/, and: "The Reich Government can take measures necessary for the maintenance of security and order /Sicherheit und Ordnung/", /para.3/. On these provisions are especially based, the Order on the German Jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, dated 14.4.39 /RG.Bl.I.p.752 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.231/, the Order on the Administration of Criminal Jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, dated 14.4.39 /RG.Bl.I.p.754 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.235/, and the Order concerning the Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, the Special Courts and other Provisions of Criminal procedure, dated 21.2.40 /RG.Bl.I.p.405 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.118/. They are - certainly inasmuch as they decree...
the institution of German Courts in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic - a necessary consequence of the Decree dated 16.3.39, and a consequence which could be already anticipated when it was signed.

It was stated in the Particulars of Offence, under II/a/ of this charge and in the Particulars of Offence under II of the charge relating to the Standgerichte set up on the 27.5.42, that the activities of the German Courts in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic are to be qualified as war crimes even if we consider solely the illegality of the occupation or the fact that the occupying power has not even recognised that its relation to the occupied territory and its inhabitants, is subject to the rules of the Law of Nations on the rights and duties of an occupying power.

The activities of the German Criminal Courts in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic - in particular that of the Special Courts - with which we are dealing here - is for this reason alone, according to Czechoslovak Criminal Law, to be qualified as murder /para.135/ Penal Code/ and as public violence by unauthorised restriction of personal freedom /para.93 Penal Code/. Adolf Hitler is therefore, for this reason alone, to be considered Instigator /para.5 Penal Code/ of the crime of murder through agents and of restriction of personal freedom and /according to paras.34 and 136 Penal Code/, to be punished by death.

B. It can be proved in a similar way, that Adolf Hitler's responsibility for the fact that in the area of the Czechoslovak
Republic the local Courts were substituted by the Courts of the occupying power to an extent which is not even granted to a "legally" occupying power by the rules of International Law. This fact is mainly based on the above-quoted orders, dated 14.4.39 /RG.B1.I. p.752/ and /RG.B1.I.p.754/ and the Order dated 21.2.40 /RG.B1.I. p.405/, all of which are derived from the Decree dated 16.3.39 also signed by Hitler.

Also, with regard to their contents, of interest in this connection, they are certainly to be considered a necessary consequence of the Decree dated 16.3.39 which, already on completion could be anticipated.

It was shown in Particulars of Offence, para.II/b/, that the suspension of the Czechoslovak Criminal jurisdiction and the establishment of German Courts would be in striking conflict with the rules of International Law even if we conceded to the occupying power of the Czechoslovak Republic, the rights of a "legally" occupying one and that for this reason alone, the activities of the German Courts in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic are to be qualified as a war crime.

Adolf Hitler is for this reason alone, according to the Czechoslovak Criminal Law, guilty of the crimes, as per paras.5, 134, 135 /3/, and 93 Penal Code /compare Particulars of Offence,II/b//.

C. In the same way is Adolf Hitler responsible for the fact that a considerable part of the Criminal Jurisdiction in the area of the Czechoslovak Republic was withdrawn from the ordinary courts and assigned to courts of summary jurisdiction, i.e. the Special Courts.
This measure was introduced by the Order dated 21.2.40 /RG.Bl.1.

p.405 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.118/, the validity of which in the area of

the Czechoslovak Republic, is based upon the Decree dated 16.3.39.

Though Hitler, as mentioned before, only signed the Decree dated

16.3.39, his criminal responsibility for the Order dated 21.2.40

and in particular for that part of its contents which is of interest

in this connection, cannot be denied. - As already stated in the

Notes on the Case a/1 of the charge relating to the Standgerichte

set up on the 27.5.42, by a Decree which empowers the Reich to

promulgate orders applicable to the Protectorate /Art.XI, para.1

of the Decree dated 16.3.39/, Adolf Hitler undertakes responsibility

for the contents of these Orders. The provision /of Art.XI, para.3

of the same Decree/: "The Reich Government can take measures

necessary for the maintenance of security and order" is, furthermore,

a formula which, according to National Socialist phraseology

comprises any, even the most monstrous measure which appears

expedient in the interest of the régime. It is regarded not only

subsequently as a "legal"authorisation for every measure violating

any command of justice and humanity. There is no doubt that it was

meant right from the beginning, as a "legal authorisation", also

for measures of this kind /compare the respective remarks in the

charge 2 6/44, Notes on the Case, a/ 1/, Adolf Hitler who signed

this "legal authorisation" is answerable for the use made thereof.

Even if there is nothing else but the points mentioned

under IIc, to be put forward against the Special Courts, their

activities have to be considered as a war crime and Adolf Hitler -
again already for this reason alone - is, according to Czechoslovak
Penal Law, guilty of the crimes as under A/ and B/.

1/ The various criminal laws administered by the Special Courts came into force in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia pursuant to the Decease of the 16.3.39. Their validity on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic too, is based in other words on the "legal authorisation" mentioned above under C. Adolf Hitler is consequently responsible according to Criminal Law, for their appliance in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The activities of the Special Courts should, but alone for the reasons given in the Particulars of Offence under IIa/ be considered as a war crime and so Adolf Hitler too, according to Czechoslovak Criminal Law, is guilty of the crimes defined in Paras.5, 134., 135 /3/, and 93 Penal Code.

2/ The members of the Reich Government; Also the criminal responsibility of the members of the Reich Government for war crimes committed in countries occupied by the German Army, has been principally established by the 1st UN-committee of the United Nations War Crimes Commission. The members of the Reich Government who were in office when the war crimes we are dealing with were committed, are already for general reasons, criminally responsible - as Hitler is - for the activities of the Special Courts; according to Czechoslovak Criminal Law they are guilty of the crimes as per Paras.5, 134, 135 /3/ and 93 Penal Code, and punishable in the same way as Hitler.

As far as the responsibility of some members of the Reich Government can be demonstrated in greater detail, for the time being we try to do so in the following paragraphs:
I. Joachim von Ribbentrop is one of the persons who signed the Decree of the 16th March 1939. He too is therefore, responsible, for the same reasons as Hitler /compare above I, A, B, C, D/, for the war crime dealt with in this charge and according to Czechoslovak Penal Law, to be regarded as instigator of the crime of murder through agents, and of restriction of personal freedom.

II. Dr. Heinrich Lammers too signed the Decree of 16.3.39. He is, therefore, answerable to the same degree as Ribbentrop. Lammers co-signed in addition, the Order against violent criminals, the order against destructive elements and the Order concerning special regulations on broadcasting. The responsibility for the laws administered by the Special Courts /compare Particulars of Offence, IIId/ certainly as in the case of Hitler and Ribbentrop /compare 1D and 2 above/, already established by signing the Decree of 16.3.39, is, therefore, proved in the case of Lammers further by his signing the worst of these laws.

III. Wilhelm Frick: He too signed the Decree of 16.3.39 and is, therefore, responsible first of all for the same reasons as Hitler /compare above 1A, B, C, D/, for the war crime dealt with in this charge.

Criminal Courts, the Special Courts and other Provisions of Criminal Procedure, dated 21.2.40 /RG.Bl.I.p.405 - V.Bl.R.Prot. p.118/. His responsibility for the fact that the local courts in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic were substituted by courts of the occupying power, to an extent, which the rules of the Law of Nations do not even concede to a "legal" occupying power /compare Particulars of Offence, IIb/, and for the fact that a considerable part of the criminal jurisdiction in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic was withdrawn from the regular courts and assigned to a summary procedure /compare Particulars of Offence, IIc/ it consequently established not only by signing the Decree of 16.3.39 but also proved by his signing of the orders to which these facts can directly be traced back.

His responsibility for the laws administered by the Special Courts /compare Particulars of Offence, IID/, is proved by his signing the Order against violent criminals, the order against destructive elements and the order concerning special regulations on broadcasting.

IV. Dr. Wilhelm Guertner signed the order on the German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and the order on the Administration of the Criminal Jurisdiction on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. It is he who consequently is mainly responsible for substituting the local courts by courts of the occupying power /compare Particulars of Offence, IIb/.

By signing the order for the provision for the execution of the Order against destructive elements of September 7th 1939, /RG.Bl.I.p.1700 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.139/, and of the order for
the provision for the execution of the order against violent criminals, of January 22nd 1940 /RG.Bl.I.p.223 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.27/, by which the order against violent criminals became valid in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, his responsibility is further established as regards the laws applied by the Special Courts in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia /compare Particulars of Offence, IIId/.

V. Hermann Goering: The order concerning the Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, the Special Courts and other provisions of Criminal procedure was passed, as stated in its introduction, in agreement with the Commissioner for the Four Years Plan /one of Goering's many functions/. First of all his responsibility for the illegal suspension of the Czechoslovak Courts and the transfer of the criminal jurisdiction to courts of the occupying power /compare Particulars of Offence IIb/ is proved, and further for the fact that the regular criminal jurisdiction in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic was substituted to a great extent by a summary procedure /compare Particulars of Offence IIc/.

By signing the order against destructive elements and the order concerning special regulations on broadcasting, his responsibility for the laws applied by the Special Courts /compare Particulars of Offence, IIId/, stands beyond doubt.

VI. Rudolf Hess is one of the persons who signed the Order against destructive elements and the Order concerning special regulations on broadcasting. His responsibility for the laws administered by the Special Courts /compare Particulars of Offence, IIId/ is,
therefore, indisputable too.

VII. Wilhelm von Keitel: The Order concerning the Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, the Special Courts and other provisions of Criminal Procedure, was passed as stated in its introduction, amongst others, in agreement with the High Command of the Wehrmacht. The head of the High Command of the Wehrmacht consequently shares the responsibility for the illegal transfer of a great part of the Czechoslovak Criminal jurisdiction, to Courts of the occupying power /compare Particulars of Offence, IIb/ and for the fact that to a great extent the regular criminal jurisdiction in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic was substituted by a summary procedure /compare Particulars of Offence, IIc/.

VIII. The members of the Cabinet for the Defence of the Reich:

a/ Vorsitzender: Hermann Goering,
b/ Geschäftsführer: Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers,
c/ Ständige Mitglieder: Der Generalbevollmächtigte für die Reichsverwaltung: Dr. Wilhelm Frick,
Der Generalbevollmächtigte für die Wirtschaft: Dr. Walther Funk,
Der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht: Wilhelm von Keitel,

are especially responsible for the order against violent criminals, the Order against destructive elements and the Order concerning special regulations on broadcasting. We see from the introductions of the mentioned orders, that they were agreed upon by the Cabinet for the Defence of the Reich. The laws applied by the Special Courts /compare Particulars of Offence, IIId/, certainly their criminally most conspicuous part, were therefore, created by this Council.
3/ Kurt Daluege: Para. 14 of the Order concerning the jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, the Special Courts and other provisions of Criminal Procedure, as mentioned under Particulars of Offence IIb, offers the prosecutor the possibility of submitting every felony and every misdemeanor for judgment, to the Special Courts. - The prosecution is an administrative body which receives its instructions from the administrative authorities superior to it. Kurt Daluege, who, as Deputy Reichsprotector, was the highest administrative official in the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia during the time under consideration and therefore, the authority from whom in the last resort, the instructions to the prosecution were issued. In consequence, he too is responsible that innumerable cases which, even according to the German laws, could have been dealt with by Czechoslovak Courts, were submitted in virtue of the quoted para. 14 to the Special Courts. In other words, he too is responsible that innumerable cases were illegally withdrawn from the Czechoslovak Criminal Courts and transferred to German ones /compare Particulars of Offence, IIb/, and that the same cases were not submitted to an ordinary procedure but were dealt with in a summary one /compare Particulars of Offence, IIc/.

Daluege is further answerable for the Order on the Defence against Support of Acts hostile to the Reich, dated 3.7.42 /V.Bl.R.Prot.p.182/ /compare Particulars of Offence IIId/. This order was decreed and signed by him. It is perhaps the most excessive of all applied by the Special Courts.

4/ Karl Hermann Frank, who was during the time concerned,
Secretary of State in the Protectorate, the highest administrative official after the Reichsprotector, fully shares the responsibility with Daluege. Instructions to the Public Prosecution were issued by him as well as by Daluege. His position further entails that a provision like the Order on the Defence against Support of Acts hostile to the Reich, could never have been passed without his co-operation.

5/ The members of the Special Courts listed in the Particulars of Offence under I, and the Persons acting as prosecutors in these Courts: Their activities too are to be considered a war crime, for the reasons stated in Particulars of Offence, IIa, b, c, d. According to Czechoslovak Penal Law, they are to be regarded as immediate perpetrators. They are guilty of the crime of murder through agents /Para. 134 and 135 / Penal Code/, and of restriction of personal freedom /Para. 93 Penal Code/ and /according to Para. 34 and 136 Penal Code/, to be punished by death.

Pursuant to Para 11,2 of the Order of 21.2.40  38.B.I.1.p.405-V.B.R.Prot.p.118/, as mentioned in the Particulars of Offence I, the chairman and the permanent members as well as their regular deputies were appointed by the President of the High Court who selected them from amongst the judges subordinate to him. Was the Special Court established at the seat of a High Court, judges of the respective High Court and of the County Court situated at the same place were appointed in practice. As to the other Special Courts, the judges were selected from among the judges of the County Court at which the respective Special Court was instituted.
Who in particular, acted as chairman, permanent member or regular deputy in the "Special Court at the German County Court in Prague", and in the "Special Court at the German County Court in Brno", cannot reliably be traced for the time being. According to the aforesaid, however, every judge at the High Court in Prague, at the County Court in Prague and at the County Court in Brno, is under suspicion as having participated in the activities of these Special Courts. They were partly chairmen, permanent members and regular deputies in these Special Courts. Partly they may at least have acted occasionally in them.

It cannot be traced either at present, who acted as judge in the "Special Court at the County Court in Litoměřice", in the "Special Court at the County Court in Cheb", and in the "Special Court at the County Court in Opava". Here are concerned, as can be derived as well from para.11,2 of the quoted order, the judges of the High Court in Litoměřice, the County Court in Litoměřice, the County Court in Cheb, and the County Court in Opava.

In consequence, all judges of the:

1/ High Court in Prague,
   a/ German County Court in Prague,
   b/ German County Court in Brno.

2/ High Court in Litoměřice,
   a/ County Court in Litoměřice,
   b/ County Court in Cheb,
   c/ County Court in Opava — were charged.
According to para. 12 of the Order concerning the
Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, the Special Courts and other
I.p.405 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.118/, the Public Prosecution at the
County Court in the district wherein the Special Court is
situated is charged with the prosecution.

In consequence, all the members of the Public Prosecution
at the:

a/ German County Court in Prague,
b/ " " " Brno,
c/ County Court in Litoměrice,
d/ " " " Cheb,
e/ County Court in Opava - were charged.

b/ Here applies mutatis mutandis the same as was said in the
Notes on the Case, section b/, of the charge relating to the
"Standgerichte" established on the 27th May 1942. The remarks
made there, on the persons listed under 2-6, apply here to the
persons as under 2, 3 and 4 and the notes on the members of the
"Standgerichte", established on 27.5.42, and on the persons
acting as prosecutors in them, contained in the charge regarding
these "Standgerichte", applies as well to the judges and persons
acting as prosecutors at the Special Courts concerned. - For the
sake of expédience, we dispense with the repetition of the
statements under section b/ of the Notes on the Case of the
charge regarding the Standgerichte established on 27.5.42, but
consider these statements as part of the present charge.
c/ The criminal character of the activities of the Special Courts in the Czechoslovak Republic, is beyond doubt.

We can further demonstrate already today that the persons listed in this charge, have to bear the responsibility for these activities.

The criminal responsibility of the persons mentioned under a/ 1-4 is, first of all, founded on their issuing or signing all or part of the provisions relevant for the activities of the Special Courts. Here too, one can say - as in section c/ of the Notes on the Case of the charge regarding the "Standgerichte" established on 27.5.42 - that the responsibility of Hitler and the members of the Reich Government, e.g., is not at all restricted to the signing of this or that order. Their positions entailed that they were fully informed about each phase of the crime, which commenced with the Decree of the Führer and Reichskanzler of 16.3.39 and will end with the last sentence passed by the Special Courts; they agreed with every chapter of this crime and were able to prevent the continuation at any time during its preparation and execution, but omitted to intervene.

The responsibility of Kurt Daluege and K.H. Frank for the activities of the Public Prosecution in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, discussed under 3 and 4, does not charge them alone for the reasons as per IIb and c/ Particulars of Offence/. Each individual case brought before the Special Courts in the territory of the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia by the Public Prosecution, could not be prosecuted without their consent. Respectively, their intervention would have
interrupted the proceeding at any time. – Each individual case is, for the reasons stated under IIa, b, c, d, /Particulars of Offence/, to be considered a war crime and Kurt Daluege and K.H. Frank are, for all these reasons, criminally responsible for each case and so on.

The case appears to be complete.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

See enclosure 4.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

See Enclosure 5.
REGISTERED NOS.

11 TO 20
NATZWEILLER

I. HITLER, Adolf

II. Members of German Government
   2. HESS, Rudolf
   3. RIBBENTROP, von, J.

III. Members of SS HQ, Berlin (Obersalzberg)

IV. Reichsprasident of Bohemia and Moravia and members of his office

V. Members of the SS Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia

VI. Do. Gestapo

VII. Do. German army

VIII. Do. Garrison of concentration camp "Natzweiler"

Submitted: Division of Committee E

28.3.45
Pkt A
except 97, 98, 113

U.4.45
Received 43
Transcribed 43

432/Cz/G/II
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A./ See enclosure " D " .


B./ See enclosure " D " .

of the Czechoslovak Charge No 10/44 concerning the concentration camp of "Dachau" where the undermentioned documents have been attached bearing the same numbers.

2. Statement made by st/sgt. Dr. Weiner, Czechoslovak Forces.

3. An extract from the "Rules for Concentration Camps" asd. by SS Obergruppenfuhrer Eicke and of which the original is in possession of Mr. Damut, head of the office "Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft" London.

4. An extract from the "Instructions for Commanders and Garrisons of the Concentration camps" by Franz Otto Geigenmueller, which have been edited at "Schreiner Verlag, Wuerzburg".


6. Order /both of which are signed by von Brauchitsch and give a picture of his and of the German Army Authorities responsibility and power during the first time of occupation - belong to Part A VII enclosure "E" - Notes on the case .

7. "Official List" - Order 36, concerning the organisation of the Reichsprotector's Office signed by von Neurath, which gives a picture of the responsibility as well as of the powers of the Reichs protector and his Officials - belong to Part A IV enclosure "D"/Notes on the case .

C./ See enclosure " D " .

of the Czechoslovak Charge No 27/44 concerning the "Standgerichte established on May 27, 1942".

1. Decree of Adolf Hitler of March 16th, 1939 .

2. " " " " 22nd " .

D./ See enclosure " D " .

of the Czechoslovak Charge No 2 11/44 concerning the concentration camp of "Buchenwald" .

2. "Digest of evidence relating to war criminals" /Supplied by the Office of the American Representative Mr. Pell.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Czechoslovak CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. 22/44 "NATZWEILER"

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

I. H I T L E R Adolf
II. Members of the German Government

1. H e s s R udolf
2. R i b b en tropp von J.
3. F r i c k Dr. W i l.
4. S c h w e r i n - K e s s i g h Count
5. G u e r t l e r Dr.
6. S c h l e c k e l b e r g e r Dr.
7. G o e r i n g Herm an
8. F u n k W a l t h e r

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

The events dealt with in this charge occurred during the period between March 14, 1942 and August 4, 1942 in the concentration camp of "Natzweiler" but all victims have been arrested on Czechoslovak territory and have been deported from here to Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

í. M urder and Massacres - systematic terrorism
II. T orture of Civilians

Czechoslovak Criminal Code

Short statement of facts.

At the beginning of 1942 a group of 47 Czechoslovak citizens were deported to the concentration camp of "Natzweiler" on Western Germany, near the French frontier, in the Vosges Mountains. These 47 citizens were not only perfectly honest and innocent, but some of them were prominent figures in Czechoslovak public life. They were never told any reason of their arrest and deportation, nor for the cruel tortures and death they suffered.

They were kept starvings, beaten and tortured by various artful methods of Nazi "science". In the short period of only one month four of them died as result of torture.

This charge deals with the events that camp at Natzweiler which occurred during the period from March 14, 1942 till August 4, 1942 but the arrests took place on the Czechoslovak territory from where they have been deported to Germany.

Transmitted by Dr. B. Ečer, Czechoslovak Representative
See enclosure " C ".

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ENCLOSURE

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0518
23. Seyss-Inquart Dr. Arthur
24. Rosenberg Alfred
25. Hierl Konstantin
26. Frank Hans Dr.
27. Schacht Hjalmar Dr.

III. Members of the S.S.G.H. - Berlin/ Oranienburg/
---------------------------------------------
28. Himmler Heinrich, Reichsführer der S.S. und oberster Polizeiführer
29. Wolff Karl, S.S. Obergruppenführer, Stabschef des SS Hauptquartier
30. Heysemeyer August, S.S. Obergruppenführer, Führer des SS Hauptamtes
31. Kaltenbrunner Dr. Ernst, SS. " " " Sicherheits-
   hauptamtes.
32. Pohl Oswald SS. Gruppenführer, Verwaltungsschef des SS. and des
   Sicherheitsdienst.-Hauptamtes
33. Frank, Oberführer & Chef des Verwaltungsamtes der SS.
34. Hauser, Gruppenführer, Inspecteur der SS Verfügungstruppe.
   "Konzentrationslager."
36. Liebenhenschel Arthur, SS Obersturmbannführer, head of the "Zentral-
   amt" in Dept. "D".
37. Maurer Gerhard, SS Obersturmbannführer, head of "Amt II" in the
   Dept. "D"
38. Lollig Dr. SS Obersturmbannführer, head of "Amt III"/Medical
   care/ in Dept. "D"

IV. Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia and leading members of his office.
---------------------------------------------
39. Neurath von, Baron, Reichsprotector
40. Frank, Karl Hermann, Staatssekretär, Vertreter des Reichsprotectors, SS. Obergruppenführer.
41. Von Burgdorf Dr., Unterstaatssekretär, Prague.
42. Beltz Dr., Ministerialrat, Leiter der Justizabteilung till 1941 Prague.
43. Krüger Dr., from 1941 Prague.
44. Naudé Horst, Dienstelle Mährern - Brno.
45. Hoffmann Dr. Oskar, Oberregierungsrat, Vertreter des Leiters der Dienstelle Mährern - Brno.
46. Großmann von, General major der Ordnungspolizei Prag.
47. Salbei, Polizeimajor, Stabschef. Brno.
48. Junghirt Dr. Polizeiführer, Brno.
49. Liebenow, Ministerialdirektor in Regierungsratsamt, Prag.
52. Nierasmann Dr., Regierungsrat, Referent in der Justizabteilung, Prag.
53. Watter Dr. von, Oberlandrat in Prague.
54. Kösser, Brno.
55. Blaschek, " " " České Budějovice.
56. Hess Dr., " " " " Ústí nad Labem.
57. Schulz von Dratzig, " " " Hradec Králové.
58. Jonak Dr. Gustav, " " " Moravská-Ostrava.
59. Kochtold Dr. Herbert, " " " Pilsen.
60. Keller Dr., Regierungsrat in Oberlandratsamt in Moravská Ostrava.

V. Members of the SS-" Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia "

61. Illing Dr. Paul, SS-Oberführer, Chef des Aufbaustabes/Organisations/ des SS Abschnitt XXXIX.
63. Weibgen Hans, Dr. SS, Standartenführer O.C. Standarte 108/doing duty in Bohemia, Prag.
64. Poegel Werner, second in com. SS-Standarte 108, Prag.
65. Sládek Emanuel, O.C. Standarte 107/doing duty in Moravia- Brno.
VI. Members of the "Gestapo" - "Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia"

72. Geschke Dr., Chef der Gestapo des Protectorate, Prag
73. Mahrke Dr. " " " " "after Geschke.
74. Spennrath Kommissar der Gestapo in Prag
75. Meiberg " " " " "
76. Fisher Dr. " " " " "
77. Gabriel SS. Hauptsturmführer " "
78. Holtz " " " " "
79. Kaufmann " " " " "
80. Sorens Ernst SS " " " " 
81. Ruf Otto " " " " "
82. Meckel Otto " " " " "
83. Svooboda Dr. " Obersturmführer "
84. Herrmann " Obersturmbannführer, Chef der Gestapo in Brno
85. Koppenhoefer " Sturmführer, Vertreter des Chef der Gestapo"
86. Letten von " " Kommissar der Gestapo in Brno
87. Muszkay " " " " " "
88. Poustel " Obersturmführer, Chef " " " Kolín
89. Hansemann " " " " " Mladá Boleslav
90. Albrecht SS, Hauptsturmführer Chef der Gestapo in Tábor.

91. Mueller " Sturmführer Kommissar der Gestapo " "

92. May " " " " " "

93. Mentzel " " " " " "

94. Gottschling " " " " " "

95. Karl Dr. " Untersturmführer " " Přerov

96. Smetana " " " " " Uh. Hradiště.

VII. Members of the German Army so far as they were connected with these crimes.

97. Brauchitsch von, General O.in G. German Army/ 1938-41/

98. Maskowitsch von, Generaloberst G. Army Group operating in Bohemia.

VIII. Members of the Garrison of the concentration camp "Mauthausen"

99. Hittich, SS, Sturmbannführer Camp-Commander

100. Zill Egon, SS, " deputy Camp-Commander

101. Schreiner " Obersturmführer, Camp-administrator Lagerführer

102. Engel " Obersturmführer, Üb.-sergent-major, sportführer

103. Kinkelmann " Hauptscharführer Kommando Steinfelderquarry-squad/

104. Soklin " "

105. Baumann " Unterscharführer

106. Schlechter " Obersturmführer, in charge of the Steinbruch/Quarry-construction - works.

107. Jürgen " Unterscharführer Kommando Steinbruch/Quarry-squad/

108. Bailerlein " Oberscharführer Supplies and feeding

109. Ehrmannstreet " Rottenführer - section-chief
LIST B.

a/. All members of the SS Standarte 108/which did duty in Bohemia.
b/. " " " " " 107 " " " Moravia
c/. " " " " " " Adolf Hitler"
d/. " " " " " Germania"
e/. " " " " " Deutschland"
f/. " " " " " Der Fuehrer"

They were all on active service on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic during the respective time in question.

g/. All authorities, guards and members of the respective SS unite who performed any duty in the concentration camp of "Natzweiler" and whose names are not yet identified.
ENCLOSURE "B"
NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIME LIST

AND REFERENCE TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.

WAR CRIME LIST.

I. Murder and Massacres — systematic terrorism.

III. Torture of Civilians.

IV. Deliberate Starvation of Civilians.

VII. Deposition of Civilians.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions

XVII. Imposition of collective Penalties

Czechoslovak Criminal Law.


Paras. 152, 154, 155, 156 Criminal Code.

Paras. 134, 135, 152, 154, 155, 156

Paras. 90, 93, 94, 83, 155, 156

Paras. 93, 94, 96, 152, 154, 155, 156

Paras. 93, 94, 96, 152, 154, 155, 156
ENCLOSURE "8"
At the beginning of 1942 a group of 47 Czechoslovak citizens were deported to the Concentration Camp of Natzweiler in Western Germany, near the French frontier, in the Vosges Mountains.

These 47 citizens were not only perfectly honest and innocent, but some of them were very prominent figures in Czechoslovak public life. They were never told any reason for their arrest and deportation, nor for the cruel tortures and death which they suffered.

They were kept starving, beaten and tortured by various artful methods of Nazi "science." In the short period of only one month four of them died as a result of torture.

This charge deals only with the events in that camp at Natzweiler which occurred during the period March 14, 1942 till August 4, 1942.
1. On March 15th, 1939, as is known, the total occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic (the rest of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia) was carried out by the German Army, according to orders given by Adolf Hitler and his Government. This occupation was, in accordance with the above-mentioned orders, performed by the "Wehrmacht" which had already crossed the frontiers of the above-mentioned territories on March 14, 1939, shortly after noon, as it appears from the official Broadcast of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation on the afternoon of March 14, 1939. This Broadcast announced that the German Army was just crossing the border and warned the population to keep calm and remain orderly and not to resist the advancing German Army, for everything would be explained by the Czechoslovak Government.

2. Acting on an "invitation" received from Adolf Hitler and the German Government, Dr. Hacha, the so-called Head of the Czechoslovak State, with Dr. Chvalkovsky, his Foreign Minister, left Prague on March 14, 1939, for Berlin, where they were forced on March 15, 1939, by Adolf Hitler, von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, Reichsmarshal Goering, Fieldmarshal Keitel and Fieldmarshal von Braunschitsch, to sign a previously prepared agreement by which they had to undertake to set up the so-called "Protectorate" of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, or more correctly to put also the last remaining portions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as
their populations, under the "protection" of Adolf Hitler and of the Reich. This agreement was to be signed by Adolf Hitler as Reichskanzler and leader of the German nation and von Ribbentrop as the German Foreign Minister on behalf of Germany. All this had of course been prepared already long before by Adolf Hitler, his Government and the German Army, for as long before as January and February, 1939. A special course for German police officers had been held in Hamburg for the purpose, as they were then told, of preparing them to take up their respective posts after the final occupation of the above mentioned areas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia by the German Army, which occupation was to take place on March 15, 1939. Evidence of this was given by Dr. B. Neumann, German police officer, who attended that course in Hamburg and told it to St. Sgt. Dr. Wehner, now with the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence in London, whose statement is attached.

Apart from the illegality of the signatures of Dr. Hacha and Dr. Chvalovsky, from the standpoint of the Czechoslovak Constitutional Law - the Czechoslovak constitution does not admit any action of this kind - it must be pointed out that both the signatures of Dr. Hacha and of Dr. Chvalovsky were extorted from them by physical or mental force, as mentioned in the reports of M. Coulondre, French Ambassador, to his Government (see French Livre Jaune, 1940).

3. In the decree of March 16, 1939, issued by Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich and Fuehrer of the German nation, the establishment of the so-called "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia and Silesia "has been published in the "German Reichs-
and by the same act the incorporation of those areas into the Reich has been announced." (para. 1, art.1). In this way it was attempted to set up a "legal basis" for the events described in art. 1 of this section.

4. But this "fait accompli" was never recognised, either from the standpoint of International Law, or by anyone else, as is proved by the respective replies from the Governments of the various Great Powers to the diplomatic note of the German Government. We may mention the notes of the Ambassadors of the British and French Governments of March 17, 1939, of Soviet Russia, of March 18, 1939, and of the United States of America, March 21, 1939, referring to the statement of Mr. Sumner Wells, U.S.A. Under-Secretary of State, made on March 17, 1939.

5. By the decree referred to above of Adolf Hitler and his Government of March 16, 1939, and by the Order issued on June 7, 1939, the office of "Reichsprotector" who represents Adolf Hitler and his Government and whose duty it is to ensure that the political point of view set up by Adolf Hitler and his Government is to be accepted and carried out by the "autonomous" national government of the so-called Protectorate according to the interests of the Reich (para. 5, art. 2 of the decree) has been established and gives him the right to accept or refuse the various members of the so-called Government of the Protectorate (para.6, art.3), also the right of promulgation of the legislative as well as of the administrative executive power of the state (para.IV art.5). The German Army were to take over all
military objectives and to set up garrisons solely to be able to "protect" the Czechoslovak nation (para. VII art 5) and all the communications (post, telephone, telegraphs, railways, omnibuses etc) were taken over by the German state administration (para. VIII) as well as all other branches of public administration, in case the interests of the German Reich required it.

But the real reason of these "legal provisions" was to establish a base for the long-prepared and pre-arranged police and military actions against innocent Czech citizens.
Believing that a legitimate basis had been shown to the world for the criminal act of invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Reich's authorities proceeded to put into effect all their already long carefully prepared plans. That these were thoroughly thought out and prepared long in advance can be proved by witnesses as e.g. from the attached statement on oath of Sgt. Dr. Weiner concerning the warning he received from a former Czechoslovak subject and police officer, a Sudeten German, Dr. B. Neumann, who, having been taken over by the German police and attached to the "Ueberwachungsstelle der Gestapo" (Supervision Office of the Gestapo) in Prague, warned the aforesaid Dr. Weiner that police action (Gestapo arrests) were prepared for September 1, 1939, as actually happened. Innocent and honest Czechoslovak citizens were arrested without being given any reason and were deported to Germany, where they were put into notorious concentration camps and tortured until in most cases death put an end to their sufferings.

One of these concentration camps assigned to Czechoslovak subjects was that of "Hatzeiiler," station Schirmeck-Rotau, in the Vosges Mountains close to the French frontier, to which were deported in 1942 a special group of Czechoslovak prisoners, some of them transferred from the well-known camp of Buchenwald. At that time there were at Hatzeiiler, the worst of all the German concentration camps, a group of 47 most prominent honest and innocent
Czechoslovak citizens, who were tortured to death by the most artful methods of modern Nazi "science" of torture without having been given any reason for their detention.

This camp was a new one and, as appeared later, it was meant to be a shelter for prisoners who had to work in the new quarry for red graphite and green basalt used for special airfields built for the D.E.S.T. (Deutsche Erd und Steinwerke). As was later proved some of the S.S. stationed here were shareholders in this concern, as, for example, one Standartenfuehrer, not yet known by name, who often paid visits to the quarry, in fact, nearly every second day, and who most inhumanely spurred on the prisoners to greater speed. As soon as his name is known, it will be given to the Committee. Partial shareholders in this enterprise were the S.S. "Neubauleitung Deutschland Reichsfuehrung Berlin," That connection and the fact that the firm "D.E.S.T." paid the S.S. a special premium for each prisoner working here, were the reasons why the S.S. leaders of the working parties (Arbeitskommandos) tried to keep up the numbers of the most efficient workers.

This Camp is known as the "Camp of Death" as it had the highest mortality of all the camps, except the well-known extermination camps, where the poor innocent persons were speedily put to death. Conditions in this 800 metres high camp in the Vosges Mountains, dominated by the mountain Daunont, well-known from the last war, were extremely bad. In badly built wooden barracks 5 prisoners slept on two mattresses, slightly filled, not with straw, but with a sort of old wood wool, and with two blankets for 5 men. For food
they had in the morning about half a pint of "soup," some dirty warm water with some powder in it, having no taste and no nourishment: at lunch "Eintopfgericht," again about half a pint of some sort of soup made of vegetables which had already been used several times before, mostly 3 or 4 small, unpeeled, rotten potatoes with all the mud and dirt left on them (probably to make the soup thicker) and at evening a small piece of very bad black bread and a small piece of margarine (about 16 grs.) According to the rules they should have received about 350 grs. of bread daily, but because it had been stolen and sold the poor prisoners could not get even this meagre portion.

Thus it is evident that this food was not enough to keep them from starvation, even had they lived under normal conditions, and far less so when they had to do hard work like these poor prisoners. Moreover, they were not allowed to wear their own warm underclothing (this, including pull-overs and cardigans, had been stolen by the S.S.) they had to use that issued to them, which was very poor and in winter quite insufficient, being made from some cellulose stuff called "Zellwolle!" This sort of clothing was naturally harmful to the prisoners' health, and the consequent ill-health often resulted in death. But that was its very purpose.

As far as the work was concerned, this was designed even by the camp authorities to be "Schwerarbeit" (hard labour) but truly it was more than that, it was absolutely cruel. The work started at 4.30 a.m. and ended at 7 p.m. It consisted mainly of blasting the rocks, mining and loading on lorries. The blasting was done by pneumatic
hammers and entailed the carrying about of 50 to 70 heavy stones.

The system of torture here, thanks to the S.S. camp officials under the leadership of S.S. Obersturmbannfuehrer Zillmer and his second in command, S.S. Obersturmbannfuehrer Kramer, was beyond all conception. The use of the usual methods was accentuated here to the highest degree. There was the Postenkette (chain of sentries) in which the prisoners were chased so as to be shot while "trying to escape." Scourges were used while the prisoners were at work, and so on. Just to illustrate the bad conditions of the camp it may be pointed out that this camp was designed as a punishment camp even for the S.S. who for some reason might be transferred here, but on the other hand their lives were made a little pleasanter, for they were given a special allowance of RM 10 and a day's leave for every prisoner shot. That was of course a good business for them, for if they were in need of money or wanted to get leave, they had only to take off the cap of a working prisoner and throw it beyond the Postenkette and order him to fetch it. That meant death for the prisoner and leave with RM 10 for the S.S. concerned, for if the prisoner obeyed and tried to fetch the cap, he was shot for "trying to escape" while if he did not fetch it, he was shot for "disobeying orders." This sort of thing was a specialty of S.S. Rottenfuehrer Fuchs; he even boasted once how much money he was earning, and once he murdered 16 prisoners in this way within two weeks.

An outstanding expert in provoking and torturing prisoners was S.S. Rottenfuehrer Ehrmannstrandt, who made special use of
his accourge. Once, pretending to greet in a "specially friendly way" a former regular officer of the Czechoslovak Army, (whose particulars of evidence are attached) he "touched" him with his stick in such a friendly fashion that he broke a rib, saying only "Ha, Herr Major, dass ist eine gute Uebung, was?" (Hello, Major, that's a good exercise, isn't it?)

The medical service here was again of such a character that the usual result of treatment was death. Later there was transferred to this camp as chief M.D. the well-known S.S. Untersturmfuehrer Dr. Elsele, whose career as a mass murderer is the subject of another special Czechoslovak charge dealing with his case.

The real Camp Commander here was Obersturmbannfuehrer Hittich who was transferred to this camp - but was at the same time promoted to Obersturmbannfuehrer - as punishment when he, being then second "Lagerfuehrer" (camp leader) in the camp at Buchenwald was made responsible for the mass murder of 21 Jewish citizens after the attempt in the beer-cellar (Brauhaus Keller) in Munich. There was a saying about him "Vor Hittich, but dich" (Keep away from Hittich).

In short, even here were enforced the usual rules and instructions laid down for concentration camps, and copies of those rules and instructions, which were the same for all camps and had been worked out by the biggest brains and by experts in torture of the Nazi party and signed by S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer Eicke (one of the creators of the concentration camp) and Dr. Geigel, a lawyer of the party, are enclosed.

According to the statement made on oath and attached as
evidence from a regular officer of the Czechoslovak Army, Major Bricksy who succeeded in escaping from this camp, in no more than two months about 4 Czechoslovak citizens were put to death.

Major Bricksy can however, find out the names of some other members of the Garrisons, who could be characterised as follows:

SS-Obersturmführer Kramer who was a former official of the German C.I.D but who was discharged for having misused his office position. He then joined the SS and was one of the most cruel men. He was in fact, Adjutant to Bill who was the true Camp Commander. Kramer once ordered a parade of all camp prisoners and having further ordered them to fully undress, he forced them to stay on the "Appelplatz" the whole day, while it was freezing. The result of this action was that 25 of the prisoners died.

The function of the "Rapportführer" /Camp Sergeant-Major/ was fulfilled first, by SS-Oberscharführer Engels who, having beaten scourged and stabbed the prisoners wherever he met them, had to be replaced by SS Hauptscharführer Hinkelmann. As a punishment for his continual drunkenness and cruelty, this man was transferred to this concentration camp from "Buchenwald", where he performed the wellknown duty of Commander of the Quarry squad /Steinbruch-Commando/ but it cannot be said that this "punishment" was of any use, as he remained the same.

In charge of the Quarry squad /Steinbruch-Commando/ in this Camp /Hatzweiler/, was SS Unterscharführer Witsig who, from the Nazi and SS point of view, was certainly the true man for this function. He never took into consideration the physical state of health of
of the prisoners and exhausted them by all means to the last so that every day, at least 4 had to be carried home by their comrades. This naturally was one of the main reasons of the unusual high mortality of prisoners in this camp as an average of about 3 prisoners died daily which caused a diminution of about 350 deaths in 4 months. Besides this, he used to torture and beat the prisoners in various ways. His speciality was the so-called "penal sport" which meant, special physical exercises until the respective prisoner died. His assistants were SS Hauptscharführer Weklin, whose speciality was the so-called "psychological torturing", and SS-Ober- scharführer Baumann. No less brutal was the 25 year old SS Rottenführer Schuls, former Morse Merchant, a very "cheap type" and most cruel. He used to torture the prisoners in such a way that having once been illtreated by him, the prisoner had to be brought to the medical room where even the Doctor could not stand his brutality and reported the incident. This caused Schuls to be removed from the job of "Blockführer" and he then became a simple Guardsman. SS Obersturmführer Faschingbauer and SS Oberschar- führer Hacker, who were in charge of the barracks, used to treat the inmates in exactly the same manner.

SS-Oberscharführer Baierlein, who was in charge of supplies and SS Obersturmführer Schlachter who was in charge of the construction work, were the greatest corruptionists. They were no more human than the other as they used to rob the prisoners of everything.

To complete the picture of this "high society", one must not forget Ernst Rohrach and Kaseburg, both inmates, but who spied on the other prisoners for the SS. Kaseburg was in charge of the
punitive details. Through their false reports, they caused either punishment or death for their innocent comrades.

Those who may possibly leave this Nazi torture chamber of the XXth Century, alive, will be nothing more than cripples, hopelessly ill human beings, unable to do anything or to earn a living. None of them was ever given any reason for the proceedings and it has been impossible even for the Nazis responsible, to find the slightest pretext for their actions.
ENCLOSURE "D"
A./ See enclosure "D".


2. Statement made by st.sgt. Dr. Weiner, Czechoslovak Forces.

3. An extract from the "Rules for concentration camps" by SS Obergruppenführer Riek, and of which the original is in possession of Mr. Denut, head of the office "Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft" London.

4. An extract from the "Instructions for Commanders and Garrisons of the concentration camps" by Franz Otto Geigenmüller, which have been edited at Schreiner-Verlag, Würzburg.


6. Order /both of which are signed by von Brauchitsch and give a picture of his and of the German Army Authorities responsibility as well as power during the first time of occupation - belong to Part A VII enclosure "E" /Notes on the case/.

7. Official List - Order 36, concerning the organisation of the Office of the Reichspresident, which gives a picture of the responsibility as well as of the powers of the Reichspresident and his officials - belong to Part A IV enclosure "D" /Notes on the case/.

C./ See enclosure "D" of the Czechoslovak Charge No 2 6/44 concerning the "Standgerichte established on May 27th 1942.

1. Deed of Adolf Hitler of March 16th 1939

2. Order / "22nd " -

D./ See enclosure "D" of the Czechoslovak Charge No B 11/44 concerning the same camp of "Buchenwald".

2. "Digest of evidence relating to war criminals" supplied by the Office of the American Representative Mr. Fall.
Protokol

054.4


1/ Podrobné vylišení všech těchto shore uvedených událostí sepsáno jest v úředním hlášení jmenovaného svědka, které podal prezidentu republiky jakož i vládě československé ze dne 18. ledna 1943.

2/ Hlášení toto jest "Komisi Spojených národů pro potrestání válečných zločinců" kdykoliv k dispozici u československé vlády resp. příslušných úřadů této, kde jest uloženo.

3/ Shora uvedenému svědku maj. Brickymu předestřena byla obžaloba resp. skutková podstata této, kterážto byla přípravována na základě jeho shora uvedeného hlášení ze dne 18. ledna 1943 a tento prohlašuje, přísežně, že údaje v žalošním spise, tak jak mu byly předstřeny, ztotožňují se s citovaným hlášením, se skutečností a zakládají se na úplné pravdě.

Skončeno a podepsáno dne 3. listopadu 1944.

Vysloveny

[Podpis]

[Podpis]
ENCLOSURE "E"
1. The invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia carried out in two parts, (the first in 1938 and the second in 1939) are in the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government criminal actions violating the international law as well as the Czechoslovak criminal law. The Czechoslovak Government hold Adolf Hitler, the members of his Government, the military Commanders and other leading personalities of the Nazi régime personally and penally responsible for the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Moreover all these men are penally and personally responsible for all war crimes committed in Czechoslovakia.

They are responsible as organisers and perpetrators of these crimes committed within the framework of their criminal general policy towards the men German people.

In addition all individuals who carried out criminal orders or committed crimes described in this charge without order are also personally and penally responsible.

The legal basis of the present charge is for the time being the laws and customs of war. Although the Czechoslovak Government keeps to her opinion that the invasion and occupation in itself constitute a crime to be punished according to the Allied declarations on the punishment of Nazi crimes, the present charge is based on the fact that all acts described in it are plainly war crimes i.e. violations of the laws and customs of war.
From this point of view the occupier has in general certain rights which have their counterpart in certain duties. But these rights and duties are indissolubly connected with each other.

The occupier is especially obliged to respect family honour and rights, protect individuals, private property, religious convictions and liberty. (Article 43)

The Germans established in Czechoslovakia a régime of terror in contradiction to all provisions of laws and customs of war. They systematically and deliberately violated and are violating the laws and customs of war in every occupied country and in Czechoslovakia as well. They never intended to respect the international law but they openly declared on several occasions that they were ignoring it and ridiculing it.

All their acts as described in the present charge are crimes according to the list of war crimes and according to the provisions of the Czechoslovak criminal code quoted on page/
II.

THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ACCUSED IN
VIEW OF THEIR OFFICIAL POSITION.

List A. FAMOUS ACCEUSSED BECAUSE OF THEIR POSITIONS.

A. and II. ADOLF HITLER AND MEMBERS OF THE REICH GOVERNMENT.

As Committee I already accepted the rule that Adolf Hitler and the members of his government are to be held responsible for crimes committed in the occupied countries at the time when they held Office, it is not necessary to indicate any further evidence regarding them.

A. III. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SS - BERLIN (ORANIENBURG).

As far as the personnel under A. III are concerned, they were at that time, the supreme heads of the S.S. These men were the true leaders of these devilish organisations and all the crimes described in this charge were the work of their brains. These men even invented the Concentration Camps. They belonged to the supreme G.H. of the S.S. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least instigators of the crimes described in the charge, as everything that occurred was according to their orders. They issued the famous "Rules for Concentration Camps" signed by SS Obergruppenfuhrer Riecke a former member of this H.Q./before he was killed on the Eastern Front/, the original of which is in possession of Mr. Deurm now in charge of the Office of the "Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft in London" /George St./, and from which an extract is mentioned as evidence under No. 3 on the page "Particulars of Evidence in Support".
These men issued the ill-famed "Instructions for Commanders and Garrisons of the Concentration Camps" which were laid down by Franz, Otto Geigenmüller in a booklet edited in "Verlag Paul Schreiner, Würzburg" and from which an extract is mentioned as evidence under No. 4 on the page "Particulars of Evidence in Support".

Further evidence of the common guilt of these men appears in the documents of the U.N.W.O.C. Report No. 10 - "Material for a charge" where, on page 2, it is stated "but it is evident from the similarity in the régimes and in the punishments and technical means of torture employed at the different camps, that these crimes were not due simply to the brutality of individuals, but were part of a general system which must necessarily have been prescribed by the higher authorities of the administration of concentration camps at the H.Q. at Oranienburg - Berlin", or in part II on page 6, Art. 3 of the same document "the description of the cruelties implicated, the technique of brutality and the appliances of torture used are sufficiently alike to exclude any plea that these crimes were only due to the excesses of individual...."

Thus, as far as the responsibility of H. Obersturmbannführer Dr. Lolling is concerned, it must be pointed out that as he was in charge of Art. III, he is responsible for the medical and health administration of all camp personnel and must be made responsible for the shameful ill-treatment of sick and dying prisoners and for authorising the performance of barbarous medical experiments on prisoners.

A. IV. Members of the "Reichsprotector's Office."

The accused under A. IV are the officials of the Reichsprotector's
Office, headed by Baron von Neurath, at that time "Reichsprotector" of the so-called "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia". Reichsprotector von Neurath was Hitler's deputy in this territory. He and the members of his office represented the German rule in Czechoslovakia, for they were the true rulers of this country and their powers are laid down in the aforesaid Hitler's Decree of March 16th and 22nd 1939, as well as in that of June 7th 1939. They either made suggestions to the German Government to issue certain orders, the result of which were the above-mentioned crimes, or at least had the possibility of preventing the issue of such orders. They not only failed to do so but willingly executed them and moreover, issued such orders directly themselves. Von Neurath and the members of his Office must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices, as they were responsible for everything, whatever and whenever it occurred, either on the whole of the occupied territory of the so-called "Protectorate" or in any of the districts administered by the respective officials of this establishment.

So far as Dr. von Burgsdorf, Unterstaatssekretär /Under-Secretary of State/, /No. 37/ and Dr. Krieser /No. 39, Ministerialrat, Leiter der Justiceabteilung, after Dr. Beltz from 1941 /Head of the Judicial Dept/, are concerned, it must be mentioned that the Commission has already put them on List No. 1 of the German War Criminals, according to the Czechoslovak Charge No. 5/44, /Lidice and Ležáky/. The reason was that Dr. von Burgsdorf as well as Dr. Krieser is jointly responsible for all the criminal acts committed, as described in that case. According to their official position, in
in view of their office, it has been established that all Orders
and Decrees, the result of which have been these crimes, were
drawn up and issued in the Office of the Reichsprotector, /page 16,
"Notes on the Case", chapter II of Lidice and Ležáky/. Both are
charged in the present dossier for exactly the same reasons.

Dr. Beltz /No. 38/ Ministerialrat, Leiter der Justizabteilung,
was Krieser's predecessor from 1939 until 1941, as Head of the
Judicial Department in the time when the crimes were committed.
Dr. Hiersemann /No. 82/, Regierungsrat in the Judicial Department
next to Beltz in this Department /Referent in der Justizabteilung/
thus bears the same responsibility as Dr. Beltz. Both are charged
for the same reasons as Krieser.

In this Officer, as it has been established, all Orders and
Decrees, the result of which have been these crimes, were drawn
up and issued. These were the men who, from the "legal" point of
view, officially put into effect what K.H. Frank and his Gestapo
invented. They also gave to it the legal form, and as leading
personnel of the Judicial Department, they are responsible for the
occurrences /ill-treatment, starving etc., which has been testified
and laid down in the report of Major Brcksy - enclosure "D", No. 1 -
E.g., the case of Col. Drgac and others/ in the State-Prison of
"Pankrác", for the State-prisons also belong to the scope of
responsibility of this department.

So far as the members of the "Reichsprotector's Office -
Central Department, are concerned, their responsibility is
considered according to the respective official position they then
held. Dr. von Burgsdorf, Under-Secretary of State /No. 37/ has
also been already put on the list of German War Criminals in the case of "Lidice and Ležáky", because of his official position as deputy head of the "Reichsprotector’s Office" /para.1 Zweite Verordnung über die Gliederung der Behörde des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren vom 25. November 1942, V.Bl.R.Prot, S.307 - Second Decree concerning the organisation of the "Reichsprotector’s Office in Bohemia and Moravia" issued on November 25th 1942, para.1: "The office of the "Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia" is headed by the Secretary of State /note:K.H.Frank/ and Under-Secretary of State /note:von Burgsdorf/ and is organised as follows..........."/. The latter bears the same responsibility even in this charge. He shares even in this case, the same degree of responsibility as K.H.Frank as he was his deputy and K.H.Frank was, according to para.2 of the aforesaid Decree, also in charge of the Police. He is, in case the Secretary of State who is deputy Reichsprotector, is not available, responsible exactly in the same manner as the Secretary of State, /see para.4 of the Decree of September 1st 1939, attached/. Thus this confirms the responsibility of Dr. von Burgsdorf.

The accused Liebenow /No.72/, "Ministerialdirektor in Reichsprotector’samt, head of the "Hauptabteilung" /Chief Department/, shares with von Burgsdorf, the responsibility because the function of the so-called "Hauptabteilung" is the same as the function of the Ministry of Interior within the scheme of the "Reichsprotector’s Office".

This Department, head of which was Liebenow, controls the Police forces in Bohemia and Moravia /see para.1 of the aforesaid Decree/. The same applies to Roeder /No.73/, who was principle
secretary to von Burgsdorf, to Naude Horst /No. 40/ who was
Leiter der Dienstelle Mähren in Brno /Head of the Reichsprotector's
Office - section Moravia/, Dr. Hoffman /No. 41/, deputy of Naude.
Both are responsible for police actions carried out in Moravia
and consequently, for the arrest of Czechoslovak citizens later
deported to Buchenwald on the occasion of the first mass arrest of
September 1st 1939, as far as this mass-arrest was carried out in
Moravia.

As far as the so-called Oberlandräte /Nos. 76-83/ are charged
in the present dossier, the legal basis for the charge is their
responsibility for the administration of their respective
districts. They are in fact, representatives of the Reichsprotector
in various districts of Bohemia and Moravia in accordance with the
already mentioned Order of September 1st 1939.

Article 5, para. 6 of this Decree states that the Oberlandräte
is the supreme authority in the respective district. He is the
head of the executive power in the respective district except the
military power and the administration of law. They are the supreme
police authority in the district. In the handbook for the so-called
Volksgenosseent /"Staatshandbuch des Volksgenossen"/, available at
the Vienna Library, 13 Manchester Square, page 591, article II,
they are called "Kreispolizeibehörde", i.e. the district police
authority.

Thus, for the crimes this charge is dealing with, they are
responsible.

Dr. V.E.H.V.

Members of the "SS and Gestapp" - "Protectorate of
Bohemia and Moravia".
It is proved that all the criminals mentioned here, performed the main tasks on the occupied territory and are, therefore, responsible for every action and event that occurred. They are responsible for all excesses and ill-treatment. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices for they were all concerned in the crimes described, having been either directly active or having tolerated them, or at least failed to prevent them.

They were either Commanders of the various SS formations which were on active service on the occupied territory, or had been members of special SS squads for keeping "order" or for safely performing some "special order", e.g. such as the arrests in Kladno, those which took place on September 1st 1939, those in Tabor, and the deportation transports etc., etc./. The manner in which these actions were carried out is sufficiently described in this charge and is only too wellknown. As far as the Officials of the Gestapo who are included, are concerned, it need not be pointed out how the duties, "possibilities", and actual performances of this "German State Organisation" were performed. Neither is it necessary to say that any of the Gestapo officials mentioned are responsible for any of the said crimes in this case so far as these occurred in the respective district under the "rule" of this or that man.

A. VII. Members of the German Army so far identified and so far as they were concerned with these crimes, are:

General von Brauchisch, G.C in C., and
Generalederbote von Blaskowitz, G.C, German Army Group in Bohemia.
They must be held responsible for all the crimes committed by members of the "Army", even if only in the way of giving assistance to the various other German authorities, for they must have known they were committing crimes, or helping to commit them, or because they failed to prevent them or tolerated them. They are responsible not only according to International Law but even according to the German Military Law itself. Thus they have to be considered at least as accomplices.

The power of these men is to be seen from the various Orders and Proclamations they signed and which have been attached to enclosure "B" of the Czechoslovak Charge No.10/44 concerning the Concentration Camp of "Dachau".

A, VIII. Members of the Garrison of the Concentration Camp of "Mauthausen", so far identified.

They are responsible for all crimes committed in this camp for they were at least cognizant of the murders and atrocities which occurred even if they did not directly take an active part, but knowing of them, tolerated them or at least failed to prevent them. This part includes only the names so far as they have been identified.

List B. This list includes all the accused who have not yet been identified by name, but who must be held responsible for the crimes described in this charge. The various SS formations were undoubtedly on active service at the time in question, on the occupied territory.

The SS Standarten "Adolf Hitler", "Germania", "Deutschland" and "Der Fuhrer" took part in the occupation.
It has been proved that the 88 Standarte 106 performed duty in Bosnia and the 88 Standarte 107 in Moravia. They must be considered either as perpetrators or at least accomplices for they were all concerned in the crimes described, having been either directly active or having tolerated them.

The probable defence would be the plea of "superior order". This case appears to be reasonably complete.

It is proposed to put the accused on List "B" of this charge, either on List "B" or List "C" of the United Nations War Crimes Commission's List.

2. Statement made by st/sgt. Dr. Weiner, Czechoslovak Forces.

3. An extract from the "Rules for Concentration Camps" sgd. by SS Obergruppenfuehrer Eicke and of which the original is in possession of Mr. E. Heim, head of the office "Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft" London.

4. An extract from the "Instructions for Commanders and Garrisons of the Concentration Camps" by Franz Otto Geigennueller, which have been edited at "Schreiner Verlag, Wuerzburg".


6. Order both of which are signed by von Brauchitsch and give a picture of his and of the German Army Authorities responsibility and power during the first time of occupation - belong to Part A VII enclosure "E" - Notes on the case.

7. "Official List" - Order 36, concerning the organisation of the Reichsprotector's Office" signed by von Neurath, which gives a picture of the responsibility as well as of the powers of the Reichsprotector and his Officials - belong to Part A IV enclosure "D"/Notes on the case.

C. See enclosure "D" of the Czechoslovak Charge No 11/44 concerning the "Standgerichte established on May 27, 1942"

1. Decree of Adolf Hitler of March 16th, 1939.

2. "Digest of evidence relating to war criminals" /Supplied by the Office of the American Representative Mr. Fell./
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

See enclosure "E".

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### Forced Labour

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<td><strong>I.</strong></td>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
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<td><strong>II.</strong></td>
<td>Members of German Government</td>
<td>1-28</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>III.</strong></td>
<td>Reichsfuehrer and Staatssecretar</td>
<td>27-32</td>
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<td><strong>IV.</strong></td>
<td>Leading officials</td>
<td>33-44</td>
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Addendum: GEBRICH

To 8.

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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CHARGE No. Z 13/44 (Forced Labor)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Adolf HITLER, Führer und Reichskanzler</td>
<td>As to the accused 1-28, Germany/Berlin/</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Members of the German Government at the time when the alleged crimes were committed</td>
<td>As to the accused 29-32, 36-44 the territory of the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia/Prague/</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Hermann GOERING a.o. Beauftragter fuer den Vierjahresplan, Vorsitzender des Ministerrates fuer die Reichsverteidigung</td>
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<td>3. Joseph GOEBBELS Dr., a.o. Plenipotentiary for Total War Effort</td>
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<td>4. Franz SEDLCE, Reichsarbeitsminister</td>
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<td>5. Albert SPEER, Reichsminister fuer Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion</td>
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**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

- VII. Deportation of civilians.
- IX. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

**References to relevant provisions of national law**

- Public violence under Sections 83, 93, 98, 99 of the Criminal Code of 1852, abuse of official powers under Sections 101, 105 of the Criminal Code, heavy bodily injury under Section 152 et seq. of the Criminal Code, false pretences under Section 197 et seq. of the Criminal Code; accessory before and after the fact to the crimes mentioned before under Sections 5-9 and 211 et seq. of the Criminal Code; conspiracy and treason under Secs.1, 23, 3, alinea 1 of the Protection of the Republic Act of 1929.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused Adolf Hitler /1/, Hermann Goering /2/, Dr. Joseph Goebbels /3/, Franz Seldte /4/, Albert Speer /5/, Wilhelm Keitel /19/, Dr. Hans Lammers /22/, Fritz Sauckel /33/, Rudolf Jung /34/, and Martin Bormann /35/, are guilty of having ordered within the framework of a system of slavery established in the occupied countries by Hitler and the German Government, the forced labour and deportation of 585,000 Czechoslovak citizens into Germany in the interest of the German war machine. Moreover, they imposed forced labour inside Czechoslovakia, upon some millions of Czechoslovak citizens for the same purpose. All other accused are guilty of having given effect to the orders issued by the accused named above within the territory of the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and with respect to Czechoslovak Nationals.

**Transmitted by**

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

SEE ENCLOSURE VI.
ADDENDUM to the CZECHOSLOVAK

CHARGE No. Z-13/44

433/Gs/G/12

Name, Rank and
Unit or other
Official position
of accused:

(1) BERICH, Karl Heinz, Arbeitsführer RAD
(2) BOSSE, Friedrich, Arbeitsführer RAD
(3) CIEPLIK, Ernst, Oberarbeitsführer RAD
(4) FIEDLER, Joachim, Oberarbeitsführer RAD
(5) FISCHER, Gerhard, Oberarbeitsführer RAD
(6) K&LINGER, Paul, Arbeitsführer RAD
(7) MACINSKY, Kunibert, Oberarbeitsarzt RAD
(8) PASSKE, Georg, Oberarbeitsführer RAD.

Notes on the Case

We refer to our Charge No. Z-13/44, UNRRC No. 433/Gs/G/12, wherein the crimes of deportation of Czechoslovak civilians to Germany for forced labour in connection with the military operations of the enemy, were described.

The accused, numbers 1 to 8 were officials of the RAD (Reichs Arbeitsdienst - Reich Labour Service) at Varnsdorf in Bohemia and were responsible for sending Czechoslovak nationals to Germany for forced labour in war work.

As evidence, we refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.
6. Joachim Frh. von RIBBENTROP.
8. Heinrich HIMMLER, " 24.8.43 -
9. SCHWERIN-KROSIGK,
10. SCHLEGELBERGER, Reichsjustizminister 1.2.41-5.9.42.
11. Dr. Otto Georg THIERACK " 5.9.42 -
12. Dr. Walther FUNK,
13. Dr. Bernhard RUST,
14. Dr. DORPMUELLER, 1937,
15. Dr. OHNESORGE, Ing. h.c. 1933.
17. Herbert BACKE, -do- -do- 25.7.1942 -
18. Franz Ritter von EPP, 10.5.1941.
22. Dr. Hans Heinrich LAMERS, 1937 -
23. Dr. MEISSNER, 1.12.1937 -
24. Dr. Arthur SEYSS-INOQUART, 21.6.1939 -
25. Alfred ROSENBERG, 12.11.1942 -
27. Dr. Hans FRANK, 1939 -
28. Dr. Hjalmar SCHACHT

III. Reichsprotektor and Staatssekretaer, latter since August 24th 1943, Reichsminister und deutscher Staatsminister in Bohmen und Machren.

30. Dr. Wilhelm FRICK, Reichsprotektor 24.8.1943 /compare No.7/.
31. Kurt DALUGE, Deputy Reichsprotector, May 28th 1942

33. Fritz SAUCKEL, Reichstatthalter and Gauleiter, Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer den Arbeitseinsatz.

34. Rudolf JUNG, Generalinspekteur fuer den Arbeitseinsatz.

35. Martin BORMANN, Head of the Kanzlei des Fuehrers der N.S.D.A.P.

36. Dr. Walter BERTSCH, Chief of the Department Wirtschaft und Arbeit in the Deutsches Staataministerium in Boehmen und Maehren, simultaneously Minister fuer Wirtschaft und Arbeit in the so-called Government of the Protectorate.

37. Dr. Heinrich RIEBER, Oberregierungsrat, Hauptreferent fuer Arbeitseinsatz und Arbeitslosenhilfe in the Department V/Wirtschaft und Arbeit, Sub-department, Reichsaufsicht ueber die Arbeitsverwaltung des Protektorats/ in the Deutsches Staataministerium in Boehmen und Maehren.

38. Dr. FLEICHER, Official in the sub-Department mentioned under 36 supra.

39. Dr. Wilhelm DENHLER, Ministerialrat in the Deutsches Staataministerium in Boehmen und Maehren, Chief of the Department Reichsaufsicht ueber die Arbeitsverwaltung des Protektorats, simultaneously Deputy Minister fuer Arbeit und Wirtschaft in the so-called Protectorate Government /supra 35/.

40. Dr. Lothar SCHMIDT, Oberregierungsrat, Chief of the Praesidium of the Ministerium fuer Arbeit und Wirtschaft.

41. Gunther STUCKE, Oberregierungsrat in the Ministerium fuer Arbeit und Wirtschaft, Rapporteur on questions of Arbeitseinsatz.

42. Dr. Franz INDRA, Regierungsrat in the Ministerium fuer Arbeit und Wirtschaft, Rapporteur on questions of Social Policy.


44. Rudolf KASPER, Head of the Verbindungsstelle des deutschen Staatsministeriums zu den Gewerkschaften since 1943.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, Adolf Hitler /1/, Hermann Goering /2/, Dr. Joseph Goebbels /3/, Franz Seldte /4/, Albert Speer /5/, Wilhelm Keitel /19/, Dr. Hans Lammers /22/, Fritz Sauckel /33/, Rudolf Jung /34/, and Martin Bormann /35/, are guilty of having ordered within the framework of a system of slavery established in the occupied Countries by Hitler and the German Government, the forced labour and deportation of 585,000 Czechoslovak citizens into Germany in the interest of the German war machine. Moreover, they imposed forced labour inside Czechoslovakia upon some millions of Czechoslovak citizens for the same purpose. All other accused are guilty of having given effect to the orders issued by the accused named above within the territory of the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and with respect to Czechoslovak nationals.
On March 21st, 1942, Adolf Hitler issued a Decree regarding the appointment of a general plenipotentiary for mobilising man-power (Erlass des Fuehrers ueber einen Generalbevollmaechtigten fuer den Arbeitseinsatz). (Rgbl. I. p. 179). This Order was signed by Hitler, Himmler and Keitel. The Decree expressly states that it is its purpose to mobilise the available man-power in the interest of the whole war economy, particularly for purposes of armament. It provides for the planning of man power of all available men and women, including foreigners and prisoners of war, and the mobilisation of the whole man power not yet made use of in the "Greater German Reich", including the "Protectorate" and the "General-Government", and in the occupied territories. The wording of the Order leaves no doubt that it mobilises, in the interest of the German war machine, not only German nationals but also foreigners who live in Germany, prisoners of war and the inhabitants of the occupied territories. As will be seen later, it makes no difference from the standpoint of international law and of national criminal law that the Order distinguishes between (a) the "Protectorate" (b) "the General-Government" and (c) the occupied territories, for, in law, both the territory of the so-called Protectorate (part of Czechoslovakia) and of the so-called General-Government (part of Poland) are occupied territories, i.e. invaded and occupied by Germany without any legal justification.

Through the Decree mentioned Sauckel was appointed Plenipotentiary General for the mobilisation of man power (Generalbevollmaechtigten fuer den Arbeitseinsatz) and it was enacted that he is subordinate to Speer in his capacity as Commissioner for the Four Years Plan. It was further enacted that the Departments 3 and 5 of the Reich Ministry of Labour shall be at Sauckel's disposal. Selde is Reich Minister for Labour, Speer is Reich Minister for Armament and War Production (Reichsminister fuer Waffenburg und Kriegs-Produktion). Thus Sauckel, Selde and Speer are responsible for giving practical effect to the Order on the ministerial level. As to the jurisdiction of Speer with regard to the territory of the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia it may be pointed out that by an Ordinance made by Hitler on September 2nd, 1938, it was expressly stated that the Reich Minister for Armament and War Production is competent also in the Protectorate.

By an Order made on March 27th, 1942 (Rgbl. I. p. 160) Goering was Reich Commissioner for the Four Years Plan.
gave effect to Hitler's Decree dated March 21st, 1942. By this order Goering defined Sauckel's powers and provided that among others the Reich Central Departments, the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia, the Governor-General of occupied Poland and the military commanders and the chiefs of the civilian administrations of occupied territories are subordinated to Sauckel as far as his task of planning man-power for war purposes is concerned.

These general provisions regarding forced labour were enforced in the "Protectorate" by two Orders of the Protectorate Government, i.e., the Order relating to the planning of man-power (Regierungserordnung über Massnahmen zur Lenkung der Arbeitskrafte) dated 4th May, 1942 (collection of Laws and Decrees of the Protectorate No. 154, 1942) and the Government Order concerning the stabilization of wages and salaries and the safeguarding of labour morale (Regierungsverordnung über die Sicherung der Lohn- und Gehaltstabilitat sowie der Arbeitsmorale) dated 7th December, 1942, Collection No. 464.

Co-signatories with Bertouch of both orders were the Czech members of the Quisling Government of the so-called Protectorate. Their prosecution is an internal affair of Czechoslovakia and they are therefore not dealt with in this statement of facts.

By Section 1 of the Order 154/1942 the duty to work was imposed upon all inhabitants of the Protectorate who are able to work. Sections 14 to 17 provide that the inhabitants of the Protectorate are also liable to work "on other Reich Territory", that means outside Czechoslovakia.

Section 9 of the Order 404/42 expressly provides that the employee (apprentice) have the duty to perform work which they are obliged to perform under the provisions in force. Under Section 12 the employer may impose fines upon the employees. Under Section 13 fines up to 100,000 Crowns may be imposed; under Section 14, whoever does not comply with an order to accept work may be fined up to 100,000 Crowns or punished with imprisonment for one year; under Section 15 persons who several times do not comply with Section 9 (supra) will be put into a labour education camp (that means a concentration camp) for so long as is required by "the educational purpose."

In 1944 the General Mobilisation of man-power, both German and foreign, was strengthened by a number of steps initiated by Hitler's Decree, dated July 25th, 1944, stating that Goering, as President of the Ministerial council for Reich Defence, shall adapt public life to the requirements of total war and that he shall propose the name of a Plenipotentiary with that object.
Dr. Goebbels has been nominated by Goering for the office, and has accordingly appointed as Plenipotentiary for the Total War Effort. This decree extends the new measures for the total mobilization of man-power also to the occupied states. In the official communiqué which is dated from Hitler's Headquar-
ters, July 25th, 1944, it is stated: "The Fuehrer has drawn up a Decree of July 25th, 1944, for the territory of the Greater German Reich and correspondingly for the incorporated and occupied territories concerning the total mobilization of man-power. The Decree states that the Head of the Party Chancellery (Martin Bormann) will actively support the measures by directing the Party efforts according to his full powers. On August 2nd, 1944, the newspaper "Voelhischer Beobachter" reported that Dr. Goebbels had explained his plans to the War Cabinet and to the Chiefs of the
Civil Administrations of the occupied territories at a meeting in Berlin. The report added that Dr. Lammers, Head of the Reich Chancellery, assured Dr. Goebbels of the full support of the Reich Cabinet and all those present in the execution of these plans. In virtue of his new powers Dr. Goebbels issued a number of orders to the effect that the man-power of the occupied territories was conscripted for the German war effort to an even greater extent than had been done under the enactments of 1942. It may be mentioned that Sauckel had not replaced S a u c k e l, that the latter still retains his powers given in the enactments of 1942 and that the decrees under the new régime of the total war effort were issued by Sauckel in agreement with "Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Goebbels." In regard to the part played by Martin Bormann he was directed, as mentioned above, by Hitler's decree of July 25th, 1944, to give active support, through the machinery of the Party, to the efforts of Goebbels. The latter said in his speech broadcast on July 25th, 1944: "I have to rely particularly on the support of the Party. The Fuehrer has ordered the Chief of the Party Chancellery, ReichsleiterPg. Martin Bormann , to support energetically the measures ordered by him for the employment of the Party by virtue of the powers delegated to him. Pg. Bormann and I have long been in agreement as to how this must be done. The Party will be the driving force in the whole process of conversion" 3. As a result of both "labour mobilisations" (1944 and 1945) Czechoslovak nationals and inhabitants have in very great numbers been forced to do work in the interest of the German war operations, in munition factories, aircraft factories, factories for the production of other war material, in transporting men and munitions and other war material to the fighting fronts of Germany, and to build fortifications of all kinds either in Czechoslovakia or abroad.

The number of Czechoslovak citizens and nationals who have been compelled to work inside Czechoslovakia cannot now be
ascertained. But it no doubt runs into millions.

At least 655,000 Czechoslovak citizens have been compelled to work outside the Czechoslovak frontiers (380,000 men and 195,000 women). They have been accommodated e.g. in the following labour camps in Germany:

- Berlin (Siemenstadt)
- Tovarnik in Sisak
- Ebersfeld
- Breslau
- Magdeburg
- Wiesenburg
- Trier
- Halenberg
- Liberec in North Bohemia.

and in the following labour camps in Austria:

- Wien
- Wiener Neustadt
- Linz

In addition there exists a labour camp for Czech workmen in Liberec in North Bohemia.

The system of forced labour, either with deportation to Germany, or inside Czechoslovakia, was put into operation by the machinery consisting of special departments of the Office of the Reichsprotektor (1941) later (1943) of the so-called Deutsches Staatsministerium in Bohmen und Mähren, and of the Protectorate Ministry of Arbeit und Wirtschaft.

The so-called Protectorate Government issued in the sphere of its own responsibility, the necessary Decrees and Orders for this purpose. But the case of the members of this Government is a typical case of Quislings and will be treated by the Czechoslovak Courts.

Under the direction of the Reichsprotektor and his deputies, who were Neurath (mm30), Dollfuss (mm31) and Karl Hermann Frank (mm32) - since August 16th, 1938 the so-called Deutscher Minister in Bohmen und Mähren - the following accused were entrapped with putting into effect the Orders issued from Berlin: Bertuch, (mm36), as Chief of the Department Wirtschaft und Arbeit in the Deutsches Staatsministerium in Bohmen und Mähren, simultaneously Minister der Wirtschaft und Arbeit in the so-called Government of the Protectorate, put in operation all Decrees issued either by the German Government or by the so-called Protectorate Government with regard to forced labour and deportations.
The accused Dr. Rieper and Dr. Fleischer were officials of the Department V. (Wirtschaft und Arbeit) of the Deutsches Staatsministerium in Bohmen und Mähren. This Department was directly concerned with forced labour. The Protectorate Ministry of "Arbeit und Wirtschaft" (labour and economy) was collaborating with the corresponding departments of the German Administration, in order to assure the smooth operation of the whole system of forced labour. The accused, Deniker, Schmid, Stecke and Indra, are officials of this Ministry and are responsible for putting into effect the Decrees of the Protectorate Government, No. 154/1942 and 404/1942, issued for the purpose of imposing forced labour on Czechoslovak citizens.

The accused, Koster and Kasper, are the Liaison Officers between the German administration and the German-inspired totalitarian so-called Czech Trade Unions and it was, therefore, their task to put into effect the above-mentioned Decrees from inside the Czech Labour Organization which has been established on the Fascist principle under their guidance.

Finally, all local Labour Exchanges in Bohemia and Moravia, the so-called Arbeidsdienst, were charged with the confiscation of man-power and with the detailed execution of all orders in various districts of our country. The heads and officials of these Labour Exchanges have not yet been completely identified and we reserve the right to charge them in due course.

In order to illustrate the machinery for forced labour, we attach extracts of two schemes published in the newspapers in Czechoslovakia.


3. Order relating to the Planning of Manpower /Regierungsverordnung ueber Massnahmen zur Lenkung der Arbeitskraefte/, dated 4.5.1942, Collection of Laws and Decrees of the Protectorate No.154, 1942. A translation of those parts of the Order relevant to this charge will be submitted.

4. Order concerning the Stabilisation of Wages and Salaries and the Safeguarding of Labour Morale /Regierungsverordnung ueber die Sicherung der Lohn-und Gehaltsstabilitaet sowie der Arbeitsmoral/, dated 7.12.42, Collection No.404, 1942. A translation of those parts of the Order relevant to this charge, will be submitted.

5. Hitler’s Decree of July 25th 1944 /concerning the adaption of public life to the requirements of total war/, see Col. Wade’s Summary, Report No.6, Annexe I.


A.
The behaviour of the accused in the light of Czecho-
slovak national law.

Under Czecho-Slovak national law none of the accused had any right or title to act in the manner described above for and on Czecho-Slovak territory. Particularly they had no right whatever to order forced labour of Czecho-Slovak citizens and of inhabitants of Czecho-Slovakia and to impose on them any duties, to order Czecho-Slovak citizens to work outside their home country, to deport them to Germany and to other German occupied territories for work. None of the accused had any right whatsoever to threaten the inhabitants of Czecho-Slovakia with fines and punishments and with sending them to education camps (concentration camps) in the case of non-compliance with their orders.

Under Czecho-Slovak law the activities of the accused therefore constitute the crimes under the provisions of the Criminal Code and of the Protection of the Republic Act as quoted above.

B.
The behaviour of the accused in the light of International Law.

From the point of view of the Czecho-Slovak national legal order the criminal character of the activities of the accused cannot, therefore, be seriously doubted.

I.
The criminal character of the invasion, occupation and annexation of Czecho-Slovakia.

We have, therefore, only to consider whether the provisions of international law, as recognised by the community of nations, afford any excuse for the deeds committed by the accused. The accused Hitler ordered the invasion...
and occupation of Czechoslovakia by German military forces. On March 16th, 1939, he issued a "Decree" providing that this territory belongs henceforth to the territory of the Greater German Reich. Both the occupation and the making of this Decree were acts entirely illegal and without any foundation in International Law. Through these acts Hitler could not acquire either for himself or for any of the other accused persons the right to make laws for Czechoslovak territory and its inhabitants, to order them about and to threaten and impose punishment for disobedience.

Neither the occupation nor the unilateral and illegal annexation of Czechoslovakia could transform the illegal activities of the accused into acts permitted by International Law. It is submitted that from the illegal act of the occupation and annexation of Czechoslovak territory no rights and therefore no excuses for the accused can derive.

It is, moreover, submitted that the accused cannot invoke in their defence the provision of the Hague Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, and this for the following reasons:

(a) From the doctrine of non-recognition of the effects of aggression it follows that no rights and no powers can be derived from illegal acts and that the criminal aggressor and his accomplices are not entitled to invoke in their favour rights which were granted to the belligerent occupier by International law under the implied condition that the occupation itself is not an illegal act. Only such occupier as did not infringe the law of nations by invading a foreign country is entitled to the respect which International Law as codified in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 grants to part of his activities provided that and to the extent that he keeps within the limits of the jurisdiction accorded to him by International Law.

(b) The accused themselves do not pretend to be belligerent occupiers of the territory involved. On the contrary they claim to have annexed the territory of the so-called Protectorate to the Greater German Reich (see Article 1 of Hitler's Decree of March 16th, 1939) and thus impliedly admit that they do not behave and have not-behaved in accordance with the rules laid down by International Law for the occupation of foreign territories which during the occupation remain under the sovereignty of their legitimate sovereign.
II.

Violation of Laws and Customs of War.

But apart from the fact that the invasion, occupation and annexation of Czechoslovakia were international crimes, the acts of the accused (forced labour and deportation for forced labour) are not covered by the provisions of International Law as laid down and codified by the Hague Regulations.


Article 23 of the Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907 enacts that a belligerent is forbidden to compel the subjects of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the service of the belligerent before the commencement of the war.

It may be pointed out already at this stage of the argument that Article 23 of the Convention of 1907 substitutes the phrase "in the operations of war" for the phrase "military operations" which language was employed in the Convention of 1899. As no less an authority than Holland has pointed out, this alteration in the wording has increased the immunity of the inhabitants against the right of a belligerent to exact services of them, since the term "operations of war" includes acts not amounting to what would be described as military operations.


Under Article 52 of the Hague Regulations requisitions in services shall not be demanded from inhabitants:

(a) except for the needs of the army of occupation
(b) the services shall be in proportion to the resources of the country and
(c) they must not be of such a nature as to involve the inhabitants in the obligations of taking part in military operations against their own country.

The acts of the accused do not comply with any of
these restrictions (a) (b) and (c) imposed by International law.

a. The Needs of the Army of Occupation.

The accused have not restricted themselves to demanding services for the needs of the army of occupation of Czecho-
slovak territory in general and the territory of the so-called Protectorate in particular. On the contrary, they have express-
ly and purposely recruited Czechooslovak man-power for the general war effort of the German Reich. They particularly
compelled Czechooslovak citizens and inhabitants to work out-
side their country.

b. The requisitions exceed the resources of the country.

Requisitions of labour demanded by the accused exceed the resources of the country. It may be pointed out that even
the number of those Czechooslovak inhabitants who were compell-
ed to work outside Czechooslovak territory is exorbitant if
this figure as mentioned above (562,000) is compared with the
total of the inhabitants of the part of Czechooslovakia in
question, i.e. the territory of the so-called Protectorate
which before 1939 had 8 million inhabitants. But it must be
considered that the number of people deported to the German
Reich and to foreign countries under German occupation is only
a fraction of the people who were compelled to work for the
German war machine, i.e. within the territory of the Protec-
torate in munition factories, in armament works, in aircraft
factories, in preparing fortifications, in running railways
for military purposes, in transporting war material and so on.

c. The notion of "military operations."

The behaviour of the accused is also contrary to the restric-
tions prohibiting the compulsion to take part in mil-
tary operations. It is admitted that there are some contro-
versies in International Law about the meaning of the words
"taking part in military operations." It is maintained in some
quarters that there is a distinction between military operations
and military preparations and that the former only fall within
the notion of military operations. The writers who make this
distinction and allege that the inhabitants may be compelled to
take part in military preparations base their opinions on the
history and on the travaux préparatoires of the Hague Conventions
particularly on the fact that the rule of the Oxford Manuel des
Lois de la Guerre sur Terre of the Institute of International
Law which laid down (Article 48, 2) the rule that an occupier must not compel inhabitants either to take part in the military operations or to assist him in his works of attack or defence, was not adopted by the Hague Conference.

But it is submitted that this view which interprets the phrase "military operations" in the narrower sense does not represent the law as in force in the relevant time (1939-1944), and that the correct opinion is to the effect that International Law prohibits the compulsion of inhabitants of occupied countries to take part not only in military operations in the narrower sense, but also in military operations in a wider sense, comprising what used to be called military preparations. This follows: (1) from the facts mentioned below regarding the behaviour of both belligerents and neutrals during the war of 1914 - 1918, (2) from the character of modern totalitarian war and (3) it finds confirmation in positive, conventional international law as laid down in treaties concluded in the inter-war period.


As is well known, charges were made against the Germans in 1910-71 for compelling the French to work on fortifications, and the care which Lenin, the author of Kriegsbrauch, and others have taken to deny the charge shows that they did not recognise such acts as legitimate.

(a) The Lille Proclamation. The German military governor of Lille, von Graevenitz, posted on April 29th, 1916, a proclamation ordering the French inhabitants to perform forced labour which read as follows: "The attitude of England renders it increasingly difficult to feed the population. To lessen misery, the German authority has recently asked volunteers to work in the country. This offer has not had the success which was expected. Consequently, the inhabitants will be removed by compulsion and transported to the country. Those removed will be sent into the interior of French occupied territory far behind the front where they will be employed in agricultural and in no way in military work."

It will be seen from the last sentence that the author of the ill-famed Lille proclamation which gave rise to protests throughout the civilized world, allied and neutral alike, was fully conscious of the fact that he was not entitled to order French civilians to do military work and that he thought it necessary to reassure both them and public opinion that they would not be employed in other than agricultural work.
(b) Protest by Britain. In July, 1916, Sir Edward Grey communicated to the Ministers of the Netherlands, Spain and the U.S., protesting against the German policy of compelling Belgians to work in munition factories.

(c) Protests by France. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs on June 27th, 1916, requested the French ambassador to Switzerland to acquaint the Spanish ambassador at Berlin with these facts (i.e. with the fact that the German occupying authority has ordered forced labour of French civilians) and to urge him to intercede "with all possible energy with the German Government to induce it........" On July 25, 1916, M. Briand, president of the Council of Ministers requested the diplomatic representatives of France abroad to call the attention of the governments to which they were accredited to the treatment to which the German authorities had subjected the inhabitants...

(d) The attitude of writers. As Garner points out the great majority of jurists and writers deny the right of a belligerent to compel persons of hostile nationality to work on the fortifications of the enemy. For still stronger reasons forced work in arsenals for the production of arms and munitions to be used against their own countrymen is forbidden. It may also be doubted whether forced labour in railway shops and in the operation of railway trains which are used by the enemy for the transportation of troops and military supplies is permissible. The line of demarcation between such services and work on fortifications is at best very shadowy, and there is no principle of logic or reason why a belligerent should be allowed to require the one and forbidden to exact the other. Indeed, under the conditions of modern warfare, work in wire and munition factories, in stone quarries, and in the railway service may be of infinitely greater value to a belligerent than the services which are expressly forbidden by the Hague Convention. The services of the Belgian railway employees in particular were of great military value to the Germans, not only because they released an equivalent number of Germans and left them available for service in the army, but because, owing to the different construction of Belgian locomotives and railway machinery as compared with those in use in Germany, the operation of the Belgian lines by Germans was carried on with difficulty and resulted in numerous accidents. The service of Belgian engineers, machinists, and railway men was, therefore, as necessary to the Germans as soldiers in the field. If this be true, on what principle could the Germans be allowed to requisition the services of the former and yet forbidden to impress the inhabitants to act as guides or to serve in their ranks?
8. Forced Labour in a Totalitarian War.

The considerations expressed by Garner in the passage quoted in the last preceding paragraph is still more appropriate in the totalitarian war which began for Czechoslovakia in September, 1938 than it was in World War No. 1.

3. Article 52 explained by later Conventions.

Article 52 of the Hague rules of 1907 speaks of "taking part in military operations against their own country." The French original of Article 52 speaks of "de prendre part aux opérations de la guerre contre leur patrie."

Article 6 of the same Rules which deals with the employment of prisoners of war, provides that the work of prisoners of war shall have no connection with the operations of the war (ces travaux ne seront pas excessifs et n'auront aucun rapport avec les opérations de la guerre."

(a) The Prisoners of War Convention, 1929. In 1929 the International Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War was signed at Geneva. Its Preamble recites that the Contracting Powers are "desirous of developing the principles which have inspired the international conventions of the Hague in particular the Convention concerning the Laws and Customs of War and the Regulations thereunto annexed." Article 31 of the 1929 Convention expressly explains the meaning of the words "military operations" used in the 1907 Convention in the following words:

"Work done by prisoners of war shall have no direct connection with the operations of war. In particular it is forbidden to employ prisoners in the manufacture or transport of arms or munitions of any kind, or on the transport of material destined for combatant units."

The 1929 Convention, therefore, gives an express explanation of the words used in 1907. Germany has ratified the 1929 Convention in 1934, i.e. at a time when the accused were already in power. The interpretation of the term "military operations" as explained in the Preamble to the Prisoners of War Convention, 1929, was accepted by the national law of the contracting States, e.g. by Section 14 of the German Rules of Land Warfare (Md. 27-15).

(b) The Slavery Convention, 1926. In the inter-war period the abhorrence of civilized mankind against forced labour found
expression in international conventions prohibiting the imposition of forced labour by a state even in its relations to its own subjects. We mention particularly the Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25th September, 1926, in the preamble of which the signatories recite that it is necessary to prevent forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery. Under Article 5 of the Slavery Convention, 1926, the Contracting Parties recognize that recourse to compulsory or forced labour may have grave consequences and undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery. It was agreed that in territories in which compulsory or forced labour still survives it shall not involve the removal of the labourers from their usual place of residence.

(c). The Forced Labour Convention, 1930. Under the auspices of the International Labour Organization the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, was concluded. Under this Convention the term "forced or compulsory labour means all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily." The term does not include compulsory military service, the normal civic obligations of the citizens, work exacted as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law, services in cases of emergency, and minor communal services. The use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms shall be suppressed within the shortest possible period. The illegal extraction of forced labour shall be punished as a penal offence, and it shall be an obligation to any Member who is party to the Convention to ensure that the penalties imposed by law are really adequate and strictly enforced.

Summary of Effect of modern Conventions on Article 52.

Having regard to the provisions of the Prisoners of war Convention, 1929, to the provisions restricting forced labour in the Slavery Convention, 1926, and to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, there cannot in our submission remain the slightest doubt as to the attitude of International Law towards forced labour. If International Law imposes restrictions on the imposition of forced labour by a state on its own subjects, it follows that it the more abhors the imposition of forced labour by a temporary occupier to whom the inhabitants owe no allegiance. It may be stated that the rule of law laid down in the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the effect that neither slavery
nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, has become part of the law valid for the community of civilised nations.

III.

The Deportations in Particular.

As far as the compulsion of Czechoslovak nationals to work outside Czechoslovak territory is concerned, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the behaviour of the accused constitutes a war crime under International Law, and even the alleged or real controversy about the interpretation of Article 52 of the Hague Convention cannot be invoked in their favour.

1. Oppenheim on Deportations. Having dealt with the controversy about the term "military operations" within the meaning of the Hague Convention of 1907 as far as the work of civilians in their own country is concerned, Oppenheim-Lauterpacht, 5th edition, volume II, p. 346, go on to say: "However this may be, there is no right to deport the inhabitants to the country of the occuper, for the purpose of compelling them to work there. When during the World War the Germans deported to Germany several thousands of Belgian and French men and women, and compelled them to work there, the whole civilised world stigmatised this cruel practice as an outrage."

That the deportations were in obvious disregard of International Law was clearly admitted also by German writers. For references see Oppenheim-Lauterpacht i.e.

2. French Protest. There is in the Rev. Gén. de Droit Int. Pub. for July - October 1915 (Deos, p. 39) a protest of the French Government against the deportation to Germany of 1400 French civilians from the departments.

3. American Protest. Admission by Bethmann-Hollweg. The ambassador of the U.S. in Berlin during the first part of World War I (Mr. Gerard) in his book "My Four Years in Germany" (p.339) states: "...That night at dinner ...I spoke to the Chancellor about this (i.e. about the deportation of French and Belgians) and told him that it seemed to me absolutely outrageous and that without consulting with my government I was prepared to protest in the name of humanity against
a continuance of this treatment of the civil population of France. The Chancellor told me that he did not know about it, that it was the result of orders given by the military, that he would speak to the Emperor about it and that he hoped to be able to stop further deportations... From this it follows that the then Reich Chancellor of Germany himself admitted to the American Envoy that the deportations were illegal.

4. Neutral Protests. The German deportations evoked bitter protests not only in Belgium, Great Britain and France, but in many neutral countries. Protests were made not only by the Allied Governments but also by neutral states. Remonstrances are known to have been made by the governments of the United States (at the time she was neutral), Holland, Switzerland, Brazil and Spain... The Swiss Federal Council protested not only on the ground of the inhumanity of the German policy, but also because it was contrary to the Hague Convention. Even the Pope, who in his endeavours to be absolutely neutral had abstained from intervening by protests or remonstrances against the conduct of any of the belligerents, in view of the German deportations practised in France and Belgium, broke his silence and made representations to the German Government with a view to bringing about a discontinuance of the policy of deportation and the repatriation of those who had been carried away. The German Emperor is said to have made, in February, 1917, to the Pope the promise that there would be no further deportations.

5. The British White Paper. As to the deportation of Belgians from Germany during the World War 1914 - 1918 we also refer to the British White Paper Misc. No. 37 (1918 Cd. 6401).

Garner's Summary.

In the following words Garner summarises the attitude of International Law towards the German behaviour in the question of forced labour in France and Belgium during World War I:

"But not since the beginning of the modern age - not even during the Thirty Years War - has any invader seized and virtually enslaved a large part of the civil population in order to carry on his own industries at home and to release his own able-bodied men for military service. The international conventions are silent on the question of the right of an invader to subject the conquered population to such treatment for the reason no doubt, that it was not considered necessary, in this age, to prohibit formally a belligerent from resorting to a measure which the human conscience of the civilised world had so long condemned. But the Hague Convention expressly imposes upon belligerents the obligation to "respect family honour and rights" and to respect, unless absolutely prevented, the laws
in force in the country. It likewise forbids the requisition of services except for the needs of the army of occupation. Manifestly, an interpretation of the letter, to say nothing of the spirit, of these rules which would justify such a policy, is wholly inadmissible. Indeed, it seems difficult to reconcile so harsh a measure even with the doctrines of the German Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege, which certainly goes further than most military manuals in recognizing the largest latitude to military occupiers."

What, according to the unanimous opinion of all concerned, was an outrage in 1914 - 1918, when it was applied to thousands of Belgians and Frenchmen, cannot be anything else in 1939 - 1944 when practised against millions of inhabitants of occupied Europe.

C.

1. Adolf Hitler and the members of the German Government, who were in office at the time of the alleged crimes (see list on page 1) bear the general responsibility for the alleged crimes, because they established in the occupied countries a system of slavery called "forced labour", either with deportation into Germany and later on into other occupied countries, or without such deportation, in the interest of the German war machine.

The Czechoslovak men, women and even children were and still are forced to work in German armament works, on fortifications and so on, either in their country or in Germany or other occupied countries (France, Holland etc.)

2. Adolf Hitler bears the special responsibility for having signed, together with Rammers and Veitel, the Decree of March 31st, 1942, concerning the mobilisation of man-power and for having signed the Decree of July 25th, 1943, concerning the so-called total war effort.

3. Suring bears the special responsibility for the alleged crimes on Reichskommissar for the Four Year Plan; further, for having signed in this capacity a Decree of March 27th, 1941, which put into operation Hitler's Decree of March 31st, 1942, by which Hitler made him responsible for the carrying out of his Decree. Finally, Suring bears the responsibility for the deportations and forced labour within the framework of the total war effort ordered by Hitler in his Decree of 25 July 25th, 1943, in which Suring was directed to adapt the public life to the requirements of total war and instructed to propel the name of the so-called Planspotential for the
Total War Effort. Goring proposed Goebbels for this office and the latter was nominated.

4. Goebbels bears the responsibility for deportations and forced labour imposed on Czechoslovak citizens in accordance with Hitler's Decree of July 25th, 1944, concerning the so-called Total War Effort in his capacity as Plenipotentiary for the Total War Effort.

5. Bollee, Jacek and Sauckel bear the responsibility for the alleged crimes by virtue of their respective functions in the machinery for forced labour as explained on page 1 of the chapter entitled "Particulars of the Alleged Crimes." Sauckel was appointed by the Decree of March 31st, signed by Hitler, Lammers and Keitel ("Generalbevollmächtiger für den Arbeitsausatz.")

6. Lammers and Keitel are responsible for having (together with Hitler) signed the above quoted Decree of March 31st, 1942.

7. The Reichsprotektor/Bezirkshauptmann is responsible for the alleged crimes because he receives orders from Hitler direct (see art. 2 of the Decree of March 27th, 1942, signed by Hitler, Prück and Lammers) and in addition because the Decree of March 27th, 1942, signed by Göring (quoted sub. 3) expressly entrusted the Reichsprotektor and all military leaders and chiefs of civil administration with the task of imposing the forced labour (article 4 of the Decree).

8. All the other accused were or still are leading officials in the departments of the German or Protectorate civil administration concerncd with man-power, as is precisely indicated at every name of the list of the accused (Bertsch, Riebel, Fleischer, Dambler, Schmidt, Bocke, Emre etc.) and in the chapter "Particulars of alleged Crimes." Two of them: Kaste1 and Kaspar, had a special mission: they were liaison officers between the German administration and the so-called Czech Trade Unions reorganised under the German rule on Nazi principles ("Volksprinzip"). Their task was to contribute, their influence to the realisation of the whole plan and to the working of the machinery set up for forced labour and deportations.

9. A special note should be made of Karl Hermann Frank. He was originally since March 15th, 1933, the "Secretary of State" under the Reich Protector. As such he was deputy to the Reich Protector and head of his office. On August 5th, 1943, the German civil administration in Bohemia and Moravia was reorganised. The real power in the civil administration
was concentrated in a new office called "Deutsches Staatsministerium in Böhmen und Mähren" which replaced the older Reichspräsident office. Practically all officials of the Reichspräsident office became officials of the new Deutsches Staatsministerium. Karl Hermann Frank was appointed head of this office with the rank of a Reich Minister and a special title "Deutscher Staatsminister in Böhmen und Mähren." Thus all executive power in Bohemia and Moravia was vested in Karl Hermann Frank. He is one of the most ruthless, cynical and brutal hangmen of the Czechoslovak people. In accordance with Hitler he ordered the most heinous crimes (Lidice, Losaky and others) to be committed. He is a genuine mass torturer and murderer of our people.

The leading accused would probably plead that they were entitled to impose forced labour and to deport the population either because the German people had the divine right to do it or because they acted under the law of "war necessities".

The subordinate accused would probably plead the "superior order."

The case appears to be complete.
By Hitler's decree of 21st March 1942 the Department III (Lohn) and Department V (Arbeits einsatz) of the Reichsarbeitsministerium had been subordinated to Fritz Sauckel, Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter as Generalbevollmächtigter fuer Arbeits einsatz, who in this capacity was placed directly under the control of H. Goering as Beauftragter fuer den Vierjahresplan.

Dr. Sauckel and leading officers of the Departments III, V, and (in the year 1943) VI, of the German Ministry of Labour on Dr. Sauckel's behalf issued several rules and directions in connection with the forced labour.

All the above-mentioned instructions were headed: "Der Beauftragte fuer den Vierjahresplan, Der Generalbevollmachtigte fuer den Arbeits einsatz" and were published in the official publication of the German Ministry of Labour "Arbeitsblatt," a copy of which can be found in Dr. Wiener Library, Manchester Square, London W.H.

The names of the leading officers who signed them are:

Dr. Beissiegel (Va)
Dr. Timm (Vi)
Dr. Reckter (Ve)
Dr. Zachcke (Vb)
Dr. Hasekler (Va, Vie)
Dr. Sturn (IIb)
Dr. Khanich (IIIb)
Bettel (IIIa)

Dr. Stets (Va)
Prof. Jung (Va)
Dr. Nohm (Va)
Dr. Nebscher (Vie)
Hetzell (VII)
Dr. Kaezner (VII)

The local organisation of the Arbeits einsatzverwaltung consists of the GaUeiter (Austellung) whose districts cover the territories of the GaUeiter, and the Subdistricts, covering one or more Kreise.

The territory of the Czechoslovak Republic is divided into 5 GaUeitzer-districts (Sudetenland, M. P. Ostmark, Oberdonau, Niederdonau, Oberaustria), one of which (Sudetenland) consists of Czechoslovak territory only.
In the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia the powers of a GOVERNMENT are vested in the DEUTSCHES STAATSMINISTERIUM, whose Department V.E., "Reichsministerium für Arbeitsverwaltung des Protektorats" controls not only the 10 German ARBEITSEINSATZVERWALTUNGEN in the Protectorate, but also the Czech labour organisation by means of the

VEREINIGUNGSABTEILUNG DES DEUTSCHEN STAATSMINISTERIUM FÜR BÖHME UND MÖRNA ZU DEN GRENZGEBIRGEN

The German Arbeitsinsatzverwaltung hold the exclusive power to transfer labour to any place or work necessary for the German war effort, to call up labour, to close down any business not regarded as essential and to procure foreign labour in occupied Europe for German war-industries.
Enclosure VII, 7.


Published in Helmut Krisser’s “Das Neue Recht in Böhmen u. Mähren,” p. 29.

I.
1. The Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia is the only representative of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor and of the Reich Government in the Protectorate.
2. He is directly subordinate to the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor and receives directions from him only.

II.
1. Central Office for the execution of the Decree of the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia is the Reich Minister of the Interior.
2. The supreme Reich authorities have to reach an agreement with the Central Office on all measures concerning the Protectorate, in particular when issuing legal provisions and on matters of organisation.

III.
1. Provisions concerning the execution ad. I are reserved for the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor.
2. Provisions concerning the execution ad. II are issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior.

Signed: Adolf Hitler, Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor.
Wilhelm Frick, Reichsinnenminister.
Dr. Beßmer, Reichsminister chef der Reichseinsiedlung.
Protocols Bohemia and Moravia

DEUTSCHES SGTZVJEM: Department V (Wirtschaft und Arbeit)

Sub-Department 7:2

(Reichsauflacht über die Arbeitsverwaltung des Protektorats)

Officials: RIEßER, Dr. Heinrich, Hauptreferent fuer Arbeits- 
einsatz und Arbeitslosenhilfe, Oberreg. Rat

REISSER, Dr., official.

VERBINDUNGSSTELLE DES DEUTSCHEN STAATLINIERTS IN DEN CECHERS-
SCHEN

Head of the Verbindungsstelle: KÖSSLER, Ing. 1940-43

KÖSSLER, Rudolf, 1943..., S.B.

Oberinspektor, former M.F. for the BUSHF in Prague.

Officials: KÖSSLER, Erich, 1943.

HOFMANN, Dr., 1942

SEIDELIN, Ing., 1942.

Arbeitsmänner: Jiříkov: SCHNEIDER, Dr. (head of the A.M.) 1942

Made: BOLZMANN (head of the A.M.) 1944.

Uran, Dr. Reg. Rat, 1943.

Flatojova: NOHLMANN, Dr. Wilhelm (head of the A.M.)

Killed in action. 1943.

Made: SCHOENBERGER, (head of the A.M.) 1943.

Güdmann: REISSER (head of the A.M.) 1944.

DIETL: UHLMER, Dr. (head of the A.M.) 1944.

FRANZ: HÜLSE (official) 1943.


Further Arbeitsmänner are in Hradec Králové, Pardubice, Tábor,

C. Sudcovic, Lib., Mor., Czerna, Hain.

(No heads of these were not yet reliably identified.)
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

II Members of German Government
   2-27

III Members of SS Headquarters in Berlin
   29-38

IV Reichsjunker of Bohemia and Moravia and responsible members
   of his office
   39-49

V Officials of German Police (including Gestapo) of S.S. formations
   in Bohemia and Moravia
   49-71

VI Responsible Commanders of German Army in Bohemia and
   Moravia
   72, 73

VII S.S. Garrison of Concentration Camp in Oranienburg
   74-101

Submitted  Decision of Committee  E
28. 3. 5

1, II + III 1-38 A

II, I  39-71 A

72, 73 C

74-101 A
0595

From: 1904/10/31

to: 46/8.12.18

1. REDWITZ, SS· OBERSTURMFÜHRER
2. FILIP, VORARBEITER
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

I. 1. ADOLF HITLER

II. Members of the German Government at that time.

2. Hess Rudolf
3. Ribbentropp von, Joachim
4. Frick Dr. Wilhelm
5. Schwerin-Krosigk Count
6. Guertner Dr. Wilhelm
7. Schlegelberger Dr.
8. Goering H. Reichsmarschal
9. Funk Walther
10. Rust Dr. Bernhard
11. Goebbels Dr. Josef
12. Soldte Franz
13. Dorpmüller, Dr.
14. Ohnesorge Dr. Ing.
15. Darré
16. Hanke Herbert
17. Speer Albert Prof.
19. Keitel von Wilhelm, Feldmarschall
20. Lammers Dr. Heinz Heinrich
21. Keryl Hans
22. Meissner Dr.
23. Seyss-Inquart Dr. Arthur.
24. Rosenberg Alfred
25. Hierl Konstantin
26. Frank Hans Dr.
27. Schacht Hjalmar Dr.
III. Members of the S.S. Head-Quarters in Berlin.

31. Frank, Oberführer, chef des Verwaltungsamtes der S.S.
32. Hauser, Obergruppenführer, Inspekteur des S.S. Verwaltungstruppe.
34. Liebenhanschel Arthur, S.S. Obersturmbannführer, head of the "Zentralamt" in Dept. "D".
35. Maurer Gerhard, S.S. Obersturmbannführer, head of "Amt II" in the Dept. "D".
36. Lolling Dr. S.S. Obersturmbannführer, head of "Amt III" /Medical care/ in Dept. "D".

IV. Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia and responsible members of his office.

41. Burgdorf Dr. von, Unterstaatssekretär b. Reichsprotektor, SA-Brigadeführer.
43. Hoffmann Dr. Oskar, Oberregierungsrat, Verteiger des Leiters der Dienstelle Mähren-Brno.
44. Liebenow, Ministerialdirektor in Reichsprotektorsamt, Prag.
45. Roeder von, Persönlicher Referent von Burgdorf.
47. Watter Dr. von, Oberlandrat in der Justizabteilung Prag.
48. Klose, " " " Brno.
V. Officials of the German Police /including Gestapo/ and S.S. formations in Bohemia and Moravia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Department or Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Grollmann von</td>
<td>General Major der Ordnungspolizei Prag.</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Salbei, Polizeimajor,</td>
<td>Stabschef der</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gestapo</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Geschke, SS-Standartenführer, Leiter der Staatspolizeileitstelle Prag.</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Bauer, Kriminalassistent, member of the department Staatspolizeileitstelle II b. Prag.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Weimann, Kriminalassistent, member of the department II b. Staatspolizeileitstelle Prag.</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Weibgen Hans, Dr. SS. Standartenführer O.C. Standarte 108 /doing duty in Bohemia Prag.</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Spawrath</td>
<td>Unterturmführer Kommissar der Gestapo in Prag.</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>Meulberg</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>Fischer Dr.</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Gabriel SS. Hauptsturmführer</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Holts</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>Kaufmann SS.</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Soerens Ernst SS. Hauptsturmführer</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Ruf Otto</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Moekel Otto</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Svoboda Dr.</td>
<td>Obersturmführer</td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Schwabe Karl Dr. SS. Standartenführer und Polizeipräsident in Brünn.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Sládek Emanuel</td>
<td>Chef der Gestapo O.C. Standarte 107 /doing duty in Moravia Brno.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Hermann</td>
<td>Obersturmbannführer, Chef der Gestapo in Brno.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Koppenhoefer</td>
<td>Sturmführer, Vertreter des Chef der Gestapo Brno.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Lettov von</td>
<td>Kommissar der Gestapo in Brno.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Mussakay</td>
<td>Sturmbannführer, Kommissar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. Responsible Commander of the German Army in Bohemia and Moravia.

72. Brauchitsch von, General C. in German Army /1939 - 41/.

73. Elskowitz von, Generaloberst O.C. Army Group operating in Bohemia.

VII. The S.S. Garrison of the Concentration Camp in Oranienburg.

According to the Preliminary List of Axis Concentration Camps and Detention Centres reported as such in Europe.

/Interim Copy/

issued by S.H.A.E.F. on August, 1944.

74. Lorenz SS. Obersturmführer Camp Commandant.

75. Nostitz Sturmführer, possibly Commandant of Totenkopfstand Brandenburg.

76. Jena von SS. Obersturmbannführer " TV Stand "Oranienburg".

77. Baranowski Hermann SS. Obersturmführer, Camp Commandant.

78. Reutter Dr. " Hauptsturmführer Garrison M.O.

79. Weymann Hans " "

80. Schneider " "


82. Bohn Wilhelm Foreman of crematorium and burial squad.

83. Lauer SS. Sturmbannführer

84. Kaindl " Obersturmbannführer

85. Heidrich " Hauptsturmführer, Deputy Commandant.

86. Forster " reported there in 1941.
The following personalities were reported by a former inmate in July, 1944. His reliability is questionable.

87. Volk  "Super /possibly Kommissar/ Gestapo Chief.
88. Holb also Holz Hauptsturmführer Camp Commandant.

Inmate claims both were removed in June, 1944.

For the following personalities no dates were given.

69. Camp  Untersturmführer
90. Nowacki  Oberscharführer
91. Sorge, known as  
92. Eiserner Gustav  
93. Schubert  
94. Fickert  
95. Bogdala  
96. Seifert  
97. Grunewald  Sturmbannführer Lagerführer
98. Erna  Untersturmführer Leader of the Administrative Coy under Lorenz.
99. Genisier  Bauleiterführer
100. Kilinger  Hauptsturmführer
101. Suren  

Grunewald's predecessor as Lagerführer.

Previous commandants of this camp were Eisfeld and the late OGF Theodor EICKE.
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**CHARGES AGAINST**

**WAR CRIMINALS**

**CHARGE NO.**

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

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

**TRANSMITTED BY:**

[Signature]

*Registered Number.*

[Number]

*Date of receipt in Secretariat.*

[Date]
See enclosure "F"
DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIMES.

a/ October 28th, November 15th, 16th and 17th 1939, in Prague and Brno.

b/ November 1939 up to 1944, in the concentration camp in Oranienburg.
0610

EPILOGUE B.

[Text not legible due to image quality]
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

On October 28th 1939, Czechoslovak National Day, the Czechoslovak people commemorated in patriotic and peaceful demonstrations in various towns of Czechoslovakia, the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic.

On the occasion of this demonstration in Prague on October 28th 1939, a young student of medicine, Jan Opletal was mortally wounded by the German Police, having been shot through the stomach. He died on November 13th 1939.

His funeral which took place on November 15th 1939 was for the Germans, an occasion to provoke trouble. K. Hermann Frank decided to revenge the patriotic demonstration of October 28th.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th November 1939, a great action against Czechoslovak students was carried out. More than 3,000 students were arrested in Prague and more than 200 in Brno. All were tortured in a most brutal manner. 142 of them were shot/names of 22 murdered students are so far identified/ and more than 1,200 were deported to Germany to the concentration camp of Oranienburg where the torturing continued.

At the same time the Universities of Prague and Brno and the Colleges where the students were lodged, were devastated, valuable material Libraries and Scientific Institutes destroyed, students' property, either stolen or destroyed, and the private property of the students and Professors stolen or destroyed. Both Universities were closed by order of the Germans, for 3 years. They still remain closed.
Enc. E.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

One of the notorious purposes of the German invaders was and still is, to exterminate the intelligentsia of the invaded countries.

After having occupied the Czechoslovak Republic the Germans proceeded to realise this plan. Their immediate aims were to close the Universities and High Technical Schools in Prague and Brno. They planned to exterminate or imprison in concentration camps the most patriotic and ardent students and to force the others to study in German schools where they hoped they would be Germanised. The same was planned with regard to the Czech Secondary Schools, the purpose of the Germans being to limit Czech education to Elementary Schools. Finally, they planned to exterminate or imprison in concentration camps some thousands of Czech teachers and Professors. This latter plan was carried out with the usual German brutality but the first German action, which is the object of this charge, was directed against the Students of Czech Universities and High Technical Schools in Prague and Brno and was started on October 28th 1939, the first anniversary of Czechoslovak Independence under the German occupation.

The Reichsprotektor, Neurath Konstantin von, and especially his deputy Karl Hermann Frank, just looked for a suitable opportunity and pretext to realise their plans against the Czechoslovak Students, and against the Czechoslovak Universities and other high schools.

On October 28th 1939, the Czechoslovak National Day was
celebrated for the first time under German occupation, in spite of the fact that every kind of manifestation and celebration was forbidden by the so-called Czech Government, at the request of the German Occupying Power. The celebration took place in almost all cities of the Republic, especially in Prague and Brno, the two largest cities in Czechoslovakia. The German police including formations of SS and Gestapo, intervened and provoked rioting in the streets of Prague, Brno and other cities. In Prague, crowds of people went to the monument of John Hus, the famous Czech religious reformer and a symbol of Czech National Independence and the Czech resistance against German oppression in 14th and 15th centuries. The people covered the pedestal of the monument with flowers. The German Gestapo and SS tried to disperse the crowds. Shooting took place and many people were either wounded or killed, among them a young student of Medicine Jan Opletal. He was shot through the stomach, mortally wounded, and rushed to hospital. News of this incident spread through the Colleges. Opletal died on November 13th and his funeral took place on November 15th. The German authorities forbade the public to attend the funeral but in spite of this a small group of his comrades were present. The German police tried to stop the ceremony and to disperse the crowd. Rioting broke out again. This was the opportunity Karl Hermann Frank was waiting for.

The Reichsprotector von Neurath accused the students of being disloyal to the Reich and of revolutionary tendencies. He issued the Decree that minimum both Czech Universities and High
Technical Schools should be closed for 3 years, as a punishment for the behaviour of the Students. But this was not all, other actions followed very quickly. During the night of November 15th to 16th, the Colleges and Students Hostels both in Prague and Brno were surrounded by German police /Gestapo, SS/ and both male and female even Units of the German Army. The students were dragged from their beds, chained like criminals, and in their night attire were assembled in the yards of the Colleges. They were forced to stand in the cold November night some hours in the open yard surrounded by the Police, SS and Army Units. Those who tried to escape by jumping through the windows of the lower floors, were shot. All students, both male and female, were beaten and tortured, whipped, their teeth knocked out and their eyes slashed with whips. All their property in the Colleges was either destroyed or stolen by the German policemen, Gestapo or SS, or the German soldiers.

In one of these Colleges called LETNA, the following students were shot:

Josef CERBA,  
Záboj LOCHMAN,  
Adolf RADIL,  
Jaroslav BOK,  
Václav HRADECKÝ,  
Karel Tomášek,  
Přetislav URIDIL  
Stanišlav KRÁLEK  
Víteslav COUFAL,  
Gustav MIXA,  
Karel TESAR,  
Bohumil VÁCA,  
Jan RARTA,  
Jan BRODECKÝ.

The victims were identified by eye-witnesses, some of whom escaped to Gt. Britain later. Their statements are attached to the charge.

The College was devastated, the rooms where the students
were lodged were destroyed, and their personal belongings stolen.

The same action took place in Brno. German police including Gestapo and SS men surrounded the so-called KAUNIC Colleges although the students in Brno were in no connection with the demonstration which took place at the funeral of Opletal. The students, both male and female, were treated in the same brutal way as the students in Prague. They were beaten, tortured and finally put into lorries, taken to the Railway Station and transported to the Concentration Camp in Oranienburg. This took place under the most inhuman conditions, as described in the attached statements.

The number of students arrested in Brno and taken to the concentration camp in Oranienburg was 200, while the number of students arrested in Prague was more than 3,000.

All students arrested in Prague were taken by lorries to a suburb of Prague called RUZYN, and driven to the big hall of a Riding School. The Gestapo and SS men tortured them. Some of them were tortured to death in front of their comrades, as described in the attached Statement. At the point of machineguns the victims stood in the cold Hall from the morning to night, without any food or drink, forbidden to move or even to sit down. The Gestapo and SS men selected groups of students, both girls and boys and applied their old torture methods to them. Meanwhile Committee of the 9 members of the/Czechoslovak Students Association, who had not yet been arrested, were caught in their homes and brought to Ruzyň. Without any sentence, the following students were executed
in front of the assembled students. Their names are:

- Ph.Min. Matoušek, Lecturer at the University,
- Judr. Jaroslav Klíma,
- Weinert,
- Adamec,
- Šoula,
- Safránek,
- Skorkovsky,
- Černý,
- Freiwirt.

This execution was plain murder because the nine executed men did not know anything about the occurrence in the College neither peaceful did they take part in the demonstrations preceding the German action. In addition, the bodies of the nine executed leaders of the Students Association, were refused by the Germans to be handed over to their parents.

After the execution, all students who were under 20 years of age and who were members of some organisations not regarded by the Germans as hostile, were released. Out of the total number arrested of about 3,200, 2,000 were released and the remaining 1,200 were deported to the concentration camp in Oranienburg so that in this camp there were imprisoned approximately 1,400 Czechoslovak students in connection with the events of October 28th, November 15th and 17th, 1939. 1,200 were from Prague and 200 from Brno.

In Oranienburg they were subjected to the usual treatment practised in all Concentration Camps. It would be superfluous to describe this treatment in detail. We refer to the reports of Colonel Wade on Concentration Camps. The régime in all camps was the same. For this régime, a special department of the SS Headquarters in Berlin, is responsible, /see Col. Wade’s report No. 10/. 
The general responsibility must be borne by the German Government who organised Concentration Camps since 1933.

To the facts already revealed on Concentration Camps, we would add in this special case, that any attempt to escape was punished in Oranienburg in a brutal way; for the first attempt, 25 strokes with a whip across the naked back, for the second attempt, 50 such strokes and for the third attempt, death. But nobody ever survived the first punishment. In spite of this terrible régime, the Czechoslovak students succeeded in organising lectures and so continued their studies. A certain number were later released, some others sent to labour camps but the majority of students are still in Oranienburg.

The property of the Universities and High Technical Schools in Prague and Brno was stolen or destroyed. The equipment of the Laboratories, and valuable instruments belonging to the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Science, were removed to Germany.

Libraries containing valuable volumes centuries old, were destroyed. Many books which the Germans regarded to be of use to them were stolen and taken to Germany. In such a manner, the work carried out by scientific workers through many years, was destroyed in one night.

The whole interior of the Universities, High Technical Schools and Colleges, was devastated.
No. 1. Statement made on October 11th 1944 in the Office of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior in London, by Dr. Vladimir Klecanda, Professor of History at the University of Prague, present address 8, Dorchester Court, Sleave St. S.W.1.

No. 2. Report of November 16th 1939, sent by witness Klecanda, from Czechoslovakia before his escape.

No. 3. Report of December 23rd 1939, sent by witness Klecanda, from Czechoslovakia before his escape.

No. 4. Report of December 5th 1939 sent by witness Klecanda.

No. 5. Statement made by a student who was a witness of the events in Prague. The text is contained in the attached pamphlet "International Students Day", page 15-16.


No. 7. " made by a Czech Policeman, page 18 of the pamphlet.

No. 8. " " " An eye-witness, Weiser, p. 19-23 " "

No. 9. " " " " " now a member of the Czechoslovak Air Force in Great Britain, p. 23-31 of pamphlet.
STATEMENT in the office of the Czech M. of Int. in London made on October 11th 1944, by Dr. Vladimir KLÉCANDA /born September 25th 1888/, Professor of History at the King Charles University in Prague, present address 8 Dorchester Court, Sloane St. S.W.1. 

3 reports of November 18th, December 5th and December 23rd 1939 enclosed.

"I was in Prague when rioting took place on October 28th 1939, at the time of the funeral of John Opletal, and when the Colleges were attacked, and took part in many of these scenes.

From my own experience I give this evidence I had preserved in my personal archive.

As far as the equipment of the University is concerned, I succeeded several times in entering the buildings and have seen, for instance in the building of the Faculty of Philosophy which was turned into Gestapo barracks, how the rooms and offices of the Professors had been ransacked, the desks and cupboards broken and everything stolen. - We had not only our scientific material there /notes, manuscripts etc./ but also our personal belongings /money, cameras etc./. In the libraries destroyed the catalogues were demolished and the work of young scientific workmen which had taken many years, was completely destroyed. The panelling in some of the halls /in the Assembly and Committee Halls etc./ was taken down and the Gestapo men used the boards for making fires.

I happened to enter some of the Technical Institutions of the University, and the High Technical College, where the damage was even greater. Precious and expensive optical instruments
and physical and chemical equipment had either been stolen or destroyed. The damage from the scientific point of view, is irretrievable and it is not possible to guess the cost of it at all. For this damage, the commanders of the Gestapo, SS and Military Chiefs who were at that time commanding the units, are responsible.

I have been informed about the execution of the 9 student leaders, 5 of whom I knew personally, from the father of one of the victims. The inhabitants of Prague learned of the execution from the official announcements which were posted on the corners of the streets in the city the next day. - The execution took place without any trial.

Besides the persons who took part in this execution, the Protector, von Neurath, as highest representative of the régime of the Reich, is responsible for it in the first instance. This mass-murder of innocent members of the Students Committee, and the brutal way in which it was carried out, has shaken the conscience of the whole Czech nation. This execution was followed by new mass executions and massacres, like Lidice and Ležáky and these atrocities will remain for ever in the memory of our people as the beginning of German terrorism.
REPORT OF NOVEMBER 18TH 1939. /Sent by witness Klecanda from Czechoslovakia./

After the celebration of Independence Day on October 28th 1939, which had been prepared by leaflets and whispering propaganda and which became a manifestation of the National Unity and a gigantic outcry of the elementary resistance against Nazi Germany and of the desire of the entire Czech people to regain its freedom, a new manifestation took place on November 15th, the occasion of the funeral of John Opletal, a student of Medicine who died after having been seriously wounded on October 28th 1939.

The reason for this manifestation, which had not been prepared by us and which was created by the atmosphere which was, in Prague especially, a very strained one, was the spreading of news about the bestiality and cruelty of the Gestapo men. The men and women who were arrested on October 29th and December 28th were the victims of these men and were each released successively, with their faces gashed, and the whole of their bodies covered with wounds. This was proof of the cruelty of the Nazis.

In this same atmosphere the funeral of Jan Opletal took place, on November 15th 1939, when crowds of students of the Universities took part. It is already known how the funeral proceeded and that afterwards, how new arrests took place.

During the night of November 16th to 17th, German Units together with the German Police and Gestapo, attacked all Students Colleges and the students were dragged out in a brutal manner. Male and Female students were bound together in threes and literally thrown down the stairs, then dragged to waiting lorries.

The girls had to suffer the most bestial brutality. Their
property /watches, bracelets, handbags, money and underwear/ was stolen by the assisting German Officials. The students, many of them not dressed properly, were deported during a cold night, to Petschek's Palace in Bubeneč, to Bredovska Street or to Ružyně. Some of them jumped out through the windows of the lower floors in their night attire but were shot at.

There were some shots on the side of the inhabitants of the Colleges but in Dejvice, the Germans used machineguns. The arrested students were kicked, beaten and whipped and then made to stand in the yard until morning. There was no difference in the brutal handling of them by the Gestapo, German police or Military Units.

Early in the morning, the buildings of the Universities and High Technical Colleges were taken by the Police. All Professors, Lecturers, Assistants and other members of the staff were questioned in a cruel way /with the accused facing the wall, hands behind back/ and then insulted and beaten. Many of them were also arrested.

On the Friday morning at 10 o'clock, the execution of 9 members of the Students Committee took place in Ružyně and some of the arrested students were forced to watch this execution. The victims were killed without any trial or previous questioning. They were: University Lecturer Mr. Ph. Matoušek, Jindr. Jaroslav Klíma, Weinert, Adamec, Koula, Šafářík, Skorkovsky, Černý and Freiwirt.

There was a deep and crushing feeling caused by this brutal action, not only in Prague but also in the country.

All leaders of Workmen's Organisations, members of Factory
Committees and Directors of Industrial Entertainments, were summoned to the Gestapo where they were told that they would all be shot at the first attempt of the workmen to mutiny or strike and were forced to sign a proclamation, as follows: "I acknowledge the fact that if there is any attempt at stopping production in my works, I shall be shot".

On Saturday night, a proclamation of President Hácha was broadcast and at night the Government of the Protectorate declared Martial Law.
REPORT OF DECEMBER 23RD 1939.

Sent by witness Klecanda, from Czechoslovakia.

I accomplish my last report with further particular of the events which took place after the funeral of Jan Opletal. They are the best proof that all was prepared and planned by the German authorities, mainly by the Staatssekretär Frank, as a vengeance for the demonstrations of October 28th:

1. The number of students who were shot or killed has, according to reliable news, reached 142 victims. This figure will increase as there are still more than a thousand students in the hands of the Gestapo.

2. The brutal action of the German authorities is well illustrated by the fact that the intervention of the Minister of Dr. Hácha's Cabinet who requested that merely the dead bodies of the students should be handed over to their parents, was simply rejected.

3. In Brno, where there was but a pretext of reason for the persecution of students, which in Prague was considered the taking part of Prager students in the funeral of Jan Opletal, the Kaunic Colleges in Brno were attacked at the same time and 200 students were deported to Germany, via Prague. The arresting was carried out without any real reason.

4. During their journey to Germany, it has been proved that the students were beaten without the slightest reason.

5. Czech Universities and High Technical Colleges have been closed for three years because it was said that the perpetrators of all disturbances, were at the Universities. This corresponds
fully with the words of Hitler, who talked to Minister Chvalkovsky /Ambassador of Hacha’s Government to the German Government in Berlin/ about Beneš’s intellectuals.

But the report of the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei of the Reichsprotector of October 29th, and the Reichsprotector himself, in his letter to the President Hacha of November 14th 1939, No. 751/39, does not mention that the intellectuals were perpetrators of all these events, neither does it mention the Universities at all. This is proof that all this was constructed with the sole purpose of closing the schools. There is no doubt that the Germans would never leave any Czech Universities, after they had become victorious.

The SS Units are in possession of all Universities and High Technical Colleges. All offices of the Professors, seminary rooms, libraries and laboratories have been robbed, desks broken, all valuable equipment taken away, office files destroyed and in the Technical and Medical Laboratories of the Nature Lore Institutes, all valuable instruments, metals and chemicals etc., have been removed. Cardindexes in many places have been destroyed. In fact, generally speaking, all our Government property has been stolen or destroyed. Students who have no opportunity to continue their studies will be deported as forced labour. That is why they all look for a private occupation /merely as apprentices/.

We shall report on further events as soon as particulars are available.
Jan Opletal, a student of medicine, was shot and seriously wounded on October 28th 1939.

Arresting of Students is continuing. Some of the students who were arrested and sent to the Concentration Camp of Oranienburg, have already sent letters from this camp.

After Jan Opletal who had been wounded in the riots which took place on October 28th 1939, died, a movement amongst the students grew up. Because Students were forbidden to take part in the funeral, only a small crowd of them attended. When the coffin was being carried out of the church, they shouted some slogans and immediately the funeral was over, rioting amongst the Students broke out on the Square of the Old Town.

During the night of the 15th to 16th November, all Students Colleges and hostels were encircled by Gestapo and SS men and in some places, by army units. Boy and girl students were arrested and transported to the barracks in Ružyně, some of them being clad only in their night attire. All the arrests were done by force and in Košta and Masaryk College, the students were fired on.

In Letna College, the following students were shot:

Josef Cerban
Zdeněk Lochman
Adolf Radil
Jaroslav Bok
Václav Hradecký
Karel Tomášek
Břetislav Špidil
Stanislav Křížek,
Vítězslav Šoufál
Karel Česák
Bohumil Váca,
Jan Berta
Jan Prodecký
Gustav Nixa.

On November 17th 1939, nine students, leaders of the Students Committees were shot. Their names are known and have been broadcast.
STATEMENT

Enc. F.5. submitted by an old friend of Jan Opletal, the student who was wounded during the rioting on the 28th October 1939 and who died of his wounds a fortnight later. The witness is now in Great Britain.

The whole text of the evidence given by the witness is contained in a documentary pamphlet issued by the International Council of Students in Great Britain, under the heading "International Students' Day", page 15 and 16. Only one copy of the pamphlet is attached to the charge, as more copies are not available.

STATEMENT

F.6.

submitted by an eye-witness at the funeral of Jan Opletal of November 15th 1939, at the Office of the Czechoslovak Students in London in January 1941.

/see page 16 of the pamphlet/.

STATEMENT

F.7.

made by a Policeman in the Office of the Czechoslovak Students in London, in January 1941. This policeman succeeded in escaping to France and joined the Czechoslovak Army there. He is now serving in the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain.

/see page 18 of the pamphlet/.
STATEMENT

made on November 13th 1944 by Mr. Ing. Václav Weiser,
Director of the Hlavka's College in Prague - now in London.

/See pages 19-23 of the pamphlet./

STATEMENT

made by a member of the Czechoslovak Air Force in Gt. Britain,
in the Office of the Czechoslovak Students Association in
London, in January 1941. His name cannot be mentioned
because of his family in Czechoslovakia.

/See pages 23-31 of the pamphlet./
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' DAY.
This account of the first International Students' Day is the first publication of the International Council of Students in Great Britain. The organisation and reception of Students' Day has met with such a response both among the students in this country (where some twenty nations are well represented) and in other parts of the world, that it was felt by various national groups of students in Great Britain that an organisation should be set up both to represent them corporately and to cater for their needs.

Already there is a strong sense of community among these students who are historically the heirs of all the problems and prejudices of Europe and the world. But with this goes an appreciation of the dangers of mere facile handshaking, and a full awareness of the difficulties of translating into policy and action their desire that every people will act in the interest of all. They know that the postwar world will bring many thorny problems and they remember that the policy of the future rests with their countrymen who are at present under the yoke. But they are not afraid of these problems they must help to solve; they are, in fact, full of eagerness to tackle them.

While November 17th is actually the anniversary of the execution of the Czech students, International Students Day commemorates students the world over who have fallen victims to the forces of fascist evil. Not for many years will the full tale be told of the death and persecution that has stricken the students of this generation from Paris to Peking and back again; but what we do know has been sufficient to mobilise student opinion to a pitch of solidarity which the perpetrators of these crimes could never have envisaged, and in which lies the key to their undoing. The world-wide support for this first International Students' Day is an encouragement and inspiration to all students and young people to work together both now and in the happier future that must come.

S. G. CHECKLAND,
President, International Council of Students in Great Britain.

To the memory of Jan Opeta and all the other students who became the victims of the Nazi regime.
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DAY, 1941

"Do not send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

The martyrdom of the Czechoslovak students shot by the Nazis on November 17th, 1939, became on November 17th, 1941, a symbol for free students all over the world. From Chungking to Costa Rica, from Moscow to Delhi, students paused and heard ringing in their ears the bell which tolled for their Czechoslovak comrades; and they knew that it tolled for them.

In some places the demonstrations were spectacular. At Quito, Ecuador, some six hundred students gathered in the hall of the Universidad Central and heard speeches from leading members of the students' association, while in between the speeches Czech songs were sung. At the end of the meeting Hitler was burned in effigy, while a picture of his was pasted on the floor at the door of the main entrance so that all the students as they went out had to step on him.

In other parts of the world some meetings were of necessity less spectacular but not less impressive. In the besieged fortress of Tobruk, a day before General Auchinleck's offensive began, a group of Polish and Czechoslovak soldiers—students in their own countries—commemorated together this International Students Day which held so many memories of the past and so much hope for the future.

From Switzerland, land-locked by the Axis powers, came weeks later—a message from an internment camp dated November 17th, 1941:

"On the day when the free students of the world have gathered together to protest against barbarism, we, the interned students and assistants of the High School of Commerce in Harrisau, join you, our dear Slav brothers, in a spontaneous declaration against the barbarian persecutions of the Slav science and culture, against the closing of the Universities, murdering of professors and against the systematic attempt to abolish the academic youth.

"The day, on which the bestial invader closed the oldest Slav University in Prague, thus attempting to extinguish the holy flame of our hearts, shall be for ever the great day of infamy for the German gods of hatred.

"It shall become the day of the resurrection of our learning with Prague and Krakow in the foreground, when the ancient Slav ideas of unity and love shall reign for ever."

Interned Students and Assistants of the University Camp in Harrisau.

On every continent of the world International Students Day was celebrated. In North America, not at that time at war, meetings were held from coast to coast. From International House,
New York, which overlooks the Hudson River and is a hostel for students of many lands, came a message to the Czechoslovak National Union of Students:

"Together with you we wish for the liberation of your nation and revenge for the lives of our colleagues, executed in November 1939. Their death is a beacon, showing us our way. They have not died in vain."

At Ohio State University, Columbus, a meeting was called by the Student Committee to Defend Democracy. The University of Chicago was the scene of a similar meeting. Thus did the students of the "Middle West," often considered the centre of a narrow isolationism, demonstrate their solidarity with the democratic peoples.

The celebration at Havana, Cuba, organised by the National Federation of Cuba Students, was a great success. Several thousand students demonstrated, with bands and flags, their determination to support the cause of the oppressed peoples. The statue of their Alma Mater was draped in black and the flags of the Americas and the Allies were carried at half-mast. Afterwards they passed a resolution rendering "silent homage of that date to their Czechoslovak comrades sacrificed by bolshevist Nazi hordes in 1939" and pledging themselves "to consecrate in the university calendar the date November 17th as a day of mourning. Largely as a result of the inspiration of this day a "Society for the Help of Democracy" has been started here.

In the Central American republic of Costa Rica the biggest theatre in San José was hired by the student organisations—"Consejo Estudiantil Universitario" and "Federation National de Estudiantes"—and at a mass meeting of two thousand professors, school teachers and students, presided over by the Minister of Education, the International Students Day Declaration was unanimously approved. While in South America the Uruguayan Federation of Students proclaimed a two minutes silence which was observed throughout the universities of Uruguay. In Montevideo on the night of November 17th local students spontaneously marched to the Czechoslovak Legation where they demonstrated their sympathy and solidarity. (See page 11)

From Canada and New Zealand came messages and resolutions.

"Wellington University students express their profound admiration at the courageous resistance of the Czechoslovak people against oppression and pledge themselves to form a united front against all forms of Fascism."

"China and India added their voices. A great meeting of students at Delhi, organised by the All-India Student Federation, pledged themselves "to do all in their power to contribute to the victory of the International anti-Fascist Peoples Front." From Jerusalem came a message stating that:

"Hebrew University students at Jerusalem join in the obser-

vation of two minutes silence in memory of the Czechoslovak students killed by the Nazis on November 17th, 1939, and identify themselves with the democracies' fight against Fascism."

In Moscow and throughout the Soviet Union the Komsomol youth organisation arranged meetings of solidarity and even from bombed Malaya came a message of support.

In Great Britain International Students Day was commemorated in almost every university in the country by meetings organised by the National Union of Students. In Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Leicester, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield meetings were held, as well as in the Welsh Colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff and the Scottish universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The Edinburgh gathering was typical. It was attended by Czechoslovak, Polish, Swiss, African, Indian, American, Chinese and Jewish as well as Scotch students. A resolution was carried unanimously:

"We, as students in Edinburgh, commemorating the massacre and enslavement of the students of Prague University by the Fascist barbarians on November 17th, 1939, send greetings to the students of Czechoslovakia and to all other students engaged in the fight against Fascism, and pledge ourselves to find ever more effective means of assisting them in this fight, and to secure the fitting observance of this Day each year as International Students Day."

The meeting closed with one minute of silent dedication to the anti-Fascist struggle.

In Britain the largest meeting, however, took place in London, at the Caxton Hall. Here, besides student speakers, were official representatives of the British and Allied Governments. General S. Ingr, Czechoslovak Minister of National Defence, and Mr. F. C. R. Douglas, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Board of Education, were followed by speakers representing the students of the Allied Countries. In opening the meeting General Ingr recalled the great tradition as fighters for freedom which the Czechoslovak students had. From 1848 onwards, during the war of 1914-18 and after, the students had been most honourably represented in the forefront of the struggle for liberation. "Yes, our youth has been brought up to be conscious of themselves, loving their country. Our youth does not fear to show its resistance against the usurpers and the new order which has been forcibly introduced. The enemy was certainly aware of all this, when he chose to direct his attack against the sensitive part of the nation. He selected the student youth. He himself does not know how to educate. Out of his youth he has made a crew of aggressors, who continue slaughtering until they themselves are slaughtered. So he hated the youth which had grown up differently, and particularly the youth in whose background the spirit of the world humanist, T. G. Masaryk, stood out.

"So, as Minister of National Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Czechoslovak youth in arms, on behalf of the Czechoslovak
Government, I pay tribute to the victims and express gratitude for their bravery and for the work carried out by the young Czechoslovak patriots, and vow that we will not cease from the battle until—together with others—we have punished the crime of November 1939 and until the nation's free development is once assured."

Miss Elizabeth Shields-Collins, Secretary of the International Youth Council, stressed the solidarity of all the young, freedom-loving people of the world who are resolved to fight for the same ideals for which the Czechoslovak students gave their lives:

"It is in the name of young men and women here in Britain from more than twenty nations, standing side by side in the common struggle, that I pay homage to the Czechoslovak students. And at the same time we pay tribute to the brave youth of Czechoslovakia who in their native land show us by a hundred signs each week that they continue their struggle against the Nazis. Coming so soon after the Albert Hall meeting, the celebration of International Students Day is another proof that men and women of my generation throughout the world are united in their determination to defeat Hitler and to continue their collaboration for building a better world."

On behalf of the National Union of Students of England and Wales, Miss Lena Chivers said (in part):

"I am here on behalf of the students of this country to pay homage to our fellow students who died two years ago, to those who have died since as a result of those events and to those who are still in prison and concentration camps, not only in Czechoslovakia, but all over Europe.

"I purposely say our fellow students," for the true universities of the free world know no barriers of race or country; we are members one of another and we belong to a world-wide brotherhood of learning. Freedom of thought, freedom of enquiry, of speech and publication are its lifeblood.

"The soil of Europe is soaked in blood and tears today: everywhere there are monuments to the savagery and rottenness of Fascism. But when all the tale is told there will stand among the final condemnation—a most terrifying and characteristic indictment—of the real nature of the enemy—the closed doors of the Universities of Europe.

"The students of today realise perhaps more than ever before that in our universities we must not only pursue knowledge for its own sake, but that we must understand the relevance of our academic work to the immediate situation; that we must appreciate that the privilege of University education is only justifiable if we shoulder the responsibilities incumbent upon us, if we are training not only to be technically effective doctors, teachers and administrators, but socially and politically responsible citizens ready to serve the community and play our part in the destinies of mankind.

"The students of Czechoslovakia realised this; they were in the vanguard of the fight; that is where the students of all nations belong when liberty is at stake...."

Following this speech, Pilot Officer Claude Guy saluted, in the name of the French students, the students of Czechoslovakia. "These young men and women," he said, "who faced a night of horror and had the courage to brave the German machine-guns in order to give to the world the message of intellectuals everywhere, are the more venerated by the students of Paris since our students have also, one year ago, lost eleven of their comrades during a series of demonstrations. Our universities were closed and five hundred of our finest students have been sent to concentration camps on the other side of the Rhine. And yet I feel that at these two demonstrations against the Nazis, taking place at just a year's interval, it was the same blood that was shed—the same reply to the same oppression. Our presence here this morning at this commemoration meeting in London is sufficient proof, I am convinced, that the conscience of the world has been awakened. The assassins, too, are certain that we remember them, and the master of Germany himself is not forgotten."

Mr. Olav Rytter, speaking on behalf of Norway, said (in part): "On April 9th, 1940, we Norwegians were attacked ourselves by the same tyrant who robbed the Czechs of their country and their freedom. From that day we have stood together in a united fight for the same cause on the home front in both countries and also on the front over here side by side with our great ally, Great Britain. On both these fronts the students and academicians have been in the front line of battle, and that is quite natural, for never before had a light for freedom been more closely bound up with the fight for cultural values and cultural freedom."

Mr. A. Vlajcic, from Yugoslavia, paid tribute in the following words: "We free students of all free nations in London raise our voice against Nazi brutalities and believe that a Nazi victory not only entails the sacrifice of freedom and the invasion of a country by Gestapo agents, but also condemns the vanquished nation to systematic destruction and extermination. We stand for student rights, for their rights as citizens, fights for which our Czechoslovak colleagues worked.

"Today we fight for the same principles which they fought for in Prague; so do our students under the leadership of Ostojic and Leonic, who were shot last week by the Italians. Yugoslav students in collaboration of the student Czechoslovak-Yugoslav League in Yugoslavia laid the foundation stone of the Yugoslav Students' Home, King Alexander, in Prague. During the students' persecution in Prague in autumn 1939 the Yugoslav students, defended and sheltered in this Home the Czechoslovak students who had been hunted by the Gestapo. Our Yugoslav students, fighting now in the mountains, declare that the spirit of Gavilo Prisic and Gorsan has not yet died and they have deep admiration for the dead Czechoslovak heroes who sacrificed their lives for
our students' cause and the liberation of all mankind. We students hereby pledge ourselves that we shall now and in the future fight shoulder to shoulder with students all over the world.

Greetings and an expression of solidarity were brought from the students of tortured Poland by a young exile. He spoke of the sufferings of the students and teachers, with special reference to the persecution of the professors of Krakow. The students who had been able to escape were now fighting side by side with the Allies in united determination to destroy the evil of Fascism.

The Declaration of Purpose was read by a young Czech student now in the Army. On a white screen were the names of the murdered students; before it there burned an eternal flame.

"They have lit a light in the darkness, and the darkness has not swallowed it up...."

In Venezuela, apart from public meetings, much attention has been paid to November 17th by the press. All the newspapers published detailed reports of that day together with a declaration of solidarity to the cause for which the downtrodden nations of Europe are suffering and for which they will fight to the final victory.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

"In connection with your commemorative gathering today I am glad to have an opportunity of emphasising the great moral and political significance of the sacrifices of November 17th, 1939. Our students on that occasion by their active resistance to the Nazi oppressors made a fundamental contribution to the fact that today, after two years, our fight has been carried so far that the defeat of Germany and Fascism are already on the way to being accomplished.

"I am here referring not only to our own struggle for liberation but to the light for those ideals which gave birth to our freedom during the first world war and which T. G. Masaryk taught them to recognise and love: the ideals of freedom, humanity, justice and the right to live; the striving for a more perfect organisation of human society. It is such ideals which unite those Czech students who fell in the streets of Prague with the students of all the free nations of the world who are today together with you in recalling their sacrifice.

"The terrible oppression of freedom of conscience and of scientific research in our country, and the closing of the Charles University, of which I was once a student and a professor, and in which many of you have pursued your studies, impels us all to continue in our struggle until complete victory is secured for that cause for which on November 17th, 1939, our colleagues and pupils shed their blood."

The first detachments of the German Army crossed the frontiers of the Czechoslovak Republic near Moravska Ostrava before Dr. Hacha actually reached Berlin on the 14th March, 1939.

At the same time the Czechoslovak students were commemorating the birthday of the president Liberator, T. G. Masaryk, in Strakova Akademie. They assembled for this occasion a week later than in other years, because the police authorities prohibited the remembrance ceremony on the 7th March. The celebration was attended by the police commissar. The events of the autumn, which altered not only the frontiers of the first republic but also the lives of millions of Czechoslovaks, still lay like a burden on all, who were present. The atmosphere was laden with tears, blood, treason and hatred. Even the youngest of the young seemed to have aged, they seemed to have become serious and bitter. The hall was full. Everyone wished to remember the great teacher and his principles of humanitarian Democracy. After all the suffering and disillusionment, they were not willing to sacrifice even a letter of these maxims.

The meeting was on the point of breaking up when there was a sudden cry: "The Germans have crossed the frontiers."

It came like a blow. And then more news. "Hacha and Chvalovsky have left for Berlin." "There are riots in Slovakia." "There is fighting going on by Moravska Ostrava." "The government has abdicated."

Nothing was certain. The desire to gain more accurate information drove everyone to the city. There the streets were crowded. The strain of the past six months was intensified. The ever changing crowd on Wenceslaus Square swayed unevenly to and fro. Anyone looking from above could have imagined the trembling body of a crying giant. But there were no tears. Only a dry, nagging pain tempered with wrath.

Suddenly a group of Henlein's followers, clad in the typical German costume with Tyrolian hats and white stockings, cut like a knife through this crowd. Provocators!

The people were stirred by this provocation. The giant seemed to dwarf and devour the intruders.

The following morning was cold. The wind whistled through empty streets and heavy low clouds hung over the roof-tops, undecided whether to snow or rain.

Solitary walkers—with lowered heads—met without greetings. Everyone wanted to be alone with his sorrow. A paper-boy wrote on a pile of morning papers: "The last morning."

Before ten o'clock the first motorised troops reached Prague. At 10 a.m. one of the professors of the University—hardly able to conceal his grief—said to his students, "Study while you can!"
shops, factories and offices who that day were incapable of work. They wanted to prevent the Nazis from Sudentenland, who came of the motor-cyclists was smashed with a stone. One of the uplifted lists was the only greeting the Nazis got. The face of one of the shops, factories and offices who that day were incapable of work.

Day after day dragged along in silent despair. There were many people who could not endure the sight of the imposing royal castle of Hradcany surmounted by the infamous swastika; who could not endure the thought that tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next month, God knows for how long, everything that was free and beautiful would be suppressed by the Nazi invaders; there were many who preferred death to life in slavery.

The Czechoslovak people, again betrayed, taxed beyond the limit of human endurance by this diaboler and immediately set to work, as individuals, to save what was left of their rights. They began to write, print, and distribute anti-Nazi pamphlets. These were simple leaflets printed in secret, often of necessity—by primitive methods. In spite of being separately and independently produced these pamphlets showed a surprising similarity. An ardent desire to encourage and stimulate the morale of the despairing people and to show that the battle had not yet been lost, emanated from these leaflets. They all gave hope of a better future and, assisted by broadcasts from other countries, gave information about what was going on abroad, about all that was denied circulation by the Nazi-controlled press and wireless. These pamphlets found their way into the souls of simple people because they spoke their language and because they echoed the inmost thoughts of all true Czechoslovaks. They not yet been lost, emanated from these leaflets. They all gave hope of a better future and, assisted by broadcasts from other countries, gave information about what was going on abroad, about all that was denied circulation by the Nazi-controlled press and wireless. These pamphlets found their way into the souls of simple people because they spoke their language and because they echoed the inmost thoughts of all true Czechoslovaks. They were being eagerly read, copied, and multiplied until they reached every house in every town and village.

Successively the centres where these pamphlets were being printed joined together; the whole action was slowly, laboriously and secretly organised so that within a few months after the occupation there were to be found efficient and well-equipped working groups; the reception of broadcasts from all over the world in all languages was soon so perfect that the Czechoslovak public was kept promptly and accurately informed about all important events.

Towards the end of the school year this secret, invisible organisation had come to a perfection which guaranteed—by means of reliable people in all parts of the republic—that when the students departed to their homes for summer vacations the work would not cease but even increase in volume. The harvest of the Czech fields was ripening as night and day heavy military transports lumbered eastwards. The railways working at full pressure were transporting nothing but army materials. The German ministry of propaganda was busy proving to the world that the German Reich was being dangerously threatened by the aggressive Poles. Was there still anyone who would believe these lies? Was there another Munich ahead?

Towards the end of August the Nazis triumphantly announced the invasion of Poland.

Was the Czechoslovak sacrifice in vain? Was not the indescribable suffering of fifteen million people enough to persuade the waverers? These were the questions asked by the Czechoslovak people.

Many young Czechoslovaks escaped illegally into Poland where in the first days of September they formed a Czechoslovak Legion. There was quite a number of students among them, especially those who were in danger of being arrested because of the anti-German activities.

The Germans who since the beginning searched for centres of resistance had been carrying out numbers of arrests at random, sentencing people without trials just in order to intimidate those whose resistance grew daily stronger.

Soon after the 1st October the majority of High School students again assembled in the University towns. This concentration of the young Czechoslovak intelligentsia meant a great danger for the Nazis. They were waiting for a chance to smash brutally this active part of the nation.

The anniversary of Czechoslovak Independence Day was drawing nearer. Students, together with workers, were pleting the first mass manifestation which was meant to show the whole world the adverse feelings of the Czechoslovak people towards the aggressors. Any further proceedings depended fully on the result of this manifestation.

The Germans who gained possession of a number of leaflets
against acting on those instructions and threatened severe punishment. The mighty silhouette of Hradcany stood out above the river in the morning mist. The first walkers appeared in the streets. But here is the sequence of events in Prague as told by a witness, a student who is now serving in the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain:

"Factory sirens never went off. Wheels turned idly. High booted, black- and brown-shined Stormtroopers who lingered in the streets from the early hours of the morning glanced in amazement at the groups of workers in their Sunday best, walking to the factories and workshops. Even the dirtiest, most shabby of them, those who were engaged in repairing tram-lines, appeared in dark suits today, tricolours on their lapels. Each one of them wore this tricolour."

The streets are silent. It is a quiet, dignified demonstration. On the Old Town Square the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior and the John Huss statue are covered with flowers. More people come to bring flowers and commemorate, honour, and express protest.

"A Nazi cordon closes all the streets round the square. Czech policemen are ordered to remove the flowers. The streets are still silent. The embittered citizens of Prague had repressed the pain in their hearts. Even the tricolours anger the henchmen of Frank, the Nazi Governor of Bohemia. In their fury they would not spare women or children, whose clothes they tear off at random. Neither do they shrink from force in doing so.

"The streets seethe with defiance. Chaser and closer draw the ranks of the crowd. National Street is one large sea of heads. "They are shooting at the west end," somebody shouts, as if lightning had struck the crowds. The streets thunder. Everybody scurries to the Prikopy. The thronged crowd feels its strength. No time for deliberation. Community slogans voice its hatred. "Down with Hitler! Down with Hitler!"

"Machine-guns burst out. There is shooting everywhere in Prague. Shooting at unarmed crowds demonstrating to the world their will to live freely. Blood bespatters the pavements. The Nazi murderers had shown their teeth. "I saw a woman lying on the pavement both of whose arms had been broken by a young Stormtrooper. I saw wounded whom nobody was allowed to help. I saw boots trampling over dead bodies in animal-like frenzy. I saw cars carrying off people arrested by the hundred. I saw my friend Opletal falling with a shot in the stomach. I saw helplessly clenched fists and the whole world saw too."

The next day, in order to prevent the demonstrations from being repeated, the majority of tramways, which on the previous day were being boycotted because of German inscriptions on them, did not run and the streets in the City were closed. Policemen stood guard in the suburbs, and permits to enter the City were given only to persons who had good reason for going there. All student life was concentrated within the University buildings where the police had no admission. There further plans were being prepared. In the meantime, medical student Jan Opletal lay fatally wounded in Jirasek's Clinic. Here is a short story told by Opletal's old friend and colleague, a medical student, who now as a Czechoslovak soldier is finishing his studies at one of the English Universities. He used to visit Opletal in the hospital almost every day:

"Jan Opletal is a name which two years ago echoed through the world and which will always be connected with the Czechoslovak resistance against the cruelty and brutality of Nazism. He was one of the first of those whose life was sacrificed; hundreds followed him. Their names or numbers we do not yet know, but Jan Opletal, medical student of Charles' University, the innocent victim of Nazi tyranny, became for the Czechoslovak students a symbol.

"Who was Jan Opletal? He was the youngest son of a Moravian farmer. He was a good student. He was deeply interested in life and straightforward in dealing with others. He was always ready to fight for his ideals. "Coming from a poor family he took a keen interest in the social conditions of his fellow students, especially in their standard of living in hostels as well as in their homes. This helped him a great deal when he was elected a member of the Students Representative Council of Hlavka's hostel.

"I knew him well and enjoyed working with him. We spent many hours discussing the problems which had to be considered by the Council. In this work his sound judgment and sense of justice was invaluable. He was a good friend, prepared at any moment to give what help he could to others and the circumstances in which he lost his life were the best proof of it.

"In 1939, in the first year of the German occupation, we were again celebrating our Day of National Independence, the 28th October. When Jan went out to join the celebrations, which had been forbidden by the Nazis, we did not know that this was to be the last time when many of us would see him alive. That day, in the past so full of gaiety, was turned by the German provocations into a day of horror. Smoke from machine-guns and rifles filled the air and the streets of Prague were blood-stained. By nightfall four of our boys were missing; three of them had been arrested and the fourth—Jan Opletal—was in hospital. While trying to save a wounded woman from further injury by approaching German cars, he received a bullet in his stomach. He was taken to hospital by unknown people where, in spite of all
Opletal died. On the 15th November announcements of his death appeared in all the University faculties and hostels. These notices expressed all the grief we feel in Wolker's epitaph:

"... and aged but twenty-four he died, ere he could draw his heart to fight."

The following is a description of Opletal's funeral as told by someone who attended it:

"We visited the poet N., who promised to write mourning verses. Nazi censorship forbade us to say good-bye to our friend. Only a priest was allowed to make a short speech at the small University chapel. Proclamations were issued by the Ministry of Education warning students to abstain from further demonstrations, which would have the most serious consequences for the whole nation."

"We were forbidden to go to the University quarter in large numbers. Despite orders, ten thousand students assembled at 10 o'clock."

"With bare heads, in deadly silence we stood there waiting for the coffin containing the body of our shot comrade to be carried by. Long files of student deputies formed the head of the procession. Behind them professors, deputies from other faculties, friends from Hlavka's Hostel, then the coffin."

The procession reached the corner where the hearse was being interred. It was a sad ceremony at which only relations and close friends were present.

At the same time in Prague and in Brno the tension grew every minute. We lived in a feverish expectation of the retribution which the Nazis were sure to have prepared.

Then came a cold, bleak, starless night, the eve of the 17th November. Shakespeare's "Macbeth" was being performed in the national theatre in Prague. The theatre was sold out. There were many students present. After the words:

"Receive what cheer you may, Long is the night that never sees the day,"

the storm of applause would not cease. We parted that night shaking hands and saying good-night, not knowing that we should not meet again and maybe that we shall never again see each other. We parted hopefully, trusting the future. In the meantime the expected German vengeance was approaching.

It came like an avalanche.

"Early on November 17th the telephone bell rang. An unknown voice, stuttering with excitement, announced: "Masaryk's Hostel has been raided by German soldiers about an hour ago. Shooting is still going on there!"

"No time to think. Hastily we burnt everything the Gestapo must not find, rang up friends all over Prague and made for Masaryk's Hostel."

"We arrived towards six. Everywhere in the neighbourhood of the well-known block of houses the misty dawn was broken by the glitter from the steel helmets of German soldiers. There was no more shooting. Machine-guns mounted on the corners and in front of the Law Faculty became audible, shouting: 'Stop it!' Calmly, pain still in our hearts, we left. Provocative behaviour on the part of the Gestapo caused new bloodshed. On their motor-cycles they drove right into the mourning procession of students. Again we demonstrated in the streets of Prague. New shots, new wounded, new dead."

A close atmosphere on the 16th November indicated that something was about to happen. Opletal's friends who could not come to the funeral laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior on the Old Town Square in Prague.

In the meantime in a small Moravian village Opletal's body was being interred. It was a sad ceremony at which only relations and close friends were present.

At the same time in Prague and in Brno the tension grew every minute. We lived in a feverish expectation of the retribution which the Nazis were sure to have prepared.
And here comes a simple story of a Prague policeman who had been called into Masaryk’s hostel a day after it had been raided.

"On the 17th November it will be two years since the Germans raided Masaryk’s hostel in Prague.

"In the early hours of the day, armed Nazis rushed at the students. The students were assailed asleep in their beds; some were tortured and several of them were murdered without reason. Others, seeking refuge in flight, badly hurt themselves when jumping out of the windows. Those who stayed behind were taken to the aerodrome in Ruzyn and there the leaders were posted before the firing squad. There were nine of them and their names shall for ever be written in blood and tears in the hearts of the whole nation. Theirs is an everlasting memory.

"The following day the police headquarters received an order from the Gestapo to clear away the belongings of the captured students from Masaryk’s hostel within 48 hours and to get the building ready for new police detachments that had arrived from Germany.

"In order to save the property of the students, all spare policemen from several police stations were ordered to come to Masaryk’s hostel on the following afternoon to identify all things belonging to the students.

"At 3 p.m. we assembled in the hostel. There were about 40 of us. The commander, Lieutenant S., gave us the necessary orders.

"Having entered the beautiful building we were amazed by insolent inscriptions on the statue of President Masaryk. The rooms looked terrible. The furniture was mostly demolished, the clothes, underwear and different things were piled up and destroyed. All that was of any value, such as golden watches, rings and fountain pens had been stolen. In several rooms beds, walls and floors were stained with blood. In these rooms the students were attacked in their beds and there were certain proofs that they had been shot at. Broken window-panes and scratched walls gave evidence of hard fighting. The sight of the Nazi rage made our blood boil.

"After long searching we managed to find and classify the things. It was a sad job. All the things were then carried away in trunks into police stations and the parents of the students were invited by wireless to collect them.

"I remember all that as if it had happened today. It was a sad evening after that horrible massacre. An old, careworn mother came weeping to the hostel. She asked everyone if they had seen her son. The only thing we could give her was her son’s suitcase and a few encouraging words. What poor comfort for a mother who perhaps in that very moment had, for ever, lost her dearest! I shall never forget her tears. She walked of slowly into the November fog, bent, as if she tried to find traces of her son on the wet pavements. She followed the same direction in which only a few hours earlier the Nazi tumbrils had disappeared.

"Having finished our work, we parted at 9 p.m., burning to avenge our friends. That was our only hope for the future.

"At that time I went through the most horrible moments of my life. The sad faces of those young people stood in front of my eyes. These were the broken lives of the young generation which to a large extent grew up from the hard work of poor classes. They were dying bravely for the better future of the nation.

"They did not fall in vain. They proved to the whole world the aversion of the Czechoslovak students for barbarian violence. Their graves are sad monuments of the resistance of the nation. We shall never forget their sacrifice, we shall always remember their example.”

The same story could be told about the other hostels in Prague and Brno. Here is what a member of Hlavka’s hostel tells us about it: he also describes the bestialities committed on the Czechoslovak students in the covered riding ground of an artillery battalion in Ruzyn:

"I should like to begin by calling to memory for a few moments two names which will always be associated with the history of one of the oldest hostels of Prague University as well as with the history of the present fight for our independence—Dr. Joseph Hlavka and medical student Jan Opletal.

"Dr. Joseph Hlavka, a noble old man, architect, patron of arts and letters, founder and first President of the Czech Academy of Science and Arts, ensured the immortality of his name by founding in 1904 what was for that time a very well-equipped and well-endowed residential college. Here, in the hostel named after him, over 200 poor university students of distinction found a real home.

"Hlavka’s Hostel kept up this good tradition and remained faithful to the ideals of its great founder. Men who have distinguished themselves in all branches of human activity, as scholars, in industry and social and political life, owe their education to Hlavka’s Hostel. His bequests (the Czech Academy and Hlavka’s Hostel), part of the cultural heritage of our nation, were the more valuable in that they were born at a time when our country was politically enslaved and when every cultural success was at the same time a success in the struggle against the ruling anti-Czech Dynasty. Hlavka never retreated in his fight and was able to record important successes even during his lifetime.

"But whereas Hlavka lived to see the fruit of his work and attained an almost biblical age, bringing his life quietly to an end, Jan Opletal, a young medical student in Hlavka’s Hostel, sacrificed his promising life at the age of 24. Shot in the streets by German mercenaries, he was a symbolic student sacrifice to the 28th October, 1938, the first year of Nazi regime in our Republic. The day of his magnificent funeral, followed by a demonstration of Czechoslovak students against the Nazi tyrants, became a national all-students’
demonstration which led to the tragic events in Ruzyn on the 17th November, 1939.

Now, having remembered our great dead Hlavka and Opletal, I shall attempt to record for the future, and to describe as an eye-witness the events which occurred at Hlavka's Hostel just two years ago.

On the 16th November, 1939, Opletal was buried at Nahle in Moravia, and the funeral took place without any disturbing incidents. The same afternoon the Hostel authorities met in Prague. This was the last meeting before the Czech Universities were closed and also the Prague Police were keen to know about its result. Opletal's funeral had made a deep impression on all who attended the meeting. The College Committee remembered his tragic death and appreciated the effort of the students who proposed to pay for his funeral by voluntary collection. They decided, however, that the cost of the funeral should be met by the Hostel and that the proceeds of the student collection should be used to found a scholarship at the hostel in memory of Opletal as soon as circumstances permitted. After the meeting an atmosphere of calm prevailed in the hostel.

In the early hours of the 17th November I was awakened by a tremendous uproar in the hostel. There was much shouting, accompanied by the noise of heavy boots in the corridors, doors were kicked and intruders forced their way into the students' rooms with the aid of rifle butts. I looked out of my window into the dark yard (we had blackout in Prague at that time) and made out the shapes of S.S.-mercenaries armed to the teeth, making a thorough search of every corner. I immediately locked the door of my flat and hurriedly dressed, but the next instant the door was forced open with the butt-ends of rifles and German mercenaries entered. The same thing happened in the director's flat. When the commander of the S.S.-men found himself in the director's flat he pushed his furious face near to the director's and, losing all self-control, shouted and insulted him coarsely: 'You are the instigator and moral author of the student demonstrations: we have you at last and can settle our account with you.' He then ordered one of the guards to take the director down to the ground floor and not to leave him. 'I had to stand by and watch the hordes of S.S.-mercenaries driving our students from their rooms, beating them and dragging them half-dressed into the street. The S.S.-men searched the rooms for secret transmitters, arms and other incriminating material. The director's sister was dragged into the porter's room and when she said to them: 'Speak to me in Czech—I treat you as a lady—you are beasts, not men,' she was cruelly beaten, driven alone to the famous Petschek Palace and detained for questioning. Our porter, who did not understand German, and had not shown them directly to the director's flat, was attacked and his head was smashed.

'I wonder now what would have happened to me had I not awakened in time, switched on my light, and been fully dressed on their arrival. I only know that in such a case on the fourth floor a shot was fired and a moment later the body of one of the students, wrapped in a sheet, was carried to the German Red Cross ambulance. It was no doubt explained by the murderers that the student 'resisted'—in his sleep? or was 'shot in flight'—in his bed?

'All who were sleeping that night in the hostel were dragged from their comfortable rooms and driven before my eyes into waiting buses. Then came a sample of German discipline! An officer brutally struck a guard for not doing his duty. His 'duty' consisted, as far as I could see, of swearing at and beating some of the students, and the guard, having been publicly reprimanded, began to carry out his orders. Students with their hands in their pockets were beaten until they took them out, and those with hats away had them knocked into position. In short, they always managed to find some reason for the beating up. But this was a mere overture.

At last the director also was taken into an already overcrowded bus and we were all driven to Ruzyn, which is well-known for its aerodrome, agricultural college, and artillery barracks. After the war, if you happen to travel from Prague to Karlovy Vary by train, you will see on the right hand side of the railway, not far from the station, a common-place group of block-houses with a covered riding ground at the back of the courtyard. Remember, then, that it is the Artillery Barracks in Ruzyn, the scene of the dreadful student executions of the 17th November, 1939, and the destination of our sad journey in the well-known red and white Prague buses which had been commandeered for this purpose and driven by German mercenaries.

'We arrived at our destination at dawn. The buses drove right up to the covered riding ground, where we were ordered out, and at the entrance we were made to 'run the gauntlet' through mud between rows of S.S.-men, who, shouting at the top of their voices, beat us mercilessly with rifle-butts and sticks, tripped us up and when we fell, kicked and trampled on us. Those who managed to get through the ordeal had to double to the far side of the riding ground and stand to attention in rows of four. Here again we were watched at both sides by non-commissioned officers and they saw to it in their own way that we kept order, beating up those who were not quick enough or did not stand to attention immediately. Behind us new arrivals from all the other Prague Colleges were already forming lines. The director whispered an order to the rows in front of him telling us to stand to attention, to put our hats into our pockets and to keep our hands out, which saved us from further beating up. Repeated arrivals and beating continued throughout the morning until at 11 a.m. the riding ground was filled with a crowd numbering about 3,000. Officers then asked us: 'Is this difference between being a Czech and attacking a German clearly understood by everyone?' The
meaning of the question was obvious. To be a Czech does not necessarily mean to attack a German. They also announced that apparently during the demonstration on the day of Opletal's funeral three German soldiers had lost their lives. They demanded witnesses to come forward to assist them in tracing the culprits. No one, however, stepped forward in the stated time and so nine functionaries of the University students' organisations, who were arrested on the same day in their lodgings, were taken and shot in the courtyard of the Barracks in front of the Riding Ground. They were the delegates nominated to seek audience with the president Hacha for an interview of protest. The date had been fixed for the 17th November.

After this mass murder, warrants for each of us were made out in triplicate. They contained name, date, and place of birth of the arrested person and the address of his parents. Reason for each man's arrest was given as: 'Official measures of the 17th November, 1939.' When the typist, probably from Sudetenland, typed the director's warrant, she paid him a special attention, introducing him to the men standing near by with the words: 'This is the director who has the responsibility for the student demonstrations on his conscience,' and turning to him she said: 'You've got something to look forward to!' Incidentally I would mention that the questioning was carried out in a brusque military manner, and those who failed to answer smartly were given encouragement in the form of blows, threats and insults. We then received labels which were fastened to our coat buttons. Thus labelled and still in fours, we were obviously bound for a concentration camp. By this time it was getting dark and clearly all the warrants could not possibly be typed that day. I personally was among the first thousand.

"At this point the officers held a consultation and tried to devise reasons for releasing a number of the prisoners as the business had to be finished that day. Accordingly, they first released all foreigners present and then members of the Fascist and anti-Jewish organisations, and, lastly, students under 21 years of age. By this means some two thousand students were saved and sent home in small groups. Before leaving, each man had to clean up his neighbour, attend briefly to his wounds, wipe away the blood and all traces of the morning's events when, during the 'running of the gauntlet,' many were severely beaten and covered with mud. Then they were warned not to mention their arrest to anybody and advised not to rely either upon France or England, nor upon President Benes. The war, they said, was already won for the Germans, and victory over France and England was only a question of another three months. We were also to: 1) take good care not to get into the hands of the S.S.-men, 2) a second time because then they would not be so patient as on this occasion, when we had been treated, as they put it, 'in a friendly manner.' Two days later those who remained in the Barracks overnight were taken off by train to the concentration camp in Oranienburg. They numbered over one thousand.'"
prison at Spilberg as hostages. I do not know from where this rumour originated, but everyone seemed to believe it. We kept to our rooms, afraid to appear on the corridors because those who had been found there were also taken to the Great Hall.

"The unnatural calm, laden with nervous tension, lasted for about one hour. Then the general arresting began. It was being carried out by members of the Gestapo, accompanied by armed S.S.-men. They asked everyone his age, line of study, parents' occupation, and then came the order 'Go!' which sounded like a sentence of death.

"They gave us two minutes to pack the most essential things and then we were led by the S.S.-men into the already overcrowded Hall. We had to face the walls and hold our hands up. After all of the residential students had been there, they divided us into groups of 25, made notes of our personal details, and took our parents' addresses. Then, group by group, they ordered us into military transport vehicles. In every single car there were 8 fully-armed soldiers as an escort. The cars were entirely closed in.

"We presumed that we were being taken to Spilberg. But that was not the case. We stopped at the Gestapo headquarters. One order followed the other, but we managed to catch just one word 'Bahnhof.' And the ride went on.

"The central railway station was empty, but a strong military cordon stood in front of it. Behind them hundreds of people, mostly workers who were returning from the armament factories, stood silent, trembling and helpless. I heard them saying: 'Our students.' They stood bareheaded, with clenched fists. It was a silent, painful farewell of our workers who always were so near to us. I shall never forget this moment.

"We passed through the hall. On the platform a train was waiting for us. We were standing in threes when we overheard the order: 'You are going to an unknown destination. If anyone attempts to escape, all of his group will be shot.'

"At 10 p.m. the train set off. We tried to read the names of the stations from underneath the blinds just to know where we were heading for. We read: Kralupy, Usti and Labem, but the train was still moving on. We were going to Germany. We stopped in Dresden. None of us talked because we could not. Our tongues were swollen. None of us tried to cheer the others up with jokes as we did at the beginning of the journey. At last they gave us cups of bitter tea.

"At midnight we reached Berlin but the journey went on. At 1.30 a.m. we were told to get ready for leaving the train. Shortly before 2 a.m. the train slowed down. We were greeted by inhuman yelling and stamping of feet. The whole garrison was waiting for us, not to miss the usual fun. They beat us with their rifles in the corridors and threw us out of the train before it had stopped. It is impossible to say how many kicks and blows each of us received from our hosts. We were exhausted and stiff after the long sitting, hungry and thirsty. Under the blows we kept falling into mud, but soon another kick made us get up. Lastly, we were arranged into tens. Then we had to take out our hats and caps off, because within the frontiers of the Reich traitors must not have their heads covered. We marched for about half an hour through bushes and mud. We were not allowed to avoid anything. We were escorted by armed guards. Searchlights showed us the way. The guards gave us a good hiding whenever they had a chance. I had the impression that it was the same lot of scoundrels who kept on torturing us from the beginning.

"At about 2.45 a.m. we passed through a gate into the courtyard of the Erziehungsanstelle, surrounded by concrete walls and barbed wire. We were in a concentration camp. It is hardly necessary to describe how we felt. One word is enough: Concentration camp.

"My transport consisted of 1,173 people.

"We were divided into groups of one hundred, and one by one we were being taken to the office to report.

"We were asked how old we were, what we were reading for, what was the address of our parents, and to whom our urn should be sent after we died.

"Then they took away everything that was of any value including our civilian clothes. Then we all had a bath, our hair was shaved off, and we were all given a new kit: shoes, socks, one short, a flat cap and blue-grey striped convict's uniforms. It all lasted until 6.30 a.m.

"Then we were again divided into groups of 150 each, and each group had a 'Blockfuehrer' who led us away.

"There was not enough room in the concentration camp for so many new people, and that is why we were temporarily billeted into the train we were told to shut the windows, draw the blinds and the train was shunted into a siding. There we stood until 9.30 a.m. without food or drink. We were all terribly thirsty.

"The train moved on at last. We tried to read the names of the stations from underneath the blinds just to know where we were heading for. We read: Kralupy, Usti and Labem, but the train was still moving on. We were going to Germany. We stopped in Dresden. None of us talked because we could not. Our tongues were swollen. None of us tried to cheer the others up with jokes as we did at the beginning of the journey. At last they gave us cups of bitter tea.

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In the Jewish quarter where I went through a really horrible time. The Jewish quarter was worst equipped and the most brutal S.S.-men were guarding it. Big wooden huts were crowded with Jews of all ages. Women, children, old men, whole families were housed together. I saw quite a number of Jews with broken arms and legs, disfigured faces, bleeding wounds, who not only had not been attended to but who were forced to work in spite of their injuries. If anyone of them could not stand the pain and stopped working he was beaten until he fainted.

"The most brutal of the S.S.-men in this quarter had a nickname 'Der Eiserne August.' He was a tall man with terrifying fists. Three times I saw him raging. He himself does not know how many people die under his blows.

"Picking up bits of paper by our teeth in the streets belonged to the usual 'rest after work.' It was a special occasion for the heavy boots of the guards who could thus comfortably kick their victims in their faces.

"We were told how to behave. We were released from work by orders of the Prague Gestapo. I need not explain how much we were envied by the other inhabitants of the wooden huts.

"Our Blockfuehrer was a political prisoner himself. He was a Communist and he tried to help as much as he could. He even gave expression to his esteem for us. He showed us his sympathy unostentatiously, otherwise we would be punished on the spot.

"Every prisoner had a number and a coloured triangle underneath his name as a badge of shame. The colour of the triangle indicated the class of his offence. The following were the following colours:

- Jews: red
- Professional thieves: yellow
- Those who avoided work: brown

At 5 a.m. : breakfast, consisting of white soup, was at 5.30 ; from 7-10 drilling ; 10-12 rest ; at noon another parade and then lunch at 5.30 followed by a walk in front of the huts ; at 6.30 everybody had to be in again ; bedtime was at 7 p.m.

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"Terrible screaming announced that the fugitive had been captured. If the waiting had been long people in the formations joined in and shouted : 'Wir wollen Tod!'—'Wir wollen Tod!'
was his first attempt at escape he got 25 blows. If it happened for the second time, 50 blows. The third attempt was punished with death.

But practically none lived through the 25 blows. After 3 or 4 blows, covered with blood and crying for help, the convict would usually faint. Then they would pour water over him until he regained consciousness, only to die under further blows.

"Besides these punishments I saw all sorts of bestialities which the Nazis, having nothing else to do, used to invent to pass time away. Because of a minute offence, for example, the prisoner had to go to the exit, go down on his knees, stretch out his arms and remain in that position. None of those who passed by omitted to give him a kick or a blow. Others were chased on the roads, and were alternately ordered to fall to the ground and to get up again, until they fainted with exhaustion. At other times the offender had to hold on his outstretched arms a stick laden at both ends with buckets of water. If he spilled only one drop, thrashing followed.

"No wonder that every now and then someone, either in an attack of madness or of despair, threw himself against the high-tension wires which surrounded the camp and met there with death. The Nazis would then leave his charred body there as a warning to others.

"After we had got used to the life in the camp we began to wonder why we were actually brought there, what it was like at home, and how soon we were likely to get out again. We were plagued by the thoughts of our parents who were certainly worried to death at the idea of what might happen to us. We did not know what they were told by the authorities. It was impossible to communicate with them.

"For about a fortnight we just worried and discussed the situation.

"Then someone had a bright idea: if they drove us out of our hostel, if they closed down our Universities, we would open our own University here, in a concentration camp of the Reich. We elected one of us as principal, then we appointed the staff, and soon regular lectures on all subjects began. It was a happy idea. Science students took great interest in Arts and vice versa. We had amazing results. Our despair was slowly shifting into the background and an atmosphere of student good spirit and comforting feeling of useful work being done took its place. We had eltaborated a timetable which we put up in the huts so that everybody could choose what interested him most. Lectures were given simultaneously in six huts. The standard was high, as the students knew their subjects well, having studied them for their final examinations.

"Naturally, the S.S.-men were not to know about all that. Only our Blockfeuhrer, who approved of it, helped us to conceal everything, and often asked for translations as he did not know Czech.

"Our morale improved daily. We got used even to the disgusting food. We knew that with our work to help us we could overcome even worse trials.

"We were homesick no more, only every now and then a sad face betrayed that we did not forget the tragedy of our situation, that our hearts were at home with our parents.

"Every night after supper we used to sing. We sang the soft, melancholy melodies of our national songs, but also the cheerful, encouraging tunes of military marches and revolutionary couplets. Singing helped us most. It was like a refreshing bath, it gave us new strength.

"We lived like one family in the same hope and suffering. Day after day dragged along inside the barbed wires, sometimes calmly, sometimes stirred with painful cries, and then even the bits of blue sky above us seemed to be stained with blood.

"The drill-ground and our huts—that was our world. Often in the evening, when the sun was setting in the red glory of the skies, we looked through the wires into the outside world which we had left. There were people there returning to their homes from work, gossiping about God knows what. We often wondered what they might be talking about.

"None of us tried to escape. We knew that it was no good.

"To our great surprise we realised that the camp used to be the famous Olympian village where representatives of all nations were billeted at the time of the Olympic Games in Berlin. Inscriptions on the huts still indicated the names of the nations: the French, Dutch, English and many others. Those men who came to defend their colours in all branches of sport surely spent better days here than ourselves.

"It was a cruel irony to transform an Olympian village into a concentration camp, a concentration camp for subjects of the same nation, which quite recently had demonstrated there for peace and freedom.

"Round a block of about 60 huts there was an empty space with warnings which announced that it was prohibited to enter this zone under the punishment of death. The whole place was surrounded by barbed wires laden with electricity. Behind these wires there was a narrow path with a concrete wall behind it. That was the outside fortification of the camp. In every corner of the camp there was a tower furnished with machine-guns and searchlights. The machine-guns were often fired without warning as soon as the guard saw someone approaching to the barbed wire. There was only one entrance into the camp. It was closed by a massive iron gate. It was guarded by two heavy machine-guns and four searchlights which were synchronised with the machine-guns.

"During our stay at the camp we were honoured by a few
visitors; the Chief of the Gestapo, Himmler; the Italian mission, which came from Berlin, making a special point of paying us a visit.

"Often several army officers and S.S.-men came to see our drilling. Once we got a message from them to say that we were excellent and disciplined soldiers, and that if we were not Czech they would not hesitate for a moment to send us to the front.

"In the concentration camp we met the complete professional staff of the University of Krakov. I shall never forget those white-haired, elderly men and their ever-smiling Principal. Some of them spoke very good Czech. We remained in friendly touch with them as much as circumstances permitted.

"Furthermore, there were in the camp about two thousand Czechoslovak workers who were imprisoned because of sabotage, and 160 hostages from eastern Bohemia. These were mostly teachers and professors of secondary schools and training colleges, members of Sokol, journalists and representatives of various organisations—mostly elderly people who were tortured by the idea of their families and friends at Home.

"A group of Czechoslovak officers who were caught while trying to cross the frontier into Poland often came to us to get some cigarettes. These men had to do the hardest work. They used to get for it a double portion of food but also of blows.

"Only very seldom were we allowed to write home and then only a few words which were dictated to us by one of the guards and read exactly the same for all of us, containing a message that we were all right.

"All the money which they took from us and which, perhaps, later on was sent to our parents, was deposited in the office. With regard to money, we would get small sums weekly, but it was, of course, hardly possible to get anything in the camp canteen. The best currency in the camp were cigarettes and tobacco.

"I remember how we used to wait for the post to come. It always was a big holiday but, unfortunately, it happened very seldom.

"I need not explain how I felt when, back in my civilian clothes, I was leaving the camp. I was seriously ill by then but the joy of seeing my home and my parents helped me to overcome the weakness.

"I shall never forget the moment when I was leaving my friends. They all envied me, but every one of them shook hands with me and wished me luck. I could read in their eyes despair and hope. I knew that they were at a loss whether to say good-bye or au revoir. Au revoir, my friends, au revoir it is.

"I took with me lots of messages. They shouted after me: 'Don't forget!'

"'I shall never betray you,' I replied, feeling almost ashamed for leaving them behind.

"Before I left the camp I had to sign a promise of loyalty to the Fuehrer and to the Reich, an oath in which I promised to defend their interest. I signed with pleasure.

"In a very short time I was illegally crossing the frontiers on my way to France, to fulfil another oath, to revenge the sufferings of hundreds of Czech people who are in the claws of the swastika.

"It is of them I am thinking during my flights over Germany, it is for them that bombs fall on German cities."

These short reminiscences are enough to show how the Nazi regime was fulfilling its pledge concerning cultural autonomy which was solemnly given to the Czechoslovak nation and personally signed by the Fuehrer, A. Hitler, on the 16th March.

Two years have passed since the 17th November. Many more crimes committed on helpless people have been added by the Nazis to the mass murder of Czechoslovak students in Ruzyn. In these two years the resistance of Czechoslovaks has not been broken; on the contrary, it has grown and still grows. This is proved by the number of executions which are being carried out in the Czech countries since Neurath had been replaced by Heydrich. The whole world witnesses these brutal crimes and will punish them one day. The work of all the Czechoslovaks who, under the leadership of Dr. Benes, live abroad has but one aim: the total destruction of Nazi Germany and of all kinds of fascism all over the world. Hand in hand with our great English and Russian allies we strive for a better and a just future for our tortured people at home.

In spite of persecutions, the Czechoslovak students, true to their traditions, stand closely together with other youth. Their heroic resistance shows the way to a greater struggle which one day will sweep away the Nazi regime and will open the free Czechoslovak schools to the free Czechoslovak youth.
Declaration of Students for November 17th

We, students of Great Britain, all her Dominions and India, North and South America, of the U.S.S.R., Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, China, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and all freedom loving nations, pay homage to the executed Czechoslovak students who were the first to give the signal to mass resistance against the Nazi oppressors in Autumn, 1939, and we declare

NOVEMBER 17th THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF STUDENTS.

We, who today form a united front against all forms of Fascism and all kinds of oppression, without any distinction of country, race, class and creed and who fight with weapons in our hands in the air, on the sea and on the land for the liberty of our peoples, bow to the memory of these heroic young victims of barbarian violence who died in the vanguard of the battle, and by their dying lit a flame in the darkness which can never be put out.

We declare that November 17th shall always be for us not only the day on which free students everywhere shall pay tribute to their dead Czechoslovak fellows and to those who are still in prison and concentration camps, but it shall also be the day when we will remember with fervent determination the ideals for which they suffered and are suffering.

Realising that the triumph of Fascism means among other things the death of culture everywhere and the destruction of the brotherhood of unfettered learning, we free students give our solemn promise to do all that is in our power to crush this brutal Fascist violence and to dedicate ourselves to preventing its renewal in any shape or form.
NOTES ON THE CASE.

ad. I and II of Enclosure A: The criminal responsibility of Adolf Hitler and the members of his Government, for crimes committed in the invaded and occupied countries of Europe, was already recognised by Committee No. 1 on November 22nd and 29th.

In addition to this general penal responsibility, Adolf Hitler is particularly responsible for the crimes which are the subject of this charge, because according to the Decree of March 22nd 1939, Art. II, already quoted in our previous charges, the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia is the only representative of the Führer and of the German Government, being directly responsible to the Führer and receiving for him, orders.

ad. III of the List of Enclosure A: The members of the SS Headquarters in Berlin, with Himmler at the head, are responsible for the régime of tortures and exterminations established and carried out in the invaded and occupied countries. The accused 35-38 are in addition, particularly responsible for the Concentration Camps, according to the report of Colonel Wade, No. 10.

ad. IV of Enclosure A: The Reichsprotector and the members of his Office concerned with Police actions, are responsible according to the above-quoted Decree of March 22nd 1939, which was supplemented by an Order of June 17th 1939.

ad. V of Enclosure A: The criminal responsibility of the accused members of the German Police, including Gestapo and SS, on service in Bohemia and Moravia, does not need any explanation because it is
without doubt.

ad. VI of Enclosure A; Army Units helped the Gestapo and SS and other German Police formations to commit the alleged crimes. Both accused, Nos. 72 and 73, as Commanders of the German Army in Bohemia and Moravia, are responsible for crimes committed by Army Units, ordered to help the Gestapo and SS.

Both accused are responsible according to their Proclamations attached to our charge called "Dachau".

ad. VII of Enclosure A; The criminal responsibility of the SS Garrison of the Concentration Camp in Oranienburg, for crimes which are the subject of this charge as far as the crimes were committed in Oranienburg, is quite clear according to the general principles of Criminal Law.

All the accused acted either on their own initiative or in carrying out a system of terror approved by the German Government, being in agreement with this system. The probable defence of the subordinate, would be superior order. In view of the fact that membership to the Gestapo and SS is a voluntary one, the plea of superior order cannot be recognised. As far as the soldiers are concerned, Art. 47 of the German Military Penal Code of October 1940, forbids soldiers to carry out criminal orders.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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.)
1. HITLER, Adolf
2. Members of the Reich Government
   (9-10).
3. FRANK, Karl Hermann

Submitted Decision of Committee I

28.3.45  Before all April 11
11.4.45  1, 2, 3  A
         4    C  B
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<tr>
<th>CHARGE NO. 8/44</th>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
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<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

**TRANSMITTED BY:** [Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
2. Name of Rank, Grade, Unit, or Office Position

3. Name of Applicant, the Rank and Grade, or Office Position

United Nations and United States Government

October 1, 1970
4. The unknown members of the "Standgerichte" acting from 28.9.41 until 19.1.42 in the territory of the Czecho- Slovak Republic, and the unknown persons acting as prosecutors at these "Courts".
**ENCL. 2**

**Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.**

The crimes were committed between 28.9.41 and 19.1.42. They were committed in Prague and Brno and other places in the Czechoslovak Republic which at present are not known.

**ENCL. 3**

**Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.**

I. Murder and Massacres - systematic Terrorism

III. Torture of Civilians

VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Para. 5, 134, 135 No. 3, 93, 98, 99, 152 and 34, 136/94, 100, 155, 156 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code, apply to the persons mentioned under 1 - 3 and

- Para 134, 135 No. 3, 93, 98, 99, 152 and 34, 136/94, 100, 155, 156 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code apply to the persons mentioned under 4.
On September 27th, 1941 the so-called Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia Konstantin Frh. von Neurath took leave of absence because of illness and Reinhard Heydrich was temporarily entrusted with the functions of the Reichsprotector.

Heydrich had arrived in Prague already on 26.9.1941. On 27.9.1941 he issued the Order concerning the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency authorising the Reichsprotector to declare a State of Civilian Emergency and to substitute the regular criminal courts by so-called "Standgerichte" whenever he deemed it advisable. Heydrich made use of this authorisation as early as on the following day. By Decree of 28.9.1941 a State of Civilian Emergency was declared amongst others in the districts of Prague and Brno and by Decree of 1.10.1941 extended on a considerable number of other districts. At the same time "Standgerichte" were instituted, which according to admittedly incomplete informations in hand passed death sentences on some hundred persons all of them were executed and handed over more than thousand persons to the Secret State Police /i.e. to the concentration camp/.

The institution of the "Standgerichte" alone as the institution of all German courts in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic is illegal by the Law of Nations.

Further, their composition etc, but especially their procedure is sufficient to qualify their activities as a war crime.

Apart from all that the jurisdiction conferred upon these "courts" justifies the present charge.
PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

I.

The endeavours of the occupants of the Czechoslovak Republic to convince the Czechoslovak nation that it had no other choice than to put up with its fate continued approximately till the end of the first year of war. Up to that time the utterances of representatives both of the Reich and the quisling government of the "Protectorate" as well as press and radio propaganda reveal the hope that the Czechoslovak nation "disappointed and abandoned by its allies and by the western democracies in 1938" would resign and understand that its political independence had been surrendered once and for all and see its future assured within Greater Germany /see J.E.V. Erdély, Prague Braves the Hangman, London 1942, p.43/.

One of the first symptoms from which we can gather that the occupying power doubted the fulfillment of this hope is a speech given by Josef Goebbels to 36 Czech leading intellectuals whom he invited to Berlin on Sept. 11th, 1940. In this speech the German Minister admitted for the first time that a large part of the Czech nation was in latent opposition to the Reich. He declared on this occasion that it was not important "whether we like each other or not". What was important, he said, was the fact that the Czechs could change nothing in that what had taken place on March 15th, 1939. He said: "If England can change nothing in this, then the Czech nation cannot do it either. Nothing can be changed in the present power-political state of affairs and nothing will be changed. Therefore, and I speak entirely in accordance with political realities /realpolitisch/ and without an appeal to sentiment, it does not matter whether you approve this state of affairs or not. It is not important whether you welcome it from your heart or not. You will not change anything in the state of affairs itself... If you have in any case become a part of the Reich, then I do not see why the Czech nation should internally oppose the Reich and should not prefer to accept the advantages granted by the Reich."..... "If you wish to prove your loyalty only when final victory has been won, then so many people will assure us of their loyalty that we shall not have the least interest in it."..... We give you the chance of collaborating. I have invited you here in order to provide you with a foundation...
on which we could understand each other. We wish to know what
our relationship is to the intellectuals of each nation and whether
we meet as enemies or as friends. That we know how to behave
as enemies you have been able to observe well in the course of the
past year."

"After the return of the Czech leading intellectuals
from Berlin a feverish campaign began "to re-educate the Czech
nation towards the Reich idea." The local branches of the
National Solidarity Organisation were allotted the task of
arranging public demonstrations in all the bigger towns; there
were mobilized the League for Co-operation with the Germans,
the Front Fighters’ League, the Fascists, the Viajka, the Aryans
Cultural Union, and all the societies and minor organisations brought
into existence by the Germans; and so on.

But all this feverish propaganda did not outlive the
end of the year 1940. By the beginning of 1941 the German
official representatives in their propaganda were hinting that all
their efforts had ended in failure and that the whole nation was
most bitterly opposed to them. Polemics against the Czech trans-
missions of the B.B.C. became the daily fare of the Protectorate
press and radio, thus revealing how widespread listening to the
London broadcasts had become and how this alarmed the masters of
Bohemia. With the prolongation of the war, the growing air power
of Great Britain and, above all, the entry of Soviet Russia into
the conflict, the passive resistance of the Czechoslovak people
increased almost daily, and instances of active sabotage became
more frequent.

German military and Government circles awaked from their
complacency in the late summer of 1941, when the general setback
in war production could not be explained away. It became known
that in the main armament factories of the country the output
of finished goods declined by about a third in August, and there
is every reason to believe that the decline was even greater in
September. In certain coal-mines the output fell as much as 65%.
Besides the unfavourable development of industrial production
the Germans were concerned by difficulties that had arisen in the
traffic through the Protectorate and which had become too obvious
during the last few months. The general deterioration of
railway stock and tracks alone were sufficient to produce the
series of accidents and delays which have occurred lately on those
overburdened lines, but there is reason to believe that railwaymen
— both Czech and German — did their best to accentuate the
inefficiency of the overstrained European railway system.
When in the second half of September the underground Czech national revolutionary committee, with the assistance of the B.B.C., launched a very successful boycott campaign against the German-controlled press, the Germans took the opportunity to strike a blow against the Czechs. Suddenly, in Swedish newspapers a series of Berlin-inspired and obviously exaggerated reports about serious industrial and traffic sabotage in Bohemia and Moravia were published. Several of the cases reported could be checked as deliberately made-up stories. But these fabricated reports supplied the German government with the pretext to deliver the heaviest blow so far against Czech resistance, and frighten the other oppressed industrial populations of Europe. /cf. the quoted pamphlet by E.V. Erdely, p.44-47/.

On September 27th, 1941 Radio Prague broadcasted the following news: "Reich Minister Baron von Neurath, the Reich Protector of Bohemia-Moravia, has found himself constrained to ask the Fuehrer for a long leave to restore his undermined health.

In view of the fact that the present time of war makes demands on the full attention of the Reich Protector, Baron von Neurath has at the same time requested the Fuehrer to relieve him temporarily of his office of Reich Protector until his health is restored, and to appoint a deputy for that period.

In these circumstances the Fuehrer has acceded to the request of the Reich Protector, and has entrusted SS-Obergruppenfuehrer /Group Leader/ Heydrich with the conduct of the office of Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia for the duration of the illness of Reich Minister von Neurath." /cf. the quoted pamphlet by E.V. Erdely, p.12/.

Reinhard Heydrich had already arrived on September 26th, 1941 in Prague accompanied by sixty-two officials of his police and espionage apparatus. On Sept. 28th, 1941 the Order concerning the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency, dated Sept. 27th, 1941 /VB1Prot. p.5271/ was issued signed by him.

The warrant for the Reichsprotector to declare a State of Civilian Emergency provided for in this order was used as early as Sept. 26th, 1941. By the Decree on the Proclamation of Martial Law, issued on Sept. 23th, 1941 signed by Heydrich as well, a State of Civilian Emergency was declared in the districts of the Oberlandraete in Prague, Brno, Moravská Ostrava, Olomouc, Hradec Králové and Kladno. By the Decree of Oct.1st, 1941
In accordance with section 3, par. 3 of the Order concerning the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency September 27th, 1941 "Standgerichte" were set up immediately after the proclamation of Martial Law.

From the informations in hand we can say with certainty that such "Standgerichte" were established in Prague and Brno; which other places in the Czechoslovak Republic had them too is so far unknown.

According to the list enclosed to the charge concerning Lidice and Ležáky /charge No. 5-48, § 5/44/ about 400 death sentences were passed by the "Standgerichte" acting from 28th Sept., 1941 until 19th January 1942, which were executed without exception.

The notes in hand of the Czechoslovak Government show that pursuant to Section 4, par. 1 of the Order of September 27th, 1941 /VBELProt. p.527/ the same "Standgerichte" further handed over more than one thousand persons to the Secret State Police.

The above mentioned figures undoubtedly include only part of the activities of the "Standgerichte" dealt herewith.

By Decree of the Reichsprotector of 29th 11, 1941 the State of Civilian Emergency declared by Decree of 28th 9, 1941 and 1, 10, 1941 respectively for the districts of the Oberlandräte in Moravská Ústava, Olomouc and Zlín was raised. Finally by Decree of the Reichsprotector of 19th 1, 1942 the State of Civilian Emergency declared by Decree of 28th 9, 1941 for the district of the Oberlandräte Prague and Brno ceased to exist.

We have already stated in the charge regarding the "Standgerichte" instituted on May 27th, 1942 that the present occupants of the Czechoslovak Republic have no right whatsoever to her administration, no jurisdiction at all and even less right to make alterations in the existing Czechoslovak laws. For the reasons stated in the same charge under II /Particulars of Offence/ which we do not propose to repeat in order to simplify matters but consider part of this charge, no legislative measure, no administrative act and no act of jurisdiction of the German Reich in the Czechoslovak Republic has any foundation in international law.
Trying to enforce commands and prohibitions issued by the German Reich in the Czechoslovak Republic represents an appliance of illegal force. As the "Standgerichte" dealt with herein served aims of this kind, they are to be considered instruments of an illegal power. From a legal point of view, their activities are to be qualified in the same way as a participation in an illegal attack on freedom of life which is not cloaked by an form of court proceedings in motion but appears unconcealed. Particulars of Offence of the charge regarding the "Standgerichte" established on May 27th, 1942 No. 2 6/44.

III.

Apart from what has been said under II - the nature of the "Standgerichte", their institution, their composition etc., their procedure etc. characterizes their activities as a war crime. It is perhaps sufficient to refer in this connection to the remarks under Particulars of Offence III, 1-3 of the charge concerning the "Standgerichte" established on 27.5.1942 /No. 2/6/44/ and in our Memorandum concerning "The "Standgerichte" instituted in the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia pursuant to the Order of 27.9.41 /VBlRProt. p.527/", which we consider as part of this charge.

It follows clearly from these remarks that also the "Standgerichte", dealt herewith served the purpose of systematic terrorism of the Czechoslovak nation. Their death sentences are to be qualified as mass murder. As far as they handed over the accused to the Secret State Police pursuant to Section 4 para. 4 of the Order of 27.9.41 /VBlRProt. p.527/ their activities must be considered as participation in the "Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions" and in the "Torture of civilians". The cases stated under I, III and VIII of the list of war crimes are, therefore, established.

Indictable are, first of all, the persons directly or indirectly responsible for the order concerning the declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency, dated 27.9.41 and the Decrees of 28.9.41 and 1.10.41 /Encl.6, 4 and 5, 5/ based on this Order, and further, of course, those who acted as judges and public prosecutors in the "Standgerichte" /cf Report M. de Baer of 22nd Sept., 1944 - III/11 p.7 and 8/.
Also the law administered by the "Standgerichte" under consideration in this charge, would be in itself sufficient to characterise their activities as a war crime /cf. Particulars of Offence III, 1 of the charge no. 2 6/44 and the quoted report by M. de Baer p.4/. Though it differs from the law administered by the "Standgerichte" established on 27.5.1942 it often is no less excessive and barbarous.

As the facts given under II and III sufficiently support the present charge with we dispense with a detailed account of the law administered by the "Standgerichte" dealt with in this charge.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Translation of the Decree of the Fuehrer and Reichskanzler on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, dated March 16th, 1939 /RGOI I p.485- VBLProt. p.7/: Enclosed with the charge against the "Standgerichte" established on 27.5.42 /6/44/. 

2. Translation of the Order concerning the legislation on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, dated June 7th, 1939 /RGOI I p. 1039 VBLProt. p.37/: Enclosed with the charge /6/44/. 


8. List of sentences passed by the "Standgerichte" acting from 28.9.1941 until 19.1.1942 on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic containing the names of victims: Enclosed with the charge concerning Lidice and Ležáky /No.5 - 48, 6 5/44/ /Encl.No.2/.
ORDER

concerning the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency /Zivile Ausnahmezustand/ issued by the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia on September 27th 1941.

In order to deal with events of an exceptional character pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Order concerning the legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, dated June 7th 1939, /R.O.Bl.
1.p.1039 - V.Bl.R.Prot.p.37/, the following is laid down:

Sect. 1.

1. The Reichsprotector may declare a State of Civilian Emergency /Zivile Ausnahmezustand/ over the whole territory of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, or over separate districts.

2. The effects arising out of the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency are laid down in Sections 2 and 3.

Sect. 2.

1. Deviations may be made from the law in force when introducing and carrying out measures for the preservation or restoration of public security and order.

2. The Reichsprotector can transfer these extraordinary powers to the authorities subordinate to him.

Sect. 3.

1. Martial Law /Ständrecht/ applies for the district in which a State of Civilian Emergency is declared.
2. Punishable under Martial Law are all acts disturbing or endangering public order and security, economic life or peaceful work. This applies especially to all violations of the special Orders issued in accordance with the extraordinary powers of Sect. 2, in the districts affected by the Reichsprotector directly or by authorities responsible to him. A further punishable offence under Martial Law is the intentional illegal possession of fire arms, explosives or ammunition. /Order of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia of May 6th 1940, V.Bl.R.Prot.p.62/.

3. The Courts Martial /Standgerichte/, will be set up by the Reichsprotector.

4. In exceptional cases the Reichsprotector can propose a trial before the People's Court /Volksgerichtshof/ in proceedings marked by him.

Sect.4.

1. The findings of the Court Martial may be the death sentence or the handing over of the accused to the Secret State Police, or acquittal. The findings may also include the confiscation of property or part thereof.

2. Records shall be kept of the names of the judges, the condemned and of the witnesses upon whose evidence the sentence is based, as well as of the punishable offence and the date on which the condemnation took place.

3. There shall be no appeal against the sentences passed by Courts Martial. Sentences shall be carried out immediately. Death sentences shall be carried out by shooting or by hanging.
Sect. 5.

Article 2 of the Order of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia against Acts of Sabotage, of August 26th 1939, V.M.A. Prot. p.83 - will be suspended for the period for which a State of Civilian Emergency is declared and in the districts affected.

Sect. 6.

The regulations concerning the jurisdiction over the German Armed Forces and the special jurisdiction concerning punishable offences on the part of members of the SS and members of the Police Forces are not affected by this Order.

Sect. 7.

This Order comes into force immediately.

Prague, September 27th 1941.

The Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia,

Signed: Heydrich, SS Obergruppenführer and General der Polizei, entrusted with the functions of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia.
DECREE No. 1

on THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW,

dated Sept. 28th, 1941

Of recent days irresponsible individuals in the service of the enemies of Europe have committed a number of individual acts directed against the Reich. Through propaganda connected with these deeds these elements endeavoured to bring the population of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia in opposition to the interests of the Reich. I expect from the population which in its majority recognizes the common fate of the European nations with Germany to be a fact will not allow itself in any way to be provoked by these enemies of the Reich. It is necessary that everyone should maintain peace and order and follow his ordinary daily work. The protection of the authorities is assured for everyone who does not violate public order.

I.

In order to protect the interest of the Reich and of the population of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and with reference to the Order concerning the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency issued by the Reichsprotektor in Bohemia and Moravia on September 27th, 1941 I declare a state of civilian emergency to exist in the districts of the Oberlandkreise of Prague, Brno, Moravská Ostrava, Olomouc, Hradec Králové and Kladno from September 28th, 1941 at 12 noon until further notice.

II.

1. All actions violating public order and security, economic life or peaceful work, as well as the intentional and illegal possession of firearms or explosives or ammunition, are subject to martial law.

2. Subject thereto are riots, assemblies of crowds, meetings in closed premises and in the open air, in public streets and squares.
III.

Whoever, knowing of such actions or intentions does not immediately report them to the competent authorities, is like the perpetrator subject to martial law.

/Signed/ Heydrich.

SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General der Polizei, entrusted with the functions of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia.

Prague, September 28th, 1941
DECREE No. 2

on THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW,

dated October 1st, 1941

Owing to various occurrences in the administrative districts of Hodonin, Uherské Hradiště and Uherský Brod it has been found necessary to extend Martial Law to these districts.

I.

In order to protect the interests of the Reich and of the population of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and pursuant to the Order of the Reichsgaukommissar in Bohemia and Moravia concerning the Declaration of a State of Civilian Emergency, issued on the 27th of September and with reference to the Decree of September 28th, 1941 I declare a State of Civilian Emergency to exist in the divisions of Hodonin, Uherské Hradiště and Uherský Brod of the district of the Oberlandrat in Zlin as from the 1st October 1941 at 7 p.m. until further notice.

II.

1. All action disturbing public order and security, economic life or peaceful work as well as intentional and unlawful possession or of firearms, explosives or ammunition are punishable under Martial Law.

2. Subject thereto are also riots, gatherings of crowds or meetings indoors or outdoors, in public streets or squares.

III.

Whoever knowing of such actions or intentions does not immediately report them to the competent authority is punishable like the perpetrator under Martial Law.

Prague, October 1st, 1941

Signed/
Heydrich
SS-Obergruppenführer and General der Polizei,
entrusted with the functions of the Reichsgaukommissar in Bohemia and Moravia.
DECREES No. 3

on THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW,
dated November 29th, 1941.

Owing to progressing appeasement the State of Civilian Emergency declared to exist by my Decrees of September 28th and October 1st, 1941 in the areas of the districts of the Oberlandräte in Moravská Ostrava, Kladno, Hradec Králové, Olomouc and Zlín shall cease as from midnight on December 1st.

At the same time all other special orders and restrictions existing in the above-mentioned Oberlandrat districts /prohibition of meetings, curfew/ are herewith abolished.

Prague, November 29th, 1941.

/Signed/ Heydrich
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General der Polizei,
entrusted with the functions of the Reichsprotector
in Bohemia and Moravia
DECREE No. 4

on THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW,

dated January 19th, 1942.

Owing to progressing appeasement the State of Civilian Emergency declared to exist by my Decree of September 28th, 1941 in the areas of the districts of the Oberlandräte in Prague and Brno shall cease as from January 20th, 12 a.m.

At the same time all other special orders and restrictions existing in the above-mentioned districts are herewith abolished.

Prague, January 19th, 1942.

/Signed/ Heydrich,
SS-Obergruppenführer and General der Polizei,
entrusted with the functions of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia.
a/ 1. Adolf Hitler. Adolf Hitler’s responsibility for the above-mentioned war crimes is based on the same grounds as his responsibility for the criminal activity of the "Standgerichte" which were established on 27.5.42.

In order to simplify matters we refer to the remarks in the Notes on the Case a/1. of the charge No. 26/44 and in the Notes on the Case 1 and 1a/ on the amendment to the charge concerning Lidice and Ležáký /5/44/ which we consider equally part of this charge. While in charge No. 26/44 reference was made to the Order of May 27th 1942 /M.B.R.Prot.p 123/ by which martial law was proclaimed and to the Order of May 28th 1942 by which, as well as by the Order of May 27th 1942, "law" was set which law was to be administered by the "Standgerichte", the Decrees of 28th Sept.1941 and 1st Oct.1941 /encl.6/4/ and 6/5/ are to be taken into consideration in connection with this charge. And when we mentioned in the amendment to the charge concerning Lidice and Ležáký /5/44/ that the repetition of the crime of Lidice in Ležáký alone proves that Hitler did not call to account those responsible for the massacre of Lidice, that in other words he consented to both crimes /of Notes on the Case p.6 of the last-quoted charge/ the same applies here mutatis mutandis.
Had Hitler not consented to the activities of the "Standgerichte" which are of interest in this connection he would have called to account those responsible for these activities; the "Standgerichte" would have been unable to continue their activities for months.

According to Czechoslovak Criminal Law (Par. 5 of the Penal Code/ Audi Hitler is to be considered instigator of the criminal activities of the "Standgerichte" established in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic from 26.9.41 to 19.1.42. As these activities - in consideration of the death sentences - are to be qualified as murder (Par. 134 of the Penal Code/ in particular as murder through agents (Par. 135/3/ of the Penal Code/ and - in consideration of the sentences under which the accused was handed over to the Secret State Police - participation in the crime of Public Violence through Unauthorised Restriction of Personal Freedom (Par. 93 of the Penal Code/ by which crime "murderhip additional to the deprivation of the personal freedom" was inflicted upon the injured person (Par. 94 of the Penal Code/; in the crimes of public violence through blackmail and dangerous threats (Par. 98 and 99 of the Penal Code/ by which crime "the ill-treated person was placed in a state of agony for considerable time" (Par. 100 of the Penal Code/; and in the crime of inflicting serious bodily injury (Par. 152 of the Penal Code/ which was coupled with "particular agony to the injured" (Par. 1"
par. 155c of the Penal Code, he is an accessory to the crimes pursuant to par. 155, 155 No. 3, 93, 98, 99 and 152 of the Penal Code and therefore to be punished pursuant to par. 34, 156, 104, 105, 133 and 156 of the Penal Code.

2. The members of the Reich Government: Their responsibility too is based on the same grounds as their responsibility for the activities of the "Staatsgerichte" which were established on 27.5.1942. We refer here too to the relevant remarks contained in the charge No. 26/44 (Notes on the Case a/2/ and in the amendment of the charge concerning Lidice and Ležáky /35/44/ (Notes on the Case 2/).

The responsibility of individual members of the Government, i.e. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Dr. Wilhelm Frick and Dr. Heinrich Lammers was established separately in the charge No. 26/44. We refer also to these remarks /Notes on the Case of the Charge No. 26/44 a/2/, b, c, t/.

All passages of the charge No. 3 6/44 and of the amendment of the charge No. 26/44 quoted above are considered part of the present charge.

3. Karl Hermann Frank: In this connection too it will be sufficient to refer to the remarks relating to him contained in the charge 26/44. Notes on the Case a/3/ - They as well should be considered part of the present charge.
The Members of the "Stamgerichte" Acting from 28.9.41 to 19.1.42 in the Territory of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Persons acting as Prosecutors at these "Courts". Here again we refer to the relevant remarks contained in the charge No. 6/44 Notes on the Case a /5/ which are also to be considered part of the present charge.

b. & c. Also with regard to these sections we refer to the corresponding paragraphs of the charge No. 6/44 Notes on the Case b. & c. They too are considered part of the present charge.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

- see EVIDENCE 6.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
L. HITLER
II. Members of German Government
2-27
III. Members of S.S. Headquarters in Berlin
28-38
IV. Reichsprotector of Bohemia Moravia and responsible members of his office.
39-58
V. Officials of Zentralamt für die Judenfrage in Prague.
59-60
VI. Officials of German Police in Bohemia Moravia, including Gestapo and S.S. formations.
61-69
VII. S.S. Garrison of Terezín
100-101
VIII. Members of S.S. Garrison of Dachau
102-113
IX. Members of S.S. Garrison of Buchenwald.
114-136.

Addendum: 1. GUNther
16 148.

Addendum 2: 1-14

Submitted Decision to Committee E:
28.3.45
2 MAR 1946 Addendum: 1-47: A NE
48: C
=2 MAY 1946 Addendum 2: 1-14: A

CARDS CHECKED
II ADDENDUM to the GEFASLOVÁV CHARGE No. Z-15/44.

(435/61/3/15)

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

(1) GESCHE, Hans, SS-Standartenführer.
(2) GEHRKE, Dr., SS-Obersturmbannführer.
(3) SCHULZE, Kriminalrat.
(4) FURTH, Kriminalrat.
(5) JANUŠKA, Kriminalkommisär.
(6) LEHRER, Kriminalsekretär.
(7) FOCHLIN, Fritz, Oberwachtmeister.
(8) KENNERT.
(9) NETT, Karl.
(10) HUNKEL, Franz.
(11) HONKO, Cilly, SS-Notdienstverpflichtete.
(12) VERZE, Hilde, SS-Notdienstverpflichtete.
(13) FLAUSCH, Edith, SS-Notdienstverpflichtete.
(14) KENPS, SS-Oberführer.

Notes on the Case

We refer to our Charge No. Z-15/44, UMSG No. 455/61/3/15 and our Addendum to that Charge. All the accused were connected with Terezin Prison (The Small Fortress).

The accused No.1, Gesche was chief of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Prague from 1939 to 1942.

The accused No.2, Gehrke was successor to Gesche. Both were charged with our Charge Z-3/45 and No. 73 and 74 respectively.

The accused No. 1 - 5 supervised the Terezin Prison (Small Fortress) from Police headquarters in Prague. Moreover they gave direct orders to the Commander of Terezin Prison for committing atrocities, e.g. they ordered "Sonderbehandlung" (special treatment) i.e. extermination for certain political prisoners or certain groups of prisoners.

The accused No. 6, Lehrer was in charge of "questioning" prisoners, i.e. of torturing them.

The accused No. 7 - 10 were prison guards.

The accused No. 11 - 15 were prison guards for the female prisoners whom they ill-treated.

The accused No. 14, Kenps, was commander of the SS-Nachrichtenschule at Litoměřice and responsible for the forced labour worked on ditches at Litoměřice by prisoners from Terezin, for the horrible working conditions there and for the death of many prisoners who were shot at that work.
As evidence we refer to the file of the Ministry of the Interior.
ADDENDUM to the CZECHOSLOVAK

CHARGE No. Z-15/44.

455/34/1946

10 MAR 1946

0664

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

1. Günther, SS. Sturmbannführer, commander of the German office in Prague.
2. Dr. Seidl Siegfried, SS. Hauptsturmführer, the first commander of Theresienstadt.
4. Burger Anton, SS. Obersturmführer, the second commander of Theresienstadt and towards the end clerk of the Principal Reich Security Office in Berlin.
5. Raub Karel, SS. Obersturmführer, the last commander of Theresienstadt.
6. Claussen Heinrich, SS. Hauptsturmführer, chief of the economic department in Theresienstadt.
7. Bergel Karel, SS. Obersturmführer, inspector of the camp.
8. Troschek, SS. Obersturmführer, chief of the economic department.
9. Rinne Heinrich, SS. Hauptsturmführer, chief of the economic department.
10. Kerbein Gerhard, SS. Untersturmführer, working in the economic department.
11. Sinderhauf Paul, SS. Hauptsturmführer, working in the economic department.
12. Müller Ernst, SS. Hauptsturmführer, working in the economic department.
13. Scholz Heinrich, SS. Untersturmführer, the last chief of the economic department.
14. Baienfuchs Fritz, SS. Untersturmführer, aide de camp and deputy to the commander of Theresienstadt.
15. Vostrel Hans, SS. Hauptscharführer, chief of the transport department.
16. Ulbricht Kurt, SS. Hauptscharführer, chief of the production department.
17. Leiber Hans, SS. Hauptscharführer, chief of the agricultural section of the economic department.
20. Czasy Josef, SS. Obersturmführer, driver.
22. Valemzschka Rudolf, SS. Bewerber, manager of the clothing stores.
23. NETZBAUER Ludwig, SS. Bewerber, auxiliary employee in the production department.
24. WALASCHEK Karl, SS. Bewerber, driver.
25. HABENICHT Leopold, SS. Bewerber, driver.
26. CZERBA, SS. Bewerber, driver.
27. POLLAK Albert, SS. Bewerber, driver.
28. LASEKY Josef, SS Mann, Garage manager.
29. JÖGEL Heinrich, SS. Hauptsturmführer.
30. JASCHKE, SS. Hauptsturmführer.
31. NUSSBAUER Rudolf, prison commander.
32. STORCH, Unterscharführer.
33. KOCZ.
34. KOJNER.
35. MENGER.
36. BURIAN.
37. SCHMIDT.
38. MATZE.
39. MARHOLD (Malod).
40. ZINZEBERGER.
41. HÖNL.
42. STERNKOPF.
43. KIESLER.
44. PULMER.
45. FLISCHER.
46. MILLER.
47. WACHHOLTZ.
48. Unknown members of the garrison of the so-called "Kleine Festung" (small fortress) at Terezin.

Notes on the Case.

We refer to our Charge No. 2-15/44, Number of U.N.W.G. 465/Cs/2/15 wherein the crimes committed at Theresienstadt (Terezin) were described. The crimes committed at Theresienstadt (Terezin) were mentioned without any distinction as to the place of commission, i.e. whether they were committed in the Ghetto concentration camp (the Large Fortress) or in the prison (the Small Fortress). The following explanation might be advisable.

The town Theresienstadt (Terezin) was built as a military fortress during the reign of Marie-Theresa.

There were two different camps at Theresienstadt (Terezin) during the occupation. One of them was the Ghetto which was created by the evacuating of civilian inhabitants of the town Theresienstadt (Terezin). It was called "The Large Fortress". Jews were sent to this camp and they came not only from Czechoslovakia but from Germany as well as from all German occupied countries.
During the time of the First Republic there was a population of about 8,000 persons. After the forming of the Ghetto, however, 40,000 - 50,000 Jews were living in exactly the same living space during the occupation. This Ghetto camp was also a sort of "transit-station" for those Jews who were later sent to the extermination camps of Oswieczim and other camps.

A part of the town Theresienstadt (Teresin) was "The Small Fortress". It was not a part of the camp (Ghetto) but an affiliated prison to the German police prison in Prague. It had its own administration. In this prison there were prisoners who were being examined, persons sentenced by the Gestapo to a police-sentence, and also those who awaited transportation to further concentration camps or to various German courts. About 5,000 - 6,000 political prisoners used to be in this prison without distinction of religion. The prisoners included also Jews, but those Jews were imprisoned apart from their race because of political reasons. Conditions were much worse in this prison camp than in the Ghetto concentration camp. In this prison camp "Sonderbehandlung" (i.e. shooting or execution without a trial) was also carried out there. Almost all parachutists and all major prisoners were kept in this prison.

While from the Ghetto (The Large Fortress) Jews were sent for agricultural labour or for labour in the nearby surroundings, the political prisoners of "The Small Fortress" worked on the hardest jobs, in the building of the underground air factory "Kloe Richard", in the Schicht factories in Usti n/L, on the unloading of coal or other goods from cargo boats of the river Labe.

The accused Nos. 1 - 28 were responsible for, or participating in, crimes committed in the Ghetto concentration camp the so-called Large Fortress.

The accused Nos. 29 - 43 were responsible for, or participating in crimes committed in the prison Theresienstadt (Teresin) the so-called Small Fortress.

As to the accused No. 2, SEIDL during his activity several persons were executed in January and February 1942; this accused ordered, among others, 17 inmates to be hanged because they allegedly tried to smuggle letters out of the Ghetto in which they complained about ill-treatment and hunger.

The accused No. 3, MOSS was working with the Principal Reich Security Office, members of which went to Theresienstadt (Teresin) from time to time usually before the departure of mass deportations to Oswieczim.
The accused No. 7. BERGEL was charged with the interrogation of culprits and was, owing to his cruelty, one of the most feared men.

As evidence we refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior in Prague.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST** WAR CRIMINALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

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**TRANSMITTED BY:**

* Serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
NAME OF THE ACCUSED, THEIR RANK AND UNIT OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

I. 1. ADOLF HITLER,

II. Members of the German Government at that time.

2. Rudolf HESS,
3. Joachim von RIBBENTROP,
4. Dr. Wilhelm FRICK,
5. Count SCHWERIN-KROSIGK,
6. Dr. Wilhelm GUETNER,
7. Dr. SCHLEGELBERGER,
8. H. GOERING, Reichsmarschal,
9. Walther FUNK,
10. Dr. Bernhard RUST,
11. Dr. Josef GOEBELS,
12. Franz SELDTE,
13. Dr. DORFMUELLER,
14. Dr. Ing. OHNESORGE,
15. DARRÉ
16. Herbert BACKE,
17. Prof. Albert SPEER,
18. Franz von EPF,
19. Wilhelm von KÉTTEL, Feldmarschall,
20. Dr. Heinz Heinrich LAMMERS,
21. Hans KERRL,
22. Dr. MEISSNER,
23. Dr. Arthur SEYSS-INQUART,
24. Alfred ROSENBERG,
25. Konstantin HIERL,
26. Dr. Hans FRANK,
27. Dr. Hjalmar SCHACHT.
III. MEMBERS OF THE SS HEADQUARTERS IN BERLIN.

29. Karl WOLFF, SS Obergruppenführer, Stabschef des Hauptquartier.
30. August HEYSSMEYER, SS Obergruppenführer, Führer des SS Hauptamtes.
31. Dr. Ernst KALTENBRUNNER, SS Führer des SS Sicherheit Hauptamtes.
32. Oswald POHL, SS Gruppenführer, Verwaltungsschef des SS and der Sicherheitsdienste-Hauptamtes.
33. FRANK, Oberführer, chef des Verwaltungsamtes der SS.
34. HAUSSE, Gruppenführer, Inspekteur der SS Verfügungstruppe.
36. Arthur LIEBERHESSEL, SS Obersturmbannführer, Head of the "Zentralamt" in Dept. "D".
37. Gerhard MAURER, SS Obersturmbannführer, Head of "Amt II" in Dept. "D".
38. Dr. LOLLING, SS Obersturmbannführer, Head of "Amt III" /Medical Care/ in Dept. "D".

IV. REICHSPROTECTOR OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA AND RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF HIS OFFICE.
41. Kurt DALUZE, SS Oberstgruppenführer and General der Polizei, Deputy Reichsprotektor since May 28th 1942.
42. von BURGSDORF Dr., Unterstaats-Sekretär, deputy to K.H. Frank.
43. BEITZ Dr., Ministerialrat, Leiter der Justizabteilung, Prague, until 1941.
44. KRIESSLER Dr., " " " " from 1941.  "
45. NAUDE Horst, Ministerialrat, Leiter der Dienststelle Mähren, Brno.
46. Dr. Oskar HOFFMANN, Oberregierungsrat, Vertreter des Leiters der Dienststelle Mähren, Brno.
47. LIEBERHESSEL, Ministerialdirektor in Reichsprotektoramt, Prague.
49. W. SCHROEDER, SS Sturmbannführer, Regierungsrat, Leiter der Organisations Abteilung, Prague.
Dr. HIERSEMANN, Regierungsrat, Referent in der Justizabteilung, Prag.

Dr. von WATTER, Oberlandrat in Prague.

BLASCHK, " " České-Budějovice.

Dr. HESS, " " Jihlava.

SCHULZ von DRATZIG, " " Hradec-Králové.

Dr. Gustav JONAK, " Moravská-Ostrava.

Dr. Herbert ECKHOLT, " Przeměří.

Dr. KELLER, Regierungsrat im Oberlandratsamt in Moravská Ostrava.

V. OFFICIALS OF THE Zentralamt für die Judenfrage in Prague.

Guenther RÖGER, SS-Sturmführer, Official in the Zentralamt für die Judenfrage in Bohmen und Mähren in Prague.

PIEDLER, Official of the SS concerned with the Zentralamt für die Regelung der Judenfrage in Prague.

VI. OFFICIALS OF THE GERMAN POLICE IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, INCLUDING THE GESTAPO AND SS FORACTIONS.

Dr. GESCHKE, SS Standartenführer chef der Staatapolizeistelle in Prague, /Gestapo Chief/.

Dr. GEHRKE, SS Standartenführer, Geschke’s successor.

Horst BOEHME, SS Standartenführer, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienstes 1941-1942.

Dr. WEINMANN, SS-Oberführer, who succeeded Boehme Horst as Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienstes an September 1st 1942.

Dr. Paul ILLING, SS Oberführer, Chef des Aufbaustabes /Organisation/ des SS Abschnitt XXXIX.

OHLANDER, SS Oberführer, O.C.Abschnitt XXXIX and Chef des Sicherungsdienstes.

Hans WEIBGEN Dr., SS Standartenführer O.C.Standarte 108 /performing duties in Bohemia, Prague/.

Werner FOBEL, SS Standartenführer, second in command, SS-Standarte 108, Prague.

Dr. Karl SCHWABE, SS Standartenführer und Polizeipräsid in Brno.

Dr. JUNGWIRTH, SS Standartenführer /?/ Polizeiführer und Polizeipräsid in Brno /Schwabe’s successor/.
VII. SS GARRISON OF TEREZÍN.

100. Bernhard VOSS, SS Standartenführer, commanding the 6 SS-Totenkopf-Standarte, Prague. Under his command was the SS Batallion Terezín.

101. Unknown members of the SS Batallion of the 6 SS-Totenkopf-Standarte garrisoned in Terezín.
DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIMES.

a/ October 1st 1938 to 1944.

b/ In Czechoslovakia /especially in the camp of Terezin/,
   in Germany /in the camps of Dachau and Buchenwald,
   in Poland /camps of Trawniki, Birkenau and Tomaszow/.
NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES IN WAR CRIMES LIST.
REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.

a/ War Crimes List.

I. Murder and massacre - systematic terrorism.
III. Torture of civilians.
IV. Deliberate starvation of civilians.
VII. Deportation of civilians.
VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
XIV. Confiscation of property.

b/ Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

ad.I. Paras. 134, 135, 136, 137.
ad.III. " 152, 154, 155, 156, 335, 336, 337.
ad.VII } " 90, 93, 94, 98, 99, 155, 156.
ad.VIII.} " 171, 190, 197.
Since October 1938, the occupation of a part of Czechoslovakia, a great and carefully prepared action against the Jews in Czechoslovakia, was started. Within the general framework of the Nazi plan of extermination of the Jewish race, the Czechoslovak Jews were arrested in mass, their property was stolen /"arized"/, they were imprisoned and subject to a wellknown German régime of anti-Jewish terror. They were tortured and murdered in thousands. Finally, the Germans decided, at the beginning of 1942, to create a Jewish Ghetto, a concentration camp for all Jews from Bohemia and Moravia, in Terezín (/Theresienstadt/). This camp served as a transitory camp for extermination camps in Poland, or for forced labour camps in Germany.

In 1943 there were in Terezín, 70-75,000 Jews. The total number of Jews deported from Czechoslovakia to the Camps in Poland or Germany was, up to July 1943, 142,000 men, women and children. According to reliable reports which have reached the Czechoslovak Government in London, 65,000 Czechoslovak Jews perished either during deportation or in the place to where they were deported and 15,000 died from hunger and various epidemics. The rest were murdered in the course of the big extermination of Jews carried out at the end of 1943 and in 1944.
Characteristic features of the crimes committed against the Jews are summed up in a memorandum submitted by the World Jewish Congress /British Section/, to the International Commission for Penal Reconstruction and Development on the subject of Nazi atrocities. From this report we quote the following passages which characterise the criminality against the Jews.

The atrocities committed by and at the instigation of the German Government against members of the Jewish community in all countries under Axis domination, form a distinctive group with so many unique and special features, not shared by other groups of crimes, that in our submission it is necessary that they should be considered as a special subject requiring separate investigation. The chief grounds for this necessity may be briefly summarised as follows:-

1. The character of many of the crimes in question is of a specific nature which is peculiar to the persecution of Jewry and finds no exact parallel, and sometimes no parallel at all, in those crimes which are committed against other victims of Nazi persecution. We enumerate below, without claiming that this list is in any way complete, some of the particular crimes committed exclusively either against Jews as individuals or against the Jewish community collectively.

   a/ Atrocities committed against the Jewish religion - e.g. destruction and plunder of Synagogues, burning of Scrolls and prayer-books and their defilement, etc.,

   b/ Atrocities connected with making certain countries "Judenrein" and erecting Confinement Camps and so-called "Ghettoes" in other
countries. Under this heading fall: deportations from countries such as Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany and Austria; the parting of families, the robbing of children and the systematic killing of hundreds of thousands of Jews by means of gas-chambers, firing squads, etc.,

c/ The systematic starving of Jews. Under this heading come the special restrictions of purchasing provisions or of the means of acquiring them, the allotment of insufficient rations - all of which were applied either exclusively or to a smaller degree against Jews than against other Allied subjects.

d/ Preventing Jews from using vital health services. Under this heading fall the confiscation of Jewish Hospitals, accompanied by the closing of other Hospitals to Jews and the prohibition to enter stores, parks, bathing pools, etc., and to purchase medical supplies.

e/ Destruction and plunder of Jewish communal property, such as communal buildings, archives, libraries, etc.,

f/ Offences against property - such as confiscation, seizure and forced sale of real and personal property /so-called "Arisierung" Aryanisation/, factories, etc., officially-tolerated actual thefts and robberies, officially-inspired riots etc.,

g/ Prohibition to exercise professions and occupations, except the lowest form of manual work.

h/ Special Jewish taxes. This includes levies connected with the forced sale of Jewish property, special so-called penalties such as the well-known payment of a "fine" on the occasion of the shooting of a German Embassy official in France, emigration tax in connection with forced emigration, and many similar steps taken against Jews and
Jewish communities everywhere in Nazi-controlled Europe.

1/ Offences against the honour and personal relations of Jews, such as the introduction of the so-called Jewish Emblem, the enforced separation of spouses of so-called mixed marriages, the force applied against Jewish prisoners with a view to making them torture fellow-prisoners, the carrying through of forced labour, often under shameful circumstances, etc.,

2. The atrocities and offences committed against the Jews constitute the execution of a preconceived uniform plan so that the individual acts perpetrated on the individual territories of the subjugated nations of Europe form only parts of what can be described as one gigantic continuous criminal conspiracy having as its object the complete extermination of the entire Jewish community. The individual acts are no more than the elements of this continuous crime. They should, therefore, be studied as the constituent elements of one coherent set of facts. Only if the underlying general intention is clearly investigated will it be possible to form a correct judgment upon the facts constituting and the intention accompanying the crimes committed by the individuals who were entrusted with carrying out the tasks allotted to them locally by the central directing bodies of the whole scheme.

The Nazi leaders never denied their criminal intentions regarding the Jews. Colonel Wade in his report No.11, collected evidence against the Nazi criminals as far as the planned extermination of the Jews is concerned. We refer to this report and quote the following passages from it:
The policy of exterminating the Jews in Europe which has already resulted in the mass-murders on a vast scale, was conceived by the Nazi Party, which, as early as 1920, had taken the first step in that direction by declaring in their 25-point programme, that "no Jew can be a member of the nation".

**Hitler:** Speech in Reichstag on 30.1.39. /See Appendix 1/.  
"If the international Jewish financiers succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, the result will not be the Bolshevisation of the world and the victory of the Jewry, but the obliteration of the Jewish race from the earth".  
Speech on 30.3.39.  
"The Jews must be combated on a world-wide scale".  
Speech on 2.10.42.  
"It is not the Aryan races but Jewry which will be exterminated".... I can only assure you that this prophesy also will be fulfilled".

**Dr. Goebbels:** Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment/.  
In an interview with the Sunday Referee /30.7.43/ said:  
"that Jewry must perish has been our battle cry for the last 14 years. Let it at last perish".

Goebbels "ten articles" against the Jews, published in "Das Reich" in November, 1941, /See Appendix 1/ declares that:  
"every Jew is the sworn enemy of the German people" and ..... "whosoever takes their part goes over to the enemy".

**Rosenberg:** /Trustee for the Ideological education of the Nazi party/.  
In a speech at Arbeitstag /13.11.42/ said:  
"the Jewish problem will only be solved when there is no longer a single Jew in Germany or on the European continent".
Crimes described in our charge are part of this general German plan to expropriate, enslave or to exterminate the Jews in all occupied countries.

Crimes which are the subject of the present charge, began with the Decree of the 30th November 1938 /Reichsgesetzblatt No.205/ on the Registration of Jewish Property in the so-called Sudeten German territory. This Decree started the practice of confiscation in this part of Czechoslovakia.

By the Decree of the 27th December 1938 /Reichsgesetzblatt No.230/, the Nuremberg Racial Laws were introduced. The contents of these laws and their legal implications are too well-known to be repeated here.

The process of confiscation of Jewish property was continued by the publication of an Order "zur Durchfuehrung der Verordnung ueber den Einsatz des juedischen Vermoegens" /of the 16th January 1939, Reichsgesetzblatt No.7/.

After the establishment of the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the so-called Reichsprotector Freiherr von Neurath issued on the 21st June 1939, an Order called "Verordnung des Reichsprotektors in Boehmen und Mahren ueber das juedische Vermoegen" /Verordnungsblatt fuer Boehmen und Mahren 7 Juli 1939, No.6/.

This Order, issued on the authority of the Decree of the Fuhrer und Reichskanzler of the 16th March 1939 on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia /Art.5/, stipulates that Jews are forbidden without special permission, to dispose of immovable property, commercial enterprises, and to participate in such enterprises and sales of securities of all kinds.
P.10 contains the provision that the German Criminal Code applies to Jews and that Jews acting against this order, will be tried by German Courts. The provisions of this Order show that the so-called Protectorate authorities started - in addition to the crimes committed against the population generally - special discriminatory provisions against Czechoslovak Jews.

The Protector's Deputy, Karl Hermann Frank, who is now Deutscher Staatsminister in Boehmen und Machren signed, on the 23rd October 1939, an Order "Ueber die Entlassung juedischer Angestellten in Boehmen und Machren /V.Bl.R.Prot. 11th Nov.1939, No.34/. By this Order, all service agreements of Jewish employees can be terminated after six weeks notice, even if the Service agreements contain different provisions. All claims of Jewish employees arising out of their service agreements are null and void after six weeks notice.

The ordinance of the Reichsprotektor, which was signed on his behalf by K.H.Frank whose official title was then Staatssekretaer, of June 26th 1940 /V.Bl.R.Prot. 12.2.1940,No.7/ continued the process of elimination of Jews in the economy of the Protectorate. According to the provisions of this ordinance, Jewish enterprises are to be closed and the Police may close down such firms which continue to carry one against the provisions of this ordinance. The closing down of a Jewish enterprise does not take place in exceptional cases, only in so far as it is necessary to carry it on in the transitional period of the transfer of the enterprise into non-Jewish ownership and for important reasons of national economy,
Section 7 of this ordinance expressly provides that the stipulations of this create no claims for damages. "Durch Massnahmen nach dieser Verordnung werden Entschädigungsansprüche nicht begründet". On the same day were published in the Verordnungsblatt des Reichsprotectors für Böhmen und Mähren, the "Erste Durchführungserordnung zur Verordnung des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren zur Auschaltung der Juden aus der Wirtschaft des Protektorate". This Order provides that Jewish enterprises in the textile, shoe and leather trade are to be closed down on the 30th April 1940. This Order is signed by K.H. Frank on behalf of the Reichsprotector.

On the 7th February 1940, the confiscatory provisions against Jews in the so-called Protectorate were extended by the "Vierter Durchführungserlass zur Verordnung des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren über das jüdische Vermögen, vom 21.6.1939". These provisions make it necessary for all Jewish enterprises to register all their assets, which have not been subject to registration before.

On the 5th March 1940, the Reichsprotector, Freiherr von Neurath, signed the "Verordnung des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren über die Betreuung der Juden über jüdische Organisationen", /V.Bl.R.Prot. 8.3.1940, No.11/. This Order provides for the centralisation of all Jewish religious, charitable and other organisations by creating the Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung in Prag, which was entrusted with the task of supervising all the above-mentioned Organisations and was itself under direct supervision of the Office of the Reichsprotector.

Para.2/. Para.6 of this Order creates a special fund as
"Vorsteher der Zentralstelle fuer juedische Auswanderung in Prag". This fund has the title "Auswanderungsfond fuer Boehmen und Maehren" and, according to section 4, para. 5, the fund is under German jurisdiction. Section 5 provides that the supervisory agency for the fund is the Commanding Officer of the Protectorate Police. (Fondaufsichtsbehörde ist der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei beim Reichsprotektor in Boehmen und Maehren, der auch die Satzungen erlassen)./.

The most drastic provisions were introduced by the "Verordnung des Reichsprotekters in Boehmen und Maehren betreffend Massnahmen zur Unterbringung der Juden in geschlossenen Siedlungen" of February 16th 1942, which was signed by R. Heydrich who was then deputising for the Reichsprotektor. These provisions "liquidate" with immediate effect, the borough of Terezín, in order to make Terezín a concentration camp for all Jews from Bohemia and Moravia. The inhabitants of this town have to leave, their immovable property is being taken over and transferred into the ownership of the "Auswanderungsfond fuer Boehmen und Maehren" which is to pay appropriate compensation.

Expropriation does not take place with regard to immovable property of the German Reich, the immovable property of the Bohemian-Moravian Railways and immovable property of admitted Religious Societies. The "Auswanderungsfond fuer Boehmen und Maehren" has to pay compensation not only for the immovable property transferred to it but also for the cost of removal of the inhabitants and for the damage caused to the inhabitants by the enforced change of residence. Para. 14 provides that the Commanding Officer of the Police of the Protectorate takes in his own charge, all the necessary steps for the creation of the
Jewish settlement, "Der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei in Bohmen und Mähren trifft die zum Aufbau der Judensiedlungen erforderlichen Massnahmen im Verwaltungswege. Er kann hiefol von dem Recht des Protektorat Bohmen und Mähren abweichende Verordnungen treffen."

It is necessary to point out here that Terezín was in the past, a Fortress town which was out of use since the first half of the 19th century. Terezín was a small town of about 7,000 inhabitants before it was changed into a Jewish ghetto according to the above-quoted order. With the enforced help of Jewish labour battalions, barracks were built in Terezín because in the old fortifications and the available houses, only a very small part of the Jews could be billeted. Terezín was originally intended as an Internment Camp for 40,000 persons but at times there were about 100,000 persons there, partly Czechoslovak citizens and partly Jews from other parts of occupied Europe. In 1943 there were in Terezín 70–75,000 Jews. Terezín served not only as a permanent Internment Camp, but also as a provisional camp for Jews to be deported to Poland for extermination. The Jews from Terezín were deported mainly to the camps in Trawniki /nr.LUBLIN/, Birkenau and Tomaszow. Up to the 30th September 1943, about 6,800 Czechoslovak were deported from Terezín to Birkenau. All were murdered.

The conditions in Terezín in 1943 were unbearable, especially the hygienic conditions. There was typhus and tuberculosis, and it is estimated that about 100 persons died daily. The food was insufficient and the Czechoslovak citizens of Jewish faith interned in Terezín, were deliberately starved. Especially grave became the
Situation in the autumn of 1942 when the "menu" in Terezín was as follows:

- morning: "ersatz" coffee, bread,
- lunch: potatoes,
- dinner: "ersatz" coffee, bread.

Only once in a fortnight some kind of goulash was served. The prisoners were subjected to tortures usual in German Concentration Camps. Some Czechoslovak citizens of Jewish faith, were deported from Terezín to the Concentration Camps in Dachau and Buchenwald.

According to reliable estimates up to July 1943, the Germans deported from Czechoslovakia:

- 142,000 Czechoslovak citizens of Jewish faith,
- 49,000 of them were persons under 21 years of age,
- 42,000 were men over 21 years,
- 51,000 were women over 21 years,

Most of them were murdered. These numbers refer to the whole territory of Czechoslovakia. From the so-called Protectorate, 40,000 Czechoslovak citizens of Jewish faith have been deported, consisting of 14,000 persons under 21 years of age, 11,000 men over 21 years and 15,000 women over 21 years. From the territory annexed by Germany in October 1938, about 1,000 men and 1,000 women, Czechoslovak citizens of Jewish faith have been deported, whereas from Slovakia and Ruthenia 100,000 persons have been deported, consisting of 35,000 persons under 21, 30,000 men over 21 and 35,000 women over 21.
NOTES ON THE CASE.

1/ The persecution of Jews, confiscation of their property, their mass extermination and other crimes against them are wellknown Nazi crimes. The Germans do not deny these crimes at all, on the contrary they publicly announced them /see Hitler/.

Crimes committed against the Czechoslovak Jews belong to this category of systematic extermination of the Jewish race.

The criminal responsibility of all accused, according to the Czechoslovak Criminal Law and according to the International Law, is without doubt.

The crimes were committed on Czechoslovak and Polish territory, thus on territory, the inhabitants of which are protected by the Criminal Law in force on this territory and by International Law as well. As to the crimes committed against Czechoslovak Jews in Germany, the criminal responsibility is established by the fact that the victims were Czechoslovak citizens.

2/ The criminal responsibility of Adolf Hitler and of the members of the German Government /Group I and II of the list of the accused/ is a double one;

a/ all are responsible for crimes committed in invaded and occupied allied countries because they established in these countries, a criminal system of expropriation, starvation, mass-murders and mass terrorism etc., in violation of the International Law and of the laws of the respective countries, in accordance with their general criminal policy and Nazi doctrine.
b/ In addition to their general criminal responsibility, they are especially responsible for crimes committed against Jews.

Report No. 11, page 6, establishes the maximum responsibility for the anti-Semitic legislation in Germany and its extension to the invaded and occupied countries, of the whole German Government, by quoting the German General Hilmar Moser, saying that the criminal activities of Himmler against the Jews, were directed by Hitler's Government.

On page 3, the following men are named as particularly responsible:

Hitler, Hess, Frick, Goering, Schlegelberger, Schwerin-Krosigk.

The report indicates as instigators of the mass-murders on page 7, among others, Hitler himself, and the following members of his Government:

von Epp, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Goebbels, Alfred Rosenberg, Dr. Hans Frank and Darré.

Further, the same report indicates on the same page 7, as directors of the mass-murders:

Hitler, Hess, Schwerin-Krosigk, Schlegelberger, Himmler, and Thierack.

3/ The responsibility of Group Fo.III /members of the SS Headquarters in Berlin/ is based on the fact that this body is in general, the body which organises and directs the system of mass-murders and the régime in the concentration camps. Report No. 10 /"summary of information"/, establishes the responsibility of the following men belonging to this group:

Himmler, Pohl, Glueks, Liebschel, Maurer, Lolling.
1. Karltenbrunner is a notorious organiser of the gas chambers in the concentration camps, as was proved in the Kharkov trial.

4/ The accused of Group No. IV /Reichsprotector and members of his Office/, are responsible because, according to the Decree of March 22nd 1939, many times quoted in our charges, the Reichsprotector receives orders from Adolf Hitler and is responsible for their execution. He is the representative of the German Occupying Power in Bohemia and Moravia. In addition, the Reichsprotector and his deputies signed all the anti-Jewish Decrees quoted in Enclosure E. Almost all of the accused of this group are already on the list of war criminals.

5/ The accused of Group V, are leading officials of the German Central Office for Jewish questions. Their responsibility is obvious.

6/ The accused of Group VI, are prima facie responsible for the alleged crimes because they are members of the German Police, including the Gestapo and SS, who arrested the victims, concentrated them in Terezín, deported them to Germany or Poland, and murdered them. They are the genuine henchmen and perpetrators of the crimes.

7/ Group VII /SS Garrison in Terezín/ is prima facie responsible for crimes committed in this camp.

8/ The members of the SS Garrisons in the concentration camps of Dachau, Buchenwald, Trawniky, Birkenau and Tomaszow, /Groups VIII, IX and X/ are responsible for the murder of Czechoslovak Jews deported to these camps from Terezín.

The names are partly taken from a document issued by S.S.A.E.F. on August 16th 1944, partly from the statement of Major Bricky, /see charge Buchenwald/.
The names of the members of the S.S. garrisons of Traunky, Birkenau and Tomaszow are unknown yet to us. But we hope to have them soon and then we will present the lists supplementing the present charge /Enclosure A/. The limited number of names of the S.S. men of Dachau and Buchenwald does not mean that the garrison consisted only of them. We will try to get the names of all members of the respective garrisons and will submit the list as soon as we get the reliable information.

The accused acted punitively on their own initiative in accordance with their general criminal plans with the Nazi doctrine and the general Nazi criminal policy. The subordinates acted in obedience to orders but in carrying out a system approved by Hitler and his leading arch-criminals. They acted in accordance with their own Nazi education and belief. The S.S. men among them are professional murderers and killers trained in special schools for their crimes. They are voluntary members of the S.S. and Gestapo, which must be regarded as a criminal association, a gang.

The probable defence would be that Jews are a lower race the extermination of which is a duty of every German, then secondly that orders given by Hitler and the superiors were to be obeyed without exception. The plea of superior order is to be expected in some cases.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

ENCLOSURE F/
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

**Czechoslovak**

**CHARGES AGAINST** German WAR CRIMINALS

**CHARGE No. 2/45**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Enclosure 1</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Enclosure 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| References to relevant provisions of national law.    |             |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Enclosure 1

**TRANSMITTED BY:** Dr. B. Koeer, Czechoslovak Representative

**Date:** 23 May 1945

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the file of the National Office of the Czechoslovak State on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Enclosure 2
### Enclosure 1

**Czechoslovak Charges against German War Criminals, Charge No. 241**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:</th>
<th>KRAMER Josef, SS-Hauptsturmführer /lately Commander of the Concentration Camp Belsen/</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime:</td>
<td>Early 1941 at Dachau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list:</td>
<td>Murder /No. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law:</td>
<td>Sec. 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.</td>
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**Short Statement of Facts.**

Early in 1941 /it was probably in February 1941/ the Czech officer Janoucek, Second Captain of the Czechoslovak Army, was deliberately killed at Dachau by Josef Kramar then Hauptsturmführer and Lagerführer II of the Concentration Camp Belsen.
Janoušek was deported to the Concentration Camp Dachau in summer 1940.

The incident occurred about half a year later when Josef Kramer had been transferred from Concentration Camp Oswiecim /Auschwitz/ to the Concentration Camp Dachau.

Obviously Josef Kramer has been informed that Janoušek was a Czech Officer. Janoušek was working in a sand quarry.

Josef Kramer approached him and provoked him by some remark or question. When Janoušek replied something Kramer started to beat him up with his whip.

Janoušek ran away towards the Camp Guard pursued by two surveyors /"Capo"-themselves Camp prisoners/. Kramer shouted to the Camp Guards: "Do not shoot. The Capos will take him back."

Janoušek was overpowered and brought back to Josef Kramer. Josef Kramer kicked him, then he pulled out his pistol and killed Janoušek by shooting him at close range.
The incident was witnessed by a Czech indicated hereby with the initials V.K., who was a Camp inmate at that time having been deported there on March 4th, 1940.

This witness recently gave personal evidence to the Czechoslovak authorities in London and signed a written statement. /Document No. 3050/4 - 1945 of the Ministry of Interior and No. 2134/4-1945 in Liquidation/.

There is no doubt about the identity of the offender. The said witness knew him from the Concentration Camp Dachau, moreover, he recognized him in the picture published by London Newspapers as the photograph of the Commander of the Concentration Camp Belsen Josef Kramer.

The name of the witness is available for communication orally to Committee I or to the Commission, if it is requested.
NOTES ON THE CASE

ad 4/ The offence was committed on the offender’s own initiative.
ad 6/ the case appears to be complete.
PARTICULRS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Enclosure 5
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Enclosure 4.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>9 Jul 1946</td>
<td>Addendum VII adjourned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Jul 1946</td>
<td>Addendum VII - 1-3 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Aug 1946</td>
<td>Addendum VIII adjourned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sep 1946</td>
<td>See Minutes No. 73 (Addendum VIII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Sep 1946</td>
<td>Addendum VIII A</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Sep 1946</td>
<td>Addendum XI 1-4 on A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Oct 1946</td>
<td>Addendum XII Adjourn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Nov 1946</td>
<td>Addendum XIII 1-3 A</td>
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</tbody>
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**Decision of Committee**

Date Submitted

CARS CHECKED

List 42
13th March, 1948.

In accordance with the decision of Committee I taken at its meeting held on 3rd March, 1948, I have pleasure in enclosing herewith for your information a copy of the Minutes of the meeting, No. 139, and in drawing your attention to Item II - Statement by Dr. Röer concerning Dr. Ferdinand Ducansky.

Colonel
Secretary-General

Sent to:
Col. Springer, U.S.A.
Mr. Heydon, Australia
Miss Goold-Adams, Belgium
Mr. Leger, Canada
Dr. Seymour Cheng, China
Dr. Schärm-Kjelsen, Denmark
M. Maillard, France
M. Dimitrias, Greece
Mr. Dutt, India
Mr. Claesen, Luxembourg
Cmdr. Mouton, Netherlands
Mr. Aikman, New Zealand
Dr. Aars Kynning, Norway
Col. Masek, Poland
Dr. Milenković, Yugoslavia
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

Summary Minutes of the Meeting of Committee I held on 3rd March 1948, at 3 p.m.

In the Chair Sir Robert Craigie (United Kingdom)

There were also present:

Members of Committee I and their Deputies:

Mr. Kintner United States of America
Dr. Zeman Czechoslovakia
Dr. Aars Rynning Norway

Members of the Commission, not Members of Committee I, and Representatives of the National Offices:

M. Chapelmont France
Dr. Eder Czechoslovakia
M. Dimitas Greece
Colonel Muszkat Poland

Secretary to the Committee: Dr. J. Litaweki (Legal Officer)

Sir Robert CRAIGIE, on behalf of the members of the Committee, extended a very warm welcome to Dr. Eder who, as Czechoslovak Representative, had been one of the earliest members of the Commission. He regretted that owing to Dr. Eder's short stay in this country it would not be possible for all members of the Commission to meet him and to hear what he had to say.

Minutes Nos. 135, 136, 137.

Minutes Nos. 135, 136 and 137 of the Meetings held on 19th February, 26th February, and 27th February, 1948, were approved.

II. Statement by Dr. Eder concerning Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY.

Dr. EDER said: "My Government has instructed me to come here and, among other things, to draw the attention of Committee I and of the Commission to the following facts:

"Committee I listed as a war criminal on 13th September, 1946, a certain Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky who, during the war, was the so-called Foreign Minister of the Slovak Puppet Government. He was listed by the Commission unanimously for the following war crimes: murder and massacres, systematic terrorism, torture, deliberate starvation and deportation of civilians, internment of civilians under inhuman conditions, forced labour of civilians, confiscation of property and indiscriminate mass arrests. He was responsible, also for serious crimes committed against the Jews. Durcansky, however, succeeded in escaping in 1945, and the Czechoslovak Government has not yet been able to get hold of him. While I was still in Wiesbaden, Durcansky was reported by the
French authorities to be somewhere in the French Zone of Occupation in Austria. Before we could lay our hands on him, however, he escaped to Italy, and from there to some other unknown destination.

"During 1947 Durcansky was continuously plotting against my country and sent agents from abroad for that purpose. We captured some of them, Durcansky gave instructions as to who was to be assassinated - I myself was on the list - but the person who was instructed to carry out this crime was arrested and confessed. All those who were involved in the plot in 1947 will be tried, but the main instigator is still abroad.

"Now I have just been informed of a letter which Durcansky sent to certain Slovak compatriots from Buenos Aires, dated 27th February 1948. The letter is an official one from the Slovak Action Committee and signed by its Secretary-General Polaković and its President F. Lurczkány. In the letter Durcansky states that Slovak soil is not finished, that the fight for an independent Slovak Republic is starting, and invites all Slovak patriots to join him, otherwise they will be considered "agents of international communism serving Moscow's aims for world domination."

"It is a shocking fact that a man listed as a war criminal has the facilities to travel from one country to another, and even to broadcast and spread subversive propaganda amongst the people of Czechoslovakia.

"If my say: Durcansky's activities, and the evidence against him was so overwhelming that he was sentenced to death.

"In Nuremberg on 6th January, a trial was begun, called in our Nuremberg jargon - the diplomat case. At that trial the American prosecutor presented to the Court certain documents about the gentleman of the Wilhelmstrasse. Among the documents was a certain document book, reproduced in German, about German activities in Czechoslovakia during the war, which had been captured by the Americans from the archives of the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It showed that Durcansky was on the pay-roll of the S.S. and S.D., and it was stated that the S.D. had reported in November 1938 to Ribbentrop that the S.D. organization had already made for many visits which Durcansky had made to Germany, and asked Ribbentrop to grant more money for such visits.

"Is it not a serious fact that a man who has been listed as a war criminal - not for political activity against the new régime, but for crimes committed during the German occupation - and who, as the Americans proved, was in the pay of the S.S. and S.D., should be Cary at large, posing abroad as a political leader while in reality plotting against my country?

"I know the Commission is limited in its scope of helping us to find this man. But I should like to ask, on behalf of my Government, that my statement be put on record in order that it might circulate among the other Governments of the Commission; and we shall try by this means, and by others, to secure his arrest. Should we eventually succeed, we shall put him on trial again. We tried. Frank very fairly, and Mr. Justice Jackson said himself that it was one of the fairest trials he had ever attended - so that is sufficient to show that we are not guided by sentiments of vengeance but by a sense of justice and by the
desire to establish a sufficient warning for the future.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE thanked Dr. Eger for his very clear exposition of the case and said he felt sure the Committee would gladly agree to Dr. Eger's suggestion to record his observations and to circulate them to all members of the Commission.

The Committee supported this proposal.

Sir Robert CRAIGIE added that he himself proposed to draw the attention of the United Kingdom Foreign Office especially to the facts which Dr. Eger had given in order that his Government might be on their guard against this particular individual.

III. Case of Dr. Emanuel Barsa.

Dr. Eger submitted to the Committee the following report from the Czechoslovak National Office, concerning Dr. E. Barsa:

"I. On the basis of French Charge 1196 Liste A No. 39 a certain Barsa - without Christian name however - was listed by the Commission as a Suspect. Barsa is described in the charge as a "Schreiber" (Secretary) who worked in the Dental Department of the Hospital at Buchenwald Concentration Camp. The mentioned Barsa has been identified as Dr. Emanuel Barsa, civil servant in Brno, Czechoslovakia.

"II. Barsa is charged to have refused dental treatment to people against whom he took a personal dislike. As witness to this charge a certain Dr. Georges (Jiri) Straka has been named. Straka is the only witness for the prosecution and he has been identified as Dr. Jiri Straka, professor at the University of Strassbourg who was a prisoner in the Concentration Camp, Buchenwald, from the 24th January 1944 until the 11th April 1945.

"III. After identification of the alleged Suspect Barsa and the witness for the prosecution Straka the inquiry has been arranged and carried through by hearing both Dr. Emanuel Barsa and Dr. Jiri Straka and besides the witnesses Frantisek Pesa, Richard Hrazdira, Josef Flek and Jaroslav Pollock, all of them inhabitants of the Concentration Camp Buchenwald and fellow-prisoners of Dr. Barsa and Dr. Straka.

"Dr. Barsa declares that the accusation has no foundation at all. He worked as a secretary at the Dental Department. He had no right to decide who was to be treated. The list of the patients for treatment was handed over to him and his only task was to write down the statements and instructions of the medical staff. He himself was in no way connected with medical services and solely engaged in secretarial work.

"Dr. Straka gave evidence that he never observed and never heard that Barsa was unkind or inhuman to anyone. On the contrary he was repeatedly informed by Dr. Alois Neuman, secretary of the Association of Liberated Political Prisoners, a former inmate of the Concentration Camp Buchenwald, that Barsa was public-spirited, helpful to the prisoners and to have shared with them the gift-parcels he received from home. Straka did not know how it happened that he was named as a witness for the
prosecution against Barsa.

"Regarding the exculpatory statement of Dr. Straka there was no need of further inquiries. Nevertheless, four more witnesses have been called in for evidence by the Police Headquarters Brno: Pesa, Hrazdira, Flek and Polacek.

"All four of them unanimously gave evidence invalidating the accusations against Barsa and all expressed their appreciation of Barsa's high moral qualities.

"The final report of the Police-Headquarters Brno, issued on the 23rd February 1948, No. 9/48, a translation of which from Czech into English enclosed, concludes with the statement:

"It can therefore be said with justification that the charges brought against Dr. Emanuel Barsa are without foundation. Furthermore he is well known to this authority both from the years before the war and after the liberation as a person of moral integrity, high intelligence and unselfish disposition of mind".

"Taking into consideration all the facts as described in this report and in the enclosed final report of the Police Headquarters Brno there is no doubt that the accusations against Dr. Barsa were based on a regrettable misunderstanding. There is ample evidence that Dr. Barsa is not a Suspect and that his honour is vindicated."

And, therefore, Dr. Eger proposed:

To delete the name of Dr. Emanuel Barsa as a Suspect from the List No. 42, Serial No. 28.

The Committee decided that in accordance with their normal procedure, this information should be transmitted to the French authorities. Mademoiselle Capionmont was accordingly handed a copy of the relevant documents for transmission to the French National Office, and was requested to inform the Committee as soon as possible whether the National Office had any objection to the removal of Barsa's name from the Commission's List of Suspects.

IV. Proceedings in Individual Cases.

The Committee considered 77 cases against 754 persons submitted by Greece, France, Poland, and decided as follows:

1) GREEK Case.

6816 (Add.1) M. Dimitrias submitted a request for the reclassification of Gunther Altenburg from 'B' to 'A' in view of additional evidence which he presented at the meeting and which was included in the case. The Committee decided, on the basis of this evidence, to reclassify Altenburg from 'B' to 'A' for economic exploitation and complicity in forced labour.
2) FRENCH Cases.

5377

1, 37 on 'A'
2-30, 32-35, 35-37 on 'S'
34 on 'W'

7375

3-6, 9, 12, 14, 15 on 'A'
1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16-18 on 'S'
4 and 5 - (Priority Cases).

2) POLISH Cases.

4934 (Add.1) On 'A'
5229 (Add.1) 1-8 on 'A'
(Add.2) 1-2 on 'A'
(Add.3) On 'A'
5993 (Add.1) 1-2 on 'A'
(Add.2) On 'A'
(Add.3) 1-2 on 'A'
(Add.4) On 'A'
(Add.5) On 'A'
(Add.6) On 'A'
(Add.7) On 'A'
7617 (Add.1) 1 on 'A'
2-20 on 'S'

7606 On 'A' for mass murder

7807 1, 2, 4-13 on 'A'
3 - adjourned as there was no evidence against this accused

7808 On 'A'

7809 On 'A' for ill-treatment and extortion of private property

7810 1-3 on 'A'

7811 On 'A':- 1-19, 93-112, 115-117, 197, 198 on all counts,
On 'S':- 113, 114, 118, 122-124, 134-136, 141, 154-156 for pillage and confiscation of property
On 'C':- 20-27

Rest adjourned sine die as there was no evidence against these accused and their personal data was not sufficient for identification.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases continued</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7818</td>
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<td>Case</td>
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<tr>
<td>7851</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 7852 | 1 on 'A'
| 7853 | 1-3 on 'A' |
| 7854 | 1-4 and 6-10 on 'A' for murder and complicity in murder, and for deportation
| 7855 | On 'A' |
| 7856 | On 'A' |
| 7857 | 1-3 on 'A' |
| 7858 | 1-12 on 'A' |
| 7859 | On 'A' |
| 7860 | On 'A' |
| 7861 | 1-55 on 'A'. (Colonel MUSZKAT stated that when the Committee previously considered the Polish case 7145 dealing with judicial crimes committed by the Germans in Poland, only the chief persons responsible were charged and listed. The Polish National Office had not collected all the necessary material dealing with actual sentences in concrete cases, in which all the accused participated. No time was available, however, in which to submit extracts from transcripts of all the relevant trials, but most of the affidavits had already been presented at Nuremberg in support of charges in the Justice Case before the American Tribunal). |
| 7862 | On 'A' |
| 7863 | On 'A' |
| 7864 | 1-2 on 'A' |
| 7865 | 1-22 on 'A'. (See note with regard to 7861). |
| 7866 | 1-6 on 'A' |
| 7867 | Included 17 of List A; 8, 17 and 18 of List B on 'A'. Remaining 272 persons on 'A'. |
The following, not previously listed, are to be inserted on List 13 with the numbers indicated below:

ECKELDT   No. 112a
OSTRINGEN, Rudi " 203a
SCHILLERBURG " 214a
We refer to the Czechoslovak Charge No. 22, MAC No. 924/49/3/17.

The Tobacco No. 1 was the Minister of the Police in Prague.

The Tobacco No. 2 was a member of the Gestapo at Mladá Boleslav (Bohemia).

Directorate of Tobacco in Prague

We refer to the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.
We refer to the Czechoslovak Charge 9-3/45, 1950-210, 952/30/0/17).

1. The accused No.1., was Inspector of Police in Prague.

2. The accused No.2., was Criminal Assistant of the Gestapo.

3. The accused No.3., was a member of the Gestapo at Brno and Abwehr-Referat (charged with political spying among the factory workers) of the firm Dents-Fabriken. He, himself, arrested about 10 Czech workers. He denounced other workers to the Gestapo and thus caused the deportation of many Czechoslovak nationals to Concentration Camps. He first amongst the workers of the firm Dents-Fabriken who fled to air-raid shelters during air-raid.

4. The accused No.4., was an agent of the SS and an intimate friend of(UINT.). He denounced Czechoslovak nationals and caused their illegal arrest and deportation to Concentration Camps. Among his victims was the Director of the firm Dents-Fabriken asFirstname.

Adjunction of Subject in Russell

We refer to the above No.4. accused to the File of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.
warranted and still warrant reasonable fear that they will be an obstacle to the up-building of the State of Slovakia" and establishing concentration camps in Slovakia. The decree was co-signed by the accused.

Pursuant to this decree many thousands of Czechoslovak citizens were taken into Protective Custody and deported to and interned in various concentration camps.

The accused, in his capacity as one of the leading members of the Government mentioned above, was heavily responsible for the anti-Jewish legislation which deprived non-thousands of Czechoslovak citizens of Jewish faith of their citizenship, ordered the confiscation of property and involved prohibition of the exercising of professions, forced labour and deportations. Pursuant to this legislation, 150,000 Czechoslovaks were removed from Slovakia to Poland and Germany. 20,000 Jews were deported to the Gestapo in Poland where many of them perished. These decrees too were co-signed by the accused.
Section 1. The Minister of the Interior shall be authorized to order protective custody for persons who by their activities up to the present time have warranted and still warrant reasonable fear that they will be an obstacle to the uprising of the State of Slovakia.

Section 2. For this purpose the Minister of the Interior shall organize a protective camp in which the prisoners shall perform some useful work.

Section 3. This decree shall take effect on the day of promulgation.

Dr. KO
Dr. HR
Dr. RH
Dr. ZM
Dr. CM
Dr. WM
Dr. ZM
The military operations in the Pacific have resulted in the severe loss of civilian lives. The authorities have been informed of the extent of the damage and have taken steps to mitigate the situation. Further action will be taken as circumstances permit.

(a) Casualties in Australia as of the 30th June, 1946:

1. Military:
   - Casualties: 230
   - Wounded: 180

2. Civilian:
   - Casualties: 200
   - Wounded: 150

(b) Casualties in the United States as of the 30th June, 1946:

1. Military:
   - Casualties: 180
   - Wounded: 130

2. Civilian:
   - Casualties: 160
   - Wounded: 110

It is hoped that these numbers will be reduced in the near future. Further information will be provided as it becomes available.
Date Submitted: 30 JUN 1946
Decision of Committee I: Adjourned (Add VIII)
CECOSLOVAK CRIMES Against CIVILIANS

952 HOLD fii\owirtwi•s. 12-15/41.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1845 - 1945 in Prague and at other places in Czechoslovakia.

Deportation of civilians.

Number and description of crime in War Crimes List:

The accused are responsible for ordering and executing the arrest of Czechoslovak nationals and for committing the following concentration camp crimes and for aiding and abetting these criminal activities.

1. Ariving
2. Selection
3. Murder
5. Extermination
6. Massacre
7. Allgemeine
8. Mauthausen
9. Hakenkreuz
10. Goldenen Stern
11. Hunsingen
12. Dachau
13. Sobibor
Subject: Case of Mr. [Redacted]

File of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

Account in the Czechoslovak Foreign 2, 3/36 (58/36/7/17) and four annexes, was closed respectively on list "A" and "B" in the Ministry of the Interior, or competent for different sections and districts of the Czechoslovak Republic, under the rank indicated in the Chart (see Annex Document No. 8, section 2, paragraph (1), (ii) and (iii)).

All the accused, as mentioned on the first page of the present Charge, were discharged with the Charge No. 5/36 and the four annexes for deportations of Czechoslovak nationals from Czechoslovakia to the concentration camp Czechin-Nezamar (Auschwitz-Birkenau).

In the same way, all the accused are responsible for deportation of Czechoslovak nationals also to other concentration camps.

It is proved that Czechoslovak nationals were deported from Czechoslovakia to the concentration camps mentioned above.

According to Document No. 8, section 2, each police authority was in charge of the respective list of persons of Czechoslovak or Austrian provinces which aliens of Czechoslovak territory were arrested during the occupation, were placed on the list of suspects, because it could not be established that it was the Czechoslovak Republic that the deportations to which were caused by these police authorities.

As we are subjecting by the present Charge, the number of concentration camps in which all concentration camps are considered to which Czechoslovak nationals were deported reaches the Czechoslovak Concentration Camps. As these police authorities were responsible for ordering and executing the arrest of Czechoslovak nationals and for committing them to any concentration camp, we propose to transfer the following annexes, according to our Charge No. 5/36, from list "A" to list "B."
The offences were committed in carrying out the criminal Nazi system of terrorism.

The probable defence: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
VI (ADDENDUM) to the UNTERSTANDER STAMPE No. 2/3/38.
(552/3x/3/37)

0726

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

(1) HAMBRO, Walter, SS-Obersturmbannführer.
(2) WINTER, Dr. Josef, SS-Sturmbannführer.

Statement of Facts:

We refer to the Czechoslovak Charge No. 7/3/38, UNOS No. 552/3x/3/37.

The accused No.1, HAMBRO, was Commander of the so-called Einsatzkommando VI at Pomo from just after the invasion in the middle of March 1939 until the 1st July, 1940. The Einsatzkommando VI was the central office of the State Security Police at Pomo which became the headquarters of the Gestapo there on the 1st July 1939, having performed the same duties as the Gestapo up to that time.

The accused No.2, WINTER, was inspector of the Civil Protectorate Police in Prague during the occupation and was, at the same time, a leading official of the BSI (Bezirksleiter der Sicherheitspolizei) and the SD (Sicherheits-Dienst) where he was the head of the department for Arms, Explosives and Ammunition. In this latter capacity it was his task to look for hidden arms and explosives.

Both the accused participated in and were responsible for the deportation of many Czechoslovak citizens to Concentration Camps, especially to Auschwitz.

Particulars of Evidence in Support:

We refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague, No. 3/IV-3009-2/1-A, as to the accused No.1, HAMBRO, and 3/IV-3009-2/1-A, as to the accused No.2, WINTER.
The accused No. 1, Havel, was adjutant, battalion laboratory of Brodov (Pawie). He was a member of the Gestapo and, at the same time, an informer of the SD.

The accused No. 2, Polivka, was an informer of the SD.

The accused No. 3, Reisinger, was kommissar of the Gestapo in Brno.

The accused numbers 1 and 2 are responsible for ordering and executing the arrest of Czechoslovak nationals, the accused No. 2, for aiding and abetting this activity, and all three accused are responsible for causing the deportation of Czechoslovak nationals to concentration camps, especially to the Concentration Camp at Littau.

Exhibits of Evidence in Support

As to the accused No. 1, we refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague, No. 7/1-391/44-1.

As to the accused No. 2, we refer to a report of Staff Sergeant Jurajky, Police of Skalicky at Bakov a/D, to the Czechoslovak War Crimes Division (Maj. Karl Opatrný), 24 April 1945.

As to the accused No. 3, we refer to a report of our Czechoslovak War Crimes Division (Maj. Karl Opatrný), 24 April 1945.
HITLER, Adolf, and others

Addendum of 26th Feb. '46

I. SCHÖNEMANN
To 110.

III. Addendum: HERSCHELMANN

II. " " I. HOENSCHEIDT
16.8.7.

IV. " " METZGER

V. " " GOTZHABER

Submitted Decision of Committee:

27.6.45: Adjoin to 4 July B
14.7.45: Adjoin
4.7.45: List on basis of Dr. Schwelle's 1st, etc., with such amendments? B

26th FEB 1946 I-110: S

11 APR 1946 III Addendum: A

2 MAY 1946 II Addendum 1-25: A
26-80: S
81-87: A

IV Addendum: METZGER: A

0 MAY 1946 V: " " GOTZHABER on W

CARDS CHECKED
IV ADDENDA to the CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE No. 2-3/45
(952/3z/3/17)

25 APR 1549

0729

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

Johann, Hauptmann, 7-A-aT.

Notes on the Case

We refer to the Czechoslovak Charge No. 2-3/45, UNNO No. 952/3z/3/17.

The accused was the Deputy head of the SD (Sicherheit-Dienst) at Plzen, (the third biggest town in Bohemia). As a leading official of the Police authority in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, upwards from the ranks indicated in the Charge 2-3/45 (952/3z/3/17) according to document C.114,

He is responsible for ordering and executing the arrest of Czechoslovak nationals and for committing them to the Concentration Camps Oseck-hlajsko (Auschwitz-Birkenau).

We propose to place the accused on List "A".

We refer to the file of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague who are advised that Eduard Stitzhaber could give evidence about the individual criminal activity of the accused.

We propose to place this witness on List "W".
III ALLEGED to the CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE No. 3-3/45
(952/Cz/7/17)

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

HERSCHELMANN, Karl, August, Alwin.
Kriminal Sekretär of the Gestapo.

Notes on the Case

We refer to the Czechoslovak Charge No. 3-3/45, UNRCC No. 952/Cz/7/17.

The accused, Herschelmann was a leading member of Section III and later of Section IV of the Gestapo in Prague. He was in charge of "interrogations" of prisoners and used very cruel methods and tortured prisoners. Further, he appears to have been connected with the investigation into the death of Heydrich and with the murders committed after his death, especially with the massacres of Lidice. He caused the deaths of thousands of Czechoslovak political prisoners and he is responsible for the deportation of many Czech nationals to concentration camps.

Evidence in Support

As evidence, we refer to the report of the R.A.P. Special Investigation Branch of the 20th December, 1945 and to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

[Signature]
V A D D E N S S To the COURT OF J U S T I C E No. 2-3/46.

(262/26/7/17)

In our IV Addendum to the Charge against LEITENFURTH, Johann, our proposition to place the witness Michael LEITENFURTH on list "A" was, in the meeting of Committee I on the 2nd day, adjourned because this witness was not sufficiently identified.

We now give further details of this witness:

List of Mr. Michael LEITENFURTH, employee of the Firm

Sickl & Co. at Klagenfurth, St. Peter, Erlauung 3, (Austria)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Accused, rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>A. SS Leitabschnitt Prague and its Aussenstellen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HORSCHKIEDE, SS-Obersturmbannführer.</td>
<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOHME, Horst, SS-Oberführer.</td>
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<td>MELCHIOR, Dr. Erwin, SS-Oberführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRIMMANN, Dr. SS-Sturmbannführer, Regierungsrat.</td>
<td>(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>REIFERGNER, SS-Sturmbannführer.</td>
<td>(5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KLICK, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LÄGER, SS-Sturmbannführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAUT, Georg, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAIDMANN, Dr. Werner, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCHUTZ, Dr. Viktor, SS-Sturmbannführer.</td>
<td>(10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VÖRGER, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATZEN, Dr. SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHN, Heinrich, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHNO or EUNO, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
<td>(14)</td>
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<td>KESSLER, Illy, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>HOFFER, SS-Sturmbannführer.</td>
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<td>DOERFLER, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>KOCHER, Rudolf, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>PATZ, Dr. Karl, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>AUSTEDT Max, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>KEMPIS, Wilhelm, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>KÖHL, Wolfgang, SS-Sturmbannführer.</td>
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<td>EMMERHOFER, Richard, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>RUN, SS-Oberscharführer.</td>
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<td>HÖLZEL, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>KAISER, SS-Oberscharführer.</td>
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<td>BRAUN, Gustav, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>REINING, Werner (2) SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>PAIHER, Erick, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>KOSCHER, SS-Oberscharführer.</td>
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<td>HÖRNER, Dr. Hilford, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>RICHER, Dr. Frick, Rank not known.</td>
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<td>RIECH, Walter, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>SCHREINER, Emil, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>SCHRÉDEL, Ulrich, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
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<td>SCHLEID, Wilhelm, SS-Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TILGNER, SS-Obersturmführer.</td>
<td>(44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Gestapo Jičín.

(60) BORSCHAK.

(61) BORSTAD.

(b) Gestapo Česká Budějovice

(62) BAHNER, Karl.

(63) BACHNER, Josef.

(64) HAIBEL, Leo.

(65) HAJET, Johann.

(66) JAKUBA, Franz.

(67) KESSLER, Rudolf.

(68) KOLLAR, Jakob.

(69) KOSNAPL, Konrad.

(70) LASKAN, Paul.

(71) LUBRANN, Waldemar.

(72) MAYERER, Franz.

(73) MELLER, Franz.

(74) MILLER, Johann.

(75) MITTER, Johann.

(76) MÜLLER, Jakob.

(c) Gestapo Mariánské Lázně

(77) JENTSCH, Hugo.

(78) JENTSCH, Martin.

(79) WAGNER, Martin.

(80) WINTER, Ottomar.

C. Staatspolizei Headquarters in Prague.

(81) BRENNER, Kriminalrat.

(82) FURTH, Kriminalrat.

(83) JAKUTA, Kriminalkommissär.
Notes on the Case

We refer to the Czechoslovak Charge No. Z-3/45 (951/45/17) and to the Notes on the Case of the Addendum to the aforesaid Charge which was accepted by Committee I on 2nd February, 1946.

The accused -

No. 1, Heimann was head of the 3D Leitabschnitt Prague since 1939.
No. 2, Balme was Befehlsender der Sicherheitspolizei (Commander of the Security Police) and head of the 3D Leitabschnitt Prague in 1941 and 1942.
No. 3, Weinmann was B.d.S. Prague since 1942.
No. 4, Schulze
No. 5, Greifenberger were attached in a leading position to the No. 6, Klein B.d.S. Prague.
No. 7, Leemel
No. 8, Lampe were heads or leading officials of various No. 9, Landmann departments of the 3D Leitabschnitt Prague.
No. 10, Schmidt
No. 11, Wehner
No. 12, Zuber

The following accused were heads of the respective Außenstellen of the 3D Leitabschnitt Prague.

No. 13, Alt, Nemecky Brod (now called Havlíčkův Brod)
No. 14, Cuno, Pardubice.
No. 15, Dvořák, Hradec Králové in 1943
No. 16, Kohler, Jeské Budějovice.
No. 17, Bräunner, Kolin.
No. 18, Kossek, Hradec Králové till 1941.
No. 19, Patig, Plzen.
No. 20, Rostock, Hradec Králové.
No. 21, Rues, Jihlava.
No. 22, Kohl, Brno.
No. 23, Engelmaier, Zlin from Autumn 1942.
No. 24, Haase, Zlin from September 1942.
No. 25, Hanneberg, Hr. Ostrava.

The accused No. 1 - 25 were chiefs or leading officials of the police authorities in the Protektorat of Bohemia and Moravia upwards from ranks indicated in the Charge Z-3/45 (951/45/17) according to Document 0.140. They are responsible for ordering and executing the arrest of Czechoslovak Nationals and for committing them to the Concentration Camps Oswiecim-Birkenau (Auschwitz-Birkenau)

We propose to place the accused No. 1 - 25 on List "A".
The accused numbers 26 to 49 were officials of or employed with the SD Leitabschmitt Prague and numbers 50 to 59 with the Leitabschmitt Mariánské Lázně. We could not ascertain their rank or position held in the SD Leitabschmitt Prague and the SD Leitabschmitt Mariánské Lázně respectively. We propose to place the accused No. 26 to 59 preliminarily on List "B".

In the districts of the Gestapo at Jičín, at České Budějovice and Mariánské Lázně, a considerable number of Czechoslovak citizens were arrested and deported to the concentration camps mentioned above. This is proved by the files of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

As the ranks of the accused No. 60 - 80 have not yet been ascertained, it is proposed to place them preliminarily on List "B".

The accused No. 81 - 87 held leading positions at the Staatspolizei Headquarters in Prague. We propose to place them on List "A".
ADDENDUM TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK
CHARGE No. 3-3/45.
(922/04/0/17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. SCHÖNEMANN</td>
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<td>2. TRÖMNER Georg</td>
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<td>3. Major FRITZ</td>
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<td>4. KASSOVÁ (Katacová) Greta</td>
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<td>5. FÖS (Foss) Otto</td>
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<td>7. MIAN</td>
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<td>9. JOKESCH</td>
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<td>10. Name unknown, photograph in the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>11. FRANK</td>
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<td>14. SCHIRMORG</td>
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<td>17. DOBOSCHIS Josef</td>
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<td>18. Name unknown, photograph in the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>19. BLOSKÍ</td>
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<td>20. Name unknown, photograph in the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>21. Len. ČELEK</td>
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<td>22. Name unknown, photograph in the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>25. LEDNÍŘ</td>
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<td>26. GRÖN</td>
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<td>27. BUKAS</td>
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<td>28. DIRIKOR</td>
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<td>29. Name unknown, photograph in the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>30. KNAKA</td>
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B. Gestapo at Trenčín.

31. Dr. JASKELOSKÝ
32. RAJNACH
33. JURITSCH Josef
34. RICHTE
35. STEIT
36. KINZERED
37. ENGELMANN Hans
38. Frey TÖNSHAUSENOVA
39. OGRAY Adolf
40. FICHTNER
41. HELLEN
42. MAEZ Gerhardt
43. WEIDMANN Arthur
44. WARTLKOVA
45. GOLD (Gökl)
46. RINKUS Hans
47. LANDAU Felix
48. NAGEL Hans
49. LEONARD Heinrich
50. MAIN Fridrich
51. GÖRL Gustav
52. FRESDENFIAK OTTO
53. MICHEL dorzoee
54. LEIXER Konrad (Lecker)
55. RICKNER
56. MÖLLER
57. HAMIS
58. BAYER
59. BAYER Hans
60. BÄDEK
61. RAISWANN
62. RAJMAN
63. WINTER Pe. Josef
64. FÜRSTEL
65. ZIBUS
66. STRAUCH
67. SKOZIERE Konrad
68. HRBLIK
69. PEKO
70. FRANZELIN
71. LISOHE
72. VÁLT
73. KOTTNER
74. ROSCHOS
75. ZEHN
76. KUDAN
77. BERTMAN
78. LITVÍN
79. Name unknown, photograph in the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior.
Notes on the Case.

Pursuant to the Czechoslovak Charge No. Z-3/45 we placed respectively on List A and S amongst others, chiefs and officials of the police authorities acting in or competent for different sections and districts of the Czechoslovak Republic upwards from ranks indicated in the Charge (compare Document C.110 page 2, Section 2, paragraphs (i) (ii) (iii) ).

In the opinion of Committee I they are responsible for ordering and executing the arrest of Czechoslovak nationals and for committing them to the concentration and extermination camps Oswiezim-Rajsko (Auschwitz-
Birkenau) and for aiding and abetting these criminal activities.

The Charge Z-3/45 only contains an incomplete list of these police authorities but provides specially for a list of those police authorities which were competent for imposing protective custody and preventive custody in Slovakia and sub-Carpathian Ukraine to be added. (compare Charge No. Z-3/45 enclosure 1, page 19).

The persons enumerated above under 1 - 110 are members of the Gestapo at Nové Mesto n/Váhom and Trenčín respectively. Their responsibility for the deportation of Czechoslovak subjects to the concentration camps of Oswiecim-Rajako is mutatis mutandis, the same as that of the officials of the Staatspolizeileitstellen in Prague and Brno and their local branches, (compare Charge No. Z-3/45 enclosure 7, page 7, in the following ad. 73 - 125).

In accordance with Charge No. Z-3/45 only the officials of those police authorities were placed on List A who had jurisdiction in areas of the Czechoslovak Republic where there was no doubt that Czechoslovak citizens were arrested and deported to the concentration camp of Oswiecim-Rajako. Officials of the police authorities exclusively competent for districts in which such arrests and deportations had most likely taken place but could not, for the time being, be proved beyond doubt, were placed on List S.

It is proved that in the districts of the Gestapo at Nové Mesto n/Váhom and Trenčín a considerable number of Czechoslovak citizens were arrested and deported to the above mentioned concentration camps.

As the ranks of the accused (sub. 1 - 110) have not yet been ascertained, it is proposed to place all of them, preliminarily, on List S.
Amendment to the Czechoslovak charge
Oswiecim - Birkenau No. 3/45 /No. of the Commission 952/.

Transmitted by

ad. Enclosure 1 /name of accused etc./

A. No. 34, 55, 56, 64, 158, 203, 223, 237, 243, 254, 260, are to be left out and are to be replaced by:

34. Otto Winkelmann, SS-Gr, Generalleutnant der Polizei, Chief of the Kommandoamt in the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei.
34a. Anton Diermann, SS - BF, Generalmajor der Polizei, successor to Winkelmann.
34b. Flade, SS - BF, Generalmajor der Polizei, successor to Diermann.
34c. Geibel, SS - SF, Oberst der Gendarmerie, chief of the Amtsguppe II of the Kommandoamt
34d. Frank, SS - GP, Generalleutnant der Waffen SS und der Polizei, Chief of the Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamt in the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei.
34a. Head of the Schule der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD in Prague.
37a /after K.H.Frank/ All other Höhere SS und Polizeiführer in Wehrkreis Bohmen und Mähren.
37b. All other Höhere SS und Polizeiführer in Wehrkreis Nurnberg.

B. The words "all officials of ...." or "the stuff of ...."

are found in

No. 58, 69, 71, 72, 101, 102, 124, 125, 137, 138, 141, 145, 147, 149, 151, 160, 162, 164, 166, 167, 168, 186, 189, 190, 191, 194, 196, 203, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 225, 227, 228, 229, 231, 240, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 257, 259, 261, 262, 263, 265, 274. These words are to be replaced by the words:
"All administrative officials of the Höherer Polizeiverwaltungs-
dienst from Regierungsrat upwards, all Vollzugsbeamte der
Sicherheitspolizei from the Führerlaufbahn des mittleren
Dienstes unter Sicherheitspolizei /Kriminalsekretär/ upwards,
and all SD functionaries from Geschäftsleiter upwards.

C. In No. 275 is to be added, Chief of Amtsgruppe C

ad Enclosure 7 /Notes on the Case/
ad A.
ad 34 - 34a cf ad 34 Notes on the Case
ad 54a cf ad 49 - 54 Notes on the Case.

ad B. Administrative officials are employed in all branches
of the Police. - Requirements for the Höherer Polizeiverwaltungs-
dienst are amongst others: Passing of the Final Legal
Examination i.e. candidates must be trained lawyers. Candidates
are selected after a personal interview at the RSHA in
Berlin. - Two years must elapse between the Final Legal
Examination and a regular appointment to Regierungsrat. -
A Regierungsrat falls under pay Group 1 B /6200 - 10,600
R.M. per year/. Having passed an SS Führerlehrgang /SS - Officer's Training
Course/ a Kriminaloberassistent moves up to the Führerlaufbahn
des mittleren Dienstes and is appointed Kriminalsekretär
/Pay Group 7A, 2350 - 3500 R.M. per year/. The lowest rank
of the following category of officials /Führerlaufbahn des
gehobenen Dienstes unter Sicherheitspolizei/ is the rank of
a department-chief of a Staatspolizeileitstelle /who have
only partly higher ranks/.

The rank of a Geschäftsleiter in the SD is the rank of a
chief of a SD Aussenstelle. The next rank is that of a senior
official in a SD Leitabschnitt.
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 21 June 1945

United Nations War Crimes Commission

Czechoslovak

CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE NO. 2 3/45. *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Enclosure 1.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Enclosure 2

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Enclosure 3

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Enclosure 4

Dr. Bohuslav Eger,

Transmitted by 21st June, 1945.

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

Enclosure 5
CHARGE No. 2 3/45.

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

OSWIECIM - BIRKENAU.
NOTES ON THE CASE.

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**A.** Ad 1 - 32 /The Reich Government/

The criminal responsibility of Adolf Hitler and the members of the German Government need not be proved again in the present case. Here it is based on the same facts as in the cases of Buchenwald /2 11/44/, Dachau /2 10/44/, Natzweiler /2 12/44/ and others. It may be sufficient to refer to these cases.

**B.** Ad 33 - 265a

A criminal responsibility for the crimes committed on Czechoslovak citizens in the concentration camps of Osowiecim and Birkenau lies further on those persons who ordered the arrest of Czechoslovak citizens and their internment in a concentration camp, and on all those who carried out these orders.

Even the German literature does not dispute that the so-called preventive measures of the police - one of them being the internment of "dangerous" persons in a concentration camp - have no foundation in law. According to Dr. Werner Best, SS Brigade Führer /Die Deutsche Polizei, 15/41, pp. 37, 38, 43 and 44/ "they are nevertheless ......not imposed without as contrary to the law. For according to the national conception of law /völkische Rechtsauffassung/ the order given to the police by the leaders of Nation and State /Volks-und Staatsführung/ to carry out comprehensive measures for the combat of crimes has created the rule to which the police as well as the individual have to adjust themselves......."

"The order to the police to impose all measures necessary for the prevention of crimes at the same time compels the individual "Volksgenossen" to co-operate actively or passively within those measures, passively co-operates the criminal taken into preventive custody. This is the legal basis for the police on which they carry out the measures for the prevention of crimes" /Dr. Werner Best, op. cit. p. 38/.

The order for internment in a concentration camp is issued by the police. It belongs to the so-called security-police tasks. /Sicherheitspolizeiliche Aufgaben/.
Part of the "security police" tasks consists of the "criminal police" tasks /kriminalpolizeiliche Aufgaben/, they include amongst others the "prevention of crimes", one of its means is the "Preventive Custody" /Polizeiliche Vorbeugungshaft/.

A further part of the "security police" tasks are the "political police" tasks /politisch-polizeiliche Aufgaben/. They include amongst others the "prevention of activities and endeavours inimical to Nation and State". One of its most important means is the "Protective Custody" /Schutzhaft/.

Preventive Custody and Protective Custody are carried out in the various concentration camps. The responsibility for imposing them lies - as has been shown before - with the officials of those authorities who have to fulfil "security police" duties, especially "criminal police" and "political police" tasks. In other words the responsible persons are to be found:

1. Amongst the officials of those authorities which are competent for imposing Preventive Custody and Protective Custody.

2. Amongst the officials of the superior authorities which issue directions to and control the authorities mentioned under 1.

3. Amongst the officials of the authorities subordinate to the authorities mentioned under 1, which, on the one hand propose to these authorities the imposing of Preventive or Protective Custody respectively and, on the other hand, carry out their directions and undertake especially the arrests ordered by them.

Ad. 5 /and before 32/. The Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police, is directly subordinate to the Reich Minister of Interior. Subordinate to him are both branches of the police: a/ The police force maintaining public order /Ordnungspolizei/ i.e. chiefly the State Police Administrations /Staatsliche Polizeiverwaltungen/ /excluding the Criminal Police/, the Protective Police of the Reich and the Communities /Schutzpolizei des Reichs und der Gemeinden/ the "Gendarmerie" etc. b/ The Security Police /Sicherheitspolizei/ i.e. the authorities and members of the Criminal Police and Secret State Police.

The Department of the Chef der Deutschen Polizei in the Reich Ministry of Interior is divided into 3 Hauptämter".
ad. 33. The "Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei".

It is headed by the "Chef der Ordnungspolizei". Subordinate to him and to his department respectively are all police authorities which are mainly concerned with the duties of maintaining public order (ordnungs polizeiliche Aufgaben).

To impose Protective or Preventive Custody does not fall within the purview of the authorities subordinate respectively to the Chef der Ordnungspolizei and the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei because it represents a security police duty. However subordinate to him are the Protective Police of the Reich and of the Communities and the Gendarmerie all of whom may be used for arresting persons to be taken into Preventive or Protective Custody.

This task may be allotted in towns where there is a State Police Administration (Polizeiprasidium, Polizeidirektion etc.) to members of the Protective Police of the Reich; in towns where there is no such Administration, to the Protective Police of the Communities and to the Gendarmerie; and in country communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants to the "Gendarmerie".

In cases where comprehensive action is necessary - among them are to be counted mass-arrests repeatedly carried out in all occupied countries - the "Waffen SS", the "Allgemeine SS", the "Ordnungspolizei" (Police Force maintaining Public Order)/ the "Sicherheitspolizei"/ (Security Police) and the "Sicherheitsdienst" /G D/ (Security Service) are jointly employed under the command of the "Höheren SS Polizeiführer".

The possibility of using members of the Protective Police of the Reich and the Communities and the Gendarmerie for the arrest of persons whose internment in a concentration camp has been ordered causes suspicion of the head of these institutions of being an accessory to the crimes committed in the concentration camps.

As the material so far available does not show clearly whether the arrests which concern us are, i.e. the arrests of Czechoslovak citizens who were deported to the concentration camps Oswiecim and Birkenau were in fact carried out exclusively by members of the Criminal Police and Secret State Police, it may be appropriate to place the Chef der Ordnungspolizei, for the time being on list 9.
ad 34. The same seems advisable regarding the officials of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei. All of them are, as long as the purview of everyone of them has not been established, suspect of being accessories to the crimes under consideration. However, as one or the other was concerned exclusively with duties which have no relation to such crimes, all officials of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei are for the time being to be placed on List 9.

ad 35 and 36. The same applies here for the reasons mentioned in ad 33.

ad 37, 38 and 39. These persons too are among the highest officials of the national socialist police authorities. So far it has not been possible to ascertain their purview. We may, therefore, at present only speak of a suspicion of their cooperating in the crimes dealt with in this charge.

ad 40-54 2. The Reichs Sicherheitshauptamt:

ad 40. It is headed by the Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des S D /Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service/. Subordinate to him in matters of the department are the "Hoehere Polizeibehoerden" /Higher Police Authorities/, the "Kreispolizeibehoerden" /Area Police Authorities/, and the "Ostpolizeibehoerden" /Local Police Authorities/, as far as they have to perform security police duties.

The S D Abschnitte and S D Leitabschnitte, the Staatspolizeistellen and Staatspolizeileitstellen and the Kriminalpolizeistellen and Kriminalpolizeileitstellen are, as far as departmental matters are concerned and also personally subordinate to him.

The Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service is in other words the highest official of that branch of the police which comprises the Criminal Police and the Secret State Police. He is, therefore, the superior of all police authorities competent to impose Preventive Custody and Protective Custody.

ad 41 - 48. The official of the R.S.H.A. are his closest collaborators. It is hardly conceivable that without exception everyone of them consented to the criminal policy of mass-internment in concentration camps, participated in carrying it out, at any rate failed to prevent it although authorised to do so. It appears, therefore, that there is a prima facie case against all of them.
The heads of the schools directly subordinate to the R. S.H.A. which served for the training of the members of the Gestapo and Kripo are indirectly responsible for the crimes under consideration.

From these schools came the members of the Gestapo and Kripo. They have not only been taught in those schools the technique of their criminal profession. These schools taught them above all the "Weltanschauung" which made them shrink from none of the crimes under consideration.

The Police Authorities in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

For every Defence District /Wehrkreis/ Senior SS and Police Leader /Höhere SS und Polizeiführer/ is appointed. He is in his district the deputy for the Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police in all police and other duties with which the latter is concerned. Subordinate to the Senior SS and Police Leader is the Defence District "Bohemia and Moravia" are amongst others the Commander of the Ordnungspolizei and the Commander of the Security Police, both of whom belong to the office of the Reich Protector /since August 43 to the German State Ministry - Deutsches Staatsministerium/ He controls, therefore, all the activities of the Secret State Police and the Criminal Police in his district.

In the event of comprehensive police action, where the Waffen SS, the Allgemeine SS, the Ordnungspolizei, the Security Police and the SD are jointly employed /cf. ad 33/, he takes over the command. He is therefore responsible for the repeated mass-arrests in the territory of Czechoslovakia.

The Reich Protector is immediately subordinate to the Führer and Reich Chancellor. To him in turn and to his deputy /Secretary of State and Under Secretary of State/ are subordinate all authorities, offices and officials of the Reich in the Protectorate. He is the Superior of the Commanders of the Ordnungspolizei and Security Police who are assigned to his office.
It is for him and for the officials immediately subordinate to him to examine the orders of the "Staatspolizeileitstellen" regarding Protective Custody.

ad 61 - 64. To the Commander of the Ordnungspolizei, who is attached to the office of the Reich Protector, in his district, /Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia/, are allotted duties similar to those assigned on a higher level to the Chief of the Ordnungspolizei /cf. ad 33/ for the whole Reich Territory and the occupied countries.

For the reasons set out in ad 33, the Commander of the Ordnungspolizei should also be placed on List 9.

ad 65. The close collaborators of the Commander of the Ordnungspolizei, the officials of his department in the Office of the Reich Protector should be placed, for the reasons set out in ad 34, on List 9.

ad 66 - 68. To the Commander of the Security Police, who is attached to the Office of the Reich Protector, in his district /Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia/ are allotted duties similar to those assigned on a higher level to the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service /cf. ad 40/ for the whole Reich Territory and the occupied countries. "He has to supervise the activities of the departments of the Security Police and Security Service subordinate to him and to bring them into line". /Dr. W. Best, op. cit. p. 50-74/.

He takes personal command in cases where the Gestapo, the Kripo and the S D are jointly employed for "certain tasks". Certain tasks in this sense are, first of all, the mass-arrests, which were repeatedly carried out in all parts of the Czechoslovak Republic.

ad 69. The whole staff of the Commander of the Security Police is to be considered accessories to crimes under consideration for the same reasons as the officials of the R.S.H.A. /cf. ad. 41-48/. There is a prima facie case against every member of the staff.

ad 70- 72. The S D Leitabschnitte and S D Abschnitte are departments of the S S and, therefore, of the NSDAP, which are to support the carrying out of the security police duties.
The districts of the S D Abschnitte corresponds on the whole with the districts of the Staatspolizeistellen. S D Abschnitte at the head of a Staatspolizeileitstelle are called S D Leitebschnitte.

S D Abschnitte /Leitebschnitte/ set up as required "Aussenstellen" which, however, are not independent offices.

In the Protectorate there has so far been found only one, the S D Leitebschnitte in Prague. It is likely, however, that there existed at least another one at Brno.

"In order to support the task of the Security Police to secure the German national order against any disturbance and destruction, the S D has to watch over the activities of any antagonistic elements in all spheres of life of the German people........to keep the State and Party authorities informed. Eventually they have politically to explore the operation and the interplay of the great "Weltanschauliche" arch enemies of National Socialism and the German People ........ in order to afford possibilities for their purposive and effective combat! /Best, op. cit. p. 46./

Mainly at the instance of the S D the Protective Custody is imposed by the competent authority.

The official definition of the duties of the S D is such that everyone of their members has, from the outset, to be considered an accessory to all arrests caused by this institution.

ad 73 - 125. In the district of every Higher Administrative Authority there is a Staatspolizeistelle. In more important districts it is called Staatspolizeileitstelle. Staatspolizeileitstellen and Staatspolizeistellen set up Aussenstellen, as and when required, which, however, are not independent offices. /In the "Protectorate" there were Staatspolizeileitstellen in Prague and Brno./

Both have to carry out the local and district police duties of the Gestapo in the town and in the district where they are situated. In their area they had to fulfil the duties of the Gestapo as far as they do not make use of the local and district police authorities as their auxiliaries. In matters of the Gestapo they supervise the district and local police authorities of their area.

They are primarily the authority competent for imposing Protective Custody.
Staatspolizeistellen and Leitstellen nearly exclusively concerned with matters of the Gestapo. It is, therefore, more than improbable that officials of these authorities are in no way connected with the orders of arrests issued by the Staatspolizeileitstellen. There is a prima facie case against all officials.

The Staatspolizeileitstellen in Prague and Brno are immediately subordinate to the Reich Protector, the Secretary of State and the Commander of the Security Police. The authorities subordinate to the Reich Protector have to follow the instructions of the Staatspolizeileitstellen. This applies first of all to the "Oberlandrat".

ad 126 - 135. As Higher Police Authorities /Hohere Polizeibehorden/ in the Protectorate are to be considered the Oberlandräte. The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia was divided into 7 Oberlandrat districts. An Oberlandrat is appointed for each district. By the Administration Reform of 1942 they were relieved of their own administrative duties and functioned from that time on under the name of Inspektoren of the Reich Protector as supervisors only.

Subordinate to the Oberlandrat are all authorities of the Reich in his district, especially the Kriminalpolizeileitstellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen /Criminal Police/ and the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung /State Police Administration/ and their criminal departments.

The Oberlandrat /and his deputy/ is one of the officials who advise the competent authority to impose Protective Custody. As supervisor of the Criminal Police of his district he is responsible for the Preventive Custody imposed by this authority. And also for the arrests carried out by the Police of his district.

ad 136 - 138 Kriminalpolizeistellen are only set up in certain districts. Districts of a number of Kriminalpolizeistellen are under the supervision of a Kriminalpolizeileitstelle /Kriminalzentrale/. In the "Protectorate" so far the Kriminalzentrale in Prague has been traced. There existed probably Kriminalpolizeistellen in some other places.

Kriminalpolizeistellen and Kriminalpolizeileitstellen have to fulfill the local and district police duties of the Criminal Police in the district where they are located - as far as these duties cannot be carried out by the local or district police authorities. In matters of criminal police they supervise the district and local police authorities of their area.
The Kriminalzentrale in Prague is responsible for the orders of Preventive Custody in Bohemia. The imposing of Protective Custody within the Protectorate /but outside of Bohemia/ requires the confirmation of the Kriminalzentrale in Prague.

The Preventive Custody was imposed on thousands of cases in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Also the variety of the reasons for which it was imposed makes it probable that every department of the Kriminalpolizeileitstellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen responsible for the Preventive Custody was more or less involved.

Everyone who applied for acceptance within the organisation of the Criminal Police had to count on the possibility that sooner or later he would be charged with duties connected with the activity of this authority which brought many thousands into concentration camps. The entrance within the organisation of the Criminal Police alone is proof of the willingness to serve the criminal aims of the Criminal Police. All officials of the Kriminalpolizeileitstellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen have participated in carrying out these criminal tasks and it is highly improbable that even one of them did everything in his power to prevent the crimes committed by these authorities.

State Police Administrations /Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen/ /Polizeipräsidien, Polizeidirektionen, Polizeiamter/ were set up in a number of towns. Up to now Polizeidirektionen could be traced in the following towns: Prague, Plzeň, Brno, Olomouc and Mor. Ostrava. But especially within the last years of the occupation in numerous other towns State Police Administrations were set up.

It is the State Police Administration which has to carry out the local and district police duties in the municipal area. As far as there is no Kriminalpolizeileitstelle or Kriminalpolizeistelle in the same place it fulfills its criminal police duties as well as those delegated by the Gestapo through a Criminal Department /Kriminalabteilung/.

If there is a Kriminalpolizeileitstelle or Kriminalpolizeistelle in the same place, the head of the Polizeidirektion is at the same time head of this Kriminalpolizeileitstelle or - stelle, which an expert conducts as his deputy. Apart from this the Criminal Department forming part of the Polizeidirektion is subordinate to him.
Criminal Departments are partly competent for imposing Preventive Custody /as for instance the Criminal Department of the Polizeidirektion in Brno for Moravia/ /ad 142-145/, partly it is up to them to advise the competent authority.

For the reasons set out in ad 136-138 there is a prima facie case against all officials of the different Criminal Departments.

ad 152-203. Police Authorities of the Reichsgau Sudetenland.

ad 152. The Function of the Hoher SS and Polizeifuehrer is performed in the Reichsgau Sudetenland by the Hohe SS and Polizeifuehrer for the Wehrkreis Nurnberg. This criminal responsibility is based on the same circumstances as those of the Hohe SS and Polizeifuehrer for the Wehrkreis Bohemia and Moravia /cf. ad 29 and before 58/.

ad 153-155. The Reichsstatthalter is subordinate to the Reich Minister of Interior. In his area he is the permanent deputy of the Reich Government. "It is his duty to see that the political directions issued by the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor are observed". /Meissner - Kaisenberg, Staats - Verwaltungsrecht in Dritter Reich, Berlin 1935, p. 82/. He may request all Reich and State Authorities of his area to inform him and "draw their attention to the essential points and the measures to be taken and give provisional instructions in case of emergency" /Meissner - K. op. cit. p. 82/.

He is the immediate superior to the Inspekteur of the Ordnungspolizei attached to his office. The Inspekteur of the Security Police and the S D has to comply as well with his instructions, as far as they are not contradictory to the general and special orders of the Chief of the Security Police and the S D. Failing an agreement the decision of the Chief of the Security Police and the S D is to be requested.

ad 156-158. Position and duties of the Inspekteur of the Ordnungspolizei correspond with those of the Commander of the Ordnungspolizei in the "Protectorate". His and the criminal responsibility of the official of his department in the office of the Reichsstatthalter is, therefore, based on the same circumstances as the criminal responsibility of the persons mentioned under 61-65 /cf. ad 61-67 and ad 65/. They too were for the time being to be listed under 9.
ad 158-160. For every Wehrkreis an Inspekteur of the Security Police and S D is appointed. The Inspektiers of the Security Police and the S D are – apart from the Commander of the Security Police in the “Protectorate, who is assigned to the office of the Reichsprotektorat incorporated in the office of the Reichsstatshalter. They are the personal representatives of the Chief of the Security Police and the S D in their purview. Apart from this, their position and duties correspond with those of the Commander of the Security Police in the Protectorate. Their criminal responsibility and the criminal responsibility of the members of their staff is based on the same circumstances as the criminal responsibility of the persons mentioned under 66-69 /cf. ad 66-68 and ad 69/ ad 161-166 cf. ad 70-72.

ad 167-179. Higher Police Authorities in the Reichsgau Sudetenland are the Regierungspräsident in Ústí n.Labem Karlovy Vary and in Opava.

The Regierungspräsident supervise all District Police Authorities in their area. "The head of the Staatspolizeiinstellen are the political referents of the Regierungspräsident /Best, op. cit. p. 50-74/, in the same way as the Head of the Staatspolizeiinstelle Reichenberg is the political referent of the Reichsstatshalter."

"The Regierungspräsidenten are authorised to give instructions to the Staatspolizeiinstellen or Staatspolizeiinstellen of their area, with which they have to comply as far as they do not contradict the general ans special instructions given by the Reichsführer SS and Chef de Deutschen Polizei and the Chief of the Security Police and the S D and the Reichssicherheitshauptamt respectively". /Best, op. cit. p. 50-74/.

ad 180-187. The Staatspolizeiinstellen and-leitstellen of the Reichsgau Sudetenland are subordinate to the High Police Authorities. Otherwise their position and duties are similar to those of the same authorities in the "Protectorate" /cf. ad 73-125/.

ad 188 - 191 cf. ad 136 - 138

ad 192 - 203 cf. ad 139 - 151

ad 204 - 265. Police Authorities in the Prussian Province

Ober-Schlesien /204 - 218/.

in the Land Bayern /220 - 231/.
The organisation of the police authorities in these Provinces, States and Reichsgau is in strict conformity with that in the Reichsgau Sudetenland. The position and duties of a Prussian Oberpräsident correspond with those of the Reichsstatthalter. The criminal responsibility of all these authorities is, therefore, based on the same circumstances as the criminal responsibility of the analogous authorities of the Reichsgau Sudetenland.

It is to be considered, however, that all these police authorities were competent only for small border districts of the Republic. As the present charge is restricted to the crimes committed in the concentration camps Oswiecim and Birkenau and as far as the material at our disposal cannot be gathered with certainty for the time being whether arrests were carried out in each of these border districts and the arrested persons were deported to the concentration camps mentioned, it is proposed to place the persons sub 204 - 265 provisionally on list 9.

A criminal responsibility for the crimes committed on Czechoslovak citizens in the concentration camps Oswiecim and Birkenau falls also on the persons who are in charge of the administration of the concentration camps and eventually on those who actually perpetrated these crimes.

The criminal responsibility of the Head of the W.V.H.A. immediately subordinate to the Reichsführer SS as well as of all officials of Amtsgruppe D ensures from the Report No. 10 of the U.N.W.O.C.

The criminal responsibility of all officials of the concentration camps does perhaps require no further foundation.
ad 360 a/- The 6/99 Sturmbann is one of the Death Head units from which the guards for the concentration camps Oswiecim and Birkenau were drawn.

ad 361 - 369. These are without exception prisoners of the concentration camps Oswiecim and Birkenau who murdered co-prisoners / cf. enclosure 6a p. 3/. 
The Czechoslovak Government has received through its representative in a neutral country an extract from the document drawn up regarding the fate of the Jews in the German camps at Birkenau and Oswieczim. This document was drawn up at Bratislava by two Slovak Jews who had managed to escape from the camps at Oswieczim and Birkenau in April 1944. It contains an urgent request for the Allies to be informed of the frightful conditions in these camps. The Czechoslovak Government considers it its duty to comply with this request and the following is a literal translation of the extract as received from the neutral country.

The information contained in the document has been further considerably supplemented by reports which a Polish major who escaped from Oswieczim furnished to the underground organisation in Slovakia.

OSWIECZIM AND BIRKENAU.

The concentration camp at Oswieczim was originally intended for political prisoners and about 15,000 Germans, Czechoslovaks, Poles and Russians were there in "protective detention". Besides this professional criminals were sent there and social elements, homosexuals, Bible students, and later Jews from the occupied countries. Over the entrance is the inscription in German "Arbeit macht frei". The Birkenau labour camp, which lies 4 km from Oswieczim and the agricultural work of the Harmens camp are both under the control of the governor of the Oswieczim camp. Inside Oswieczim camp are work-shops of the German armaments concerns Siemes and Krupp. The huts in the camp are in three rows covering an area of 500 x 300 metres. They are surrounded by a double fence three metres high charged with high tension electricity. At every 500 metres is a watch tower 5 metres high with machine-guns and searchlights. This is the "kleine Postenkette". Another line of watch towers runs in a circle of 2 kilometres and the work-shops are between the two rows of watch towers.
Birkenau camp is formed of three blocks covering area 1,600 x 850 metres and is also surrounded by two rings of watch towers. The outer ring is connected with the outer ring of watch towers of Oświęcim camp and they are only separated by the railway lines. Birkenau camp is called after the small forest of Birkenwald (in Polish Brzezinka) nearby. The local population used to call this place "Rajsko".

Working conditions at Birkenau and Oświęcim are unimaginable. Work is carried on either in the camp or in the neighbourhood. Roads are built. Reinforced concrete buildings are put up. Gravel is quarried. Houses in the neighbourhood are knocked down. New buildings are put up in the camps and in the workshops. Work is also done in the neighbouring coal mines or in the factory for synthetic rubber. Some persons also work in the administration of the camps. Any person who does not carry out his work to the satisfaction of the overseer is flogged or beaten to death. The food is 300 grammes of bread per head every evening or 1 litre per head of turnip soup and a little coffee. That is for the Jews. Non-Jews receive rather more. Anyone who cannot work and has a temperature of at least 38.6 degrees is sent to the "Krankenbau", the hut for the sick. The German doctor divides sick persons into two groups: curable and seriously ill. The seriously ill are disposed of by a phenol injection in the region of the heart. Among non-Jews this is done only to those who are really seriously ill, while among the Jews 80 to 90 per cent of all those ill receive it. 15 to 20 thousand persons have already been got rid of in this way by injections. Particularly inhuman scenes took place when the sick were killed wholesale during the process of delousing when a typhus epidemic broke out. Near the "Krankenbau" is the "Hygiene Institute" where sterilisation and artificial insemination of the women are carried out and blood tests are made for blood transfusion. For these experiments chiefly Jews are used. Since March, 1942 enormous transports of Jews have come to Oświęcim and Birkenau. A very small number of them have been sent to the labour camp, while an average of 90 per cent of those who have come have been taken straight from the train and killed. These executions took place at the beginning in the forest of Birkenwald by gas suffocation in a special building constructed for the purpose. After the suffocation by gas the dead bodies were burnt. At the end of February 1943, four new crematoria were built, two large and two small, in the camp of Birkenau itself. The crematorium contains a large hall, a gas chamber and a furnace. People are assembled in the hall which holds 2,000 and gives the impression of a swimming bath. They have to undress and are given a piece of soap and a towel as if they were going to the baths. Then they are crowded into the gas chamber which is
hermetically sealed. Several SS men in gasmasks then pour into the gas chamber through three openings in the ceiling a preparation of the poison gas negacyklon, which is made in Hamburg. At the end of three minutes all the persons are dead. The dead bodies are then taken away in carts to the furnace to be burnt. The furnace has nine chambers each of them with four openings. Each opening will take three bodies at once. They are completely burnt after 1 1/2 hours. Thus each crematorium can burn 1,500 bodies daily. The crematoria can be recognised from outside by their lofty chimneys.

On principle only Jews are put to death by gas, this is only done to Aryans in exceptional cases. Aryans are shot with pistols on a special execution ground which lies between blocks 10 and 11 of Oswiecim camp. The first executions took place there in the summer of 1941 and reached their peak a year later when they were carried out by hundreds. Later when this aroused attention a large number of non-Jews who were condemned to death were taken straight from the train to the execution ground and not entered on the lists of the camp. According to careful calculations during the period from April 1942 to April 1944, from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 million Jews were put to death by gas or in some other way, half of these being Polish Jews, others Jews from Holland, Greece, France, Belgium, Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Lithuania, Austria and Jews of various other nationalities who were brought to Oswiecim from other camps in Poland. About 90 per cent of the members of the transports arriving in Birkenau and Oswiecim were taken straight from the train to be put to death and about 10 per cent became inmates of the camp. Each of the new inmates was registered and received a number. In April 1944, 180,000 persons in all had been registered as inmates of the camp, counting Jews and non-Jews together. Of the whole number who had arrived before there were only 34,000 in the camp at the beginning of April this year, 18,000 of them being non-Jews. /In both the sources that we have quoted this number includes the membership of both camps together/. The remainder had been killed by hard work, illness, especially epidemics of Typhus and malaria, ill treatment, and finally "selection". Twice a week the camp doctor indicated persons destined for selection. Those selected were all gassed. In a single block of Birkenau camp the average number of deaths a week was as much as 2,000, 1,200 of these being natural deaths and 800 "selections". A special book entitled "S.B. Sonderbehandelte" is kept dealing with the "selected". Notice of the deaths of the others is sent to the supreme commander of the camp at Oranienburg. At the beginning of 1943 the "political section" /Gestapo/ at Oswiecim received 500,000 forms for release.
The governor had them all made out in the names of persons who had already been gassed and lodged them in the archives of the camp. Among the persons responsible for the savageries in both camps we must mention:

Hoess, governor of the camp, the Tyrolese chief of Schwarzhuber, director of the camp, the Tyrolese chief of the political department, /Lagerfuehrer/, Obenscharfuehrer Palitsch, Scharfuehrer Stiwett, S.S.-Scharfuehrer Nykleff, S.S.Mann Kier, the garrison doctor Wirt, the camp doctor Entrest. In addition, professional criminals who have killed Jews in the camp: Reich Germans Alexander Neumann, Albert Haemmerle, Rudi Osteringer, Rudi Berckert, Arno Boem, Zimmer and the political prisoners Alfred Kien and Alois Stahler.

The above is the contents of the two documents.

The persons who have managed to secure the transmission of the documents to a neutral country added

a/. the following information:

"12,000 Jews are being deported daily from the territories of Carpathian Ruthenia, Transylvania and the district of Košice where there used to be 320,000 Jews. Those deported are sent to Oswiecim, 5,000 going by train via Slovakia daily and 7,000 via Carpathian Ruthenia."

b/. the following suggestions:

1/ The Allied Governments, especially those whose citizens are suffering in both these camps, should jointly address to the Germans and Hungarians a threat of reprisals directed at the Germans in the hands of these Governments.

2/ The crematoria in both camps which are recognisable by their high chimneys and watch towers should be bombed and so should the main railway lines connecting Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia with Poland which are also of military importance, /especially the bridge at Čop/.

3/ Public warnings to the Germans and Hungarians should be repeated.

4/ The Vatican should be requested to pronounce a severe public condemnation.
Particulars of Evidence in Support.

The Czechoslovak Government received, through its representative in a neutral country, an extract from a document describing the happenings in the Oswiecim camps. This document was drawn up at Bratislava by two Slovak Jews who had managed to escape from the aforesaid camps in April 1944. The information contained in that document was supplemented by further information given by a Polish Major who escaped from Oswiecim. /No. 3010/4. - 1945 of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in London, now office of the Ministry of the Interior in liquidation/.

The Czechoslovak Government has informed the Governments of the United Nations of the substance of these documents with the "Report on Conditions in the Concentration Camps of Oswiecim and Birkenau" /C.J. 4951/4/44/. A copy of the Report is enclosed. /Enclosure 6a/.

Obviously the same eye-witnesses were at the disposal of the executive office of the President, War Refugee Board, Washington D.C. which edited in November 1944, a report based upon the experiences of two young Slovakian Jews who escaped in April 1944 after spending two years in the aforesaid Nazi concentration camps. That report is further based on the evidence of a non-Jewish Polish Major, the only survivor of one group imprisoned at Oswiecim.

We refer further to the evidence contained in the charge No. 304/P/G/30 submitted by the Polish War Crimes Office to the United Nations War Crimes Commission concerning the concentration camps at Oswiecim /Auschwitz/ and Rajsko /Birkenau/.

In May 1945 was published the Soviet Union Communique of Extraordinary State Commission for ascertaining and investigating crimes of the German-Fascist Invaders and their Accomplices concerning the aforesaid camps.

There will be a great deal more evidence in the near future. The above mentioned Soviet Union Communique tells of 2,819 inmates of the Oswiecim camp rescued by the Red Army who could be interrogated and medically examined by that Extraordinary State Commission. We are sure that among those
witnesses will be at least some Czechoslovak nationals. We shall communicate with those Czechoslovak witnesses after having ascertained their names and personal dates. Up to now we indicate as witness, Czechoslovak Professor Berthold Epstein, a pediatrician, Director of the Children's Clinic attached to Prague University, who as a former inmate of the camp, took part in the investigation of that Extraordinary State Commission.
A. The general background.

The horrors of the German Concentration Camp Oswiecim /Birkenau etc/ were made known all over the world after the liberation by the Red Army of that part of Polish Territory in Upper Silesia.

Newspapers, photographs, films, broadcasts etc., conveyed a general picture of the monstrous crimes committed by Hitlerites on innocent civilians deported from the occupied countries of Europe, especially also on Czechoslovak nationals.

In particular we refer to two documents where the establishment, the installations and the working of the aforesaid camps are fully described:

1/ Charge No. 304/P/G/30 submitted by the Polish War Crimes Office, covering the period from June 1940 till the end of 1943.

2. The Communique of the Soviet Union Extraordinary State Commission for Ascertaining and Investigating Crimes of the German-Fascists Invaders and their Accomplices concerning the aforesaid camps, published in May 1945, covering the whole period of their existence.

It may be sufficient, therefore, to state here briefly, those particulars which constitute in themselves prima facie evidence that crimes according to the war crimes list were committed.

B. Indiscriminate Mass Arrests.

1. The deportations to the camps were not based on individual - legal or illegal - prosecutions against certain persons. There were nearly always indiscriminate mass arrests of collective characters corresponding to the large scale machinery of deportation and the giant mechanized apparatus of extermination devices.

2. Czechoslovak Jews e.g. were collected by mass arrests on assembly points; sometimes all people of certain places were gaolled; often SS squads caught seemingly able-bodied persons straight from the streets.
3. Yet the enormous figures of the regular transports to the camps suggest beyond doubt, that the concerned people must have been arrested indiscriminately on a very large scale.

C. Deportation of Civilians

As to this item there is no need for particulars of the undoubted fact that at least tens of thousands of innocent Czechoslovak nationals were forcibly deported from Czechoslovak territory to the Oświęcim camps just out of racial and national hatred and with the Nazi idea of deliberate extermination of "inferior" Jewish and Slav races.

D. Murder and Massacres

1. The transports arriving at the main gate /Oświęcim/ were immediately divided up into two parts: one part, usually by far the larger one, was sent straight away to the gas chambers, the remaining part being admitted to the camps was counted, numbered and registered.

2. So-called "Selections" took place among the inmates of the camps. Twice weekly the camp doctor indicated the number of prisoners who were to be gassed and then burned. These "selectees" were loaded into trucks, brought to the gas chambers and gassed while the dead and dying were taken directly to the furnaces.

3. It often happened that small children were thrown alive into the trucks along with the dead and then burned.

4. Children born in the camp were torn from their mothers by SS men and done to death.

5. The Technical Expert Commission of the Soviet Union Extraordinary State Commission mentioned above, established that:

"In the course of the existence of Oświęcim Camp the German executioners destroyed there no less than 4,000,000 nationals of the U.S.S.R., Poland, France, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Holland, Belgium and other countries."

6. While doing forced labour many prisoners were beaten to death by the overseers without the slightest provocation.
7. In the "Krankenbau" /Infirmary/ many patients were killed by intracardial phenol injections.

8. Many prisoners were executed by firing squads.

9. Whoever stepped outside certain marked squares during working hours was immediately shot without warning for having "attempted to escape". Often it happened that out of pure spite an SS man would order a prisoner to fetch some given object outside his square just to be shot for having left his assigned place.

10. If an escapee was caught alive he was hanged in the presence of the whole camp.

11. Suicides were frequent and were mostly committed by throwing oneself against the high-tension wires of the inner fence. Some prisoners not having the courage to commit suicide in this way applied for admission to the Infirmary as so-called "suicide-candidates" to obtain the "grace" of intracardial phenol injections. Responsible for these suicides are those who have driven desperate people to choose this last way out of hell, responsible as murderers are those who have prepared that hell.

E. Systematic Terrorism.

A deliberate and well considered system of terror organised and ruthlessly carried through by the exponents of the German "Herrenrasse" is characteristic of the whole Nazi ideology. It culminated in the concentration camps spreading unimaginable horror among the inmates who were absolutely outlawed and deprived of any right. The slightest complaint was punishable by death.

We may dispense with enumerating examples of sadistic rejoicings of the SS beasts or of the satanic system of punishments. We need not speak of the deadly fear befalling the prisoners presenting themselves to the "selection committee". We just quote the evidence of a prisoner on the following macabre scene:

"Immediately an SS guard threw himself upon the old man and kicked him in the head and face with heavy hob-nailed boots. The poor old man gave no further sign of life. At the end of the day we carried home another corpse. We marched and sang jolly German songs as the overseer wanted it to be so. The Commando Chief walked alongside the group; he grinned: "You do sing well!"
7. In the "Krankenbau" /infirmary/ many patients were killed by intracardial phenol injections.

8. Many prisoners were executed by firing squads.

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F. Torture of Civilians.

We mention the following devices:

1. Flogging, whipping, tormenting physical exercises, the "pillar"/suspension of prisoners by their arms bound behind the back/, beating prisoners breast or face by water jets from a hydrant at close range, pumping air into the rectum thus causing a burst of the intestines, strokes upon the eyeballs etc.

2. Prisoners were used as "guinea-pigs" for scientific experiments.

3. Roll calls of at least one hour in all weather conditions, the poorly clad prisoners being compelled to stand stiffly at attention.

4. The so-called registration of incoming prisoners consisted of tattooing numbers on their breasts or forearms. The extreme brutality with which this was effected made many of them faint.

G. Deliberate Starvation of Civilians.

Here it may be sufficient to refer to the starvation ration allotted to the prisoners /who considered themselves lucky when picking up food scraps from dustbins or slops containing pigfood/ and to the terrible high rate of "natural" death chiefly caused by insufficient and worthless food.

No actual food shortage justified the starvation rations for the Oswiecim prisoners. All the time, Germany had the loot of Europe at her disposal. Even on the military collapse of Germany, German people appeared to be rather well fed. But hunger at the Oswiecim camps was a part of the whole system just as disease, tortures, insanitary conditions and all the bestialities: everything was arranged with the definite deliberate purpose of exterminating prisoners. We may, therefore, rightly speak of deliberate starvation of civilians.

H. Internment of Civilians under inhuman Conditions.

1. Prisoners' living quarters - actually dying quarters indeed - were surrounded by a double row of concrete posts connected /both inside and outside/ by a dense netting of high-tension wires fixed into the posts by insulators. Watchtowers /at intervals of some 90 yards/ were equipped with machine guns and searchlights. In front of the inner high-tension circle there was an ordinary wire fence. Merely a touch of this fence was answered by a stream of bullets from the watchtowers. The guards used to shoot without warning.
2. Some 400-500 internees were accommodated in a small "block" divided into cubicles/holding at least three people each/ of such tiny dimensions that it was too narrow for a man to lie stretched out and not high enough for him to sit upright.

3. Conditions were appalling. The camp had no water, no drainage system and not even the most elementary hygienic installations or devices against spreading diseases.

4. Working conditions were inconceivably hard so that the majority could not stand it. Hard labour of endless working hours was enforced in every kind of weather and many prisoners died of exposure.

5. Any person who did not carry out his or her work to the satisfaction of the overseer was flogged or beaten to death.

6. Often prisoners were compelled to clean the primitive lavatories with their bare hands.

7. Ill prisoners were medically attended just for the purpose of extermination: appliance of intracardial phenol injections and medical inspection for "selection" for the gas chambers.

I. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the Military Operations of the enemy.

Roads were built, reinforced concrete buildings erected, houses in the neighbourhood were knocked down, gravel was quarried etc.

Extensive work was also done for Germany's war effort in the neighbouring coal mines, in the war production plant Deutsche "Aufbaustellungswever" /DAW/, in a factory belong to the KRUPP works, in one of the SIEMENS Concern, in the tremendous plant for synthetic rubber "BUNA", in the SCHULTZ establishment for war industry, and a group of internees was occupied with unloading bombs at Dwory.

As to the notion of "military operations" we refer to p.4 Enclosure VIII Notes of the Case of our Charge No. Z.13/44. Concerning Forced Labour. The direct connection of the Oswiecim camp prisoners work mentioned above with Germany's operations of war is obvious.
Confiscation of property.

1. Upon arrival deportees had to deposit all their luggage, then undress and proceed naked to an adjoining barracks leaving their clothes and valuables behind. Some had just bundles, some heavy packs having left their homes well equipped since the Germans had cunningly advised some deportees to take their whole fortunes with them and cash for at least six weeks.

2. Everything was taken and stored away. The Germans proved themselves as greedy robbers of their victims who were systematically robbed of all their belongings in the very first hour of their stay in the camp. On the territory of Oswiecim camp there were 35 special warehouses where all the loot was sorted and packed to be sent to Germany. Many clothes, footwear and other articles bore Czechoslovak trade marks.

3. The Germans put to industrial use hair clipped from the heads of hundreds of thousands of women who were to be murdered.

4. Before the cremation of gassed and murdered people dentists removed any gold teeth from the corpse.

5. Even the bodies of the victims were profitably utilised. Unburned bones were put to industrial use by crushing and selling them to the "STREM" Company to be used for production of superphosphate.
Czechoslovak Nationals as Object of Crimes.

It is not yet possible to state the exact number of Czechoslovak victims nor to identify all of them by name and personal dates.

There is evidence that between April, 1942 and April 1944, the following Czechoslovak transports arrived at the Oswiecim Camp bearing the following numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28,600 - 29,600</td>
<td>/April 1942/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29,700 - 32,700</td>
<td>3 Convoys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000 - 40,150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43,800 - 44,200</td>
<td>from Lublin /June 30, 1942/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44,200 - 45,000</td>
<td>The convoy consisted of Czechoslovaks, a part of which were gassed upon arrival before being numbered and registered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48,300 - 48,620</td>
<td>Some 650 people out of 1,000 were gassed and only the remainder of 320 numbered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64,800 - 65,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102,000 - 103,000</td>
<td>300 of these were immediately gassed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148,000-152,000</td>
<td>Family transport from Theresienstadt in Bohemia /7.9.1943/ arriving on September 7th, 1943. This transport underwent a quarantine of 6 months. Some 500 elderly people died during that time. The remainder were gassed on 7th March, 1944; only 11 twins were left alive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165,000 - 168,000</td>
<td>Transport from Theresienstadt in Bohemia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to a careful estimate, 1,765,000 Jews were gassed at Birkenau between April 1942 and April 1944 among them:
- from Bohemia, Moravia and Austria: 30,000
- from Slovakia: 30,000

There were comparatively few Austrians in the Oswiecim camps. It may be supposed, therefore, that the first figure of 30,000 can be applied on the whole to Czechoslovaks from Bohemia and Moravia.

L. Deportees from Czechoslovak Territory.

As indicated above under B. /Indiscriminate Mass Arrests/, Czechoslovak nationals were deported on a very large scale to the Oswiecim camp. As to Slovakia there are many places named from which Czechoslovak nationals came to Oswiecim. These Slovak places are spread all over Slovakia. With regard to Bohemia and Moravia the transports to Oswiecim usually came from Terezin in Bohemia. The concentration camp at Terezin was an assembly camp especially for Jewish deportees collected before by mass arrests from all over Bohemia and Moravia.

As during the whole time of the occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic Czechoslovak citizens were put under arrest and, either by detour via another concentration camp or straight away, were sent to Oswiecim - Birkenau, it is justified to charge all members of the police organisation responsible for these arrests and deportations; whether or not the individual official was competent for the whole or part of the territory of the Republic and was in office during the whole or part of the time of the occupation.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

The crimes under consideration have been continuously committed during the whole time of the occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic and in all Police Districts.
Number and description of crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism.

III. Torture of civilians.

IV. Deliberate starvation of civilians.

VII. Deportation of civilians.

VIII. Interment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

IX. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

XIV. Confiscation of property.

XXXIII. Indiscriminate mass arrests.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SS 137, 135-8, 136, 137, 152, 155c, 155 etc.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Oswiecim Camp was built in 1939 especially for the extermination of enslaved citizens of occupied countries of Europe. It actually became an entire system of camps, the two principal ones - Auschwitz /Oswiecim/ and Birkenau /Rajsko/ - containing 620 living barracks and administrative buildings.

There were always between 180,000 and 250,000 prisoners.

At least tens of thousands of Czechoslovak civilians having been indiscriminately arrested in masses were deported to these camps and exposed to systematic terrorism, to murder and massacres. They were tortured and deliberately starved. Their internment took place under inhuman conditions. Many of them were put to forced labour even in connection with the military operations of the German enemy. The belongings of the deported people were confiscated.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

1. Adolf HITLER

The members of the Reich Government:

2. Rudolf HESS,  
   Stellvertreter des Führers, 17.5.1941

3. Joachim Frh. v. RIBBENTROP,  
   Reichsaussenminister, 5.2.38 -

4. Dr. Wilhelm FRICK,  
   Reichsinnenminister, 1933-24.8.43

5. Heinrich HIMMLER,  
   Reichsinnenminister, 24.8.43 -

6. Graf SCHWERIN-KROSIGK,  
   Reichsfinanzminister, 1933

7. Dr. h.c. Wilhelm GURTHNER,  
   Reichsjustizminister, 1933-1.2.1941

8. Dr. SCHLEGELBERGER,  
   Reichsjustizminister, 22.1.1941-5.9.1942

9. Dr. Otto Georg THIERACK,  
   Reichsjustizminister, 5.9.1942 -

10. Hermann GOERING,  
    Reichsluftfahrtminister:  
    Reichsmarschall, Beauftragter für den Vierjahresplan, Reichsforstmeister, Reichsjägermeister, 1933 -

11. Dr. Walter FUNK,  
    Reichswirtschaftsminister, 26.11.1937

12. Dr. Bernhard RUST,  
    Reichsminister für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung, 1933 -

13. Dr. Joseph GORBELS,  
    Reichsminister für Volksauffklärung und Propaganda, 1933 -

14. Franz SELDTS,  
    Reichsarbeitsminister: 1933 -

15. Dr. DORPMÜLLER,  
    Reichsverkehrsminister, 1937 -

16. Dr. Ing. h. c. OPPEL,  
    Reichspostminister, 1933 -

17. DARRÉ,  
    Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, 1933-29.7.1942
16. Herbert BACKE, Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, 25.7.1942 -
19. Ing. Dr. Fritz TODT, Reichsminister für Waffen und Munition, 30.3.40 - 21.1.1942
20. Prof. Albert SPEER, Reichsminister für Waffen und Munition, 21.1.1942 -
21. Ritter Franz von EPF, Reichsminister für Kolonien, 10.5.1941
22. Wilhelm von KETTEL, Generalfeldmarschall, Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht /invested with the function of the former Reichskriegsminister/ 9.2.1938
24. Hans KERRL, Reichsminister für kirchliche Angelegenheiten, 1937 -
25. Dr. Hans Heinrich LAMERS, Reichsminister, Chef der Reichskanzlei - 1937
26. Dr. Otto MAISSER, Reichsminister, Chef der Praesidialkanzlei, 1.12.1937 -
27. Dr. Arthur Seyss-INQUANT, Reichsminister, Reichskommissar für die niederländische Gebiete, 1937
28. Alfred ROSENBERG, Reichsminister für die besetzten Ostgebiete, 22.11.1942 -
29. Karl Hermann FRANK, Reichsminister, Deutscher Staatsminister in Boehmen-Maehren, 24.6.1943 -
30. Konstantin von HIERL, Reichsminister, Reichsprotector in Niederlande, 24.6.1943 - 1933 -
31. Dr. Hans FRANK, Reichsminister, Generalgouverneur in Polen, 1939 -
32. Dr. Hjalmar SCHACHT, Reichsminister ohne Portefeuille
Reichsführer SS and Chief of the Deutschen Polizei.

Heinrich HÜLLE, Reichsführer SS and Chief of the Deutschen Polizei

/Cf. P.1, No.5/

Chiefs and Officials of the 3 Hauptamt of the Reichsführer SS

I. Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei:

33. Chef der Ordnungspolizei

34. All the officials of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei

Personnel directly subordinate to the Chef der Ordnungspolizei without being attached to the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei. 

35. Generalinspekteur der Schutzpolizei des Reichs.


37. Generalinspekteur der Schulen.

38. Generalinspekteur der Feuerwehr.

39. Inspekteur der Wehrmachtszügen.

II. Reichsicherheitshauptamt:

40. Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des S.D.

41. Irwin SCHULZ, SS Beauftragter, Chief of the AIT I.

42. HAGEL, SS Obersturmführer, Chief of the AIT II.

43. ONKELEIN, SS Obersturmführer, Chief of the AIT III.

44. HÜLLE, SS Obersturmführer, Chief of the AIT IV.

45. NEHR, SS Obersturmführer, Chief of the AIT V.

46. SCHMIDT, SS Obersturmführer, Chief of the AIT VI.

47. Dr. SIX, Chief of the AIT VII.

48. All officials of the Reichsicherheitshauptamt.
Heads of schools directly subordinate to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt:


50. Head of the Sicherheits-Schule in München.

51. Head of the S.S. Schule in Dresden.

52. Head of the Sportstätte in Prag.

53. Head at the Kurschule auf Schloss Jüterbog.

54. Head of the Schieß- und Schule in Zella-Mehlis.

III. Hauptamt Haushalt u. Bauten

Chief of the Haushalt u. Bauten (cf. 266)

Person directly subordinate to the Reichsführer SS and Chief der Deutschen Polizei without being subordinate to the J Haushalt:

Richard Stube, Inspector der Konzentrationslager

The Police Authorities in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia:

1/ Reichsgerichte and Polizeireviere:

Karl Hermann FRITZ, Reichsgericht und Polizeirevier in the South.

2. 1/ See Memorandum

3. 1/ Reichsprotektor inn die Satz:

Kurt von Neurath, Reichsprotektor in Böhmen und Mähren.

4. 1/ See Memorandum

5. 1/ Dr. Wilhelm Ritter, Reichsprotektor in Böhmen und Mähren.

55. Dr. v. BURGSDORF, Unterstaatssekretär, - April 1942
56. Successor of Dr. v. Burgsdorf.
57. Members of the office of the Reich Protector:
   Befehlsführer der Ordnungspolizei;
58. V. PROLMANN, Generalmajor /1941/
59. v. OCHAPFEN, Generalleutnant /1942/
60. RIESE, Generalleutnant der Polizei /1943/
61. All other Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei.
   - The staff of the Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei.
   - Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei:
62. OPLAENDER
63. WEILMANN /Successor of Oplaender/
64. All other Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei.
65. - The staff of the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei.
   - a/ SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte:
56. - 0f the SD Leitabschnitt Prague:
67. Chief of the SD Leitabschnitt Prague
68. All officials of the SD Leitabschnitt Prague.
69. Other SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte in Protectorate Bohmen und Mähren:
70. All Chiefs and Officials of the SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte in Protectorate Bohmen und Mähren.
   - e/ Staatspolizeileitstellen and Staatspolizeistellen:
71. 1. Staatspolizeileitstelle Prague:
72. Hans GESCHKE, SS Standartenführer, Chief of the Staatspolizei-
    leitstelle, 1939-1942.
98. KRUPKA /1944/ /Ct.No. 81/ \\
99. NEIBERG /1942/ \\
100. SPEINRATH /1940/ \\
101. All officials of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Prague \\
102. All officials of the Aussenstellen of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Prague \\

2. Staatspolizeileitstelle Brno: \\
103. STAHELCHER, SS Obersturmbannführer, Regierungsrat, Chief of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Brno /1939/ \\
104. NOELLE, SS Obersturmbannführer, Regierungsrat, Chief of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Brno /1941/ \\
105. HERMANN, SS Obersturmbannführer, Regierungsrat, Chief of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Brno /1942/ \\
106. KOPPENHOEFER, SS Sturmbannführer, Regierungsrat, Deputy Chief. \\
107. MUSKAY, SS Sturmbannführer, Regierungsrat, Deputy Chief. \\
108. V.LETTOW, Regierungsrat, Deputy Chief. \\
109. KAISER, Inspektor, Deputy Chief. \\

Officials of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Brno: \\
110. Karl PRITZ, SS Hauptscharführer, Dec. 1939 \\
111. Max KIECHT, SS Hauptscharführer. \\
112. Karl HERMANN, Chief of the Reception Office \\
113. GODE, SS Untersturmführer, Kriminaloberinspektor, Chief of the Jewish Department. \\
114. Erich LOWAK, Obersturmführer /1942/ \\
115. Karl LOE /1944/ \\
116. MOOSE /1944/ \\
117. NEUMANN /1944/ \\
118. Franz OPPEL /1944/
135. All Oberlandräte bzw. Inspektoren des Reichsprotektors und their Deputies /1946\n
--- Kriminalpolizeileitstellen und Kriminalpolizeistellen ---

1. Kriminalpolizeileitstelle Prague:

136. SOWA, SS-Oberrat, Oberpolizeireichsführer, Kriminalrat, Chief /1941\n
137. All officials of the Kriminalpolizeileitstelle Prague /1940\n
2. All other Kriminalpolizeileitstellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

138. All officials of the other Kriminalpolizeistellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

--- Statliche Polizeiverwaltung und Kriminalabteilungen ---

1. Polizeidirektion in Prague:

139. WEIDENFELD, Polizeipräsident /1942/ /1941\n
140. All Polizeipräsidenten and their Deputies /1941\n
2. Polizeidirektion in Plzeň

140a. All Polizeipräsidenten and their Deputies /1942\n
141. All officials of the Kriminalabteilung /1942\n
5. Polizeidirektion in Brno

142. Dr. JUNGHANS, Polizeipräsident /1943/ /1941\n
143. All Polizeipräsidenten and their Deputies /1945\n
144. NUSSELMANN, Head of the Kriminalpolizeiabteilung /1942/ /1941\n
145. All officials of the Kriminalpolizeiabteilung /1942\n
4. Polizeidirektion in Olomouc

146. All Polizeipräsidenten and their Deputies /1944\n
147. All officials of the Kriminalabteilung /1944\n
5. Polizeidirektion in Moravská Ostrava

148. All Polizeipräsidenten and their Deputies /1945
149. All officials of the Kriminalabteilung.

150. Other Staat Polizeiverwaltungen and Kriminalabteilungen in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

151. All officials of the Kriminalabteilungen of the other Staat Polizeiverwaltungen in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Police Authorities of the Reichsgau Sudetenland:

a/ Hoher SS und Polizeiführer

152. Dr. Benno HAUSIN, Hoherer SS und Polizeiführer im Wehrkreis Nürnberg.

b/ Reichsstattthalter and his deputy.

153. Konrad HANNAK, Reichsstattthalter

154. Dr. Friedrich VOGLER, Präsidentchef and Stellvertreter of the Reichsstattthalter /1943/

155. All deputies of the Reichsstattthalter.

c/ Inspekteur of the Ordnungspolizei.

156. Robert HAUFF, SS Obergruppenführer and Chief of the SS Abschnitt XXXVII /Sudetenland/ /1943/.

157. All Inspekteure der Ordnungspolizei.

158. All officials of the Department of the Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei in the office of the Reichsstattthalter.

d/ Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD /Dr. Benno HAUSIN/.

159. All Inspekteure der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD.

e/ S.D. Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte.

1. SD Abschnitt Karlsbad.
161. Chief of the S.D. Abschnitt Karlsbad
162. All Officials of the S.D. Abschnitt Karlsbad
2. S.D. Leitabschnitt Reichenberg.
163. Chiefs of the S.D. Leitabschnitt Reichenberg
164. All Officials of the S.D. Leitabschnitt Reichenberg
3. S.D. Abschnitt Troppau
165. Chief of the S.D. Abschnitt Troppau
166. All Officials of the S.D. Abschnitt Troppau

1. Regierungspräsident in Ústí n.L.
167. Hans KRBS, SS Brigaderführer, Regierungspräsident,
168. All other Regierungspräsidenten
169. Dr. KOPP, Regierungsrat, Präsidialchef und Vertreter des Regierungspräsidenten/Deputy of the Regierungspräsident
170. All other deputies of the Regierungspräsident
2. Regierungspräsident in Karlovy Vary
171. Dr. SEDROWSKY, Regierungspräsident
172. Other Regierungspräsidenten
173. MÜLLER, Regierungsvicepräsident,
174. Other Regierungsvicepräsidenten.
3. Regierungspräsident in Opava
175. Dr. ZIPPEL, Regierungspräsident - 21.4.1943
176. Karl Ferd. Müller von Planitz, Regierungspräsident, 21.4.43 -
177. Other Regierungspräsidenten
178. Dr. SCHÖNBROECK, Regierungsrat, Präsidialchef and Deputy of the Regierungspräsident
179. Other Deputies of the Regierungspräsident.
Staatspolizeileitstellen und Staatspolizeistellen:

1. Staatspolizeileitstelle Reichenberg:
   - SHROERNER, Chief of the Staatspolizeileitstelle /1943/
   - J.R. THYRÖL, Deputy Chief /1943/
   - All Officials of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Reichenberg
   - All Officials of the Aussenstellen Staatspolizeileitstelle Reichenberg

2. Staatspolizeistelle Karlín Karlsbad
   - All Officials of the Staatspolizeistelle Karlsbad.
   - All Officials of the Aussenstellen Staatspolizeistelle Karlsbad

3. Staatspolizeileitstelle Troppau
   - All Officials of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Troppau.
   - All Officials of the Aussenstellen of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Troppau.

h/ Kriminalpolizeileitstellen und Kriminalpolizeistellen:

1. Kriminalpolizeistelle Reichenberg
   - All Officials of the Kriminalpolizeistelle Reichenberg

2. Kriminalpolizeistelle Karlsbad
   - All Officials of the Kriminalpolizeistelle Karlsbad

3. Kriminalpolizeistelle Troppau
   - All Officials of the Kriminalpolizeistelle Troppau

/ Other Kriminalpolizeileitstellen und Kriminalpolizeistellen in the "Reichsgau Sudetenland" / d'Analoges in der "Reichsgau Sudetenland"

1. All Officials of Other Kriminalpolizeileitstellen und Kriminalpolizeistellen in the "Reichsgau Sudetenland"

1. Polizeigrundium in Ústí n.L.
192. DR. NUTZKORN, SS Strumbannführer, Polizeipraesident /1943/ A

193. All Polizeipraesidenten and their deputies. /1943/ A

194. All Officials of the Kriminalabteilung. /1943/ A

2. Polizeipraesidium in Most

195. All Polizeipraesidenten and their deputies /1943/ A

196. All Officials of the Kriminalabteilung. /1943/ A

3. Polizeipraesidium in Liberec.

197. LEFFLER, Polizeipraesident /1942/ /1943/ A

198. All Polizeipraesidenten and their deputies /1942/ A

4. Polizeidirektion in Karlovy Vary.

199. Maehlich, Polizeidirektor /1940/ /1942/ A

200. All Polizeidirektoren and their deputies /1940/ /1942/ A

5. Polizeidirektion in OpaVA

201. All Polizeidirektoren and their deputies.

6. Other Staatl. Polizeiverwaltungen and Kriminalabteilungen in Reichsgau Sudetenland

202. All Chiefs of other Polizeipraesidium, Polizeidirektionen und Polizeibehörden in Reichsgau Sudetenland and all their deputies /1942/ A

203. All Officials of the Kriminalabteilungen of other Staatlichen Polizeiverwaltungen in Reichsgau Sudetenland. /1942/ A

Polizeibehörden in the Prussian Province Ober-Schlesien.

a/ Höheren SS und Polizeiführer

204. Ernst Heinrich SCHNITZER, Höhere, SS and Polizeiführer in Wehrkreis VIII /Breslau/ /1943/ A

b/ Oberpräsident and his deputy.
205. BERICHTE SS Obergruppenführer, Oberpräsident 1943/1944

206. All Oberpräsidenten and their Deputies

207. All Inspektore der Ordnungspolizei.

208. All officials of the Department of the Inspekteur der Ordnungs-
      polizei in the Office of the Oberpräsident,

209. SÄTZE, Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

210. All other Inspektore of the Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

211. The Staff of the Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

212. All Chiefs of the SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte competent

213. All officials of these SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte.

214. All Regierungspräsidenten and their Deputies competent for the

215. All officials of the Staatspolizei-Abteilungen and Staatsoberpolizei-

216. All officials of the Ausenstellen of the Staatspolizei-Abteilungen

217. All officials of the Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen and Kriminalpolizei-

218. All chiefs of the Polizeipräsidien, Polizeidirektionen and

219. All officials of these Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen.

220. All chiefs of the Policepräsidien, Polizeidirektionen and

221. All officials of the Aussenstellen of the Staatspolizei-Abteilungen

222. All officials of these Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen.

223. All officials of the Staatspolizei-Abteilungen and Staatsoberpolizei-

224. All chiefs of the Policepräsidien, Polizeidirektionen and

225. All officials of these Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen.
219. All officials of the Kriminalabteilungen of the Staatl. Polizeiverwaltungen mentioned under 218.

Police Authorities in the Land Bayern /Regierungsbezirk Oberpfalz/:

a/ Hohe rer SS und Polizeifuehrer Dr. Benno MARYJN, HoCherer SS und Polizeifueh rer im Wehrkreis XIII /Nuremberg/ /cf No.152/

All other HoCheren SS und Polizeifuehrer im Wehrkreis XIII /cf No.152/

b/ Reichstatthalter and his deputy

220. von EPP, Reichstatthalter /cf No.21/ S

221. All Deputies of the Reichstatthalter S

c/ Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei

222. All Inspekteure der Ordnungspolizei S

223. All officials of the Department of the Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei in the Department of the Reichstatthalter:

d/ Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD Dr. Benno MARTIN, Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD /cf No.159/

All other Inspekteure der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD /cf No.159/

The staff of the Inspekteur of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD /cf No.160/

e/ SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte;

224. All Chiefs of the SD Leitabschnitte und SD Abschnitte competent for the Czechoslovak Districts of Domalice, Klatovy, Janice and Prachatice.

225. All officials of these SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte S

f/ Hohe rer Polizeibehoerden

226. All Regierungspräsidenten and their deputies competent for the Czechoslovak districts mentioned under No.224.

g/ Staatpolizeileitstellen und Staatpolizeistellen

227. All officials of the Staatpolizeileitstellen and Staatpolizeistellen competent for the districts mentioned under No.224.
228. All officials of the Aucsenstellen of the Staatspolizeileitstellen and Staatspolizeistellen mentioned under No.227 competent for the Czechoslovak districts mentioned under No.224.

h/ Kriminalpolizeileitstellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen

229. All officials of the Kriminalpolizeileitstellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen competent for the Czechoslovak districts mentioned under No.224.

i/ Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen and Kriminalabteilungen:

230. All chiefs of the Polizeipräsidien, Polizeidirektionen and Polizeiamts competent for the Czechoslovak Districts mentioned under No.224, and their deputies

231. All officials of the Kriminalabteilungen of the Polizeiverwaltungen mentioned under 230.

Police authorities in the Reichsgau Oberdonau

a/ Hoherer SS and Polizeiführer

232. Erwin ROSENER, SS Gruppenführer, Generalleutnant der Polizei, Mahrer SS and Polizeiführer in Wehrbezirk XVIII. /Salzburg/

233. All other Höheren SS and Polizeiführer in Wehrbezirk XVIII.

b/ Reichsstatthalter and his deputy

234. SIEGERT, Reichsstatthalter

235. All other Reichsstatthalter and their deputies

c/ Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei

236. All Inspekteure of the Ordnungspolizei

(237. All officials of the Department of the Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei in the office of the Reichsstatthalter)

d/ Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei and the SD

238. BRÜNNER, SS Brigadeführer, Generalmajor der Polizei, Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

239. Other Inspekteure of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD

240. The Staff of the Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD
241. All chiefs of the SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte competent for the Czechoslovak districts of Český Krumlov, Kaguš, České Budějovice and Třebon.

242. All officials of these SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte competent for the Czechoslovak districts.

243. All Regierungspräsidenten and their deputies competent for the Czechoslovak districts mentioned under No. 241.

244. All officials of the Staatspolizeileitstelle and Staatspolizeistellen competent for the districts mentioned under No.241.

245. All officials of the Aussenstellen of the Staatspolizeileitstelle and Staatspolizeistellen mentioned under No.244 competent for the Czechoslovak districts mentioned under 241.

246. All officials of the Kriminalpolizeileitstelle and Kriminalpolizeistellen competent for the Czechoslovak Districts mentioned under No.241.

247. All chiefs of the Polizeipräsidien, Polizeidirektionen and Polizeimenter competent for the Czechoslovak Districts mentioned under No.241.

248. All officials of the Kriminalabteilungen of the Staatlichen Polizeiverwaltungen, mentioned under No. 247.


250. All other Hoheren SS und Polizeiführer im Wehrkreis XVII.

Police authorities in the in the Reichsgau Niederösterreich.

a/ Reichsstatthalter and his deputy.
251. Dr. JURY, Reichsstatthalter

252. All other Reichsstatthalter and their deputies
   / Inspektoren der Ordnungspolizei

253. All Inspektoren der Ordnungspolizei

254. All officials of the Department of the Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei in the office of the Reichsstatthalter

255. HUSEK, SS Brigadefuhrer, Generalmajor der Polizei, Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

256. Other Inspektoren of the Sicherheitspolizei und the SD

257. The Staff of the Inspektoren der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

258. All chiefs of the SD Leitabschnitte and SD Abschnitte competent for the Czechoslovak districts Znojmo, Mikulov, Jindřichův Hradec, Dědice, Mor.Budečovice, Moravský Krumlov, Hustopeč and Bratislava.

259. All officials of the SD Leitabscnitte and SD Abschnitte

260. All Regierungspräsidenten and their Deputies competent for the Czechoslovak Districts mentioned under No.256.

261. All officials of the Staatspolizeileitstellen and Staatspolizeistellen competent for the Czechoslovak districts mentioned under No.258.

262. All officials of the Aussenstellen of the Staatspolizeileitstellen and Staatspolizeistellen mentioned under No.261 competent for the Czechoslovak districts mentioned under No.256.

263. All officials of the Kriminalpolizeileitstellen and Kriminalpolizeistellen competent for the Czechoslovak Districts mentioned under No.258.
269. Department of Trade and Industry

President of the Board of Trade or the Colonial Office, Chairman of the

270. Trade Commissioner or such other person as the President of the Board of Trade or the Colonial Office may appoint to act as Trade Commissioner.

271. Secretary to the Department of Trade and Industry.
Office No.III /Medical Administration/

270. DR. Erna LOLLING, SS Obersturmbannführer, Chief of Office No.III.

Office No.IV. /General Administration of Camps and Camp Staff/

271. Anton KAHN, SS Sturmbannführer, Chief of Office No.IV.

272. KAUNER, HSF, official

273. KISCHER, HSF, official in the Amtgruppe D

274. All other chiefs of the W.V.H.A. and all other chiefs and officials of the Amtgruppe D.

275. KAUL, SS Brigadeführer, Chief of Construction or Concentration Camps.

Officials of the camps.

Oswieczim-Birkenau /Men’s Camp/:

276. AUMÜLLER, HSF, Deputy Comt. 1942-44

277. GRAUER /GRAUER/ Lagerführer, Gestapo Official in Camp,

278. MÖTTENBEIN, Comt. 1942-44

HÖSS Rudolf OSEB, /cf.No.268/, 1942-44

279. KLEIN Dr. /Med.Off. 1945

280. KRAUS /KRAUS/, Comt.

281. KÜHNL, Senior Wardress

282. PALTZ, Oberführer, Official

283. ROEL, OSEB, after 1942

284. SCHNITZER HSF, Camp Leader, 1942-44

285. TAUBER, Comptendant

286. WEISS, Comt. 1942-44

287. WINKEL, Dr.Ed. /WINKEL/ HSF Med.Officer
Oswiecim /Women's Camp/

1.88. DENKELER, Female Supervisor
2.89. HASSE, Chief Female supervisor
2.90. TAUBER /male/ Asst.to.Cmdt.

Additional names:
2.91. DARING Dr., Medical Officer
2.92. MNDRES DR. /ENTREST/ OBSTF, Medical Officer
2.93. FISCHER DR. OBSTF, "
2.94. GOETHEMANN Dr. HPSF "
2.95. HOFMANN /HOFFMANN/ OSF Camp Cmdt.
2.96. HORDHANN Dr. HPSF, Medical Officer
2.97. JUSTEN OGSF Camp Cmdt.
2.98. KITT Dr. HPSF, Medical Officer
2.99. KLAUSERG DR. Medical Officer
3.00. KLISIN Dr. HPSF Medical Officer
3.01. KONIG, Dr. USTF, Medical Officer
3.02. KLAUS OBSTF, Camp Cmdt.
3.03. KLEREMINSCHIL, OGSF Camp Cmdt.
3.04. KERNSEL Dr. /? MAROR/ OBSTF, Medical Officer
3.05. SCHMIDT, Dr. Major Director of Experiments
3.06. SCHULMANN Prof., Professor, Medical Officer
3.07. SCHWARZMÜLLER OGSF Camp Cmdt.
3.08. TILLO DR. OBSTF, Medical Officer
3.09. WAGNER Dr. /? WAGNER/ Medical Officer
| 310. | BURGER HSF |
| 311. | Dr. Joachim CASPER, HSF |
| 312. | Dr. Kurt UHLENBROCK, HSF |
| 313. | Richard BAUER HSF |
| 314. | Armin LANGERHANN, HSF |
| 315. | Prätorius HSF |
| 316. | Dr. Joachim CAESAR, SF |
| 317. | Dr. Kurt UELENBROCK, HSF |
| 318. | Dr. Kurt UELENBROCK, HSF |
| 319. | Emil STOCKER HSF |
| 320. | ZIEBISCH, HSF Chief of Camp administration |
| 321. | BODAMANN v. OSF |
| 322. | SELL USF |
| 323. | SCHOEN HSF |
| 324. | STIBITZ/SCHIEN or STIBITZ/USCHEF |
| 325. | Senior Wardress, formerly Ravensbrueck, |
| 326. |Grabert USF |
| 327. | VOLHITZKA USF |
| 328. | KIRCHNER USCHEF |
| 329. | BOGAR |
| 330. | Bogar |
| 331. | LACHMAN |
| 332. | KRAUS, Hauptsturmführer |
| 333. | MESSER Obersturmführer |
| 334. | MOLL Obersturmführer |
| 335. | SCHLETHER, Unterscharführer |
| 336. | SCHULZ Rottenführer |
| 337. | BISHOF Chief of Construction Bureau, Sturmbannführer |
333. SCHMIDT Unterscharführer
334. KLINGER Oberscharführer
335. LACHNIT Unterscharführer
336. KLEIN Oberscharführer
337. KLUGE Oberscharführer
338. HARTWICH Oberscharführer
339. KADUCK Unterscharführer
340. SOMMER Obersturmführer
341. ROSE Rottenführer
342. KOSCHE Emil, Senior Srgt.-Maj.
343. STIGLITZ / STIRZS/ SS Scharführer
344. WYDEMANN SS Scharführer
345. KLIESS SSman
346. PATZSCH SS Hauptsturmführer, camp commandant June 1940-42
347. MÜLLER SS Hauptsturmführer
348. LÖHR SS Obersturmführer
349. RAUTER SS NOO
350. SEIDLER SS Obersturmführer
351. HASBENDER /HAUSNER/ SS Obersturmführer
352. JUFNER
353. KARTER, SS Unterscharführer
354. TIMME Rottenführer
355. LAUBE SS Untersturmführer
356. WILHAUS
358. RUCK SS Obersturmführer, Medical Officer
359. Prof. Dr. Glauerberg, Medical Officer
360. Prof. Dr. Samuel, Medical Officer

361. Alexander HUMMEL
362. Albert HUMMEL
363. Rudi OSTERRINGER
364. Rudi BERCKERT
365. Arno BOHM
366. ZIMMER
367. Alfred KIEV
368. Alois STADLER
369. Miletislav KATERNICKY /prisoner No. 8546/
Enclosure 6
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Enclosure 7
BRLMERS
and H9 others
In Interrogation, Report of Fraud.

See Bulletin No. 2.
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

CHARGE No. 2 5/45.

NAMES OF ACCUSED:

1. ALEKS, SA Obersturmfuehrer Oberregierungsrat, Berlin.
2. Prof. Dr. HEYDE, Wuerzburg.
3. Prof. Dr. NITSCHER, Berlin.
4. Friedrich HAUS, SS Officer.
5. OELS, SS Obersturmfuehrer.
6. Friedrich LORENZ, SS Officer, Berlin.
7. Fritz SCHMIDDEL, SS Officer, Berlin.
8. Lt. MEYERHUBER, Linz/Donau.
10. Prof. Dr. RUECKEL, Berlin.
11. Dr. BECKER, SS Officer.
12. Dr. med. EBERL, SS Officer.
13. Dr. med. REIM, SS Officer.
14. Dr. med. SCHULMANN.
15. The Chief Medical Officer of the "Stammanstalt" Mental Home PIRNA/ELBE.
16. The Chief Medical Officer of the "Stammanstalt" Mental Home HADAMAR/LAHN.
18. Werner, SS Officer, Kriminalrat in Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, Berlin.
19. VORBERG, SS Officer Oberreichsleiter, Berlin.
20. Pg Edmund KUEPPERS, Zeulenroda/Thuringia.
21. Prof. Dr. Karl BRANDT, Beelitz.
22. Victor BRACK, SS Gruppenfuehrer Oberreichsleiter.
23. Werner BLANKENBERG, Oberreichsleiter.
24. HEGEMANN, SS Officer.
25. von HEGEMANN, Oberreichsleiter.
26. REICHSARZT der SS.
27. Dr. med. Erwin DING-SCHULK, Sturmbannfuehrer.
28. Dozent Dr. Dr. MRUKOWSKY, SS Standartenfuehrer.
29. Dr. med. WEBER, Obersturmfuehrer.
30. Oswald POHL, SS Obergruppenfuehrer.
32. Arthur LIEBENSCHEID, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer.
33. Rudolf HOSS, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer.
34. Gerhard MAUSER, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer.
35. Dr. Enno LOLLING, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer.
36. Anton KAINDL, SS Sturmbannfuehrer.
37. Christian WIRTH, Major.
38. Dr. med. Kurt SCHMALENBACH.
39. SCHWARTZ, Reichsschatzmeister N.S.D.A.P.
40. Ludwig MEIER, Hauptmann, Beelitz.
41. Prof. Dr. HANDLOSER, Generaloberstabsarzt, Beelitz.
42. Dr. WURFLEER, Generalarzt, Beelitz.
43. Prof. Dr. FIKENTSCHER, Admiraloberstabsarzt, Beelitz.
44. GEIST, Pg. Assessor, Beelitz.
45. Dr. van SCHURA, Assessor Pg. Beelitz and Vienna.
46. Dr. LUEFKE, Assessor Pg. Vienna.
47. von HANSTEIN, Hauptmann Pg. Beelitz.
48. Prof. Dr. ROSTOCK, Generalarzt, Beelitz.
49. CONTI, SS Gruppenfuehrer Staatssekretaer, Beelitz.
50. MEISNER, Staatssekretar, Chef der Kauzlei des Fuehrers, Berlin.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1940 - 1945 Germany and Concentration Camps outside Germany.

Number and description of crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder and massacres.
III. Torture of civilians
VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law

ad I pp. 134, 135, 136, 137;
ad III pp. 152, 154, 155, 156, 335, 336, 337;
ad VIII pp. 90, 93, 94, 155, 156.

SHOZ STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Inmates of Mental Homes, Jews and "political" prisoners were systematically exterminated.

Human beings were tortured and killed by using them as "Guinea Pigs".
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The "Stiftung".

1/ The "GEMEINNUTZIGE STIFTUNG FÜR ANSTALTSPFLEGE" /PUBLIC FOUNDATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL CARE/ hereafter called the "Stiftung", was the Central Office charged by Hitler with "Mercy Killings" of mentally deficient persons.

2/ The "Stiftung" had limited authority over all mental homes in the whole of Greater Germany. Some of the buildings of these mental homes had been partially converted into "Stammanstalten" /which erected as Extermination centres/ over which the "Stiftung" maintained full control. They were:

   GRAFENECK
   BRANDENBURG/Havel
   BERNBURG/Saale
   HARTHEIM nr LINZ/Donau
   PIRNA/Elbe
   HADAMAR/Lahn

3/ Each Chief Medical Officer of a mental home had to render a monthly report to the "Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft für Heil- und Pflegeanstalten" /Study-group for Mental homes and Sanatoria/. This group was the controlling body for the medical personnel of all mental homes in Greater Germany, with its offices at the same address as the "Stiftung", Tiergartenstr 4, BERLIN. The report was made on a special form, one for each new inmate and it gave the following particulars: Full name and home address, description of illness, how acquired, whether hereditary or not, and degree of severity.
The principles guiding selections are not yet known. Previously veterans of the 1914-1918 war and of the present war, who had become mentally deficient, were not to be exterminated. Later, however, the orders were that a small percentage of this type of sufferers were to be included.

These reports were consolidated by the study-group and submitted to Dr. BRANDT, the "Reichskommissar fuer das Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen" /Director-General for Sanitary and Public Health matters/. Dr. BRANDT went through them, and placed "suitable" patients on another list, which was transmitted to a commission of Doctors. These went round the various mental homes and examined the patients.

The commission reported to the Chief medical executives of the Central Office of the "Stiftung" Prof. NITSCHKE and HEYDE, who in turn reported to Dr. BRANDT who gave the final decision.

Those eventually selected were then reported to Oberbereichsleiter VORBERG, officially Chief of "Gemeinnuetziger Krankentransport", /Public Ambulance Transport/. VORBERG was in charge of further operations which consisted of having each selected "patient" labelled with his or her name and number by means of a piece of adhesive tape, stuck on their left shoulder-blade. Transports were then made up which took the patients, by various roundabout routes, so that no one knew where the convoys were actually bound for, to the various "Staatsanstalten". There the patients were photographed, undressed and sent to a bathroom, where gas was introduced and
death took place immediately. The bodies were burnt in
incinerators in the camp and orders existed that only two bodies
were to be burnt at a time. Bonuses were paid to the operators
to keep the speed up and consequently they used to burn up to 5
persons at a time.

8/ The visits of relatives to the "Stammanstalten" were forbidden
on the grounds of danger of infection. Relatives received an urn
with the ashes - most likely not their proper ones owing to the
methods outlined above - and a form was sent to them at the same
time, notifying them of the death and asking them to forego their
rights in the deceased's belongings. The form was so worded as to
frighten the relatives who were only too glad to comply.

9/ Evidence at our disposal shows that activity of the "Stiftung"
just described was in full swing in 1942, but it is to be assumed
that the "Stiftung" was active years before.

10/ At about mid 1943 Dr. BRANDT was ordered by HIMMLER to suspend
the ordinary activities of the "Stiftung" and concentrate on Jews
and political offenders instead.

11/ In consequence, political prisoners from Oswiesim, Buchenwald
and Sachsenhausen were fetched by special warders, i.e.
"Gemeinnütsiger Krankentransport" /public ambulance transport/ and
brought to the "Stammanstalten" where they suffered the same fate
as the mentally deficient persons. However, for these people
neither card-indices were kept nor were they photographed. They
were merely reported to Kriminal Rat WERNER of Amt V, RSHA,
Prior to their evacuation from the concentration camps, the victims were given an injection of Scopolamine, to avoid the possibility of their escape en route.

12/ The income of the "Stiftung" was partly provided by requisition of the killed persons' property and by stealing the chattels of any Jew or political offender, with whom the "Stiftung" dealt. The goods from either source were handed over to the Wirtschaftsleiter /treasurer/ LORENZ, who had to account for them to the Reichsschatzmeister /Reich-Treasurer/, SCHWARTZ of the NSDAP in Munich. The funds for running the "Stiftung" came from the same source and the salaries were paid out of the monies provided by the latter's office. All personnel belonging to the "Stiftung" those employed in the Central Office as well as those in the "Stammanstalten" were paid via the Central Office by the Reichsschatzmeister SCHWARTZ.

13/ An SS Officer Dr. BECKER, called BECKER I, as there was another BECKER II, an "Anstaltsarzt", obtained the supplies of poison gas for the killing of the patients from a W.V.H.A. dump in Berlin - Friedrichsfelde. Indents for poison gas, then for stationery, scopolamine etc., went to the "Wirtschafts-und Verwaltungshauptamt" via LORENZ. No payments were made, the matter was probably settled by internal clearing accounts between the Reichsschatzmeister SCHWARTZ and the "Wirtschafts-und Verwaltungshauptamt".

14. During the time when the scope of the "Stiftung" was extended to Jews and political offenders the doctors EBERL, REINO and SCHUMANN
went to the concentration camp at Oswiecim for about six months and there carried out various medical experiments on human beings which resulted mostly in the death of the victims. That was reported to our witness Fritz BLEICH from some other members of the staff of the "Stiftung" who had gone there with the three doctors. The above mentioned witness declares that this type of work was an exception in the activities of the "Stiftung", but maintains that experiments on concentration camp inmates were carried out under the aegis of the "Stiftung".

15/ The "Reichskommissar fuer das Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen" /Director-General for Sanitary and Public Health Matters/ Vosstr 4, Berlin W.8 and Beelitz-Heilstaetten- Sonderanlage, controlled the "Stiftung". The entire system in connection with public health including that for the Wehrmacht and Waffen SS was subordinate to the Reichskommissar.

16/ The Reichskommissar was under the order of the Reichskanzlei Berlin where the officials in charge of health matters were Oberreichsleiter BRACK, BLANKENBERG and VOREERG. In the same office as the Reichskommissar fuer das Sanitaets-und Gesundheitswesen" Vosstr.4, was the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Erbbedingte Leiden" /study-group for heredity diseases/ composed of three persons just mentioned and of the SS Officer HEGENMANN and von HEGENER.

17/ The "Stiftung" was kept very much away from the public eye, and usually used as code names the names of the other connected institutions, such as "Gemeinnaetsiger Krankentransport" /the name
of which was taken for the whole institution "Stiftung"/; then probably "Gesellschaft fuer Ahnenerbe" /society for ancestors' heredity/, Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer erbbedingte Leiden/ study-group for heredity diseases/, and the "Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Heil- und Pflegeanstalten" /Reich Study-group for Mental Homes and Sanatoria/. 

18/ All correspondence addressed to the "Stiftung" was directed to a P.O.Box. The higher officials were very keen to adopt code names as well as the leading officials of the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Erbbedingte Leiden" /the code name for BRACK was "Tennerwein", for VOREBERG - "Hinterthal"/. 

19/ The "Stiftung" closed down at the end of 1943, by which time it may be supposed that the death-camps were in full working order and could dispense with instructors. The Beelitz - Organisation reverted to its former role - the "mercy-killing" by poison gas of mental patients.

Human "Guinea Pigs".

20/ In the concentration camp Buchenwald there was a building bearing the number 50 and the inscription "Hygiene Institut der Waffen SS, Abteilung fuer Fleckfieber und Virusforschung", /Institute of Hygiene of the Armed SS, Section for research of spotted typhus and Virus/. In charge of this section was SS Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. Erwin DING-SCHULER. Instructions were issued by the highest Hygienic Office of the SS /according to other information at the request of the Militariaerztliche Akademie of the Wehrmacht in Berlin/
to Dr. DING's Institute to ascertain reactions to inoculating liquids against typhus produced by various methods.

21/ Dr. DING ordered scientist prisoners to produce an effective typhus serum, then he used prisoners as guinea pigs, carrying out experiments with inoculation liquids. Healthy strong men aged about 30 years, were formed into groups and inoculated with one of the experimenting liquids, after a certain time they were artificially infected by means of injections from the blood of people suffering from typhus. The contagious injections were at the same time administered to so-called control groups which had not previously been inoculated. By comparing mortality and the progress of the disease conclusions were drawn about the effect of the inoculating liquid. For one such experiment 202 men were used. Mortality in the groups without inoculations was about 80 percent, with inoculated groups somewhat less. Altogether about 1,000 people were sacrificed in these experiments.

22/ Human guinea pigs were also used for experiments with ointments against phosphorus burns. Phosphorus - containing substances collected from phosphorus burns were applied to the skin which was immediately burnt. The burnt spots were then treated with a number of healing preparations.

23/ Dr. DING published in the "Zeitschrift für Hygiene und Infektionskrankheiten" /Periodical for Hygiene and Infectious Diseases/ an essay on the "Über die Schutzwirkung verschiedener Fleckfieberimpfstoffe beim Menschen und den Fleckfiebervorlauf nach
Schutzimpfung /Protective effects of various spotted typhus inoculating stuffs on human beings and the development of spotted typhus after protective inoculation/. This essay is headed: "Aus dem Hygiene-Institut der Waffen-SS zu Berlin. - Leiter: SS Standartenführer Dozent Dr. Dr. Mrugowsky". /From the Hygiene Institute of the Armed SS in Berlin, Leader: SS Standartenführer Dozent Dr. Dr. Mrugowsky/. In this essay Dr. DING describes his experiments, in a camouflaged way of course, but for anybody who knows the background it is clear from the text of the essay itself that the patients were not "exposed to spotted typhus with their agreement", but that actually they were artificially infected by means of injections from typhus stock cultures.

24/ In a letter which Dr. DING sent to his superior medical office of the SS in Berlin with marginal notes in his own handwriting, he admits that experiments were carried out on human beings.

25/ THE TIMES of July 12th, 1945 published an article about experiments at Buchenwald with prisoners used as guinea pigs. We quote from this article:

"EXPERIMENTS ON EXANTHEMATOUS /ERUPTIVE/ TYPHUS. - In order to produce a preventive vaccine against exanthematous typhus stock cultures were necessary; these cultures were maintained by successive passages through the prisoners, who were given, according to circumstances, 0.5 to 1.0 c.c. of typhus blood by intravenous injection. The Germans thus maintained artificially from one diseased person to another clearly determined stock cultures. Five prisoners were
sacrificed daily regularly from November, 1942, in order to maintain these stock cultures. Besides experiments on prisoners used to maintain stock cultures, there were other experiments on the efficacy of vaccines."

"Fifteen days after the last vaccination the prisoners had an intravenous injection of 0.5 to 5 c.c. of typhic blood coming from the sick men used for stock culture."

"EXPERIMENTS ON PHOSPHOROUS BURNS". - A certain number of people were burned by the incendiary bombs dropped on German cities. These burns healed very slowly, and research work on methods of healing was therefore ordered to be carried out at Block 46. Russian deportees were mostly used for these experiments owing to their great physical resistance. They were burnt artificially with phosphorous, on the back, on the loins, on the shoulders and arms. Different methods were used to treat these horrible wounds. As a point for comparison, a certain number of burnt prisoners were left untreated. Notes were taken on the speed of healing of the different wounds according to the different methods used. When the experiment was over, all the wounded were killed off in the usual manner, with phenol or prussic acid."

26/ SS Obersturmführer Dr. med. WEBER cut chunks of flesh from live prisoners at the Oswiecim camp and had a bacteriological bouillon cooked out of it for his laboratory. This he did merely in order that he might eat the beef which was supplied to his laboratory at regular intervals for experiments.
Just for the purpose of illustration we add the following:

There is a report from the French Academy of Medicine in Paris where Prof. CHAMFY exposed before the French Academy of Medicine abominable scientific experiments on human subjects in the laboratory of the German Prof. HIRTZ in Strasbourg.

"The subjects were deportees from the camp of Struthof, and were inoculated by the sinister physician, in order to study the effects of certain products on sterilisation.

The unfortunate subjects, like animals, were sacrificed some weeks after these inoculations; their organs were dissected and their glands studied under the microscope. A series of these histological slides, which the murderers did not have time to destroy before their flight, were found in Professor HIRTZ's laboratory and shown to the Academy by M. CHAMFY.

Other members of the Academy, and in particular Professor RICHERT, quoted similar examples. Artificial fecundation is said to have been forced on women interned in a particular camp. Other women are said to have been dissected so as to study the uterine repercussion of the mental agitation caused by the announcement of their impending execution."
As evidence for the activity of the "Stiftung" we offer as witness the German prisoner of war Fritz BLEICH whose deposition was forwarded in Report No. PW IS /H/ LDC/692. The service which forwarded his deposition regard it as "reliable", although it appeared from a slip, accompanying this PW that he is to be tried as a war criminal. He was employed for a long time in the office of Dr. BRANDT and was in charge of the card-indexes and files of the Reichskommissar's Office, but as we charge only the chiefs and leading medical and staff officers of this office, he does not appear among the accused.

We consider, therefore, this evidence as "prima facie" sufficient to justify prosecution.

The witness for the criminal activity of Dr. DING-SCHULER, see Enclosure 3, sub 21-24, and Dr. med. WEBER see Enclosure 3, sub 26, is the Czechoslovak citizen Dr. Karel MAKOVÍČKA, a scientist from Prague Charles University, who was a political prisoner in the Buchenwald camp.

The periodical containing the essay of Dr. DING mentioned Enclosure 3, sub 23, is at hand.

The letter mentioned Enclosure 3, sub 24, might be provided in time for the trial.

THE TIMES of July 12, 1945 containing an article mentioned
in Enclosure 3 sub 25, is at our disposal. We do know that as a rule mere unsigned newspaper articles are not sufficient for evidence, in this case, however, it is THE TIMES with their reputation and, moreover, the mentioned article is introduced by the remark that it came "from a distinguished French scientist", we think therefore, that this evidence might be used for corroboration of the evidence of the witness Fritz BLEICH.

The report of the French Academy of Medicine mentioned in Enclosure 3 sub 27, might be procured. It does not represent actual evidence to the charged crime, but corroborates the fact that experiments on human beings were an adapted means of Nazi "science" as part of a widespread working system for which the highest Reichs organisation - in our case the "Reichskommissar fuer das Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen" was responsible.

The crime of Dr. WEBER described in Enclosure 3 sub 26, could be dealt with in a separate charge. We decided to charge it here as well, owing to the connection with the problem of experiments on human beings in concentration camps and owing to the fact that the witness Dr. Karel NAFOVÁKA is also witness in the crime of Dr. DING.
Czechoslovak submission of the Case.

As to the "normal" activity of "mercy-killing" mental patients in the "Stammanstalten": we do know that the competence of the U.N.W.O.C.C. does not extend to individuals who have committed atrocities against nationals of their own country. There were, however, millions of foreign workers in Germany. How many of them might have become inmates of those Mental Homes?

We do not yet know actual cases of Czechoslovakas murdered in the mental homes "Stammanstalten". It is, however, very likely that many or at least some of the several hundreds of thousands of Czechoslovak citizens, dragged to Germany for forced labour, became inmates of German mental homes and there were exposed to extermination in the "Stammanstalten".

It is safe to state that among the victims of the "Stiftung", when it extended its murder activity to Jews and political offenders, were many Czechoslovaks especially from the concentration camps at Oswiescim and Buchenwald. In this respect we refer to the article in THE TIMES quoted in Enclosure 3 sub 25, "The prisoners used for the experiments at Buchenwald were recruited principally from State criminals, but there were also "political prisoners" of all nationalities ..."

The transmission of this charge through the Czechoslovak
National Office is therefore justified.

The responsibility of the Accused.

The accused sub. 1-10 are Chiefs or leading medical and staff officers of the "Stiftung".

No. 1. ALLERS was the chief administrative executive of the "Stiftung"

No. 2. HEYDE, mentioned in Enclosure 3 sub 6, is Professor of surgery and was then medical officer of the University hospital for nervous diseases at Wuerzburg and was medical chief of the "Stiftung". He often visited concentration camps and was the leading spirit in signing death warrants for mentally deficient people.

No. 3. NITSCHKE mentioned above sub 6, was a Professor, nerve surgeon and medical chief and adviser of the "Stiftung", who had the final say with HEYDE in signing all death warrants for the mentally deficient people.

No. 4. HAUS was the chief of the personnel department of the "Stiftung".

No. 5. OELS was deputy to HAUS. One of his decorations was the Verdienstkreuz Volkswohlfahrt I.Kl. which he received from the "Stiftung" via the Chancellery of the Fuehrer.

No. 6. LORENZ mentioned in Enclosure 3 sub 13, was the administrative head of the "Stiftung". He was in constant touch with the Reichsschatzmeister of the NSDAP, SCHWARTZ.
He kept account of all valuables of those killed and delivered them to SCHWARTZ.

No. 7. SCHMIEDEK was deputy to LORENZ.

No. 8. MEYERHUBER was police lieutenant and in charge of the "Stammanstalt" Hartheim and was known as "executioner" in Hartheim.

No. 9. WALTER was police lieutenant and administrative chief of Hartheim.

No. 10. RUNKEL was then medical officer of all "Stammanstalten".

No. 11. BECKER I., mentioned in Enclosure 3 sub 13, was an expert in boiler and incinerator installations and their erection in the "Stammanstalten".

No. 12. EBERL mentioned in Enclosure 3 sub 14, was chief medical officer of the "Stammanstalt" Bernburg.

No. 13. RENNO mentioned in Enclosure 3 sub 14, was chief medical officer of Hartheim.

No. 14. SCHUMANN mentioned in Enclosure 3 sub 14, was chief medical officer of the "Stammanstalten" Grafeneck and Hadamar and was responsible for the selection of "patients" who were killed.

No. 15 and No. 16 are chief medical officers of the "Stammanstalt" Pirna/Elbe and Hadamar/Lahn respectively, not yet known to us by name.

No. 17 concerns the "Reichsarbeitgemeinschaft fuer Heil-und Pflegeanstalten" mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 37.
No. 18. WERNER was the leading personality in Concentration camp affairs, worked in close contact with the relevant departments of the Chancellery and the "Stiftung". From the "Gemeinnütziger Krankentransport" we charge only the two leading persons.

No. 19. VORBERG mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 7 and 16, the chief executive, and

No. 20. KUEPPERS, the officer charged with the convoys. VORBERG was at the same time deputy to No. 28 BRACK.

No. 21. BRANDT mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 5, was the "Reichskommissar".

No. 22. BRACK mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 16, was charged with the supervision of the "Stiftung" and was the official expert for all questions concerning mentally deficient personnel, concentration camp inmates, Jews and foreigners. He was the chief of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Erbbedingte Leiden", in the Führer's Chancellery in Berlin.

No. 23. BLANKENBERG mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 16, was the deputy of BRACK for all his offices.

No. 24. HEGEMANN and

No. 25. HEGENER both mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 16, were collaborators of BRACK and described as buyers for all M/T materials for the "Stiftung".

No. 26. The criminal responsibility of the Reichsarzt of the SS as the highest medical officer of the SS is evident. His name is not yet known to us.
No.27. DING-SCHULER mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 21-24, is an actual perpetrator.

No.28. MRUGOWSKY mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 23, is responsible as the leader of the Hygienic Institute of the Armed SS in Berlin.

No.29. WEHER mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 26, is an actual perpetrator.

The WVHA /General Administration and Supervision of Concentration Camps/ is actually connected with the case by supplying poison gas and other requirements. /See Enclosure 3 sub 13/.

Moreover, the leading persons are responsible as chief administrators and supervisors of the concentration camps for crimes committed within the working system. We charge only the chiefs of this organisation.

No.30. POHL the head of the WVHA.

No.31. GLUCKS the head of the department D. /Operation and administration of concentration camps/.

No.32. LIEBSCHENSCHEL chief of the Office No. 1 /Central Bureau/.

No.33. HOSS successor to LIEBSCHENSCHEL.

No.34. MAURER chief of Office No. 2 /General administration and prisoners/.

No.35. LOLLING chief of Office No. 3 /Medical administration/.

No.36. KAINDL chief of Office No. 4 /General administration of camps and camp staff/.

No.37. WIRTH was in charge of the "Staemstalten".

No.38. SCHMALLENBACH was a gynaecologist and as medical officer responsible for the selection of many "patients" who were
killed in the "Stammanstalten". Both these accused No. 37 and 38 are reported to have since died. Nevertheless, we include them in the list of accused, firstly because all reports about the death of high placed war criminals should be dealt with cautiously, and secondly, a court for war criminals may declare the confiscation of their property if their crimes are judicially established, even if they be dead.

No. 39. SCHWARTZ mentioned Enclosure 3 sub 12 and 13.

The office of the "Reichskommissar" was organised in two main branches: Department for Planning and Administration, and the Scientific Research Department. We charge only the Chiefs and the leading medical and staff officers. A proper prima facie case, however, could not be established with regard to those officials, although a strong suspicion of their criminal co-operation with Dr. BRANDT is justified. We propose to put them on the List of Suspects.

No. 40. WEBER was Dr. BRANDT's personal secretary.

No. 41. HANDELoser was a surgeon and medical adviser of BRANDT.

No. 42. WUERFER was deputy to HANDELoser.

No. 43. FIKENTSCHER was the chief of the department for Planning and Administration and also adviser to BRANDT.

No. 44. GEIST  
No. 45. SCHURA  
No. 46. LURFKE  
No. 47. HANSTEIN  

These four were assistants to the departmental heads.
No. 48. ROSTOCK was chief medical officer of the University Hospital in Berlin and medical adviser to BRANDT.

No. 49. CONTI used to be "Reichsaerztefuehrer" and later became subordinate to BRANDT.

No. 50. MEISSNER sent monthly notices to BRANDT advising him that certain funds from Hitler's "Haushaltkasasse" had been placed at BRANDT's disposal. It may be assumed that these monthly remittances were connected with BRANDT's criminal activity concerning the "Stiftung", but the evidence is not sufficient for a proper prima facie case against MEISSNER. We propose, therefore, to put him on the List of Suspects.

Our charge is directed against persons:

A/ who were immediate perpetrators,

B/ who issued the criminal orders or made the criminal policies carried out by others,

C/ who were the chiefs or leading staff officers of institutions or organisations responsible for the criminal activity of the immediate perpetrators.

Probable Defence: Superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Czechoslovak: CHARGES AGAINST German WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. 2 5/45 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Enclosure 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Enclosure 2</th>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Enclosure 2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

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

Enclosure 3
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Enclosure 4.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

Enclosure 5.
Re Jethwala, depose.

Suggest a commission charge the

plaintiffs' person responsible for the chemical poison.

Depose, (in another way as the charge against the term

of Fakhrubber in the Jethwala case.)

Mr. Watson on W.

Procedure suggested yesterday.

5th June 1845. Jellicoe.
This has now been registered

25.11.45
To see. Can you suggest that we might make of this report.

Gerstein is evidently a useful witness. Depson is a firm to be noted.

Would National Offices be interested?

5th June, 1945.
Office of the Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission
25/45.

Dear Colonel Wade,

I thank you very much for the papers concerning Dr. med Irwin Ding which you kindly placed at my disposal and which I return enclosed herewith.

I will submit the appropriate charge to the Commission in the next few days.

I suppose that Committee I will be interested in the papers mentioned above and I ask you, therefore, to lay them before the Committee at the meeting which will deal with my Charge.

Yours sincerely,

H. Mayr-Harting.

Enclos. 8.
Dear Sirs,

During a visit to the Concentration Camp at Buchenwald, where I saw all the torture instruments, cremating ovens and execution cells about which many details are now known, I also reached a building bearing the No 50 and the inscription: "Hygiene Institut der Waffen SS, Abteilung fuer Fleckfieber und Virusforschung". It is a most impressive house with all modern gadgets, where every door has a name, saying what the room is to be used for. On the doors of these rooms designed as "Waschraum", "Instrumentraum", "Bibliothek" etc., there are now new labels with the names of various national, religious, and interests groups, which employ the halls as club rooms and offices. Inside one of these halls, containing valuable scientific books about hygiene and typhus in many languages, books looted all over occupied Europe, I met a young compatriot, Dr. Karel Makovička, a scientist from the Prague Charles University. Dr. Makovička was a political prisoner in Buchenwald where he did slave work at the above institute for the production of inoculating liquids. He readily supplied me with an explanation and description of conditions inside the institute and offered me the enclosed article for your paper. I also enclose a snapshot of Dr. Ding, the head of the institute and originals of documents saved by the prisoners from destruction. Furthermore there is a letter /copy/ which Dr. Ding sent to his superior, Reichsarzt SS in Berlin with marginal notes in his handwriting where-in he admits that experiments were carried out on human beings. His "scientific" thesis printed in the "Zeitschrift fuer Hygiene und Infektionskrankheiten" contains open allusions to this fact.

The article is in my opinion a very cool and balanced report, which does not even endeavour to increase the effects by pointing out much worse experiments carried out by SS doctors at the notorious Extermination Camp at Oswiecim in Poland where many prisoners were used as guinea pigs for experiments in eugenics and megalism.

I should be very much obliged if you passed the enclosed documents on to the Inter-Allied Commission for the Investigation of German War Crimes.

A copy of pressconf the issue containing the report - provided it is published - should be very much appreciated.

Yours truly, 

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
German medical science was once considered to be among the most advanced in the world. Whither it was led under Nazi rule is shown through the conditions prevailing at an institute bearing the proud name of "Institute of Hygiene of the Armed SS, Section for the Research of Typhus and Virus." Inside Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

In charge of this section was SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. Erwin Ding-Schüler. He took his degree after a short course at the SS-Medical Academy at Salzburg and was entrusted with the foundation of this institute without the least professional qualification. In past days it was customary for experienced scientists to be put at the head of such research stations, under the Nazis the rank of Storm Troop Major of the SS was apparently sufficient. Medical science proper was a closed book to Dr. Ding, whose conceptions were dim; he lacked the most elementary knowledge of bacteriology; to the end of his career — to quote an example — he could not differentiate between inoculation and vaccination.

And yet the purpose of his research station was the production of inoculation liquids against typhus by the methods of the French scientist professor Giroud. To gather experience, Dr. Ding was sent to the Pasteur Institute in Paris to work beside the professor. Paris, however, took his fancy in a slightly different way, for back to Buchenwald he brought some misty impressions of unimportant technical details concerning the production of inoculation liquids. None of the great difficulties of producing the liquids came to his notice.

Upon such a scientific foundation it was, of course, impossible to found
and maintain an institute. This was why it became necessary to choose for its
function a concentration camp where the knowledge and experience of experts
of other nations, jailed in the camp, could be drawn upon. The modern slaves at
the concentration camp were expected to offer their knowledge in exchange for
a bigger slice of bread and slightly more bearable living conditions.

The very same thing happened as did happen at factories employing prisoners.
No one can reverse the progress in the economic relations of mankind by sub-
stituting slaves in the place of paid labour. It was easy enough to herd prisoners
or prisoners to a quarry and make them carry massive boulders, dig tunnels, but no
amount of kicks and blows will bring about good results in complex skilled work.

Employment of slaves at the worktable and in factories will mean the squan-
dering of manpower, raw materials, and extensive sabotage.

The production of inoculation liquids against typhus involves countless difficulties. Attempts were made in many foreign institutes to
solve these difficulties and it took years to do so. Even so this does not mean
that inoculation liquids can be manufactured through a simple chemical formula,
just as cooking can be done through a recipe. It is necessary to gain a certain
experience, to make a number of preliminary experiments and a real interest in
his work is required from the scientists. This last prerequisite is altogether
absent in slaves.

At the research institute, built at enormous cost, more than 8000 rabbits, 900
guinea pigs and 800 mice were used to produce a few hundred pints of harmless
and also worthless liquids for the inoculation of SS formations.

As the very name of the institute indicates its purpose was also research work.
And here again the scientific conclusions of the slaves' work were to be published under the name of Dr. Ding. To start with, the slaves were to teach their master the elementary elements of hygiene and bacteriology, to compile concise statistics, diagrams and sketches. Later the Herr Doktor presented them with scientific problems and asked them to work them out. Only the severe curtailment of scientific publications in the Reich made it impossible for this National-Socialist "scientist" to boast of other peoples' achievements.

But Dr. Ding's activities were not as limited as all that, for he was in charge of another institute placed at the opposite side of the camp and surrounded with a double fence of barbed wire: the experimenting compound. Many hundreds of strong, healthy people were here sacrificed for useless experiments. At one time instructions were issued by the highest hygienic clinic of the SS, asking Dr. Ding's institute to ascertain reaction to inoculating liquids against typhus produced by various methods. Such an experiment may well be carried out on guinea pigs, but the Herr Doktor used aged prisoners. Groups of healthy, strong men of about thirty years were formed. These men were then inoculated with one of the experimental liquids. After a certain time they were artificially infected by means of injections from the blood of people suffering from typhus. The contagious injections were at the same time administered to so-called control groups, which had not previously been inoculated. By comparing mortality and the progress of the disease conclusions about the effect of the inoculating liquid.
For one such experiment 202 men were used. Mortality within the groups without inoculations was about 80%, with the inoculated group somewhat less. Altogether about 1000 people were sacrificed on these experiments.

Human guinea pigs were also used for experiments with ointments against phosphor burns. Phosphor-containing substances collected from phosphor bombs were applied to the skin and immediately took fire. The burned spots were then treated with a number of healing preparations.

Dr. Ellenbeck, also a SS-Sturmbannfuehrer, sent suggestions to Berlin according to which invalids at Buchenwald unable to work and swinging between life and death of famine, were to be deprived of quantities of blood for the production of liquids, whereby blood groupings might be ascertained. To take blood from these unfortunate, fed on turnips and a slice of bread, was the intention of this SS"doctor". Only the speedy arrival of the Allies put an end to his devices.

Ruthless exploitation of prisoners was a general rule among SS doctors. SS Obersturmfuhrer Dr. Weber cut chunks of flesh from live prisoners at the bacteriological bouillon of Dr. Wisz, in Czajka in Poland and had a soup cooked out of them for his laboratory. This he did in order that he might eat the beef which was supplied to his laboratory at regular intervals for experiments.

This then spelt the end of the German medical science, swathed in total ignorance, trying to live out of other people's work and bestial mad cruelty.

Dr. Karel Makovička, Buchenwald.
Dr. med. Erwin Ding

Sturmbannführer
der Waffen-SS

Berlin, den 24.5.1943.

Löwe, in E. Bayern

Ute, in Zell - Oberbayern

Über das Ergebnis der Prüfung verschiedener Fleckfieber-impfstoffe gegen das klassische Fleckfieber.


Zur Schutzimpfung im deutschen Heer und der Zivilverwaltung Ost wurden verschiedene Fleckfieberimpfstoffe benutzt, deren Schutzwirkung gegen das klassische Fleckfieber noch nicht einwandfrei übersehen werden konnte.


Bei den Versuchen wurden etwa gleich große Gruppen menschlicher Personen beobachtet, die bisher nie erkrankt ein Fleckfieber durchgemacht hatten, und die aus Gegendern stammten, die frei von epidemischen Fleckfieber waren, d.h. aus Gebieten, die keinekranken oder seltenkranken Fleckfiebererrenne im Osten lagen. Der Körper- und Ernährungs¬zustand der Versuchspersonen war ausreichend. Sie erhielten sich die von intermittierenden Erkrankungen und hatten ein Durchschnittsalter von 32 1/2 Jahren.

Zum Versuchszeit wurden zahlreiche, von einer großen Anzahl Fleckfieberkranker herangezogen, die nicht schutzempfunden waren, ihr Fleckfieber aber zur gleichen Zeit, an gleichen Ort und unter gleichen Bedingungen durchgemacht haben wie die Schutzimpften.

Folgende Impfstoffe zur klinischen Prüfungsschutzimpfung gegen Fleckfieber aus Abteilungen fleckfieberkranker wurden benutzt:

- 2 -
1. Impfstoff aus Muschelormen nach der Methode von Weigl, hergestellt im Fleckfieber-Forschungs-Institut des Oek in der Ablehnung von Peyer mit reinem Rickettsia prowazekii-Stamm.


5. Ein Impfstoff aus Mumpsie, der von Herrn Oberarzt Prof. Ros zur Verfügung gestellt wurde aus Bundelungen. Die Virulenz des Impfstoffes war gut und ging nicht über das Hühneriie, was bei der Einigung von Typhus-Impfstoffen bisher bekannt ist. Die relativ stärksten Wachstumsmassen verursachten der Impfstoff aus Mumpsie. In keinem Falle kam es zur Beeinträchtigung der arbeitsfähigkeit.

Die Verträglichkeit der Impfstoffe war gut und ging nicht über das Hühneriie, wie bei der Einigung von Typhus-Impfstoffen bisher bekannt ist. Die relativ stärksten Wachstumsmassen verursachten der Impfstoff aus Mumpsie. In keinem Falle kam es zur Beeinträchtigung der arbeitsfähigkeit.

Von der Fieberhöhe und der Fieberdauer wurden die Durchschnittswerte der einzelnen Impfstoff- und Vergleichsgruppen errechnet.

Die Tafel stellt in den schwarzen Flächen die Temperatur, in den roten den Pulsc dar. Die schwarz-weiße Linie deutet die 37°C-Grenze an.


Was die Erscheinungen des Zentralnervensystems anbetrifft, so ließ sich immer wieder schon beim Betreuer der Krankenfälle feststellen, dass die schutzgeimpften Fleckfieberkranken einen wesentlich frischeren Eindruck machten, als die schwerkranken Nichtschtzgeimpften.

Starke Trübungen des Sensoriums wurden innerhalb der Impfstoffgruppen nur bei den beiden Behring-Impfstoffen bemerkt – auch hier in deutlicher Abschwächung der Ungunst der Impfungen gegenüber.

Das Exanthem hält bei den Ungenimpften 13–16 Tage an und wurde häufig hämorrhagisch. Demgegenüber verschwand es bei den Schutzgeimpften nach 6–8 Tagen. Teilweise waren in diesen
Gruppen überhaupt keine Erscheinungen an der Haut nötigerweise.


Das serologische Verhalten in serum und die Proteus-OX 19-Agglutination soll hier nicht näher erörtert werden, da sie nach Schutzinjektion keine klaren Milde ergibt.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich von allen geprüften Fleckfieberimpfstoffen sagen:

1. Die Fieberhöhe war herabgesetzt, die Fieberdauer verkürzt. Der Gesamtablauf im Besonderen auf die Zentralnervensysteme und den Kreislauf war erhöhtlich gemildert.

2. Die Todesursache in der überwiegenden Mehrzahl der Fälle war der Tod. Die Krankheitshäufigkeit scheint sie nicht herabgesetzt zu sein.


PHOTOGRAPHS
Umschlagigkeit der Impfstoffe
Ausgang aus dem Referat

Über den Erfolg der Prüfung verschiedener Fleckfieber-Vaccinen gegen die klassische Fleckfieber.

Von den Impfstoffen, die zur aktiven Schutzimpfung gegen Fleckfieber aus abgestorbenen Erregern im deutschen Heer und Zivilverwaltung somit benutzt werden, hat in Menschenversuch bisher nur der Impfstoff aus Läusehörnchen nach Weigl seine Brauchbarkeit erweisen.

Um die Verträglichkeit und die Schutzwirkung der Impfstoffe aus Eidottersäcken, Kaninchen- und Hundefell zu prüfen, wurden etwa gleich große Gruppen männlicher Personen beobachtet, die bisher mit Fleckfieber nicht in Berührung gekommen waren. Zum Vergleich wurden zur entsprechend ebenso große Gruppen Fleckfiebkranker herangezogen, die nicht schutzimpft waren.

Folgende Impfstoffe wurden geprüft:
1. Impfstoff aus Läusehörnchen nach Weigl,
2. Impfstoff aus Eidottersäcken nach Gildemeister,
3. Zwei Impfstoffe der Schnellverfahren nach dem abgewandelten Verfahren von Otto und Wohlrab in zwei verschiedenen Stärken. Diese Impfstoffe kommen heute nicht mehr zur Verwendung,
4. Impfstoff nach den Verfahren Dura und Giroud aus Kaninchenlungen

Die Verträglichkeit sämtlicher Impfstoffe war gut. Es kam zu keiner Beeinträchtigung der Arbeitsfähigkeit. Durch die Schutzimpfung wurde die Fieberhöhe herabgesetzt, die Fieberdauer, den ungleichen Vergleichsgruppen gegenüber, um etwa eine Woche verkürzt. Besonders deutlich zeigte sich die Schutzwirkung bei den Impfstoffen nach Weigl, Gildemeister und Giroud, die aus reinen Fleckfieber isolierten Stämmen hergestellt werden.
Eine Beeinflussung des abgebrannten Blutdruckes durch die Schutzimpfung liess sich nicht feststellen, dagegen war die Beteiligung des Zentralnervensystems in den schutzgeimpften Gruppen wesentlich geringer als in den nicht schutzgeimpften.

Das Exanthem wurde bei den schutzgeimpften Gruppen nicht hämorragisch und verschwand im Durchschnitt etwa eine Woche früher als bei den nicht schutzgeimpften Vergleichsgruppen.

Zusammenfassung:

1. Bei allen Gruppen mit Schutzimpfung war die Fieberhöhe herabgesetzt, die Fieberdauer verkürzt. Der Gesamterfolg in Bezug auf das Zentralnervensystem und Kreislauf war erheblich gemildert.


Dr. med. Erwin Ding
Sturmbannführer
Über die Schutzwirkung verschiedener Fleckfieberimpfstoffe
beim Menschen und den Fleckfieberverlauf nach Schutzimpfung.
Von
Dr. Erwin Bing, H.-Sturmbannführer.
Mit 2 Textabbildungen.
Im Verlauf der 3 Winter 1940–1943 konnten in großen Rahmen
Gruppenkrankungen an Fleckfieber bei männlichen Personen beob-
achtet werden. Unter den Erkrankten befanden sich Ärzte, Pfleger,
Soldaten und Zivilangehörige. Der Eingang der Schutzimpfungen
land mit dem Einverständnis in Behörden und bei Tätigkeiten statt,
in denen die Berührung mit dem Fleckfieber und den dieser übertragenden
Läusen besonders eng war und mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit zur Er-
krankung führte.
Bei der Bearbeitung des Materials wurden die Erkrankten nach
Gruppierten der einzelnen Impfstoffe und Unimpfungen in Gruppen zu-
sammengefaßt. Es wurden dabei nur solche Personen ausgewählt, bei
deren sich der Infektionsweg eindeutig bestimmen ließ. Die Personenzahl
war etwa gleichgroß, so daß Vergleiche der einzelnen Gruppen möglich
waren. Als „Normalläuse“ (Vergleichsgruppen I und II) wurden
diejenigen Erkrankungen ausgewählt, die am gleichen Ort, zu gleicher
Zeit und unter äußerlich weitgehend gleichen Bedingungen bei Un-
impfungen auftraten. Reminiszent ist, daß im klinischen Verlauf
die beiden örtlich und zeitlich getrennten Vergleichsgruppen-Erkrän-
kungen teilweise erhebliche Unterschiede aufwiesen, eine Erscheinung,
on die unter anderem schon von Ziegler und mit großem Nachdruck
hingewiesen wurde.
Die durchschnittliche Alterszusammensetzung aller beobachteten Personen
sagt aus Tabelle 1 hervor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tabelle 1: Alterszusammensetzung im Durchschnitt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impfstoffgruppe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahre:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Die beobachteten Personen, die sich in einem Durchschnittsalter von
  32,2 Jahren in Gruppe I und von 31,2 Jahren in Gruppe II befanden.

Schutzwirkung verschiedener Fleckfieberimpfstoffe.

Kamen 6–8 Wochen nach der letzten Schutzimpfung zum Einsatz. Vor-
übergehend befanden sich mit Typhus exanthematiaca ausgeschlossen.

Art und Verträglichkeit der verwendeten Impfstoffe.

Innerhalb der oben erwähnten zwei Gruppenverhältnisse an Fleck-
fiéber wurden von uns zur aktiven Schutzimpfung beim Menschen eine
Anzahl verschiedener Impfstoffe benützt, die aus abgestorbenen Rickettsia
prozwerki- und Rickettsia mosoert-Stämmen hergestellt worden sind.

Impräfung I A wurde aus Läuseramen mit Rickettsia prozwerki-Stämmen
hergestellt nach dem Verfahren von Weigl in der Abänderung von Eggert 3. Er kann
bei der Impfung in Stärken von 1:33 und 1:50 Läuseramen in I cm zur Anwendung.

Impfstoff kamen zwei Rickettsia prozwerki-Stämme des europäischen
Ostens zum Einsatz, wobei aus dem Drahtnetz des Hahenkeleines Impf-
stoffe von 2 cm pro Ei gewonnen wurden.

Impräfung I C „Schwein“ hergestellt von der Rhein-Werke Marburg (Lahn), unter
Abhängigkeit zu den Verfahren von Ouz und Wolisch 5. Bei der Züchtung auf
beinhalteten Hahenkeleinen wurden Stämme von Rickettsia mosoert und
prozwerki gewonnen. Ein Ei wurde zu 450 cm Impfstoff aufbereitet. Dieser Impf-
stoff wird nicht mehr hergestellt.

Impräfung I D „Stark“ wurde nach dem gleichen Verfahren wie „I C schwach“
gewonnen, aber nur auf 250 cm aufgeschöpft. Dieser Impfstoff ist also fast
doppelt so rein an Rickettsia wie der Impfstoff „I C schwach“ (Nicht mehr
hergestellt).

Impräfung I I A wurde entwickelt und hergestellt von Giordano 6 im Institut Pasteur, Paris, aus Käferschalenrücken mit Rickettsia prozwerki-Stämmen von
aus dem europäischen Osten und Nordafrika 7. Aus einer Käferschalenrücken im Gewicht
von 35–50 g wurde etwa 1 Liter Fleckfieberimpfstoff gewonnen.

Impräfung I I B wurde hergestellt in Rom einer Ansage von Conto-
minos, Zottis, Minchaven, Pag und Tavella. Als Träger der Rickettsia wurden
bei diesem Impfstoff Käferschalenvampyr benützt.

Verträglichkeit der Impfstoffe.

Die Verträglichkeit der Impfstoffe war im ganzen gut und ging nicht
über das hinaus, was bei der Impfung mit Typhusimpfstoffen bisher
bekannt geworden ist. Die relativ starkesten Erscheinungen verursachte
der Impfstoff nach dem Verfahren von Eggert (Abb. 1).

Es kam, besonders nach der zweiten Impfung, zu örtlichen Rö-
tungen, Schwellungen und geringfügigen Infiltrationen, mitunter auch
zu einer Temperatursteigerung bis auf 37,8°C. Diese Erscheinungen
verschwinden bis auf die Infiltrationen, die mehrere Tage später blieben,

* Persönliche Mitteilung von Prof. Giordano (Stämme „Tunis-Ratza“ und „War-
   schau 13“).
Erwin Ding:


Klinischer Verlauf des Fleckfiebers bei Langzeitimpfung und Schutzimpfung.


Erwin Ding:


In den beobachteten Gruppenerkrankungen lagen die Inkubationszeiten in Vergleichsgruppe I (Impfstoff) bei 2—4, in Gruppe II (ungeimpft) bei 2—10 Tagen. Die größte Häufigkeit des Krankheitsbeginns wurde dabei in den unimpfeten Vergleichsgruppen am 2. und 3. Tag gefunden (Tabelle 2).

Das Krankenmaterial ergab ein klares Bild darüber, daß nach ganz kurzer Inkubationszeit ein besonders schwerer Krankheitsverlauf zu erwarten war. Alle Erkrankungen mit Inkubationszeiten bis zu 2 Tagen sind als mittelschwer bis schwer zu bezeichnen, wobei die starke Beteiligung des Zentralnervensystems (Haunellen, Lähmungen, cerebrales Erbrechen) und der Krankheitsverlauf im Vordergrund stand. Ausgesprochene leichte Erkrankungen wurden bei so kurzen Inkubationszeiten nicht beobachtet. Es besteht vielmehr die Möglichkeit, daß eine sehr massive Infektion mit Fleckfiebertragen zu einem besonders schnellen Durchbrechen der Abwehrkräfte des Körpers führt und damit ein ausgesprochen schweres Krankheitsbild verursacht.

Neben dem Mangel an Einschätzungsmöglichkeiten durch die infektiösen Mortalität die Verlaufsformen in den nichtgeimpften Vergleichsgruppen hatten verhältnismäßig kurze Inkubationszeiten von 2—5 Tagen.

Bei vorhergenannter Schätzung sind die Inkubationszeiten der ungeimpften Vergleichsgruppen gegenüber denen der Impfstoffgruppe verlängert (Tabelle 2), aber immer noch wesentlich kürzer als im allgemeinen angenommen wird.

Mit Ausnahme der Impfstoffgruppe II B mit 4 und 5 Tagen liegt der Krankheitsausbruch in den übrigen schutzimpften Gruppen gehäuft am 6. — 7. Tag nach der Infektion.
Tabelle 3. Fieberdurchschnitt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impfstoffgruppen</th>
<th>Vergleichsgruppen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Tagen kürzeste und längste Fieberdauer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 u.</td>
<td>5 u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durchschnitt in Tagen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Weniger deutlich zeigt sich der Wert einer Schutzwirkung dem Kreislauf gegenüber. Wesentliche Unterschiede den ungeimpften Vergleichsgruppen gegenüber mit einem durchschnittlichen Absinken des Blutdruckes auf 85,5 mm Hg nach R. R. sind in keiner der Impfstoffgruppen festzustellen (Tabelle 4).

Tabelle 4. Durchschnittliche Blutdruckwirkung.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impfstoffgruppen</th>
<th>Vergleichsgruppen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm Hg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Über den Puls kann gesagt werden, daß er nach Schutzwirkung etwas früher wieder normale Werte erreicht als ohne diese Maßnahme (Abb 2). Bei Sichtung des gesamten Krankenmaterials wurde festgestellt, daß ein wesentlicher Einfluß der Schutzwirkung auf den Puls während der Hals- oder Erkranckung nicht beobachtet werden konnte im Gegensatz zur Rekonvaleszenz.

Ganz besonders wertvoll scheint dagegen die Wirkung der Schutzwirkung auf das Zentralnervensystem zu sein. Während in den ungeimpften Vergleichsgruppen I und II das Zentralnervensystem sehr stark beteiligt war und sich mit den Beschwerden von Jägerz...

Abb 2. Schutzwirkung verschiedener Flecksieberimpfstoffe.
wenger kränken Eindruck den ungeimpften gegenüber machen. Die 
Beteiligung des ZNS zeigte sich in Kopfschmerz, teilweise verlangsamer 
Sprache, häufigem Maskenziehen im Gesicht, Schlafigkeit bei Nacht, 
starker Schlaflosigkeit am Tage, teilweise mit motorischer Unruhe — den 
ungeimpften gegenüber auch hier in deutlicher Abschwächung.

Stärke Trübungen des Sensoriums wurden nur in den Impfstoff- 
gruppen 1C „schwach“ und 1C „stark“ beobachtet. In einem Falle 
traten hier Schwerhörigkeit und Diritzen auf. Diese Symptome be- 
standen jedoch nur für etwa 2–4 Tage, während sie in den ungeimpften 
Vergleichsgruppen teilweise bis zu 2 Wochen beobachtet wurden.

Bemerkenswert scheint der Einfluß der Schutzimpfung auf Dauer 
und Stärke des Exanthems zu sein. Es wurde in den Vergleichsgruppen 
in 100% der beobachteten Fleckfieberkranken in voller Stärke sichtbar. 
Bei der ersten Gruppe blieben die Hautveränderungen im Durchschnitt 13. 
Bei der zweiten 16 Tage lang bestehen.

Dengueinfekten war das Exanthem in allen Gruppen mit Schutz- 
impfung durchschnittlich nur 6,8–8,4 Tage sichtbar (Tabelle 5). Auch 
Die Qualität des Exanthems war den ungeimpften gegenüber verändert. 
Die Rosolen wurden meist nicht hämorrhagisch. Die Haut zwischen den 
einzelnen Rosolen war in keinem einzigen Falle diffus gerötet. Auch 

Tabelle 6. Bewegungen der Leukosymen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woche</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C1</th>
<th>C2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3200 7609</td>
<td>7699</td>
<td>7099</td>
<td>7609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3222 8020</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>7920</td>
<td>7609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3288 7970</td>
<td>7901</td>
<td>7800</td>
<td>7609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4200 8320</td>
<td>8200</td>
<td>8200</td>
<td>8200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>4200 8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>4200 8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>4200 8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td>8320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

hier können wir uns im wesentlichen den Erfahrungen von Eyler und Mit-
arbeitern anschließen. Allerdings ist das Verhalten des Exanthems in 
bezug auf sein Auftreten wechselnd. In den meisten Fällen schließt 
es in einem Zug auf, in etwa einem Drittel der Fälle dagegen in mehreren 
kleinen Schüben. Die einzelnen Impfstoffe zeigten dabei noch folgendes 
Verhalten in bezug auf Stärke und Auftreten des Exanthems:

**Impfstoff I A.** 56% der Erkrankten zeigten ein deutliches, im Durchschnitt 7,2 Tage lang bestehendes Exanthem. Bei 13% war es undeutlich, schnell flüchtig. 20% blieben frei von sichtbaren Hautveränderungen.

**Impfstoff I B.** 54,5% hatten ein durchschnittlich 7 Tage lang bestehendes Exanthem. 11% zeigten undeutliche, schnell flüchtige Hautveränderungen. 34,5% blieben frei davon.

**Impfstoff 1 C „schwach“.** In 91% der Erkrankungen blieb ein deutliches Ex-
anthem 8,3 Tage lang bestehen. 6% zeigten schnell flüchtige, undeutliche Er-
scheinungen an der Haut. 3% blieben frei davon.

und Stakknernen bei Fleckfieber im Durchschnitt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leukosymen</th>
<th>Stak-kernige</th>
<th>Leukosymen</th>
<th>Stak-kernige</th>
<th>Leukosymen</th>
<th>Stak-kernige</th>
<th>Leukosymen</th>
<th>Stak-kernige</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---
Impfstoff C II „stark“. Das Exanthem war bei 20,4% der Erkrankten 8,8 Tage lang durchschnittlich sichtbar, 17,8% blieben exanthemfrei, 12% hatten einen schnell flüchtigen, verwischten, Aushöhlungsverlauf.

Impfstoff H.A. Bei 55% der Fleckfieberkranken wurde ein im Durchschnitt 8,8 Tage lang bestehendes Exanthem beobachtet, 30% hatten schnell flüchtige, undeutliche Rötungen, 15% blieben frei davon.

Impfstoff H.R. Bei 90% der Kranken wurde ein deutlich sichtbares Exanthem beobachtet, das im Durchschnitt 7,5 Tage lang bestand, 25% zeigten flüchtige, undeutliche Erscheinungen an der Haut; 15% blieben ohne sichtbaren Aushöhlungsverlauf.

Das rote Blutbild ließ keine bemerkenswerten Veränderungen dem normalen gegenüber erkennen.


Ein Unterschied zwischen geimpften und ungeimpften Fleckfieberkranken äußert sich in bezug auf das Blutbild nicht gefunden.

Komplicationen traten außer bei den nicht geimpften Vergleichsgruppen A und B nur in den Impfstoffgruppen I C „schwach“, I C „stark“ und H R auf. 50% davon waren Bronchopneumonien, bei den übrigen 30% wurden Diaphorezie, Urticaria und Parotitis beobachtet.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impfstoffgruppen</th>
<th>Ver gleichs gruppen (ungeimpft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Komplicationen</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Die durchschnittliche Gewichtsabnahme in den einzelnen beobachteten Gruppen ließ keinen großen Unterschied erkennen (Tabelle 8). Sie lag in den nichtgeimpften Vergleichsgruppen bei 7,4 bzw. 8,4 kg im Durchschnitt, in den schutzempfundenen Gruppen zwischen 3,2 und 6,4 kg. Sie dürfte zu Teil von Fieberhöhe und einer abhängig sein.

Schutzwirkung verschiedener Fleckfieberimpfstoffe.


Ähnlich verhielt sich die Gruppe, die mit dem Impfstoff H B schutzempfunden worden war. Hier wurde in 3 Fällen eine „große, schwarze Bronchopneumonie durch einen mexikanischen, maritimen Stamm“ beobachtet, die nicht einwandfrei geklärt werden konnte.

Die Rekonvaleszenz der beobachteten Fleckfieberkranken war in allen Impfstoffgruppen den ungeimpften Vergleichsgruppen gegenüber deutlich herabgesetzt. Der Kreislauf erhöhte sich schneller, der Puls kehrte früher wieder zur Norm zurück, die Erscheinungen von seiten des Zentralnervensystems klangen bereits in den ersten beiden Wochen völlig ab.

Die Sterblichkeit lag in der ungeimpften Vergleichsgruppe I bei etwa einem Drittel der Erkrankten, in II bei einem Fünftel. Die weitest haufigste Ursache war in einem Versagen des Kreislaufs zu suchen.

Zusammenfassung

Es konnte innerhalb zweier größerer Gruppenerkrankungen an Fleckfieber die Verträglichkeit und die Wirkung verschiedener Impfstoffe beobachtet werden, die aus Läusenäthern, Hühnerrieidotterkulturen, Kaninchen- und Hühnerblut gewonnen wurden. Dabei ergab sich folgendes Bild:

I. Die Inkubationszeit bei Fleckfieber kann erheblich kürzer sein, als bisher angenommen wurde. Durch Schutzimpfung wurde bei Erkrankung an Typhus exanthematosus die Fieberhöhe herabgesetzt, die Fieberdauer verkürzt und der gesamte Verlauf in bezug auf das Zentralnervensystem und den Kreislauf erheblich gemildert.

II. Die Impfung schützt in der überwiegenden Mehrzahl der Fälle gegen den Tod. Die Erkrankungshäufigkeit scheint sie nicht herabzusetzen.

III. Bei Fleckfieber sind die neueren Impfstoffe aus Eidotterkulturen, Kaninchen- und Hühnerblut brauchbar. Sie sind nach unseren Erfahrungen solchen Lituseärten gleichwertig, wenn sie aus reinen Rickettsia prowazekii-Stämmen gewonnen werden.

IV. Auch Fleckfieber-Impfstoffe aus Mischoffungen der Rickettsia moserti und prowazekii-Stämme schützen den Krankheitsverlauf bei Fleckfieber erheblich ab.

V. In allen Gruppen wurde das weisse Blutbild genau verfolgt. Es zeigte ein starkes Ansteigen der Steißkörner. Ein Unterschied zwischen geimpften und ungeimpften Fleckfiebererkrankten ließ sich in bezug auf das Blutbild nicht finden.

Schrifttum.

Professor [redacted] has exposed before the French Academy of Medicine the abominable scientific experiments carried out in cold blood and over a period of years on human subjects in the laboratory of the German Professor [redacted] in Strasbourg.

The subjects were reported from the camp of Struthof, and were inoculated by the sinister physician, in order to study the effects of certain products on sterilization.

The unfortunate subjects, like animals, were sacrificed some weeks after these inoculations; their organs were dissected and their glands studied under the microscope. A series of these histological slides, which the perpetrator did not have time to destroy before their flight, were found in Professor [redacted]'s laboratory and shown to the jury by [redacted].

Other members of the academy, and in particular Professor [redacted], quoted similar evidence. Artificial resuscitation is said to have been forced on women interned in a particular camp. Other women are said to have been dissected so as to study the internal repercussion of the mental agitation caused by the announcement of their impending execution.

The story of these ghastly crimes greatly moved the academy. Doctor [redacted] asked that with the return of peace, professional relations with German physicians should not be renewed until the latter had solemnly renounced such atrocities. A committee was formed to draw up the complete record of German scientific barbarism.
1. SONEWEND, Franz
2. PRECHTL, Johann

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
9 JUN 1946 | Book A for vigilance funds
1 JUL 1946 | First accused additionally listed on 3 on first count
CARDS CHECKED | CARDS CHECKED
"Production must be maintained up to the last possible moment, even at the risk of the advancing enemy capturing a plant intact. Industrial plants of all kinds including VEREINIGUNGS-BETRIEBE (public utility undertakings) must be destroyed only when they are directly occupied by the enemy."

The report of the Investigation Commission mentioned above is filed at the Plenipotentiary of the Slovakian National Council for the Interior in Bratislava.
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE NO. 7/45.

Name of Accused, rank and unit or official position.

1. Franz SONNEWEND, Obersturmbannführer SS, former manager of the Skoda-Works, at Dubnica nad Váhom (Slovakia).


Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

April 1945 at Dubnica nad Váhom, Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XVIII Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

XIII Pillage and plunder of private property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

§§ 83, 85, 171 of the Czechooslovak Criminal Code.

Short Statement of Facts:

The accused Sonnewend ordered wanton destruction in the plants of the Skoda-Works at Dubnica nad Váhom (Slovakia).

Both accused stole four wagon-loads of goods belonging to the Skoda-Works at Dubnica nad Váhom, Slovakia.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Eber, Czechooslovak Representative on U.N.W.C.C. 30th October, 1945.

[Signature]
Particulars of Alleged Crime.

1. In April 1945 prior to the arrival of the Czechoslovak Army the accused Franz Sonnewald ordered the German forces at Dubnoa nad Vahom (Slovakia) to destroy important objects and equipment in the Skoda Works. This destruction caused very considerable material damage to the Skoda Works, prevented their continuing work and was thus detrimental to the economic life of Slovakia.

2. In April 1945 both the accused stole four wagon-loads of goods belonging to the Skoda Works including silver cutlery, embroideries, curtains, furniture etc., and sent these goods to Bad - Aussee in the Tyrol (Austria) in order to dispose of these goods for their private purposes.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

The report of the representative of the Slovak National Council for Home Affairs to the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague (No. 9,177/VI - 2/45 of July 31st 1945).

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence ad 1. was committed either on the offender's own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) ad 1. Superior orders.
   ad 2. None.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890/6/20</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 2 8/45.

Harry Schoop, chief of the Gestapo in Nitra in Slovakia, home town Krutzfeldt-Hamburg (Germany).

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

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944 - 1945 in Nitra (Slovakia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XXIII Indiscriminate mass arrests.

L Systematic terrorism.

III Torture of civilians.

References to relevant provision of national law.

ad XXIII 99, 93, 95.

ad I 134.

ad III 152, 154, 155, 156, 335, 336, 337 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Short Statement of Facts.

The accused caused the indiscriminate arrests and imprisonment of peaceful Slovak citizens and tortured them.

Transmitted by: Dr. E. Eoer, Czechoslovak Representative on U.N.W.C.C.

30th October, 1945.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

During the German occupation of Slovakia the accused was the chief of the Gestapo in Nitra, (Slovakia). He ordered mass arrests of peaceful and innocent Slovak citizens who he believed to be of anti-German mentality.
He had them imprisoned in the prison of the District Court (Krajársky Súd) in Nitra.

There he examined the prisoners and forced admissions by beating them and by exercising sadistic means, e.g. the prisoners were suspended by their arms bound behind their backs, their limbs and genital organs were burnt, etc.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

The crimes of the accused were reported by the representative of the Slovak National Council for Home Affairs in Bratislava, to the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague, (No. 16,605/VI - 2/45 of August 8th, 1945).

Notes on the case.

(a) The offence was committed on the offender's own initiative within the system of terrorism exercised by the German invaders.

(b) The probable defence might be Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
REGISTERED NOS. 21 TO 30
REGISTERED
NOS.
21 TO 30
1. WALDECK

and 2.-5.
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

**CHARGE No. Z 9/45.**

| Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position. | 1. Erbprinz zu WALDECK, Obergruppenführer and General der Waffen-SS. |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | December 1944 - February 1945 at Bad Sulza (Germany). |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | I. Murder. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | § 134 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code. |

**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused ad. 3, 4, and 5 shot Slovak prisoners of war on the instigation of the accused ad. 1 and 2, in the German Prisoner of War Camp M. Stammlager IX C, at Bad Sulza (Germany).

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Eber, Czechoslovak Representative on U.N. C.C. 30th October, 1945.

**Particulars of Alleged Crime.**

The accused Treff was the commander of the German Prisoner of War Camp, M. Stammlager IX C, at Bad Sulza, Germany, from December 10th, 1944 until the liberation. He ordered the severest measures against prisoners of war not covered by the provisions of the Hague Convention.
The Slovak Prisoners of War No. 55143 Stefan DEWAR, and No. 54481 Stefanicka WITT were shot on December 20th, 1944 and January 25th, 1945 respectively, "while attempting to escape", by the accused Kuerschner and the accused Knop.

The Slovak Prisoner of War No. 53017 Karol Gilian was shot on February 10th, 1945 "while attempting to escape", by the accused Wenig.

The accused Waldeck and Trefz praised the attitude of the offenders ad. 3 and 4 and the accused Trefz praised the attitude of the offender Wenig by Orders of the Day.

**Particulars in Evidence of Support.**

We refer to the report of the U.W.C.O. of June 8th, 1945 on a dossier containing Orders of the Day of the Commander of the German Prisoner of War Camp, X. Stammlager IX C, Bad Sulza (Germany).

It appears from that dossier that the accused Oberst. Trefz was commander of the Camp from December 10th 1944. The accused Waldeck was the superior of the commanders of Prisoner of War Camps.

An Order of the Day of February 14th 1945, signed by the accused Waldeck and the accused Trefz, conveys the full appreciation of the determined and exemplary attitude of the accused Kuerschner and Knop for shooting the Slovak prisoners of War Debaru and Witt.

Another Order of the Day of February 23rd 1945 signed by the accused Trefz conveys the appreciation to the accused Wenig for his determined and exemplary attitude for shooting the Slovak prisoner of war Gilian.

**Notes on the Case.**

(a) The offence was committed as to the accused Trefz and Waldeck either on their own initiative or in obedience to orders, as to the accused Kuerschner, Knop and Wenig in obedience to orders.

(b) Superior orders.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
II AMENDMENT to the CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE NO. 7-11/45.

(12/20/45)

In the original Charge we offered as evidence the report on the Capture, Investigation and Treatment by SS men and Gestapo by the Czechoslovak Major Jan Stanek.

We propose to place:

Jan Juraj STANK, Major in the Slovakian Army,

on list #/". 
At the meeting of Committee I, held on 14th November, 1945, this case was adjourned in order to ask the National Office for more particulars as to the facts of the alleged crime.

So far we have not been able to ascertain particulars of the crime of directions to "give no quarter" committed by the accused, but we enclose an extract from the statement of Jan Stanek about atrocities committed by SS units in September 1944 in Slovakia during the insurrection, when the accused were Commanders-in-Chief of all SS units during that insurrection.

The accused appear to be responsible for the crimes described in the enclosure, that is to say, for murder, especially of civilians.

The statement of Jan Stanek mentioned above was referred to in the original Charge.
In Slovakia during the insurrection and after G-in-C, of all SS units was SS-Obergruppenführer General SS Berger who was later replaced by SS-Obergruppenführer Loeffle. Both were renowned for drastic measures taken against opponents and for their cruelty. These two generals issued orders not to take prisoners.

On the 6th September 1944, SS Training Battalion from Milovice surrounded the village of Telgart, set fire to it and the flying inhabitants were murdered by machine guns and automatic pistols. It is not possible to give the exact number of killed people because the Germans took them away.

This bloodshed I have seen through my telescope and so have my officers and C.Rs. We then took the village of Telgart by storm and we found 32 killed civilians, i.e. 23 men, 7 women and 2 children. Of the 23 men, there were 13 soldiers who were flung in a spring. Women were the greater part violated before they were killed; this was proved by the Chief Medical Officer of the 1/II Mountain Group, Dr. Valovics, who examined the bodies on the spot.

In the middle of September 1944 German Panzer Units penetrated into the town of Zilina. SS men attracted children with chocolate and then shot them. This is from official evidence collected by G-2 H.Q. 1st Czechoslovak Army.

At the end of November a part of the village of Helba was burnt down and 13 inhabitants shot on the grounds that they were helping soldiers of the 1st Czechoslovak Army. I saw it personally.

Apartments of Czechoslovak Officers were sacked and plundered. Some families were shot. So was the family of Colonel Talaky. Officially recorded at H.Q. 1st Army.

Villages between Zilina and Szczepa burnt down by SS units. Residents, women, children and old folk, by greater part hanged. Officially recorded by H.Q. 1st Army. Cases were plentiful and terrible.
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.


Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.  
1. Berger SS. Obergruppenfuehrer, General SS.  
2. Loeffle, SS. Obergruppenfuehrer.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.  
1944 in Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.  
XXVIII. Directions to give no quarter.

References to relevant provisions of national law.  
§ 134 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Short statement of Facts.

The two accused issued orders "Not to take prisoners".


Particulars of Alleged Crime.

In Slovakia during the insurrection and after, the accused Berger was C in C of all SS. Units and was later replaced by the accused Loeffle. Both were well known for drastic measures taken against opponents and for their cruelty. Both accused issued orders "Not to take prisoners".
Particulars of Evidence in Support.

The crime is described in a report on the capture, investigation and treatment by SS men and Gestapo by the Czechoslovak Major, Jan Stanek. This report was sent to us by the Judge Advocate General, London with a letter of August 17th, 1945 reference MD/JAG/FS/1/17 (H).

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence was committed either on the offenders' own initiative or in carrying out a system of terror approved by the German Government being in agreement with this system.

(b) Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cards Checked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To the General Secretary
Col. W. Lecky
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Knightsbridge House,
Berkeley Square, W.1.

Dear Sir,

Case No. 1793 - Dr. Seeling.

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that Dr. Seeling has been listed on "A" as war criminal on the 14th November 1945 as Dr. Kurt Seeling. I found out that his correct name is Dr. Otto Seeling and therefore will you please take all necessary corrections accordingly.

Dr. Otto Seeling is at present at Flensburg, Germany.

Yours Faithfully,

[Signature]
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

**CHARGE No. Z 12/45.**

| Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position. | 1. Dr. Kurt SEELING. |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | 1939 in Prague. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Systematic terrorism and plunder of private property. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | §§ 95, 96, 99, 101 and 171 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code. |

**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused terrorised Czechoslovak citizens in order to seize their property.

**Transmitted by:** Dr. B. Koer, Czechoslovak Representative on U.N.W.W.C. 30th October, 1945.

**Particulars of Alleged Crime.**

The Czechoslovak citizens Mr. Arnold Weimann and Mr. Hanuš Stein were, with other members of their family, share-holders of the firm Erste Böhmische Glassindustrie A.G. Bleistadt, Mr. Cheb, in the border region of West Bohemia which was ceded to Germany according to the Munich "Agreement."
After Munich, the mentioned share-holders went to Prague and took with them cash values of the firm.

The aforesaid firm possessed the majority of shares of similar firms in Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The accused was General Manager of a German competing glass industry firm Deutsche Tafelglass A.G. and went with the auditor Alfred Moellers from Berlin to Prague and pressed Mr. Weimann and Mr. Stein to sign documents for transferring their shares to the Bavarian firm, threatening them with persecution especially with arrest and handing over them to the Gestapo.

Both Czechoslovak citizens refused to sign, whereupon the accused Seeling, denounced them to the Gestapo. Both citizens were arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned. Hanuš Stein died in prison and Arnold Weimann was, in the end deported to Poland where he perished.

Afterwards both accused succeeded in their aims and are responsible for the liquidation of the Erste Böhmishe Glassindustrie A.G. and the formation of a new firm with the assets of that firm called Ostdeutsche Glasswerke A.G. which thus automatically took over the foreign assets as well.

Particulars of Evidence in Support:

We offer the evidence of the following witnesses:

Mrs. Helena Steinova, at present 124, Route de Chene, Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Kurt Grimm and Generaldirektor Fritz Heller, both c/o Dr. Albert Hoerni, Zurich 1, Bahnhofplatz 9.

Notes on the Case:

(a) The offence was committed on the offenders' own initiative and in agreement with the system of terroristic "Aryanisation" approved by the German Government.

(b) None.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>1794/3/16</td>
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</table>

NOTE: This page contains the text "DUNST at TUNST" after the date and signature. However, the table and additional content are not clearly visible due to the quality of the image.
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.


Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.
DUNST or TUNST, Overseer in the Concentration Camp Svatobořice Nr. Kyjov, Moravia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
In the time from October till November 1942 at Svatobořice Nr. Kyjov, Moravia.

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

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Sec. 134, 140 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Short Statement of Facts.

Ludvík Krug from Důr Krilové nad Labem, Bohemia, was tortured to death by Dunst or Tunst, overseer in the Concentration Camp Svatobořice Nr. Kyjov, Moravia, in the time from October till November 1942.

Transmitted by: Dr. E. Koer, Czechoslovak Representative on U.N.W.C.C. 30th October, 1945.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

----------
Particulars of Evidence in Support.

The incident was witnessed by Karel Kohn, now at Hotel Titlis, Engelberg, Switzerland. This witness is about to be repatriated to Czechoslovakia where his address will be: Dvůr Králové nad Labem, Bohemia.

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence was committed on the offender's own initiative.

(b) None.

(c) The case appears to be complete.
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 14/45.

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position: Sebastian POLLINGER, former German Commissioner of the Tobacco State Administration in Prague.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1942 - 1945 in Prague.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Persecution on political grounds in connection with crimes against humanity according to Article 6.c of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of August 8th, 1945. Plunder of public property.

References to relevant provisions of national law: §§ 83, 85, 90, 93, 95, 171 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Short Statement of Facts:

The accused aided the Nazi invaders in pursuing their criminal aims. He denounced Trade Union representatives for their alleged activity against the Reich, causing thus arrest and deportation to a Concentration Camp of a leading Trade Unionist. He stole public property.

Transmitted by: Dr. E. Boer, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.C.C. 30th October, 1945.
The accused was appointed clerk to the Reichsprotector in Prague by the German Reich authorities, and then on April 15th, 1942 he was nominated leading Commissar of the Tobacco State Administration in Prague.

He participated in the brutal suppression of the Czech National Movement in Bohemia and thus helped the German Nazi invaders to pursue their criminal aims.

Especially, the accused denounced leading and other representatives of the Trade Union of Employees of the Tobacco State Administration to the Nazi authorities for alleged activity against the Reich. Thus the President of the aforesaid Trade Union, in consequence of the denouncement by the accused, was arrested and deported to a concentration camp without being put on trial before a court. The accused committed persecutions on political grounds leading to deportation to a Concentration Camp.

In co-operation with German troops, the accused caused the transportation of 594,000 cigars, 1,840,000 cigarettes and 10,000 packets of American pipe tobacco, amounting altogether to about 3 million crowns, (a 21,500 pre-war value) to Bavaria to a private address of his cousin, in order to dispose of these goods for his private purposes. The stolen goods were public property because tobacco, its import, production and trade is a State monopoly in Czechoslovakia.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.


Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence was committed on the offender's own initiative.

(b) None.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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**Addendum**

1. ROMMEL
   a 2 - 35.

II. " " : I. HULLER
   192.
III. ADDED to the CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE No. 2-15/45.

Name of Accused, rank and unit, or Official Position.

(1) MÜLLER, Prison Administrator.
(2) HABERLEIN, Oberwachtmister.

Statement of Facts

The accused, No.1. Miller, dealt brutally with the prisoners and beat them. On one occasion in May, 1944, he grabbed the Czech prisoner Antonín Prusak and started to beat him with his keys. As a result of this beating Prusak had severe blood stains underneath his skin. Another time, towards the end of May, 1944, a group of prisoners, among them the aforesaid Czech Antonín Prusak, returned from their day's work very wet with perspiration. The accused, Miller, lead them to the bath room, ordered them to undress and then let the cold water run down on their wet and sweaty bodies. The next day Antonín Prusak was very sick and was suffering from breathing difficulties which still caused him pain and hardship a year later in May, 1945, after his liberation, when he was interrogated by the American authorities in Germany.

The accused, No.2. Haberlein, used to beat prisoners without any reason. Once he struck the Czech prisoner Josef Roscher with a wire several times in his face and over his head, so that his face and head started to bleed. He repeated this beating several times that day and on other days.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

We offer the witness Antonín Prusak of Útěch Dvory 130, near České Budějovice, Bohemia, as to the offences of the accused No.1., Miller, and the witness Josef Roscher, Prague XV, Braník No. 571, as to the offences of the accused No.2., Haberlein.

Notes on the Case

We refer to our Charge No. 2-15/45, UN/NO. No. 1960/Cz/9/26.
Room 302.  28th February, 1946.

Dear Mr. Kent,

Reference is being made to case No.1960
(Addamian) brought by Czechoslovakia, from which it
appears that the crimes were also committed against
British subjects.

This is being brought to your attention
in case your National Office deems fit to take
appropriate action.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary of Committee I.

F.H.B. Kent, Esq., O.B.E., M.C.,
Treasury Solicitor’s Office,
Stowey’s Gate,
London, S.W.1.
ADDENDUM 0886

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE AGAINST ROMMEL AND OTHERS.


We add the following facts to the Section -

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

The accused No. 1, ROMMEL was governor of the Penitentiary up to the time of his call-up in 1943. He behaved particularly hostile to Czecho-Slovak prisoners who were in the majority in the Penitentiary. A Czecho-Slovak political prisoner was punished three times as hard as a German for a similar offence. Severe punishment was carried out in the form of confinement in the cellars of the prison. Prisoners were detained in cells in the cellar of the old Monastery and received no food at all. From there they returned utterly exhausted and in ruined health. He protected warders who beat and ill-treated prisoners. Very often complete bodily breakdowns, T.B. and even death occurred; thus died, for instance, Anton Madl, manager of the printing firm Melantrich in Prague, Zitelbach, clerk of the County Bank in Prague, Šlegr, department chief, Zadina, second major of the general staff, and Kindl, shop-steward in Prague etc.

The accused No. 2 HENNERMAN was governor of the Penitentiary and assumed office in Spring 1944. He imposed ruthless and brutal punishments. From him down to the lowest warder, everybody who was a member of the staff of Erbrach lived on the food rations of the prisoners. It was a downright case of theft and abuse of authority detrimental to the prisoners. During
this period one or two prisoners died daily. HENNERNANN forbade the cooking of diet food for prisoners so that seriously ill people had to eat turnips for animal consumption six times a week.

The accused No. 3 HÖHNLEIN was head warden and head of the police in the Penitentiary. He insinuated and during reports asked for severe punishment even in cases where he falsely informed his superiors especially in cases of Czech political prisoners. He protected every warden who ill-treated prisoners.

The accused No. 2 KILIAN, in his capacity of leading Nazi official, exercised great influence in the affairs of the Penitentiary. He was a brutal tyrant, beat prisoners during their daily half-hour walks in front of their fellow prisoners. It was impossible for prisoners to lodge complaints. HÖHNLEIN and KILIAN prevented prisoners from complaining to the commander by threatening and beating them. On Christmas Day 1943 he beat Sladka, a high official of the Ministry of Railways with a truncheon.

The accused No. 3 Leopold KARISTALOIR was head warden and chief of the Labour Unit Wi-Po III. (Wirtschaftliche Forschungsgesellschaft, i.e. Society of Economic Research). From October 1942 to March 1943 he ill-treated Czechoslovak political prisoners, Czechoslovak army officers and other members of the intelligentsia. He beat them ruthlessly with the butt of his rifle and with his fists and kicked them. He is responsible for the torturing to death of many persons. By his impetuous behaviour he inflicted lacerated wounds causing lasting consequences to several political prisoners - such as Titelbach, Hahl and Kindl.

The accused No. 6 Franz MÜLLER was a zealous Nazi with sadistic
inclinations which he executed especially when the prisoners received their bath. During Winter they had to bath by open windows. The water was either unbearably cold or much too hot. During bathing time prisoners were cursed in a brutal and cynical way and often also beaten in their faces. He was the most feared person when carrying out duty routine, as he, out of caprice used to slap people on their faces.

The accused No. 7 Franz GRUENFELDER was right hand man to Leopold KARLSTADTER. He deliberately beat political prisoners especially army officers. Accepted bribes from the firm they worked for and for this reason compelled prisoners to work for a larger output which was beyond their strength. In rainy weather and severe frost he compelled them to remain at their working places until they were completely exhausted and so caused death and serious illness to many a political prisoner.

The accused No. 8 Bartolomey (Bartholomeus) RENNING, head warder and chief cook in the Penitentiary, Erbach. As he was for several years in charge of the prison cook house he is chiefly responsible for the poor food supplied and for causing the almost catastrophic state of health of the prisoners, especially during 1945. During this period about one or two prisoners died daily of complete bodily weakness owing to lasting starvation. RENNING sold the rations assigned to prisoners to his superiors, especially grease and meat rations. To warders and their families was issued a kilogramme of potatoes each person out of the rations of prisoners who did not receive any potatoes at all from October 1st 1944 onwards.

The accused No. 9 WILD was in charge of the so-called labour administration and assigned prisoners to various labour units. He assigned on principle members of the intelligentsia to the hardest manual work.
During the Winter 1944 - 1945 prisoners had to work out of doors clad only in twill suits. Just to illustrate his way: in January 1945 in a time of most severe frost he assigned two Indian soldiers Behtab and Ghulan to work out of doors. They were British prisoners of war but nevertheless sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary. Both of them broke down during the first day's work as they were bare footed and only half dressed.

The accused No. 10 Michael SOLLNER, in charge of the sick ward of the establishment, was a rough and fanatical Nazi exercising almost boundless powers as to the treatment of the prisoners. As the doctor in charge he refused, during his inspections, to acknowledge as ill even people with high fever, forced them to work and had them punished for "abuse of the doctor" if they energetically insisted on medical treatment. With particular sadistic satisfaction he caused pains to patients when dressing their wounds. He, with his ruthless and inhuman behaviour, is responsible for the death of tens of political prisoners and for the desperate state of health of those who survived.

The accused No. 11 REGER was assistant to SOLLNER and in charge of the sick ward together with the latter. With extraordinary sadistic satisfaction he had people confined for mere trifles, ill-treated them and boxed their ears during medical inspections.

The accused No. 12 Johann ADELMART Hauptwachmeister I class (Warrant Officer 1st class) was warden in WI-PO III for a certain time and afterwards in the courtyard in charge of the carpentry in the WI-PO. He beat prisoners and treated them very brutally.

The accused No. 13 HERBERLEIN was a brutal master of the locksmiths workshop. He beat political prisoners and forced them to excessive working
output without taking into consideration their state of health.

The accused No. 15 SCHUTZ was in charge of the shoe-makers workshop. He was ill-famed for the ill-treatment of his victims. He robbed prisoners of their food, threatened them with a pistol and beat them for mere trifles.

The accused No. 16 LUTZE faithful assistant of SCHUTZ, beat prisoners wherever he met them and had them punished for trifles, i.e. he boxed the ears of Mr. Zesulák, a manager of the Czechooslovak Red Cross.

The accused No. 17 VOGEL, Oberwachtmeister (Warrant Officer) stamped on the toes of political prisoners with his heavy boots, and cursed them at any opportunity.

The accused No. 18 SENDER was in charge of farming and earned the name of slave-driver by his behaviour and brutal manners. He beat prisoners and demanded their punishment in order to enforce ruthlessly an increase of working output which the majority of the prisoners (who were not trained in farming) were unable to achieve.

The accused No. 19 VORNLOCKER, assistant warder, insulted and beat prisoners. He was very brutal and malicious towards everybody especially towards Czechooslovak political prisoners.

The accused No. 20 SCHNIDT, assistant warder, beat prisoners and robbed them of their food.

The accused No. 21 WOLFRAY treated prisoners brutally. When on duty he would not permit speaking in Czeoch at all during visits even if it made the journey for visitors from Czechooslovakia useless, when the visitor was not able to speak German.
The accused No. 22 HUBER beat prisoners when at work with anything he had at his hand for the most insignificant errors.

The accused No. 23 Moritz KRAUS was very brutal and violent. He kicked prisoners, beat them with a rifle butt, insulted prisoners and robbed them of their food; he treated Czecho-Slovak army officers and intellectuals with special brutality.

The accused No. 24 HEEN behaved very brutally towards political prisoners and beat them frequently.

The accused No. 25 MAZUR was in charge of interpreting and censorship. He censored the letters but did not distribute them, keeping them in his office so that several hundred letters accumulated in the head office. Many prisoners were more than half a year without news from their relatives. This rendered even more severe the inhuman conditions under which they were living.

The accused No. 26 MAHER was in charge of the cabinet makers workshops. He treated prisoners brutally, especially he boxed the ears of Czecho-Slovak political prisoners.

The accused No. 27 LIFHERT enforced an excessive working output of the starving prisoners and beat Czeches.

The accused No. 28 LANG I, beat prisoners with a cudgel in their billets during work and during their walks.

The accused No. 30 BURGER robbed Czeches of their food and treated them brutally.

The accused No. 31 NEILER treated Czeches brutally and robbed them of their food.
The accused No. 32 Hans ZILLING stirred up the working output to the impossible, so that prisoners suffered serious injuries. (Dr. of Law Otakar Pohl from Prague) ZILLING beat people till they were exhausted (railway employee Libšel, Prague, Beneš, merchant from Tábor. The latter died from inflammation owing to complete bodily exhaustion.

We propose transferring the accused Nos. 1 - 13 and Nos. 15 - 28 and Nos. 30 - 32 from the list 'S' to the list 'A'.
Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position:

1. ROHIEL, Amtsgerichtsrat.
2. HENGERHANN, Regierungsrat.
3. KINDLEIN, Oberverwalter.
4. KILLIAN, 1. Hauptwachmeister.
5. Leopold KURANDER, Oberverwalter.
7. Franz GRUNBEHLER.
8. Bartolomäus SCHLEIN, Oberverwalter.
9. WILD, Verwalter.
11. REHR.
13. HERBERTZ, Werkmeister.
14. HERBAN, Hauptwachmeister.
15. ZERMUTH, Verwalter der Schuhwerkstätte.
16. LUTHER.
17. VOGEL, Oberwachmeister.
18. WOESSER, Wirtschaftsverwalter.
19. VONKOCKER, Hilfsverwalter.
20. SCHÖN, Hilfsverwalter.
21. WOLPAUL, Hauptwachmeister.
22. MÜLLER, Oberwachmeister.
23. Voriz KRAUS.
24. MARSH, Hilfsverwalter.
25. HANER, Oberwachmeister.
26. VOGEL, Werkmeister.
27. LIEFERT, Werkmeister.
28. LANG I.
29. LANG II.
30. BURGER, Hauptwachmeister.
31. MILLER, Obersekretär.
32. Hans ZILLER, Obergefreiter.
33. Karl BUDNIK, employee of the firm Schäfer und Sohn, Ebrach.
34. STÖLLER, foreman of the firm Brandl, Amberg.
35. Richard HÄPF, Holzverwalter at Schmied near Ebrach.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Up to 1945 at Ebrach near Amberg in Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
I. Murder.
III. Torture of civilians.
IV. Deliberate starvation of civilians.
VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
ad. I. § 134.
ad. III. §§ 152, 93, 94, 96.
ad. IV. §§ 134, 152.
ad. VIII. §§ 93, 94, 96, 152.
of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Short Statement of Facts.
The accused committed the crimes mentioned above in the Penitentiary at Ebrach near Amberg where the majority of the prisoners were Czechoslovak political prisoners.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Ecer, Czechoslovak representative on U.N.W.C.G. 30th October, 1945.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.
In the Penitentiary at Ebrach near Amberg Czechoslovak political prisoners were interned by the Nazis. They formed more than half of the prisoners in this Penitentiary.

The accused participated as accomplices in the criminal system of Nazi terror, exerting the crimes mentioned above especially on Czechoslovak prisoners.

Czechoslovak prisoners were more severely dealt with than other prisoners. The prisoners were beaten and ill-treated.

The food was poor, moreover, everybody who was a member of the German staff of Ebrach lived on the food rations of the prisoners. The cooking of diet food for prisoners was forbidden so that seriously ill people had to eat turnips for animal consumption six times a week.
The prisoners worked for various firms and were compelled to excessive work. Moreover, many officers and warders were bribed by the firms and forced upon the prisoners even a larger output much beyond their strength and without consideration as to their state of health.

Severe punishment in the form of confinement was carried out. Prisoners were detained in the cells of the cellar of the old monastery and received no food at all. From there they returned utterly exhausted and in ruined health.

Some warders indulged in sadistic measures. The accused No. 29 IANJ II used to beat prisoners so violently that they lost consciousness and then he used to stab them with a knife.

The accused No. 33 BUDGE was an employee of the firm Schaler and Sohn and beat the prisoners working for this firm with sticks and forced them to excessive work in order to increase the output on behalf of that firm.

The accused No. 34 JELLIK acted in the same way. He supervised the work for the firm Wirtschaftliche Forschungsgesellschaft.

20 to 30 Czechoslovak political prisoners, mostly intellectuals, were allocated to the accused No. 35, GRAP. The prisoners had to fell trees and work as lumbermen. GRAP caused an excessive increase of the output so that some of the prisoners were totally exhausted and broke down.

Inhuman conditions, beating and ill-treatment, poor food in connection with food robbery, excessive work and brutal punishment caused serious illnesses and death to many Czechoslovak prisoners.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

We offer the following witnesses:

V. Rokyta, Praha XII. Přesýlovačka 7.
Karel Umlauf, Praha-Smíchov, Na Václavce 35.
Prof. Vladimír Vasek, Litovel, Porovia, Č.S.R.
Zemulák, ředitel ČS. Eříže, Praha.
Ing. Jan Beneš, ředitel chem. dovarny, Šentin u Pardubic.
Kloa Guhl
Major Přibyl
Stumpf
Stumpf
Prisoners,

More witnesses will be available in due course.
Notes on the Case.

(a) The crimes were committed on the offenders' own initiative or in obedience to orders in the framework of the criminal Nazi system of terrorism.

(b) Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>Claire Seidel KORODECKY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</td>
<td>June 1943, Amsterdam - Zuid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>VII Deportation of civilians</td>
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<tr>
<td>References of relevant provisions of national law</td>
<td>§§ 50, 95, 95 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code</td>
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</table>

**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused denounced Czechoslovak citizens to the "Gestapo" and so caused their deportation to Poland.

Transmitted by: Dr. V. Boor, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. 5th November, 1945.

**Particulars of Alleged Crime.**

Julr. Samuel Jachoel, lawyer in Noravka Ostrava, Czechoslovak citizen, hunted by the Gestapo in 1939, escaped to the Netherlands and lived there, together with his wife Jana, un molested by the German authorities.

In June 1943, however, the accused Claire Seidel KORODECKY denounced Dr. Jachoel and his wife to the Gestapo and in consequence, on June 20th 1943
both were arrested in Amsterdam-Zuid and deported to Poland. From this date onwards there is no information available about either of them and it is assumed that they both perished.

The accused also denounced other persons to the Gestapo.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

Evidence of Mr. Karstens and Mrs. N. Meyer, wife of the aforesaid both of Zuid Amstellaeg 78, Amsterdam-Zuid (Netherlands).

Notes on the Case.

(a) Offence was committed on the offender's own initiative.

(b) None.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 2 17/45.

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position. Reinhold BORGERS, Captain of the Waffen SS.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. 1944 - 1945 Podbrezová (Slovakia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. Attempts to de-nationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory. Torture of civilians. Wanton destruction of private property.

References to relevant provisions of national law. §83, 85, 98, 99, 152 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Short Statement of Facts.

The accused participated in the criminal Nazi system of Germanisation. He tortured civilians. He wantonly burned down the administrative building of a factory.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Koer, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.O.C. 30th October 1945.
Particulars of Alleged Crime.

The accused was appointed by the German Wehrmacht's "Security Agent" in the Podbrezová Iron Works, at Podbrezová (Slovakia). He participated in the criminal Nazi policy of Germanisation, he especially forced on the management of the Podbrezová Iron Works German employees and workers by systematically removing employees and workers of Slovak or Czech nationality.

He denounced and handed over to the Gestapo and the S.D. (Security Service) Czecho-Slovak employees and workers.

He participated in the investigation and "interrogations" of imprisoned members of the Underground Movement and of partisans and personally took part in the ill-treatment and torture of the prisoners.

In complicity with four Germans he burned down the management's administrative building of the Podbrezová Iron Works, containing important documentary material, and caused thus a damage of more than two million pre-war crowns to the Iron Works.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.


Notes on the Case.

(a) The offences were committed in the framework of the criminal system of Nazi activity.

(b) Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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**CZECHOSLOVAK: charges against GERMAN war criminals**

**CHARGE No. Z-12/45.**

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<th>1. Joseph PESTEHEM, Lt. Col. former High Officer of Gendarmerie.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2. Rudolf KOHL, Captain.</td>
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<td>4. Joseph HESCH, Captain.</td>
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<td>5. Rudolf FOSPIEL, Lt.</td>
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<td>6. Rudolf NAPPEN, 1st Lt.</td>
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<td>7. Theodorus HESCH, Sgt. major.</td>
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<td>8. Alois HAVADA, Sgt. major.</td>
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<td>9. Joseph KRAUJANSKY.</td>
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<td>10. Vincenzo MARO.</td>
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<td>11. Jan OREBI.</td>
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<td>12. Julius FORVAN.</td>
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<td>15. Vincenzo LAMADEN, Sgt.</td>
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<td>17. Blažej HESCH, Sgt.</td>
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<td>19. Viliam LAVC, Sgt.</td>
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<td>20. Theodorus HESCH, Sgt. major.</td>
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<td>25. Michal KLOSE, Sgt.</td>
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<td>26. Otto HILDE, Corporal</td>
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<td>27. Dominik RUSEK, Cpl.</td>
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<td>29. Viliam LAVC, Cpl.</td>
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<td>30. Ferdiunat LAMADEN, Cpl.</td>
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<td>32. Nikuláš HESCH, Cpl.</td>
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<td>33. Gelas HABÁK, Cpl.</td>
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<td>34. Julius HAVÁL, 1/Cpl.</td>
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<td>35. Michal HAJNES, 1/Cpl.</td>
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<td>37. Michal HAJNES, 1/Cpl.</td>
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<td>38. Joseph PRINEK, 1/Cpl.</td>
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<td>39. Vincenzo PRINEK, 1/Cpl.</td>
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<td>40. Robert KREZKINSKY, Private.</td>
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<td>41. Štefan KAČÁK, Private.</td>
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<td>42. František SKODÍK, Private.</td>
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*continued*
43. Stefan MÁJAN, Private.
44. Jan TAKLÁ, Private.
45. Stefan JURDA, Private.
46. Jozef MERK, Private.
47. Anton NAZÁN, Private.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1940 - 1945 in Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
I. Terrorism.
XIII. Pillage.
XX. Wanton destruction of a religious building.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Short Statement of Facts.
All the accused 1 - 47 committed war crimes by violation of the laws and customs of war.

Jozef KONEČNÝ was a member of the Gestapo. He wantonly destroyed a religious building.

The accused No. 3, Timoteus ŠTRUK and No. 4, Josef ŠÁBA stole public and private property.

No. 6 Rudolf POSPIŠIL was commander of the Concentration Camp at Illova.

Transmitted by: Dr. E. Boor, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.G.
30th October, 1945.
Particulars of Alleged Crime.

No. 1. Josef DESSLER, a devout Nazi, suppressed the Partisan Movement by all possible means. He joined the Gestapo and was thus responsible for the crimes committed by this criminal organization in Slovakia. He forced members of the Gendarmerie Corps to evacuate to Germany before the arrival of the Czech Army. In 1940 he caused the Synagogue at Hanušovice nad Topľou to be burnt and destroyed in agreement with the system of anti-Semitic assaults approved by the German Government.

No. 2. Rudolf ROSCH, suppressed everything that was Slovakian and participated in the criminal activity of Josef DESSLER.

No. 3. Timotheus INČOK, after the suppression of the Banská Bystrica rising, proceeded against members of the Gendarmerie Corps with the greatest ruthlessness, even causing dismissal of those who were not proved guilty of participating in the rising. Before the arrival of the Czechoslovak Army, he escaped from Bratislava to Germany and took with him a considerable quantity of valuable textile goods, arms, ammunition, motorcars and a large amount of cash, stealing these goods and money from public and private property in Slovakia.

No. 4. Josef ŠIŠKA, suppressed the Partisan Movement. Prior to the arrival of the Czechoslovak Army he helped the Germans to remove machines and equipment of all kinds to Germany.

No. 5. Rudolf POSPIŠIL, was commander of the notorious concentration camp in Ilava (Slovakia), and appears to be responsible for all the crimes of systematic terrorism etc., committed in that concentration camp.

No. 6. Rudolf HEDRAU supressed ruthlessly every Slovak National Movement. He terrorized subordinates and civilians.

No. 1. Josef DESSLER, No. 3. Timotheus INČOK, No. 4. Josef ŠIŠKA and No. 5. Rudolf POSPIŠIL after the capitulation of Germany, forced young members of the Gendarmerie Corps to leave for Germany, No. 3. Timotheus INČOK and No. 5. Rudolf POSPIŠIL thereby threatening them with shooting.

The accused Nos. 7 - 47 participated voluntarily in the armed fight against the Partisans. According to our information, the fight against the Partisans was carried out by methods which make it likely that the mere participation in this fight, especially under leaders like the accused Nos. 1 - 4, involves the commission of war crimes.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

The report of the representative of the Slovak National Council for Home Affairs in Bratislava to the Czechoslovak Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Prague (No. 15/253/VI-2/46 of August 8th 1945).
Notes on the Case.

(a) Pillages were committed on the offenders' own initiative, all other offences were committed either on the offenders' own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>1 APR 1546</td>
<td>II Addendum: 1-5: A</td>
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<td>2 MAY 1546</td>
<td>II Addendum: 1-31: A</td>
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Addendum: I. RENJITz
II Addendum: I. OTTO

Addendum: I. LOOT Z.
II Addendum: I. LOWNITZ
### Notes on the Case

We refer to our Charge No. Z-19/45, UIMCG No. 1964/9/30.

According to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior, all the accused mentioned above were responsible for or participated in, the crimes committed in the Concentration Camp of Oranienberg.
ADDENDUM to the CZECHOSLOVAK

CHARGE No. Z-19/45
1944/02/01/30

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

1. OTTO, SS-Obersturmführer
2. BOHR, Oberscharführer
3. BOGDALA, Hauptscharführer
4. KRISTIAN, SS-Oberst.
5. JOEPSEL, Dr. SS-Obersturmführer

Notes on the Case

We refer to our Charge No. Z-19/45, UNWCC No. 1944/02/01/30.

The accused, No.1., Otto, was Chief of the Political Department of the Concentration Camp. He "interrogated" prisoners. Assisted by others he had prisoners beaten and tortured to complete exhaustion.

The accused, No.2., Ruhr, was chief of the Work Parties and is responsible for the crimes committed against the prisoners at work. He treated prisoners very brutally.

The accused, No.3., Bogdala, was in charge of the Straf Kompanie (punishment company) and was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of inmates including the death of a Czech lawyer, Dr. Sekanina.

The accused, No.4., Kristian, excelled by special brutality and shot many prisoners.

The accused, No.5., Joepsel, was a Medical Officer and is responsible for the terrible conditions of sick prisoners and for their neglect and exposure to fatal diseases.

As evidence we refer to the witness Robert Prokop according to the Consolidated report No. PM/559 (H) /140 /477 of the British War Crimes Branch.
CHARGE No. 19/45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>1. REduty, SS-Obersturmführer.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. FILIP, Vorarbeiter.</td>
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<td>3. LÖNN, Obersturmbannführer.</td>
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<td>4. VIGNAT, (Hauptsturmführer) brothers.</td>
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<td>5. VIGNAT, (Hauptsturmführer)</td>
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<td>8. KOS.</td>
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<td>9. FISCHERMEIER, probably FISCHERMEIER, Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>10. GROSCHL, Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>11. KEREL, Schaltführer.</td>
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<td>12. KÖRERAN, &quot;</td>
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<td>13. KASCHER, &quot;</td>
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<td>14. MULLER, Unterscharführer.</td>
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<td>15. IGLER, &quot;</td>
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<td>16. KELLER, &quot;</td>
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<td>17. VELLA, Sturmbannführer.</td>
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<td>18. MEINO, Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>21. BAUS, S.S. Mann</td>
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<td>22. FOEL, SS-Obergruppenführer und Generalleutnant der Waffen SS.</td>
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<td>23. RÖHR, SS-Obergruppenführer.</td>
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<td>24. HÖSTER, Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>25. MÜLLER, Standartenführer.</td>
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<td>26. BÖRGER, Hauptsturmführer.</td>
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<td>27. MOHLEN</td>
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<td>28. KÖNIG</td>
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<td>29. KÜHLMANN</td>
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<td>30. HINTEL</td>
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</table>
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

November 1939 a. to 1945 in the Concentration Camp in Granenburg.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism.

III. Torture of civilians.

VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References of relevant provisions of national law.


ad III. § 152.

ad VIII. § 56, 99, 94, 152.

of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused committed inhuman acts especially atrocities in the Concentration Camp at Granenburg.

Transmitted by: Dr. J. Neur, Czechoslovak Representative on U.N.C.O.S.

30th November, 1945.

**Particulars of Alleged Crime.**

As to the accused No. 1, KEDRINE and No. 2, ZILAR, we refer to the particulars given in the CIC. No. 514/45 (429/39/5-13) concerning the Students' massacres. In this respect our present charge is to be considered as an Addendum to the former Charge.

All other accused Nos. 3 - 54 are responsible for the crimes committed in the Concentration Camp during the time up to 1945.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support.**

As to the accused No. 1 and 2 we offer the evidence of the Czechoslovak national Vaclav Krajíř - Vachalov, c/o Mr. Vachalov Vělník II.

Vinohradská No. 55.
Nos. 3 - 21 we took from the file of the personnel of the Concentration Camp, Oranienburg, Committee I of the U.S. N. C. C. of May 15th. 1945 and the accused Nos. 22 to 36 from the evidence of Willi Feiler communicated by the Research Office of the U.S. N. C. C. Bulletin No. 6 of September 3rd. 1945, 10/28/8.

Notes on the case:

(a) All the accused acted either on their own initiative or in carrying on a system of terror approved by the German Government.

(b) Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
REGISTERED
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31 TO 40
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Date Submitted: DEC 1945
Decision of Committee: A

1965/6/31

[Signature]

1965/6/31
To the depositions of other witnesses who confirmed the opinion of Schiessler, the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior attached less importance.

The Füller Kaserna in Prague, where the instances described in the Charge, were supposed to have taken place, was handed over by the Accused to Czechoslovak Officers on the 8th May, 1945. On this occasion the accused denied that part of the persons taken prisoner near the Railway Station Prague-Dejvice, were shot in the Hitler Kaserna. They stated that all the people were transported from the Hitler Kaserna to the Castle (Hrad). Their fate after that was, they said, not known to them.

New investigations by the Czechoslovak authorities have shown that these people were indeed not shot immediately after their capture. They were most probably deported to Germany.

As no further trace of them has been found up to now, it is presumed that they are not alive any more.

According to the results of the investigations carried out so far, there is no prima facie case against the persons charged in our Charge No. Z-20/45. On the other hand, however, their interrogation seems advisable for the clarification of the whole matter.

It is, therefore, proposed to place the accused numbers 1 to 5 of the Charge on list "M".

All of them were still in Prague on the 8th May, 1945 and left Prague for Plzen or Prachatice during the following night and are, therefore, in all probability in the custody of the American Military Authorities.
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GANS war criminals.

CHARGES 7 20/45.

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

1. RÖHR, Obersturmführer, Justiz Offizier, commander of the SS Artillerie Ausbildung - and Ersatzregiment formerly Praha IV. Hitler Kaserne.
2. Hubert WILDE, Sturmbannführer, Liaison Officer.
4. RÖHR, Obersturmführer, commander of the barracks.
5. MILLER, Oberleutnant, Adjutant.
7. RÜDLER, Untersturmführer.
8. HÖFLER.
9. NOELLE.

All officers of the SS Artillerie Ausbildung - and Ersatzregiment, mentioned above.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

5th May 1945 in Praha.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1. Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

§ 124 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code.

Statement of Facts.

On the 5th May 1945, 60 persons, defending the railway station at Praha - Dejvice were captured by SS men and taken away to the Hitler Kaserne (Jadwiga - military training school). 20 of them were immediately shot in these barracks.

The accused are responsible for these murders, either for giving the order or for carrying it out.

Transmitted by: Dr. M. Zára, Czechoslovak Representative on U.N.C.C.
30th October, 1945.
Particulars in Evidence of Support.


Notes on the Case.

(a) The crime was committed on the offenders' own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) Superior Order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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1. KEHRL Hans Dr.  
2. 3.
Particulars of Alleged Crime.

The "Dresdner Bank" (being the actual establishment for handling the funds of the National Socialist Party) and the "Deutscher Bank", were officially entrusted with the task of acquiring Czechoslovak banks and their industrial interests.

After the invasion on March 15th 1939, the Dresdner Bank acquired a dominant influence upon the so-called "Bebca" (Discount and Credit Bank) which controlled one of the biggest plants of the Cerent Industry the Kralodvorska. The Dresdner Bank was, therefore, interested in acquiring the second biggest Cerent plant, Leo Czech a spol, at Talmecice near Brno.

One of the chief shareholders was Max Kohn at Brno. He was at the time 65 years of age.

Representatives of Baron von LUDENHAUSEN tried to induce Dr. Kohn to transfer his shares to the Dresdner Bank threatening him with arrest. Dr. Kohn refused to sign the appropriate documents, whereupon Baron von LUDENHAUSEN caused the arrest of Dr. Kohn by the Gestapo.

The legal representative of Dr. Kohn, Dr. Sobotka, lawyer in Brno, applied to Baron von LUDENHAUSEN for an exit permit for travel to London where representatives of the Dresdner Bank conducted negotiations for the transference of the shares with other shareholders.

Baron von LUDENHAUSEN enabled Dr. Sobotka to travel immediately to London. Representatives of the Dresdner Bank there promised the immediate release of Dr. Kohn from imprisonment in Brno if the shares were transferred. In this respect negotiations were concluded and immediately afterwards Dr. Kohn was released from prison in Brno.

Baron von LUDENHAUSEN acted as a representative of Dr. RASCHE of the Dresdner Bank who was entrusted with the transfer of Czechoslovak industrial values to the Dresdner Bank. The superior of Dr. RASCHE in matters of that kind was Dr. Hans KARK from the Reich Wirtschaftsministerium. Similar crimes were committed with the shareholders of other industrial firms in Brno.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

We offer as witness Dr. Pavel Kohn, 29, The Ktings, London, W.5. If necessary further witnesses will be available.
Notes on the Case.

(a) The crime was committed either on the offenders' own initiative or in obedience to orders in the framework of the criminal Nazi activity in the economic sphere.

(b) Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
CZECHOSLOVAK charge against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 24/45.

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.
Adolf EICHMANN, (alias Adolf AICHMANN, alias Karl EICHMANN, alias Inge EICHMANN, alias Wilhelm EICHMANN, alias Willi EICHMANN). Member of SS, rank unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1939-1945 Prague and other towns in Czechoslovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Deportation of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
§§ 93, 95 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Short Statement of Facts.
The accused is responsible for, and participating in mass deportation of Czechoslovak Jews from Czechoslovakia to German concentration camps.

Transmitted by: Dr. B.Ešer, Czecho-Slovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. 14th February, 1946.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.
The accused was in charge of the Jewish Dpt. in the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) Section IV-B in Berlin, and directed the Nazi activities against Jews in several countries occupied by the Germans, especially their deportation to concentration camps.

After the occupation of Czechoslovakia proper in March 1939, the accused was in charge of the Jewish department of the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia and introduced a scheme of deportation of Jews from Czechoslovakia.
Dr. Emil Kafka, the President of the Jewish Community, Prague in 1939, had a conversation with the accused in Prague in July, 1939 asking him to grant reasonable time to those Jews who had to leave their homes for winding up their affairs. EICHMANN answered:

"I'll show these Jews, I will. I have cleared two concentration camps, Dachau and Herkalgrun. I'll send the Jews there, and in a very short time they will become extremely keen on leaving the country. I can assure you, very keen indeed. (Ich werde sie schon auswanderungslustig machen)".

After the outbreak of war, EICHMANN organised the first mass deportation from Moravia to Ostrava. On the 12th October 1939, 1,850 odd persons were taken from Morawka Ostrava, among them 70 year-old men. They were assured that they could take with them 3,000 Crowns (Czech currency) and a certain quantity of necessary articles, warm clothing etc. On the station, however, they were robbed of everything they had, by the Gestapo. Even their travelling rugs were taken from them. They were loaded into goods wagons and transported to the Lublin area. EICHMANN accompanied the transport, together with two Gestapo men. The train stopped in the open country, where the Jews had immediately to start building huts. Many died from exposure, pneumonia, dysentery, typhus, etc.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support.**

We refer to summary of information No. 43 of October 1945 of the Research Office of the U.N.W.C.C. and to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Notes on the Case.**

(a) The offence was committed in carrying out the system of persecution of the Jews initiated by the Nazi leaders in Berlin.

(b) The probable defence: superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>28 FEB 1946</td>
<td>1-4: A</td>
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CARDS CHARGED
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 2-2/46.

GESTAPO PARDUBICE.

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

1. Johann FRITSCH, Gestapo Kommissar.
2. Walter KROGER, Gestapo-man.
3. Walter LEHNE, Deputy Chief Gestapo at Pardubice.
4. Richard SCHULZ, SS. Zugwachmeister.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1939 - 1945 at Pardubice in Bohemia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder, Torture of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

§§ 134, 152 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Statement of Facts.

The accused No. 1, FRITSCH was Kommissar of Gestapo at Pardubice in Bohemia and caused many apprehensions of Czech patriots and took part in their ill-treatment. On the 8th May 1945 he killed the Czech Gendarmerie Lt. Josef Trnka.

The accused No. 2, KROGER was a member of the Gestapo at Pardubice. He beat and tortured Czech patriots.
The accused No. 3 LEHNE was the Deputy Chief Gestapo at Pardubice. He took part in the mass murder and annihilation of the village Lesaky in 1942. (We refer in this respect to our Charge No. E-5/44 Lidice and Lesaky). He caused many apprehensions of Czech patriots, took part in beating and torturing of Czechs and ordered their ill-treatment.

The accused No. 4 SCHULZ was a member of the Firing Squad SS 20/7 Coy. at Pardubice, having volunteered for this job.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

As evidence we refer to the file of the Ministry of Interior in Prague I/Dpt.

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offences were committed on the offenders' own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) The probable defence: superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
MISSING

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*Card 549564*
CHARGE No. 2-5/46.

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position. HÖFNER, manufacturer.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. Summer 1943 Jičín (Bohemia)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. Deportation of civilians.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Ešer, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.O.C. 22nd February, 1946.

Statement of Facts.

In summer 1943, the accused denounced the Czechoslovak citizen Jan Erben at Jičín (Bohemia) to the Gestapo for hostile and abusive and caused thus the arrest of Erben and his deportation to a Concentration Camp.

Remarks about the German police

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

We refer to the file of the Ministry of Interior in Prague.

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offender's own initiative.
(b) Unknown.
(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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<td>2 &amp; 6 FEB 1948</td>
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Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.  Heinz FLUTE, SS Obersturmbannführer, Kriminal Kommissär.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.  February and March 1945 at Hannover, Germany.

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

References to relevant provisions of national law.  § 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Short Statement of Facts.

The accused shot Jaroslav Dubsky in February 1945 and Prochaska in March 1945 at Hannover, both Czechoslovak subjects.

Transmitted by:  Dr. B. Ečer, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. 26th February, 1946.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

1. Jaroslav Dubsky escaped from the Police prison where he was kept since October 1944, was recaptured and taken to the penitentiary at Celle from where he escaped again. He was caught while committing a new burglary. After his interrogation at the end of February 1945 the accused said that Dubsky should be done away with as he would continue to commit new crimes.
As Dubaký had hidden stolen goods in a cellar he was taken there by the accused, Kriminalsekretár Kentzler, and Kriminalsekretár Wilde. When leaving the cellar Dubaký went first and the accused followed him. Suddenly the accused fired a shot at Dubaký who collapsed and while he was on the ground he fired a second shot. The accused declared that Dubaký wanted to escape and he, therefore, made use of his weapon. The first shot entered the back of Dubaký's head and the second hit him under his right arm.

Dubaký was taken to the police station. The doctor found the wounds not critical. When the accused heard of it he tried to get Dubaký hanged by the Gestapo but did not succeed. After four days Dubaký was brought to trial and sentenced to death. The execution did not, however, take place as Dubaký died from his wounds.

2.

Prochazka was kept in the penitentiary at Celle. He escaped and again committed burglary. He was recaptured at the beginning of March 1945 and taken to the police prison.

On the day of his renewed arrest Prochazka was taken by the accused and Kriminalobersekretär Dammp to a cellar where Prochazka had hidden his loot. After the loot had been placed in a motor car the accused fired two shots at Prochazka who collapsed and died at the entrance to the cellar. The accused declared: "I have done away with him, the swine will not run away again!"

3.

On the 27th March 1945 the accused came to Kriminalsekretär Reuper and told him of an order that a patrol should be sent immediately to the goods railway station Weidendamm as considerable lootings were reported there. The accused added that the President of the Police and the head of the Criminal Police ordered the criminal police to make use of their pistols immediately as notices had been posted everywhere saying "He who plunders will be shot." The accused and Kriminalsekretär Reuper went patrolling.

At the goods railway station there were many plunderers. Reuper shot at one plunderer who tried to escape. He saw him collapsing but could not take care of him because he was busy with other plunderers.

The accused shot several plunderers.

Reuper gave a short report to the accused. The accused declared that he had shot five men.
In October 1944 the Czech national

Jaroslav Dubsky
born 24 April 1913
at Rostocky, Kr. Bublitz

was taken into custody because he had broken into several business houses and cellars.

After his interrogation he was taken to the jail from which he escaped after a short time. He was captured again and taken to the jail from where he was sent as a safety measure to the penitentiary in Celle. There too he escaped; after having travelled about he again broke into several cellars in Hannover. While committing a burglary he was caught and again taken into custody. After his interrogation at the end of February 45 Kommissar Flume said that this person should be done away with as he would continue to commit new crimes.

As Dubsky had hidden in a cellar goods obtained through his burglaries he was taken there by Flume, Krim.Sekr. Kentzler and myself, so that he might show us the cellar. It was a cellar destroyed by an air raid in the Bockcorner Langestreet.

Dubsky and myself went into the cellar whereas Flume and Kentzler remained standing on the debris. Flume asked whether there was something left in the cellar. When I gave him a negative answer he too came into the cellar to convince himself. After that we left the cellar, Dubsky went first and Flume as second. I myself was still in the cellar and suddenly I heard a shot. Flume now said that Dubsky wanted to escape again and that he therefore had to make use of his weapon. I myself have not been able to see whether Dubsky actually tried to escape as I was still in the cellar. Dubsky had another shot in the back of his head and when he was lying on the ground a second shot fell fired by Kenm. Flume which hit him under his right arm. He was taken in the motor vehicle in a lifeless condition to the Police jail and the doctor who was called noticed that the wounds were not critical. When Flume heard this he arranged to have Dubsky hanged by the Gestapo. This however was forbidden by the head of the Polizeileitebelle Regierungsrat Draeger as the court already had the case records. Dubsky remained 4 days in the Police jail and was taken at the request of the court to the trial at Celle. At the trial Dubsky was sentenced to death for having broken into business houses and cellars.

The execution took not place as Dubsky according to a report from Celle died after a few days from the bullet wounds.

signed Wilde
Kriminalsekretär
In January 45 the Czech national Prochazka, about 22 years old, was arrested for having broken into several business houses and later on he was sent to the penitentiary in Celle. Prochazka succeeded in escaping from the penitentiary. After his escape he again broke into 7 business houses in Visburg and Hannover. In beginning of March 45 he again was arrested and taken to the Polizeigefängnis.

On the day of his renewed arrest Prochazka was taken by SS-Hauptsturmführer Kriminalkommissar Flume and myself to Visburgerdamm/ corner Lavesstreet, where he according to his own statements had hidden his entire loot in a cellar. The loot (linen, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, food and clothing) were found there packed in a trunk. After the loot had been taken into a passenger car I received the assignment once again to search the remaining rooms of the cellar for additional loot. While I was in one of the rooms of the cellar I suddenly heard 2 shots. I ran towards the entrance of the cellar and saw Prochazka collapsed at the entrance of the cellar. Flume declared: "I have done away with him, the pig will not run away again."

I have reproached Flume and have told him that he had not handled correctly. It would have been necessary that the man had first been interrogated so that one might have learnt about the origin of the loot.

Whether Prochazka had again made an attempt at escape I cannot say, as I was during the shooting in one of the rooms of the cellar. The dead body was then taken in the prisoners car to the Polizeigefängnis.

signed: Hager
Kriminalrat

signed: Dammann
Kriminalobersekretär
On the 27th March 1945, about 12.45, Kriminalkommissär Flume the head of my department came to me to room 107 in the Polizeipräsidium and declared that at the request of the Polizeipräsidenten a patrol should immediately be sent to the goods-station Weidendamm, as considerable lootings were reported from that place. He, the Polizeipräsident, and the head of the Kriminalpolizei, had ordered that we should immediately make use of our pistols when finding plunderers, as everywhere notices had been posted saying: "He who plunders will be shot". As no other officials were present Kommissär Flume and myself went by bicycle to Weidendamm. Upon our arrival he conferred with railroad officials while I took the bicycles to a secure place.

When I returned to Flume I heard that one of the railroad officials said that it was highest time that at last a thorough clean-up would be made as everything was being taken away and they were powerless about it. He continued that we had arrived in the nick of time because again a great number of persons were about to take things together. If I am not mistaken at this moment the air raid alarm was sounded. Railroad officials then went with us along the outer left platform and showed us wagons along this platform and at another platform to the right on which a greater number of persons were standing in a bent position and were packing things together. I did not know what persons they were. While Flume remained on the left platform I climbed over the platforms to get to the wagons on the 3rd and 4th rail, where also a great number of persons were busy packing things together. In the meantime several shots had fallen which must have been fired by Flume. By this the persons on the 3rd or 4th platform had become attentive and attempted to escape. One of the men jumped from the platform to the rail on which I approached. He took a sack which he had standing on the edge of the platform and ran with this in the opposite direction. Only stolen goods could have been in the bag. I ran after the man and at a distance of about 15 - 30 m I called to him several times: "Stop or I shoot". The man however continued to run and when he noticed that I was coming nearer he suddenly halted, threw the bag away and looked back. When he now noticed that I was alone he again continued to run. I had come very close to him and called once more: "Stop, stop". Because the man did not stand still I have shot at him, whereupon he collapsed.

I had seen that some distance away several women were standing on one of the wagons who also were gathering things together. In order to stop this I climbed to the platform and called to one of the railroad officials approaching along the platform while pointing to the rail: "There lies someone, give him some attention". I then could stop one of the women.
She had packed a bag and a sack full of peas. I took this woman - she was an Ukrainian - to the entrance of the goods-station and went with her along the platform at the side of the Conti. On the way I met 2 other foreigners who had parcels in which also could be stolen goods. These too I took to the entrance. There the peas were taken away from the woman and she was discharged. The 2 foreigners explained that they had received the goods in their possession from their employer for having cleaned away debris. As this could be possible the things were left to them and they were sent away. At the entrance I again met Flume and I gave him a short report about what had happened. He declared to me that he had shot 5 men and that he had given instructions to the railroad officials to bring all the dead bodies to the entrance. I once again explained to one of the railroad officials that a man was lying between the rails and he replied that he already knew about it. Another railroad official then asked me to go with him once again to the other side of the railroad terrain as there too were wagons which were being plundered, However nothing could be ascertained.

When I then returned to the entrance the dead bodies had been taken to the place in front of the entrance. Flume received me with reproach that I could not shoot as "my" man had still been alive. Upon my question whether he had been taken to a hospital he declared that that would be of no use as he had given him the coup de gras. Upon his orders posters were placed at the side of the dead bodies with the inscription "Shot while plundering". This should serve as a deterrent to the community.

I do not know where the dead bodies then remained. I mention that I have acted in accordance with my duties based on the orders valid at that time. Particularly as I have ordered the person several times to stop before I shot at him. It was later ascertained the person was actually a plunderer, as in the sack were goods which he had stolen from one of the wagons standing at the platform.

signed: Reuper
Kriminalsekretär.
MISSING

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Riedl

Date Submitted: 3 MAR 1946
Decision of Committee I: A
CAKE CHECKED

3 MAR 1946
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

NAME OF ACCUSED, RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION:

Adalbert RIEDL (alias Vojtěch JURICA)
Regierungskommissar.

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME:

1939 - 1945.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST:

Deportation of civilians.
Plunder of private property in Czechoslovakia.

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW:

§§ 93, 98, 99, 101, 171, 181
197 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

TRANSMITTED BY:

Dr. B. Ešer, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. 20th February, 1946.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused intimidated Jews by threatening them with concentration camps in order to get into possession of considerable Jewish property. Actually, the accused sent many Jews to concentration camps.

The accused enriched himself in a fraudulent way even beyond the criminal acts mentioned above, e.g. he took over a Jewish firm David Kreiterer Ltd., leather factory, in 1940. At that time this firm was extremely prosperous. When the accused fled in 1945 he left this firm 6,000,000 K. in debt.
Further frauds were committed by the accused to the damages of Štopán Juraida at Potštěn (damage 1,000,000 K.) and Josef Vesely at Nusle (damage 200,000 K.)

Allegedly the accused sent 108 large boxes of merchandise stolen in Czechoslovakia to the Tyrol.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support.**

We refer to the files of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior in Prague.

**Notes on the Case.**

(a) The offence was committed in carrying out a criminal system of economic exploitation of the occupied countries through "Aryanisation", and on the offender's own initiative.

(b) The probable defence. unknown.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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<td>HUEBSCH: A</td>
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**Addendum**

**CARDS CHECKED**
In the Charge mentioned above, the accused No. 3., Hilbach, was placed on List "B" as he did not appear to be sufficiently identified.

We have ascertained that Hilbach was a member of the SS just as the accused No. 2. Breusthaler was.

We propose, therefore, to transfer Hilbach from List "B" to List "A".
**CHARGE No. 2-8/46.**

| Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position | 1. BITTNER, SS. Oberscharführer.  
2. KEBUTHALER, member of the SS.  
3. HUBSCH, |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime | March and April 1945 in Germany. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | Murder and Massacre. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law | §§ 95 and 134 of the Czecho-Slovak Penal Code. |

Transmitted by: Dr. H. Vobr, Czecho-Slovak Representative on the U.N.C.C. 20th February, 1946.

**Short Statement of Facts.**

The accused are responsible for the death of many political prisoners, among them Czech nationals, by inhuman treatment and by murder proper.
Particulars of Alleged Crime.

On or about 30th March 1945, twelve hundred political prisoners, among them also Czechoslovak nationals, under the command of the accused BITTNER, started movement on foot from the vicinity of Kochendorf, Germany for Dachau, Germany, a distance of approximately two hundred and seventy kilometres. For two days the prisoners were without food or water on the march from Kochendorf to Hatten, a distance of fifty kilometres. Fifty persons died en route to Hatten.

Forty-seven men, too weak to continue the march, were separated from those remaining in the group and were taken to a patch of woods one thousand yards north and five hundred yards east of the northern outskirts of Hatten where they were clubbed to death by SS men who used the stocks of their rifles as clubs. This was done under the supervision and direction of Kreuzthaler and Haebsch.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

We refer to the report of the War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate Section, Headquarters, 12th Army Group A P O 655 of the 2nd July, 1945, No. 0005 (JA-615), and the witnesses mentioned in that report, the Poles Peter Horowicz, Felix Ubfal and the Burgomaster of the town of Hatten, Hans Wieland.

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence was committed on the offenders’ own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) The probable defence, superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CARS CHECKED
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 2-10/46.

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.
1. Hans BIEBOW, SS Obersturmbannführer.
2. FUCHS, SS Obersturmbannführer.
3. Ernst SCHWINUT, member of the SS. Deputy to the camp commander.
4. GLEINWILLA, SS, rank unknown.
5. SEIFERT, SS, rank unknown.
6. NEUMANN, chief of the Gestapo at Lodz.
7. H. HERBST.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
1941 - 1944 at Lodz in Poland.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Murder and mass murders.
Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
§§ 93, 95, 101, 134, 152 of the Czechooslovak Penal Code.

Short Statement of Facts.
The accused held leading and other positions in the German concentration camp at Lodz in Poland and committed war crimes in that camp.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Ešer, Czechooslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. 20th February, 1946.
Particulars of Alleged Crime.

The accused No. 1. Hans BIEBOW was commander of the concentration camp at Lodz and is responsible for the murder of more than 100,000 (allegedly 300,000) persons whom he regularly selected to be transported to extermination camps especially to the gas chambers at Oswiecim.

He arranged "extermination expeditions" into the neighbouring villages and directed and participated in massacres of Jews in those villages.

In August 1944 he raged at the prisoners brought to the railway station of the camp, beating them to death with a club and a whip and shooting them.

In September 1944 he raped and shot the 19 year-old prisoner Eva Mandela who worked in the office of the camp, and, on the next day, he ordered her parents and her brother to be sent, in his own motor-car, to an extermination camp.

In November 1944 he himself murdered the prisoner Dr. Weisskopf who served as doctor in the camp, and had his family of nine transported to the police station where they were all shot.

He once ordered ten prisoners to be hanged just because a kind of bread was found on them which was not used in that camp and, therefore, obviously smuggled in from the nearby town.

He had erected many factories in the camp for producing shoes, textiles and so on for the German war effort and forced prisoners to work excessively, thereby causing diseases and even death among the starving workers.

Towards the end of 1944 when the camp had to be abandoned he tried to murder the last 900 odd people and prepared nine mass graves. That massacre was prevented at the last moment by the advancing Russians.

The accused No. 2. FUCHS was the aide-de-camp to the accused No. 1. BIEBOW and participated in many of his crimes especially, he helped him personally to select prisoners for the extermination camps.

The accused No. 3. SCHWINE
The accused No. 4. CZARNULLA and
the accused No. 5. SEIFERT

participated in the "extermination expeditions" arranged by the accused No. 1. BIEBOW in the neighbourhood of the camp.
The accused No. 6, NEUMANN participated in the selections and in the "extermination expeditions". Moreover, he murdered many prisoners especially by beating them to death at cross examinations.

The accused No. 7, HERBST ill-treated prisoners especially by beating them. Year by year many thousand Czecholovak nationals were among prisoners in that camp.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support.**

We offer the following witnesses:-

- Mrs. Eva Arentová, Prague - Šťaňovice 50.
- Dr. Emil Fogel, physician, Praha II, Truhlárská 21.
- Dr. Podvinov, lawyer, Praha II, Palackého 21.

**Notes on the Case.**

(a) The offences were committed in carrying out a system of terrorism and extermination of political enemies and people of "inferior race", initiated by the leaders of Nazi Germany, or on the offenders own initiative.

(b) The probable defence, superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 5-6/46.

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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Erich BINAR, Regierungskommissar.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>From 15th March 1945 to May 1945 at Tišnov in Moravia, (Czechoslovakia).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Murder: Deportation of civilians</td>
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<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>§ 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.</td>
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Statement of Facts.

On the 15th March 1945 the accused became Regierungskommissar in the town of Tišnov in Moravia. In this function he was a terror to the town and was the direct cause of the death of more than 30 Czech patriots, especially by causing their deportation to concentration camps.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Eder, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.T.C.C. 20th February, 1946.

Particulars of Evidence in Support:

We refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior in Prague.
Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence was committed on the offender's own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) The probable defence, superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 2-9/A6.

Name of accused, rank and unit or official position.

2. Kommissar LEHRER, member of the Gestapo in Prague.
3. Secretary KRAUSE, member of the Gestapo in Prague.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

March 1939 in Prague.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Crimes against humanity.
Torture of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

§§ 93, 95, 101, 152 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. E. Eder, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.O.C., 20th February, 1946.

Short Statement of Facts.

The accused tortured Czechoslovak citizens at the Gestapo prison in Prague in order to extort from them information.

After the occupation proper of Bohemia and Moravia on the 15th March 1939, the Nazis immediately started a reign of systematic terror throughout the occupied country especially in Prague where the centre of the Nazi terror was the Gestapo quarters in Prague.
Particulars of Alleged Crime.

On the 24th or 25th March 1939 the accused tried to force a girl named Pastrik to tell the Gestapo of the whereabouts of her father, a Czech painter whom the Gestapo wanted to arrest. When she refused the accused pulled her dress over her head and took turns in beating her unmercifully with a whip until she collapsed. The girl was carried out in an unconscious state.

A few days later Karl Hrabe and Joseph Prochajfka, professors of the secondary school in Prisbrum, Bohemia, were "questioned" by the accused and beaten with whips until they became unconscious.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

Statement of witness Jan Leitner, Hlinsko (Bohemia), Baraková 124, taken by an officer of the Judge Advocate of the 12th Army Group, A.P.O. 655 in April 1945, No. 000.5 (JA-150).

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence was committed in carrying out a system of systematic terrorism initiated by the leaders of Nazi Germany, or on the offenders' own initiative.

(b) The probable defence, superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE No. 2/11/46.

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position. SCHMIDT, S.A. Obersturmführer, Burgomaster of Bodenstein Kreis Uelsen, Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. March 1945 at Bodenstein Kreis Uelsen, Germany.

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

References to relevant provisions of national law. § 134 of the Czechooslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Eder, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N. C.C. No. RA/1/10/F.

Statement of Facts.

The accused is responsible for the execution of two Czech munition workers, carried out in March 1945. Both were executed without previous trial.

Particulars of Evidence in Support.

Notes on the Case.

(a) The offence was committed on the offender's own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) The probable defence, superior order.

(c) The Report of the Research Office quoted above was placed at our disposal as a basis for investigations. So far, however, we have not been able to produce more evidence, we propose, therefore, to put the accused on the list of suspects.
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CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GESTAPO war criminals

CHARGE No. 346/46.

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

(1) BAUER, Karl
(2) BALLMER, Josef
(3) HAIMEL, Leo
(4) HABER, Johann
(5) HAJEK, Frans
(6) KAISER, Rudolf
(7) KOKLAR, Jakob
(8) KOKLOP, Konrad
(9) LEIDMANN, Paul
(10) LEUBTEN, Waldemar
(11) LINZERER, Frans
(12) LINZERT, Frans
(13) LEGEBEK, Johann
(14) WITTNER, Johann
(15) WOLLNER, Jakob

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
Up to May, 1945 at Ceske Budejovice (Bohemia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

1. Murder and systematic terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law:
§ 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Heer, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

Statement of Facts

The accused were members of the Gestapo at Ceske Budejovice (Bohemia) in the years up to May, 1945.

They "questioned" Czechoslovak citizens - men and women - and ill-treated and tortured them so cruelly that they are responsible for the deaths of several hundreds of Czechoslovak citizens thus murdered.
2.

Particulars of Evidence in Support
We refer to the file of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

Notes on the Case
The crimes were committed in carrying out the Nazi system of terrorism.
The probable defence: superior order.
The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.  
SCHROEDER, August

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.  
1945 and/or before that time.  Germany.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.  
VII. Deportation of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.  
93 and 95 of the Czechooslovak Penal Code and 11 of the Czechooslovak Retribution Act No. 23/1946.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Kener, Czechooslovak Representative on the U.N.W.O.C.

Statement of Facts

The accused was manager of a war factory called "August Schroeder" in Germany. He forced the Czech national Sd. Ruml to do unhealthy work which Ruml who was weak and ill could not do. The accused denounced him to the German police, thus causing his deportation to the concentration camp Marga/Creuzen. Ruml died there ten days after his arrival.

Particulars of Evidence in Support


Notes on the Case

The offence was committed on the accused's own initiative and not in obedience of orders.

The probable defence: Higher orders.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals

CHARGE No. 249/46

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

KRUZ, Ferdinand.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Sometime up to 1945 at Mor. Ostrava.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

VII. Deportation of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

93 and 95 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code and 11 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act No. 23/1946.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Edcr, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

Statement of Facts

The accused caused by denunciation to the German Police authorities, the arrest and deportation of three Czech nationals to concentration camps.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

Witness: Karel Chrobak.

Notes on the Case

The offence was committed on the defendant's own initiative.

The probable defence: under orders.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.  

Kesselberg.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.  

1942 at Concentration Camp Lublin.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.  

I. Mass Murder.

References of relevant provisions of National law.  

§ 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Boer, Czechoslovak representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement of Facts

In the summer of 1942 approximately 80 habitual criminals (Berufeverbrecher) who were inmates of the Camp Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg were transferred to the Jewish concentration camp at Lublin as foremen (Vorarbeiter). They were to act as executioners there. Among them was the infamous German criminal Kesselberg. There were many Czechoslovak prisoners at the Lublin Concentration Camp.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

Evidence of Robert Prokop according to the Consolidated report No. PWiC(M)/LDC/477 of the British War Crimes Branch.
Notes on the Case

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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I. KLEBECK

10 25
CHARGE No. Z-21/46.

NAME OF ACCUSED, RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

1. KLIESSCH, SS-Obersturmführer.
2. HOGEL, SS-Hauptscharführer.
3. PAULSEN, SS-Sturmführer.
4. HOFFER, SS-Unterscharführer.
5. KIAUS, SS-Sturmmann.
6. KOPFOCH, SS-Sturmmann.
7. WOLF, SS-Sturmmann.
8. PÖPF, SS-Sturmmann.
9. KNabenberg, SS-Sturmmann.
10. MILLING, SS-Sturmmann.
11. BITTENBINDER, Peter, SS-Sturmmann.
12. NEUPANN, SS-Sturmmann.
13. VÖR, SS-Unterscharführer.
14. KRAWISCHRODECK, SS-Unterscharführer.
15. LINDENAU, SS-Scharführer.
16. KOEGER, Willi, SS-Unterscharführer.
17. KREITPANN, SS-Sturmführer.
18. FÖR, SS-Sturmmann.
19. ERENTANN, SS-Sturmführer.
20. HARTMANN, SS-Unterscharführer.
21. GÖSSNER, SS-Unterscharführer.
22. KRISTIAN, SS-Sturmmann.
23. KREITE, SS-Unterscharführer.
24. GÖK, Georg, SS-Unterscharführer.
25. GÖK, Georg, SS-Unterscharführer.

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.

1942 to 1945 at Kortemark and the Channel Island of Alderney.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST.

I. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism.
II. Torture of civilians.
III. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.


TRANSMITTED BY: Dr. R. Koer, Czechoslovak representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.
Short Statement of Facts

The accused committed inhuman acts, especially atrocities, in the Concentration Camp formed by the "1 SS-Einsatz Brigade für das Ausland" on the Channel Island of Alderney and at Kortemark.

The 1 SS-Einsatz Brigade für das Ausland was formed from inmates of the Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen in September, 1942 and came under the command of the Concentration Camp Hamburg-Neuengamme in March, 1943 on the island of Alderney. It was then transferred from Alderney to Kortemark.

The Brigade had a total of approximately 1,000 inmates, among them Czechoslovak nationals.

Particulars of Alleged Crime

The accused, No.1., Klebeck, was deputy Lagerkommandant at Alderney.

The accused, No.2., Hoegelow, was commander of the SS Guard troops in Alderney after Klebeck. He used to give extra leave and extra food and drink to SS guards for every five dead prisoners.

The accused, No.3., Paulsen, was Blockführer in Alderney and Kortemark.

The accused, No.4., Ditmer, was in charge of construction work in Alderney and Kortemark.

The accused, No.12., Neumann, was in charge of the police dogs.

The accused, No.15., Landman and No.16. Roemer were guard Commanders in Alderney and Kortemark.

All the accused were responsible for and participated in the atrocities committed to the prisoners. The prisoners were brutally beaten and inhumanly ill-treated. Many of them were murdered. Ill prisoners were killed by injections.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

We offer the evidence of two witnesses, Robert Prokop and Johann Skultety, according to the Consolidated report No. MGIC(1) /12C /477 of the British War Crimes Branch.

We propose to place the witness Skultety on list "M".

Notes on the Case

All the accused acted either on their own initiative or in carrying out a system of terror approved by the German Government.
The probable defence: superior order.
The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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**CARDS CHECKED**
Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.

(1) LORSTKOSLER, "Noritz" SS-Obersturmführer.
(2) ZORBACH, SS-Unterscharführer.
(3) JURGIUS, "Fleischer", SS-Obersturmführer.
(4) SCHMITT, SS-Obersturmführer.
(5) KUBEL, SS-Unterscharführer.
(6) ZABONIK, Johann, Untersturmführer.
(7) MAJER, Emil, Untersturmführer.
(8) ZEML, SS-Unterscharführer.
(9) KÖRBER, SS-Unterscharführer.
(10) ESSEN, SS-Hauptscharführer.
(11) HILDE, SS-Hauptscharführer.
(12) WALTHER, SS-Oberscharführer.
(13) BITTENAU, SS-Unterscharführer.
(14) MAAS, SS-Unterscharführer.
(15) STERNER, SS-Unterscharführer.
(16) HÖLLE, SS-Hauptscharführer.
(17) BRENNIMANN, SS-Hauptscharführer.
(18) MAZELKA, SS-Hauptscharführer.
(19) GOLDSKY, SS-Unterscharführer.
(20) GÖPPERS, SS-Unterscharführer.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Up to 1945 at Harburg-Neuengamme.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism.
II. Torture of civilians.
VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of National Law.

ad III. § 152.
ad VIII. §§ 90, 95, 94, 95.
of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. H. Roer, Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Short Statement of Facts

The accused committed inhuman acts, especially atrocities, in the Concentration Camp of Harburg-Neuengamme, where, among the inmates, were Czechoslovak nationals.
Particulars of Alleged Crime

The accused, No.1., Lueutkemeier, was Commander of the Concentration Camp Hamburg-Neuengamme.

The accused, No.2., Zorbasch, was his personal secretary.

The accused, No.3., Huescher, was the first deputy to the Lagerkommandant.

The accused, No.4., Schramm, was Aid-de-Camp to the accused Lueutkemeier.

The accused, No. 5., Kuenzel, was blockleiter.

The accused, numbers 1 to 5 were responsible for and participated in the atrocities committed in that Concentration Camp. We propose to place them on list "A".

The accused, No. 6., Zabojnik and No. 7., Natula, had certain functions in the Concentration Camp, but so far we have not been able to ascertain their direct responsibilities. We propose to place them on list "6".

The accused, numbers 8 to 20 were members of the Staff of the Concentration Camp, but allegedly they were not connected with the atrocities committed there. So far we have not been able to ascertain details. For the time being, we propose that the accused numbers 8 to 20 be placed on list "S".

Particulars of Evidence in Support

We offer the evidence of the witness Johann Skultety, according to the Consolidated report No. FIS(II) /LOC /477 of the British War Crimes Branch.

We propose to place Skultety on list "W".
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NOs.

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SHETANA

2848/3/9/51
Name of Accused, rank and unit, or official position.

Dr. Alexander Svetana.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 and 1943 in Bohemia.

Number and description of crime in War Crimes List.

Deportation of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of National Law.

§§ 93 and 95 of the Czechooslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. B. Boer, Czechooslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement of Facts

The accused was, in 1942, head of the branch Milevsko of the District Authority (Bezirks-Behoerde) Tabor and was, in January 1943, appointed Government Commissioner (Regierungskommissär) of Tabor. Both places are situated in South Bohemia.

The accused denounced five Czechooslovak citizens (4 citizens at Milevsko and 1 citizen at Tabor) to the Gestapo and thus caused their deportation to the Concentration Camp Oswiecim (Auschwitz) where they perished.

Particulars of evidence in Support

We refer to the file of the Czechooslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.
Notes on the Case

The offence was committed either on the offender's own initiative or in obedience to orders.

The probable defence: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CARDS CHECKED
CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN war criminals.

CHARGE NO. 2-12/46.

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

1. LORENZ, Orstgruppenführer. Commandant of the concentration camp at Stettin-Pultitz.
2. BRAUN, Hauptwachtmeister.
3. Dr. WILLI.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944 at the concentration camp Stettin-Pultitz.

Nature and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. Deliberate starvation of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

§§ 93, 95, 101, 134, 152 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. B.Eder, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C. 21st February, 1946.

Short Statement of Facts.

The accused committed the crimes mentioned above in the concentration camp at Stettin-Pultitz, with the exception of murder which was only committed by the accused No.1, Lorenz.
Particulars of Alleged Crime

In 1944 there were 1,800 Czechs among the prisoners of the concentration camp at Stettin-Mlitz.

The prisoners were as badly treated in this concentration camp as was the case in other concentration camps. More especially they were deliberately starved, ill-treated and frequently beaten by SS-guards.

The accused No.1. Lorenz, the Camp Commandant, on one occasion ordered all the prisoners into the yard and opened up machine gun fire on them. About 3,000 men were killed.

The accused No.2. Braun excelled in the ill-treatment of prisoners.

The accused No.3. Dr. Willi killed prisoners by giving them injections. He hit prisoners over the head with a hammer.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

The sworn statement of Karl Reins Hartrann taken by an officer of the British Army of the Rhine on the 28th June 1945, B400/577/1290/A(154).

We may assume that among the victims of the crimes described were Czechoslovak nationals, but the evidence of Hartrann does not mention individual crimes committed against them.

We propose, therefore, to place the accused on list "S".

Notes on the Case

(a) The crimes were committed in carrying out the criminal Nazi system of terrorism and extermination in concentration camps.

(b) The probable defence: superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN War Criminals

CHARGE No. 2-14/46.

Name of Accused, rank and unit, or official position:
1. FEGHOFUSCHILLER, Gefängnisverwalter.
2. MEIC, Wachtmeister.
3. MEIGNAST, Guard.
4. PESCH, Andreas, Werkschutz (Work Police).
5. SCHENK, Karl, Guard.
6. RAUSK, Peter, Guard.
7. RITTER, Gottfried, Guard.
8. TRISCHER, Wachtmeister.
9. KIESJUN, Guard.
10. JAKOB, Hermann, Guard.
11. SCHROEDERBREITNER, Konrad, Wachtmeister.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1944 and 1945 at Bamberg (Germany).

Number and description of crime in War Crimes List:
VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
IX. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
IV. Deliberate starvation of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of National Law:
§§ 95, 95, 101, 152, 171 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by:
Dr. H. Úber, Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Short Statement of Facts
Czechoslovak nationals were imprisoned as political prisoners in the gaol at Bamberg under inhuman conditions. They were ill-treated and deliberately starved. They were forcibly employed in German war industry, namely the Opus factory at Bamberg. The accused, being employed as members of the prison guard, participated in the aforesaid crimes.

Particulars of Alleged Crime
The Accused, No. 1., Feghenschiller, in November 1944, beat the Czech prisoner Josef Pozivil with the wooden handle of a whip, hitting him seven or eight times. Pozivil's head became swollen and his upper lip bled.
The accused No.2., Benz, was in charge of bringing the inmates from their place of work home. On the 14th or 15th March, 1945, two of the prisoners (Polaneczy and Struna, both Czechoslovaks) were missing. He found them hiding in the hall and suspected them of trying to escape. He grabbed Polaneczy by his neck and knocked his head against a tree until he became unconscious. Then he took an iron bar and beat him madly, insulting him at the same time. On another occasion Benz beat the Czech prisoner Vaclav Chaloupecky, with a rubber truncheon because he refused to disclose the name of a French family who had delivered a parcel to him from his sister. The accused No.6., Bauer, in November 1944, also beat Chaloupecky for this same reason.

The accused No.3., Nagengast, beat the prisoner Struna with an iron bar on the occasion when he and Polaneczy were missing. When both the prisoners were lying unconscious on the ground, he kicked them with his boots, hitting them several times.

The accused No.4., Neisel, beat and kicked the Czech prisoner Adolf Parduczik several times in March 1945. He also beat the Czech prisoner Vlastislav Loejo several times in his face with his fist in January 1945.

The accused No.5., Boker, in February 1945, threatened the Czech prisoners Oldrich Nutina and Viktor Veverka, who were working on nightshift, taking out his gun and shouting that he would kill them both if they tried to escape. Then he slapped their faces for no reason.

The accused No.6., Bauer, beat the Czech prisoner Vaclav Chaloupecky with a rubber truncheon in November 1944 and in December 1944, he hit the face of the Czech prisoner Karel Natousek several times with his hand.

The accused No.7., Wittner, in February and March 1945, ill-treated the Czech prisoners Vaclav Chaloupecky, Rudolf Cerny, Josef Cada and Jaroslav Vadas, beating them brutally without any reason or explanation.

The accused No.8., Muller, used to order ill prisoners to work, kicked and beat them.

The accused No.9., Kiesbeck, in March 1945, beat the Czech Jan Plachy so heavily that his left eye and left ear were smashed.

The accused No.10., Jakob, in April, 1945, forced the prisoners to keep on working during a heavy air-raid although he had instructions from the Chief Prison Guard to take them into an air-raid shelter in the event of an air-raid warning. He also beat the Czech prisoner Nemec, a very sick man of 53 years of age, very brutally in March 1945. A few days later Nemec died.

The accused No.11., Strossenreuther, used to rob prisoners of their food and thus increased the starvation the prisoners were subjected to.
There were excessive working hours and insufficient and bad food.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support**

We offer the following eye-witnesses:-

Josef Pozivil, Ledce post Domouznice (Bohemia)
Václav Chaloupek, Prague XII, Ondříčková 20.
Adolf Pavlovič, Lámyšal, Huoova čtvrt 708.
Vladislav Šmíd, Lámyšal 5 307 (Bohemia)
Oldřich Ratíšek, Mor. Otavava, Německá 343.
Josef Čada, Prague I, Týnská 3.
Dr. Milošlav Planal, Holešov (Moravia)
Jan Plachý, Prague I, Rybná 24.
František Kříž, Zdice (Bohemia) Masarykova 523.
Jan Havlíček, Prague XIV, Svatošová 37.
Blažej Vilím, Prague XI, Jesenická 150.

**Notes on the Case**

(a) The offences were committed in carrying out a system of terrorising political prisoners and, moreover, on the offenders' own initiative.

(b) The probable defence: superior order and the necessity of keeping discipline.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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FRIEDL, Johann

4 2 - 5
### Statement of Facts

The accused numbers 1 - 5 supplied information to the SD (Sicherheitsdienst Security Service) about Czech people and thus caused their deportation to concentration camps. The accused numbers 1 - 3 were, moreover, agents of the Gestapo and it has been established that they were responsible for the deportation of about fifty Czechoslovak people to concentration camps. The number of victims of the accused numbers 4 and 5 has not been ascertained.

### Particulars of Evidence in Support

Information of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

### Notes on the Case

(a) The offence was committed on the offenders' own initiative or in obedience to orders.

(b) Probable defence: Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CARDS CHECKED
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN War Criminals

CHARGE No. Z-26/46.

Name of Accused, rank and Unit, or official position.

1. REUBELEIN, Kriminalrat.
3. JUNG (JÖNGER) Rudolf.
4. MULLER, Konrad.
5. KISCH, Erich.
6. VOGEL, Robert.
7. JURRITSCH, Oswald.
8. LEMNERS, Johann.
9. KILLIAN, Johann.
10. KERKEL, Otto.
11. KNAL, Hubert (Robert).
12. SCHINDLER, Adolf.
13. FUCHS, Bruno.
14. CZECH, Hubert.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

August 7th 1944 at Velké Heraltice nr. Opava (Czechoslovakia)

Number and Description of crime in war Crimes list.

XXIX. Ill-treatment of Prisoners-of-War.

References to relevant provisions of National Law.

§§ 140, 143, 152, 155, 156 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.
§ 5 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act.

Transmitted by: Dr. Eder, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.

Short Statement of Facts

On August 7th 1944, three Allied airmen who baled out over Velké Heraltice near Opava (Czechoslovakia) and gave themselves up, were beaten and ill-treated by the accused, so brutally that one of the airmen died on the next day.

Particulars of Alleged Crime

At noon on August 7th 1944, there was a fight between Allied and German aeroplanes over the village of Velké Heraltice near Opava (Czechoslovakia). One of the Allied aeroplanes came down. Three Allied airmen baled out. The first of them got stuck in a tree. He released his belt and descended from the tree, where he stopped with his hands up. He allowed himself to be searched by four civilians.
Then without putting up any resistance, he was taken by the aforesaid civilians to the village and taken into the house of Mrs. Gebauerova. The accused No.3., Eckert and No.4., Konrad Miller then took the prisoner, accompanied by Dr. Beck towards the wood in order to search for the other two airmen who had baled out. At that time the prisoner showed no signs of having been beaten and his clothes were clean and undamaged (Report of Dr. Beck).

The Gestapo at Opava was immediately informed. The accused No.1., Ruhlemann, accompanied by several members of the Gestapo at Opava, rushed in a car to the village. On their way they met the airman and Ruhlemann started to beat him, hitting him in the face with his fist with terrible blows. He then flung him to the ground where the prisoner collapsed, but drew himself up again, whereupon he was again thrown to the ground, kicked and pulled by his hair.

Witness Mrs. Eitzova (enclosure 1) saw the airman among a group of people walking beside a slowly advancing car (obviously that of Rühlemann). The airman, bare-footed, shirtless and clad only in trousers, staggered as he walked. His face, mainly his chin, was smashed and bleeding as well as his teeth. Mrs. Eitzova asked what had happened and Rühlemann said "Come on, now you can do whatever you like to this man". The airman was brought to the front of the restaurant of Mrs. Schwarzova. There the accused No.5., Eckert flung him to the ground and beat him (See statement by Mrs. Schwarzova, enclosure 1).

Meanwhile the two other allied airmen were brought to the front of the aforesaid restaurant and more Gestapo men arrived from Opava (See statement by Mrs. Heinzova, enclosure 1). All three airmen were beaten there and according to the statement of Mrs. Heinzova (enclosure 1) the accused No.6., Lehnert beat them with his hands, the accused No.5., Vogler, with an iron rod. The airmen were dressed only in their pants. The Gestapo men urged the people to beat and spit on them. The onlookers shouted "Beat them to death, it is a pity to waste petrol for transferring them from here". Apart from Lehnert and Vogler, the airmen were beaten by the accused No.7., Oswald Juretschke, by the Gestapo men and by the members of the Todt organisation, i.e., the accused No.9., Eckert, No.10., Konrad Miller and No.11., Eck. The accused No.5., Eckert, told Dr. Beck on the following day, that he had "only contributed to the beating".

According to the report of the Ministry of the Interior (Enclosure 3) and to later reports of the Ministry of Justice, the accused No.9., Millian, No.10., Eckig, No.11., Krau, No.12., Schindler, No.13., Bruno Miller and No.14., Czech also participated in the crime.

The accused No.4., Konrad Miller kept the (first) airman's tunic and trousers and a chain which he had worn round his neck (See statement by Mrs. Schwarzova, enclosure 1). The accused No.7., Juretschke took a pair of boots belonging to one of the airmen (see statement by Mrs. Heinzova, enclosure 1).

The three airmen were brought by the Gestapo to Opava. One of them died on the following day from wounds received. According to the witness, Herbert Heinrich, the other two airmen also died.

The three airmen were either British or American. Dr. Beck's statement (enclosure 1) and his report indicate that they were Americans. It was not possible to establish their exact nationality.
Particulars of Evidence in Support

We enclose:

1. The Statement of Witnesses: enclosure 1.

2. List of persons involved in the crime, established by the Investigation Commission for the Special People's Court at Opava: enclosure 2.


Further, we refer to a report of Dr. Edmund Beck and to reports of the Ministry of Justice of February 7th, 1945, No. 11950/46-II/2 and of February 15th, 1946, No. 14102/46-III/2.

We offer as further evidence the witness Herbert Heinrich from Vienna. According to his statement taken on the 11th February, 1945 and sent to us by the Judge Advocate General's Branch, War Crimes Section, H.Q. B.A.C.R., No. BAOC.15228/2/46.365/TAO

We propose to place the witness Herbert Heinrich on list "H".

Notes on the Case

The crime was committed:

as to the accused No.1 and 2 on the offenders' own initiative or in obedience to orders.

as to the accused No.3 - 14 on the offenders' own initiative or on the incitement of the accused No.1 and 2.

The probable defence: accused No.1 and 2: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
of the evidence of persons who took part in the torturing of allied airmen in the county of Velké Heraltice on August 7th, 1944.

Alžběta SALINGEROVÁ, born on December 23rd 1893, in Český Těšín, national status German, resident at Velké Heraltice, No.120, states:

During the harvest in 1944, I went to the woods to collect wood, when I saw a fight between planes. One of the planes came down. A tall man about 30 years old, parachuted down, but got stuck in a tree. I wanted to run away, but he shouted to me in Czech "Stop". He released his belt and descended from the tree, where he stopped. At that moment four men approached him. They were: HILLIAN (now in custody in the District Court in Opava), CZECH, a blacksmith of Velké Heraltice, JURGENS, a called-up soldier of the German Army, who up to now has not returned, and another man. They searched him to see whether he had arms on him and then took him to the village. This happened at about 11.45 a.m. He would not answer any of their questions. Apart from him two other airmen were supposed to have jumped down, but I did not see them. What happened to them I do not know. I have heard that the police from Opava took them away. I did not see if they were beaten or not. I do not know their names, nor their nationality.

Egon KARTZ, born on December 18th 1872, at Vienna, with right of domicile at Eroněří, pensioner-major of the Austrian Army, resident at Velké Heraltice 22, national status German, states:

I believe it was in July 1944 when I saw planes fighting above this village. It happened at about 11 a.m. Suddenly I saw one airman parachuting down. I ran immediately to that spot. There were already present: HILLIAN, blacksmith CZECH, and another youth from Vienna. Further Mrs. SALINGEROVÁ ran there with me. The airman stood in the road with his hands up. The men took him to the house of Miss Gabauerova where a doctor, BLOX, came, and there they searched him. Nobody beat him there. After that two Gestapo men whose names I do not know, arrived. They took him over and led him to the woods, to the spot where he came down. I went home. In the afternoon I heard that an airman was beaten up in front of the restaurant of Mrs. SCHWARZOVÁ (now national administrator NAVDÁVA). Bailiff LÉON efforts allegedly took part in the beating (he is now in custody in the District Court in Opava). The next day I protested against such treatment to Kreisleiter NAUSTH in Opava, who, however, only took note of my complaint. His wife,

Mrs. NAVDÁVA, states:

A while after the jump I saw a car slowly advancing from Bědeš and
walking beside it a group of people. Among them I saw one airman. He was tall, fair-haired, slim, bare-footed, shirtless and clad only in trousers; he staggered as he walked. His face, mainly his chin, was smashed and bloody, as well as his teeth. I enquired what had happened. Criminal-Councillor (fat, dark-haired, three gold teeth, approx. 50 years old) told me: "Come on, now you can do whatever you like to this man!". I pointed out that this man was helpless. He replied: "Aren't you helpless against their bombs?".

Marie SCHMARZKA, born on May 26th 1886, at Velké Heraldice, with right of domicile at Velké Heraldice, resident at Velké Heraldice No. 20, national status German, states:

I saw the airman fall. Later they brought him to my house, while I was absent. In the end two Gestapo men and possibly also Dr. Völker took him away into the woods.

Anna SCHMARZNOVA, owner of the restaurant at Velké Heraldice, now resident at the brewery inn Velké Heraldice, German, states:

In front of my former restaurant (now belonging to Mrs. Hamplova) an airman was brought. There were two Gestapo men from Opava and two members of the Todt organisation (guards of Russian POWs, working on the road) called Rudolf Sperer from Berlin and Konrad Müller from Munich-Gladbach, besides many local inhabitants. Sperer flung the airman to the ground and beat him. I went into the restaurant. Völker kept the airman's tunic and trousers and he gave his chain (which the airman wore around his neck) to the cook Truda. Later on they allegedly took the airman to Opava.

Itelaví SCHINZKA, born on July 11th 1930 at Velké Heraldice No.17, national status German, states:

Three airmen taken prisoner, were led to the front of Mrs. SCHMARZNOVA's restaurant. One of them was tall, with black hair, 19 - 20 years old. The second one was of medium height, fair-haired, approx. 30 years old. The third was tall, fair-haired and also approximately 30 years old. Three cars were there, in which the Gestapo men had arrived from Opava, members of the Todt organisation and many inhabitants of Velké Heraldice were among them.

LEHNER, the bailiff, who beat the airmen with his hands, Robert Vogler, a machine apprentice from Germa, district of Vitkov, who beat the airmen with an iron rod. The airmen were dressed in their pants only. The Gestapo men urged the people to beat and spit at the airmen. The on-lookers shouted "Beat them to death, it is a pity to waste petrol for transferring them from here!". Oswald JUDDNER, who has not yet returned from the Army, took a pair of boots belonging to one of the airmen. I then went home and I do not know who else beat the airmen, apart from the Gestapo men, members of the Todt organisation and the above named inhabitants of Heraldice.
Hubert ČECH, blacksmith in Velké Heraldice No. 58, born at Velké Heraldice on February 2nd, 1893, German, gives a similar statement to that of HLZ and his wife. He too was present in front of the restaurant and left when he saw that the airmen were being beaten.

Dr. Edmund BEK, born on June 4th 1896, at Vienna, with right of domicile at Velké Heraldice, resident at Velké Heraldice 55, German, states:

On August 7th, 1944, I was returning from Šteplovice, when I saw the airmen come down. I drove to that spot. The airman was taken to the house of Miss Sebauerova, where I also went. Gestapo men from Čpava arrived in a car, among them Criminal Councillor KUREPA (fat, black hair, about 40 years old). All of them wore civilian clothes. HLZ was also present at the house with two men from the Todt organisation and inhabitants of Velké Heraldice. The airman was from Brooklyn. Later on the people were incited by the Gestapo men and the airmen were beaten. I do not know the airman's names.
TRANSLATION

EXTRACT

(1) Jan LEITZ, born on 27.2.1902 at Novačov, district of Trnava, parents Jan and Hermina née Blockerová, with right of domicile at Horalnice, formerly bailiff of a large estate, soldier in reserve, Roman Catholic, German, father of 5 children, poor, allegedly without previous conviction.

(2) Otto BOSCH, born on 19.9.1895 at Deunkirchen, Austria, son of Hubert and Emele born Dantschigová, with right of domicile at Horalnice, married, ex-teacher, Roman Catholic, German, poor and without previous conviction.

(3) Jan KLILIAN, born on 26.9.1905 at Veľka Horalnice, married, locksmith, soldier in reserve, Roman Catholic, German, poor, parents Rudolf and Albertina née Bizová, with right of domicile at Veľka Horalnice. Without previous conviction.


(5) Adolf SCHIEKHI, born on 17.3.1905 at Tlstá Voravka, son of Jan and Josefa née Heiderová, with right of domicile at Tlída, married, cartwright, soldier in reserve, R/C, German, father of 5 children, poor and without previous conviction.

(6) Robert VOLK, born in 1928 at Ľubovňa near Vitkov, single, locksmith’s apprentice, R/C, son of Josef and Marie, further details unknown.

(7) Criminal-Councillor JENČIAR, as far as could be ascertained was approx. 45 years old, of a robust figure not taller than 170 centimetres, round face, smoothly shaven, dark but thin hair. We were unable to ascertain his name, birthplace and his residence.

(8) Oswald JERŠECKI, born 29.1.1927, son of Alois and Hedvika née K эффlTová of Veľké Horalnice No.19, single, labourer, R/C, German, poor, apparently blameless and at the recent reported missing as a soldier.

(9) Rudolf SEIDER, approx. 55 years old, tall, broad shoulders, fair-hair, (gray in most part) residence and temporary address unknown, since he reported once that his home was in Berlin, on another occasion in Upper Silesia. Eggert was a member of the Todt Organisation and the headquarters were
according to information at Charlottenburg and Waldenburg. (We are searching for the widow Erma from Bruntal, whose husband was killed in action during the war and whose mother had a grocer's shop at Bruntal).

10) Konrad Müller, approx. 40 - 50 years old, of a rather stout figure, round face, fair hair, is supposed to come from the surroundings of Munich-Bladbach. Müller was a driver in the work-department and transported daily Russian P.O.W.s. to their work.

11) Erich Kissy, 35 - 40 years old, medium height, dark hair and apparently came from Upper Silesia. Further details unknown. It was Kissy with Eggert who led the allied airmen.
To the Ministry of Justice in Prague.

Subject: Torturing of British Airmen in the Village of Velké Heraltice - search for the Culprits.


Enclosures: 1.

The Ministry of the Interior, Political Intelligence Department, begs to inform you with reference to your above mentioned letters that on the 7th August, 1944 a large number (a squadron) of Allied aeroplanes flew over the village of Velké Heraltice. During the air-fights, three Allied airmen baled out of one of the aeroplanes and parachuted down. These airmen were stopped in the vicinity of Velké Heraltice by the local inhabitants and after informing the Gestapo in Opava, they handed the airmen over to Kriminalrat Uhlemann of Opava. The latter arrived by car at Velké Heraltice accompanied by other members of the Gestapo. So far we have been unable to ascertain the names of the other Gestapo men.

It is alleged that one of the three airmen was tortured by the local inhabitants and members of the Todt Organisation before the arrival of the members of the Gestapo and later by the Gestapo as well. He was tortured to such an extent that he died the next day in Opava as a result of the wounds inflicted.

We have been unable to ascertain the names of this airmen, or the names of the other two.

The following persons have been arrested and handed over to the Extraordinary People's Court on suspicion of torturing the airmen:

1) Jan Lehnert, born on 27th February, 1902, at Kroví district Hranice, son of Jan and Marcelina born Stepňová, with right of domicile at Velké Heraltice, resident at Velké Heraltice, formerly bailiff of an estate, soldier in reserve, can read and write, Roman Catholic, nationality German, father of five children, poor and without previous conviction.

2) Jan Milián, born on 25th December, 1906, at Velké Heraltice, district of Bruntál, with right of domicile at Velké Heraltice, son of Rudolf and Albertina Vitovská, married, locksmith, soldier in reserve, can read and write, Roman Catholic, nationality German, poor and without previous conviction.
Otto Eschig, born on 19th September, 1895, at Deunkirchen, Austria, son of Hubert and Emilie born Vaničková, with right of domicile and resident at Velké Heraltice, retired teacher, can read and write, secondary school education, Roman Catholic, nationality German, poor and without previous conviction.

Robert Kral, born on 21st March, 1922 at Velké Heraltice, district of Bruntál, son of Alois and Albertina born Riedl, with right of domicile at Velké Heraltice, married, farmer, can read and write, German nationality, Roman Catholic, poor and alleged to be without previous conviction.

Adolf Schindler, born on 17th June, 1905 at Žalá Porávka, district of Bruntál, son of Jan and Josefiná born Hajdorová, with right of domicile and resident at Židek, district of Bruntál, married, master cartwright, soldier in reserve, can read and write, Roman Catholic, nationality German, poor and so far without previous conviction.

The following persons have not yet been arrested:

Robert Vogler, born in 1926 at Ceremd near Vítkov, district of Opava, single, locksmith's apprentice, Roman Catholic. Further details so far unknown.

Oswald Juretachke, born on 29th August, 1927, at Velké Heraltice, son of Alois and Hedvika born Štúrlejová, with right of domicile at Velké Heraltice and resident at Velké Heraltice No.19, single, labourer, now missing - possibly a Prisoner of War somewhere, can read and write, Roman Catholic, German nationality, poor and without previous conviction.

The following Reich-German subjects may be considered as accomplices. Their whereabouts have not yet been ascertained.

Kriminalrat Rühlemann, approximately 45 years old, 170 centimetres in height, rather stout figure, round, well-fed face, smoothly shaven, dark but thin hair. Further details unknown.

A member of the Gestapo. About 170 centimetres in height, 40 - 50 years old, narrow face, smoothly shaven, greyish hair worn about 2 centimetres long standing upwards without a parting. His name and further details could not be ascertained.

Rudolf Eckert (Eggert), member of the Todt Organisation, strikingly tall, robust, alleged to be employed by the town authorities in Berlin.

Konrad Mier, member of the Todt Organisation, approximately 40 - 50 years old, of rather robust figure, round face, fair hair and supposed to originate from München-Glotbach.

Erich Kissiš (Kissiš) member of the Todt Organisation, 35 - 40 years old, medium height, dark hair, alleged to originate from somewhere in Upper Silesia.
I enclose a copy and translation of a report of this case of torturing of Allied airmen made by the local General Practitioner, Dr. Edmund Beck, of Velké Heraldic, who was present at the torturing of one of the airmen and was acting Mayor of the Village of Velké Heralthic (Amtsleiter).

We have sent a brief account of the contents of the report to the Investigating Team in Wiesbaden with a request to start investigation for the persons who, so far, have not been arrested and who are probably in Germany. They are - Vogler Robert, Juretschke Oswald, Rihlemann, and the unknown member of the Gestapo in Opava, Eckert Rudolf, Miller Konrad and Miski Erich.

In the case of the arrest of any of the above-named, we shall inform your Ministry.

For the Minister:

(Signature illegible)
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</table>
Name of Accused, rank and unit, or official position.

(1) RIEZER, Friedrich Wilhelm, SS-Hauptsturmführer, Commandant of Camp.

(2) NUELLER, Joseph, Kommandoführer.

(3) SCHULZ, Erich Hugo, Kommandoführer.

(4) JAIN, Max Paul, Kommandoführer.

(5) RIEDEL, SS-Sturmführer - Lagerführer.

(6) HAUENSTEIN, Richard.

(7) RÜDEL, Albert, Camp guard.

(8) BRENNER, Julius, Camp Guard.

(9) ROSSLI, Gustav, Camp Guard.

(10) KOCHMAIN, Christian, Camp Guard.

(11) KREBCHN, Georg Klaus, Camp Guard.

(12) BEHRAN, Gerhard, Camp Guard.

(13) MARK, Anita, SS-Aufsiedlerin.

(14) SCHÜLL, Bertrud, SS-Aufsiedlerin.

(15) BUECH, Hertha Emma, SS-Aufsiedlerin.

(16) BURCHER, Eva Maria, SS-Aufsiedlerin.

(17) BERNAR, Christel Maria, SS-Aufsiedlerin.

(18) SCHRÖDER, Maria, SS-Aufsiedlerin.

(19) KOZITAN, Anneliese, SS-Aufsiedlerin.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944, up to 5th February, 1945 at the Concentration Camp Neugraben near Hamburg and from the 5th February, 1945 at the Concentration Camp Tiefstak near Hamburg.

Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions and ill-treatment of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of National Law.

§§ 93, 95, 101, 152 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

Transmitted by: Dr. J. Eger, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.T.C.C.

Short Statement of Facts

The accused are responsible for, or participated in, the crimes committed against Czechoslovak nationals in the concentration camps Neugraben and Tiefstak.

Particulars of Alleged Crimes

In 1944 the Neuengamme concentration camp administered approximately fifty Außenkommando, 13 of them for female prisoners. One of those Außenkommando was the Neugraben concentration camp.
On the 5th February, 1945, the entire camp was transferred to Tiefstak near Hamburg.

In September 1944, five hundred women, mostly Czechoslovakian Jews (only 16 of them were of other nationalities) moved from the camp at Dessauer-Ufer to the above described Neugraben camp. Until that time the camp at Neugraben had been an Italian P.O.W. camp.

The camp prisoners at Neugraben and later at Tiefstak were employed in building emergency houses and in digging drainage channels. This was very heavy work involving the lifting and carrying of great weights. The work was especially excessive in comparison with the under nourished prisoners.

The clothing of the inmates was totally inadequate for them and they suffered especially in the conditions of the winter of 1944/45.

The food was kept at starvation level and was of a very poor quality.

Medical supplies were also totally inadequate. The living conditions were most unhygienic - dirty lavatories, often choked. The accommodation of the prisoners was very crowded. In rooms measuring 7.50 meters by 5 meters, 22 - 25 women were accommodated. There was no provision at all for baths for the prisoners, so that diseases, e.g. dysentery, spread.

The accused, No. 1., Klein, was the Commandant of the Camp. He behaved extremely brutally towards the prisoners. He used to punish them for the slightest offence or for no obvious reason by giving them 25 and more lashes with a rubber tube. He beat them with a rubber tube, his leather belt or anything he could lay his hands on. Once he beat the Czechoslovak national Gertrud Neumann so heavily that she was sick for two and a half months and for a long time afterwards suffered from the after-effects of this beating. On another occasion he beat the Czechoslovak national Erna Fuchs with his broad leather belt so brutally that he broke the belt. From this beating Erna Fuchs had two fingers fractured and even after many months the effects of this beating could be seen.

It gave him special pleasure to stand behind the exit of the camp with his rubber truncheon, sending the prisoners off to work early in the morning with brutal blows and abuse and to receive them back in the same manner in the evening.

In December 1944 or January 1945, two Czechoslovak women, Mrs. Anna Reichmann and another whose name is not known, were severely injured while working and were taken to a civilian hospital in Hamburg. When Klein heard of this he immediately ordered the transfer of these two women from the hospital back to the concentration camp, although there were no facilities for attending to them properly. Both women died two days later.

All the accused used to beat the inmates brutally, especially the Czechoslovak women Eva Donat, Lotte Lang, Gertrud Neumann, Gertrud Harryeles and Erna Fuchs.

The accused, No. 5., Reuse, treated the women very brutally, kicked them and having knocked them to the ground, trampled on them.
The accused No. 7, Runkel, fired a shot at the Czechoslovak woman Tieber, missing her.

The accused No. 9, Rosoli fired a shot at another woman and missed her.

The accused No. 14, Schulz and No. 15, Frank, stole clothes and food belonging to the prisoners. The accused No. 6, Hauenstein, who was in charge of food supplies, deprived the prisoners of their rations.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support**

We offer the following Czechoslovak witnesses, former inmates of the concentration camps at Neagraben and Tiefstak:

- Eva Donat of Sternberg (Moravia), Smetanova 6.
- Lotte Lang of Jihlava (Moravia), Maleckého 25.
- Gertrud Neumann of Litoměřice (Bohemia), Slajsova 5.
- Gertrud Fargoles of Brno (Czechoslovakia), present address Stade, Holtenstr. 7.
- Erna Fuchs, present address Hamburg, Hollevigstr. 44.

**Notes on the Case**

The offences were committed in carrying out the Nazi system of terrorism or on the offenders own initiative.

The probable defence will be that the Commander and Guards of the concentration camp had to maintain discipline. Some guards, especially the female guards, stated that the prisoners themselves preferred to be beaten by them rather than being reported to the Commander who would have punished them more severely.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CARDS CHECKED
**Statement of Facts.**

The accused worked with the Junkers aircraft factory at Vysočany (Prague) from January 1942. He maintained confidential connections with the Gestapo agent Dufnagel who was allocated to this factory for the purpose of spying on Czechoslovak patriots. The accused is considered to have been a Gestapo agent himself.

In March 1942 he is suspected of having denounced to the Gestapo the existence in the factory of a group of the Czech Communist party. This denouncement led to the arrest of the whole group and to the execution of twelve of its members.

In July 1944 the accused embezzled 10,000 korun of the wages, whereupon he was arrested and imprisoned on remand by the "Protectorate" Criminal Police. The Gestapo managed to take over the case from them. He was handed over to the Gestapo by the "Protectorate" Criminal Police and the Gestapo set him free, his crime of embezzlement never having been brought to trial at all.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support**

The file of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague.
Notes on the Case

The crime was committed on the offender's own initiative.
The probable defence: unknown.
The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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BRUENING, Wilhelm.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Extradition of a War Criminal from a neutral country

At the request of the acting Czechoslovak representative, the following letter addressed by him to the Secretary General is circulated to members for their information:

Czechoslovak War Crimes Office,
Czechoslovak Embassy,
8 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

42, Wilton Crescent, S.W. I.

February 24th, 1947.

To the Secretary General of the U.N.W.C.C.,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,

Dear Colonel Ledingham:

I should like to ask you to draw the attention of the Commission to the case described below because it concerns not only the Czechoslovak interest, but it is a pattern-case how some neutral countries deal with cases concerning war criminals.

The Czechoslovak Representative charged Wilhelm BRUNING who has committed war crimes in Czechoslovakia. The charge No. 2981 was accepted by Committee I. in its meeting on the 2nd of May, 1946 and the accused has been placed on the list of UNWCC for illegal arrest.

Because according to information received from the Czechoslovak Government the accused was believed to be in Switzerland, the Czechoslovak Representative on the UNWCC, by his letter of June 12th, 1946 asked the Commission to issue a certificate that the accused Wilhelm Bruning has been found, prima facie, guilty of a war crime, that there was a prima facie case against him in respect of the charge for illegal arrest and that, accordingly, he has been placed on the list of the UNWCC.

The extradition certificate of the UNWCC was issued on the 26th June 1946 and sent to the Czechoslovak Foreign Office in Prague.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Office in Prague informed now that they asked the Swiss Government through the Czechoslovak Legation in Bern for information about the whereabouts of Bruning and for his surrender.

The Czechoslovak Legation in Bern reports that having not received any written answer, they asked for more information about the whereabouts of the above-mentioned, but the Officer of the Czechoslovak Legation has been informed orally by the Department of the Swiss Government concerned that the Swiss Authorities do not feel authorised to give any information to foreign authorities on foreign nationals, who are not of the same nationality as the government who asks for the information.
When the Czechoslovak Officer mentioned the fact, that Browning had been listed as a war criminal by the UNWCC and produced the certificate issued by the Secretariat of the UNWCC he was told it was necessary in this case that the Swiss Government passed a decision not only on the question of extradition, but also whether the Swiss Authorities are authorised to give any information about the whereabouts of the individual concerned. The Swiss Government are bound by the laws of the country and giving information about a person who has found refuge in the country would be an exceptional case to be decided by the Government.

Switzerland is not represented on the UNWCC but is a neutral country who always stands by in questions of international collaboration and mutual assistance.

The UNWCC has always been recognised as an independent and impartial body by both the governments represented on it as well as by those who are not, and the decisions of the UNWCC have always been considered as decisions of an important international authority.

By refusing the mere giving of information about an individual who has been listed as a war criminal by the UNWCC, the Swiss Government interferes with the whole policy of the United Nations to get hold of, and to punish, war criminals. By this procedure the authorities of the countries represented on the UNWCC lose any possibility of tracing a listed criminal and can never make sure about his whereabouts in case he is alleged to be on the territory of a neutral country. Because any information about the person is being refused, the neutral authorities protect not only persons who are on the territory of their country but also those whose whereabouts are unknown.

I should be very grateful to you if you could pass this letter to the meeting of the UNWCC and ask the representatives to draw the attention of their respective governments to this practice and procedure.

At the same time I should like to propose that the UNWCC pass a resolution concerning this problem so important to all the governments represented and take necessary steps to approach the Swiss Government in order to change this policy.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. L. Neuman.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>BRUENING, Wilhelm.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>Up to 1945 in Bohemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in War Crimes list.</td>
<td>Illegal arrest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of National law.</td>
<td>Sec. 93 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code. Sec. 11 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitted by:</td>
<td>Dr. H. Eier, Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.</td>
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**Statement of Facts**

The accused was an organizer of the NSDAP. He was appointed by the Germans as general administrator of the Agricultural Production Firm "Arylon" at Ronov on Sáz., near Ústí in Bohemia.

The accused denounced the Director of this firm Adolf Řípol to the Gestapo and thus caused his arrest and imprisonment which led to his death.

The accused also committed the crime of theft and embezzlement in his capacity of general administrator of the aforesaid firm.

**Particulars of evidence in support**

We refer to the file of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

**Notes on the Case**

The crime was committed on the offender's own initiative.

The probable defence: unknown.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
REGISTERED NOs.

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CARDS CHECKER
| Name of Accused, rank and unit, or official position. | (1) SCHMITZ, Gaamtaleiter.  
(2) BREGER, Ernst, Polizeiwachtmeister. |
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>3rd April, 1945 at Bodenfelde, Kreis Uelzen. (Germany).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in War Crimes List.</td>
<td>Murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of National Law.</td>
<td>§ 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.</td>
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Transmitted by: Dr. H. Meir, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.C.C.

**Statement of Facts**

On the 3rd April, 1945, the Czechoslovak worker Androj Hudec was arrested for plundering. The accused Duncker, reported the arrest that same day to his superior at the Police Station at Uelsen. About 9 p.m. that evening he received by telephone an order from the accused Schmitz, who was obviously only a Party official and not an official of the Police, to execute the worker Hudec immediately on the spot. In accordance with this order, Hudec was hanged from a tree in the presence of Duncker that same night, without any previous trial.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support**

A report of the Czechoslovak Investigation Commission with the British Army on the Rhine about the interrogation and statements of both the accused.

**Notes on the Case**

The probable defence: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
1. Nölle, Wilhelm

2-q.
## Czecho-Slovak Charge Against German War Criminals

### Charge No. 2-31/46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Accused, rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>(1) MÖLLER, Wilhelm, SS-Obersturmbannführer und Regierungsrat. Head of the Gestapo, Brno.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>(2) RÖMER, Kriminalrat of the Gestapo, Brno.</td>
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<td>(3) ZIEHLER, Hans, Kriminalrat of the Gestapo, Zlin.</td>
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<td>(4) ZACHARIAK, Erich, Assistant of the Gestapo, Zlin.</td>
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<td>(5) PODUTIL, Kriminalsekretär of the Gestapo, Brno.</td>
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<td>(6) KAMPERHOFER, Kriminalsekretär of the Gestapo, Brno.</td>
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<td>(7) KIONSKY, Fritz, Chauffeur of the Gestapo, Zlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8) SCHWARZ, Fritz, Chauffeur of the Gestapo, Brno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9) MÜLLER, SS-Obergruppenführer, Amtschef of Department IV of the Reichssicher-heitshauptamt, Berlin.</td>
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### Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

29th March, 1944 at Hrabuvka near Moravaka Ostrava (Czechoslovakia).

### Number and description of crime in War Crimes List.

1. Murder.

### References to relevant provisions of National Law.

- § 134 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.
- § 5 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act.

Transmitted by: Dr. R. Zíka, Czecho-Slovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.
2.

Short Statement of Facts

The accused committed, acting in pursuance of a common design, the murder of the British Prisoner-of-War Squadron Leader Thomas Graham Kirby-Green and the Canadian Prisoner-of-War Flying Officer Arthur Gordon Kidder, on the 29th March, 1944 at Hrabuvka near Moravsky Ostrov (Czechoslovakia).

Particulars of Alleged Crime

1. In March, 1944, the British Prisoner-of-War S/L Kirby-Green and the Canadian Prisoner-of-War F/O Kidder, escaped from the Prisoner-of-War Camp at Sagan (Silesia). They were captured by the German Criminal Police and imprisoned at Zlin (Moravia) on the morning of the 28th March, 1944.

2. The accused, No.7. Kiofsky, Chauffeur of the Gestapo at Zlin, was ordered, at about 10. p.m. that night, by the accused No.3. Ziegler, the head of the Gestapo Zlin, to take the accused No.4. Zacharias, to Breslau by motor car (the capital of German Silesia) together with S/L Kirby-Green.

3. At this time an official of the Gestapo, Brno, who had just arrived in a car from Brno driven by the accused No.8. Schwarzer, was present in Ziegler’s office. Ziegler told Kiofsky that this car from Brno would take a second officer - P.O.W. to Breslau. Both these prisoners were to be taken to Breslau at the same time, but the one with Zacharias in the car driven by Kiofsky and the other in the car of the Gestapo Official from Brno driven by Schwarzer. Ziegler remarked, by the way, that it might perhaps not be necessary to take the prisoners to Breslau itself. The transports were to start immediately.

4. Kiofsky drove his car accompanied by the car driven by Schwarzer to the Prison which was situated in the cellars of the Town Hall at Zlin and there they picked up the two officers - Prisoners-of-War, and took them in their respective cars to the Gestapo Office in Zlin. There the two prisoners were interrogated by the Gestapo Official, Kurt Krueger, in the presence of the interpreter Heger. After the interrogation, the hands of both prisoners were manacled and about mid-night the transports started off. The car belonging to the Gestapo Zlin was boarded by S/L Kirby-Green and Zacharias and driven by Kiofsky, and started first, followed immediately by the car from the Gestapo Brno containing F/O Kidder and the Gestapo Officer from Brno, driven by Schwarzer.

5. Kiofsky pondered over the matter - the whole affair had started so suddenly after the arrival of the Gestapo Official from Brno. There was a bigger car at the disposal of the Gestapo Zlin, which could comfortably have taken both prisoners and it was obviously a waste of petrol - very scarce at that time - to take the prisoners separately. Also it was unusual to transport prisoners at night. Ziegler’s remark that the transport would perhaps not reach Breslau itself inferred that something might happen on the way. Kiofsky states that he suspected that the two prisoners would be shot on the way, nevertheless he continued to drive the car. He asked Zacharias about these prisoners and his only reply was to put his thumb down indicating that they were to be killed on the way. Kiofsky did not say anything, but continued to drive, although he knew by now that murder had been planned.
6. At about 5 a.m., when dawn had begun to break, Zacharias ordered both oars to stop, saying that all passengers should alight in order to pass water. This was near Moravanka Ostrava on the open road to Hrabuvka. All passengers got out of the oars and stood beside a ditch which ran alongside the road. Klowaky saw that while Kirby-Green passed water, Zacharias stood immediately behind him and shot him through the head near the ear. Kirby-Green fell into the ditch and died immediately. At almost the same time, the Gestapo Official from Brno who was standing just behind Kilders while he passed water, fired several shots at him so that Kilders also fell into the ditch and died.

7. The Gestapo Official from Brno immediately said that both prisoners had been shot while trying to escape and that all those present were to keep the whole affair secret. He added that he would drive to Moravanka Ostrava in order to arrange for the transport of the two bodies to the Crematorium there, and that he drove off with Schwarzer to Moravanka Ostrava. Before doing so he and Zacharias removed the manacles from the prisoners’ hands. Meanwhile the Zlin motor car with Zacharias and Klowaky remained on the spot and awaited their return.

8. At the Gestapo Zlin, Kriminalsekretär Johann Hofmann and the Gestapo man Franz Fadler were on duty that night. At about 5 a.m., the accused No.9, Přibíl of the Gestapo Brno, arrived there and wanted to telephone immediately to Brno to speak to the accused No.2, Roemer. Roemer came to the telephone at once, so that Hofmann had the impression that he had been waiting for this call. Přibíl told Roemer that he was at Moravanka Ostrava and that he was arranging to transport both bodies to the Crematorium. He said nothing else and it was obvious that Roemer knew about the whole matter and had taken part in the concerted action of killing the two prisoners. Přibíl asked Hofmann to provide a car for the transport of two bodies to the Crematorium at Moravanka Ostrava and said that he wanted a man to accompany him to show him the way. Hofmann who, for the moment had no car at his disposal, phoned to the “Protectorate” Criminal Police at Moravanka Ostrava for one which arrived soon afterwards. Hofmann then ordered Fadler to accompany Přibíl and they went down and got into this car. Fadler, who was beside Přibíl, asked him what car it was as it did not have a Moravanka Ostrava number plate. Přibíl replied that it belonged to the Gestapo Zlin. Fadler stated that he did not see any traces of flight in the snow which would have suggested that the prisoners were shot while trying to escape. The two bodies were loaded into the “Protectorate” Police car. Both had bleeding wounds behind the ear. This car went to the Crematorium at Moravanka Ostrava and the car of the Gestapo Zlin with Zacharias and Klowaky returned immediately to Zlin. The car of the Brno Gestapo went with the Police car.

9. Both cars went to Hrabuvka where the Zlin motor car with Zacharias and Klowaky was waiting. Schreier who sat beside Přibíl, asked him what car it was as it did not have a Moravanka Ostrava number plate. Přibíl replied that it belonged to the Gestapo Zlin. Schreier states that he did not see any traces of flight in the snow which would have suggested that the prisoners were shot while trying to escape. The two bodies were loaded into the “Protectorate” Police car. Both had bleeding wounds behind the ear. This car went to the Crematorium at Moravanka Ostrava and the car of the Gestapo Zlin with Zacharias and Klowaky returned immediately to Zlin. The car of the Brno Gestapo went with the Police car.

10. Franz Krupa, the stoker in the Municipal Crematorium at Moravanka Ostrava, states that the bodies which were brought in the morning of that day to the
The crematorium were still warm. He was not told the names of the men, but was ordered to have both bodies cremated immediately. He saw that before the bodies were put in the cold room, they were examined by the members of the Gestapo who took away documents and a watch from them. After that the Gestapo men sealed the cold room and left. Shortly after 8 a.m., one Gestapo man returned bringing with him the Official Doctor, Dr. Kałisz. The doctor inspected both bodies and then the two men left sealing the cold room again before leaving. About 10.30 a.m., three members of the Gestapo came again to the Crematorium and ordered the immediate cremation of the bodies. The bodies were cremated without coffins. After the cremation the Gestapo men left. The next day one member of the Gestapo came and took away the urns. The Stoker could only enter the number of bodies, the date of cremation and the issue of urns into his register.

11. Franz Schauschütz, SS-Hauptsturmführer and Kriminalkommissar of the Gestapo Brno, came to Zlin at the end of March as a temporary relief for Kriminalrat Žleger, the head of the Gestapo Zlin, who had to go on sick leave. About the 9th April, 1944, Kriminalrat Römer who had been making some investigation near Zlin and was over-tired went to the Gestapo office at Zlin to spend the night. That evening, the accused No. 6, Meilberg from the Gestapo Brno came to Zlin and handed Römer a teleprinter message from Berlin from Department IV of the Reichsicherheitshauptamt, the Chief of which was the accused No. 9, Miller. This message "Geheime Reichssache" (secret matter of the Reich) was sent direct from Berlin to the Gestapo Brno through the so-called secret teleprinter which was only in the possession of the Gestapo Brno. It was a circular letter to several Gestapo headquarters besides Brno, for instance Bratislava as well. This letter ordered the recipient to repeat a falsified report with many prescribed details to this department of the Reichsicherheitshauptamt in Berlin about the killing of Officer Prisoners-of-War "while trying to escape". It added that all entries and items of former reports must be adapted to the new falsified report according to the details given so that these documents could be produced at an investigation of a foreign protective power or the Red Cross into the killing of prisoners-of-war. It was obvious that Meilberg had been sent to Römer by Miller as he alone was entitled to receive and open letters marked "Geheime Reichssache". Römer ordered Schauschütz to write out the report demanded and gave him the file of the Gestapo Zlin concerning the killing of two prisoners-of-war and P/O Kidder. He explained the matter to Schauschütz adding that these two prisoners-of-war had been killed "uber höhere Weisung" (on higher order) and that the file already contained the first "Fremdfeind-Geldung" (report of an event). This had been worked out immediately after the killing of the two prisoners in a falsified form indicating that they had been killed while trying to escape. At the same time Schauschütz had a conversation with Meilberg who told him that he had worked out and signed the first falsified "Fremdfeind-Geldung". Meilberg also said that he had hurried to Berlin as a courier on the night following the murder of the two prisoners, with this falsified "Fremdfeind-Geldung" which he had personally delivered to Miller. Miller had received him together with couriers from other German towns bearing reports on the killing of R.A.F. Officers - Prisoners-of-War. Miller read through the reports and praised Meilberg for the clever adjustment of the report and blamed other couriers for insufficient falsification of theirs. As a result of this conversation, Schauschütz came to the conclusion that the Gestapo Official from Brno (who drove to Zlin with the Chauffeur Schwär and later escorted P/O Kidder to Krabuvka on the night of the 29th March 1944) was Meilberg as he gave him a hint about that mysterious night. In addition Schauschütz considered that the
falsified "Freignis-Heldung" could only have been worked out by a man
who took a direct part in the murder. That would seem to be the obvious reason
for asking Knippelberg to the personal interview with Müller in Berlin as only
a direct participant in that event could give information to Müller if he required
it.

The question arises as to whether the Gestapo Official from Brno who
drove with Schwarzner on the night of the 28th March, first to Zlín and then to
Hrabuvka escorting F/O Kidder and who murdered him the Kriminalsekretär Pribil
or Kriminalsekretär Knippelberg. The driver Kiowsky speaks of one Gestapo
Official from Brno, but the driver Emil Schreier saw several people in the
car of the Gestapo Brno at Moravka Ostrava and Frans Feinberg that three men were
sitting in this car. It is, therefore, quite possible that both Pribil and
Knippelberg were at Hrabuvka and that one of them waited near by and was picked
up later by the car of the Gestapo Brno which returned to Moravka Ostrava to
arrange for the transport of the two bodies to the Crematorium. In that case
Knippelberg may have been the direct perpetrator of the murder of F/O Kidder
and waited outside in the car at Moravka Ostrava while Pribil went into the
Gestapo office to report by telephone to Kriminalrat Hömer. In this connection
it is remarkable that Pribil when asked by the driver Emil Schreier about
the car at Hrabuvka, knew that it belonged to the Gestapo Zlín. Whether this
"unknown Gestapo Official" from Brno was Pribil or Knippelberg, there is strong
case for charging them both, as one of them must have been the direct perpetrator
and the other one took part in the concerted action for committing the murder.

There is also a strong case for assuming that the order for murdering
officers - Prisoners-of-War, came from Berlin from the highest places, that is to
say from Hitler, Himmler, Keitel, Goering or Milch, who ordered Müller the
head of Department IV of the Reichssicherheits-hauptamt to carry this out. This
conclusion is pointed to by the fact that the teleprinter circular mentioned
above was directed not only to the Gestapo Headquarters at Brno, but also to
other Gestapo Headquarters in the Reich itself, such as Breslau.

The participation of the accused No.1, Müller in the concerted action
of murder follows from his position as head of the Gestapo Brno. When Hömer
spoke of the killing of the two prisoners as "Uber höhere Weisung" (on higher
order), it must have been at least Müller who gave this order. The chain of
orders obviously goes from Müller to Müller, from Müller to Hömer and from Hömer
to Ziegler.

The accused No.7, Kiowsky did not take part in the pre-planning of the
murder, but, in a later phase he came into connection with the concerted action
when he knew that murder was going to be committed and allowed himself to be
used as an instrument of that action.

The accused No.6, Schwarzner, has no evidence against him to show that
he acted in pursuance of the common design of murder, but he is described as
an especially trustworthy and discreet employee of the Brno Gestapo and it may
be rightly assumed that he was at least taken into confidence by the conspirators.
About a month after the murder, the driver Klowsky, Zacharias, the
driver Schwartzer, that Gestapo Official of the Gestapo Brno and Kriminalrat
Košlowsky of the Gestapo Brno, went to the place of murder at Hrabuvka. Košlowsky
had prepared some plans and instructed the others as to how to give evidence if
they were interrogated, telling them to maintain that the two officers - prisoners-
of-war were shot while trying to escape. Košlowsky also said that the prisoners
had reached a distance of 25 metres from the road on their escape when the shots
were fired by the escorts. Such an interpretation can be refuted not only on the
evidence of Klowsky that Zacharias shot S/L Kirby-Green and the Gestapo Official
from Brno shot F/O Kidder on the edge of the road, having been standing just
behind the victims, but also because both prisoners were manacled at that time and
there were no traces of any flight in the snow.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support**

We refer to the file of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry
of National Defence in Prague.

**Notes on the Case**

The probable defence will be either that the prisoners were killed while
trying to escape, or in obedience to superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 MAY 1946</td>
<td>1: A</td>
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<td>2: C</td>
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**JUNGE**

1. Tunig
The United Kingdom National War Crimes Office in London sent the following extract of a letter dated 1st March from Captain V. Víšek, L.C.C., to the Czechoslovak National Office:

"A girl of Czech nationality, who whilst in the same prison as myself in Alexander Úlica, Belgrade, rendered me great assistance by giving me food and information before my second escape from the hands of the enemy.

"As a result, Voládo Velčovský was re-caught by the Gestapo and subjected to the most brutal treatment. For three weeks she served on bread and water and was kicked in the stomach by the prison doctor, a Major Jureš. She was hit in the head with a beer bottle. An operation was necessary and to this day pieces of glass are being removed from her head.

"In her she was received in a concentration camp near Terezín to work but escaped to Vienna where she now lives."

**Particulars of Evidence in Report**

Refers to the letter mentioned above.
The United Kingdom National War Crimes Office in London sent the following extract of a letter dated 1st March from Captain V. J. Vitus, R.A., to the Czechoslovak National Office:

"A girl of Czech nationality, who whilst in the same prison as myself in Alexander Illia, Belgrade, rendered me great assistance by giving me food and information before my second escape from the hands of the enemy.

"In a result Jutihlade Voškon was re-arrested by the Gestapo and subjected to the most brutal treatment. For three weeks she served on bread and water and was kicked in the stomach by the prison doctor, a Major Junow. She was hit in the head with a beer bottle. An operation was necessary and to this day pieces of glass are being removed from her head.

"Later she was removed to a concentration camp near Leipzig to work but escaped to Vienna where she now lives."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During the German occupation of Yugoslavia (exact date unknown): Belgrade.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III. Ill-treatment of a civilian.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to Relevant Provisions of National Law</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§§ 59 and 132 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 5 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmitted by: Dr. A. Zmor, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N. C.C.
Notes on the Case

The probable defence: Unknown.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
G242053

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

CHARGE NO. Z-33/4.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Between 8th April, 1945 and 15th April, 1945 in the Concentration Camp Flossenburg.

Number and description of crime in War Crimes List.

1. Murder.

References to relevant provisions of National Law.

1) § 14 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.

2) § 5 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act.

Transmitted by: Dr. E. Esler, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.K. "C.O.

On the 8th of April, 1945, a Liquidating Commission from the Gestapo gaol in Berlin Albrechtstrasse travelled to Flossenburg being in charge of the execution of political prisoners. At least up to the 15th April, 1945, executions of political prisoners were carried out without any trial at the Concentration Camp Flossenburg by this Commission.

The Chief of this Commission was the accused No. 1.

The accused No. 2 was another member of this Liquidating Commission and Commanding Officer of the Gestapo gaol in Berlin Albrechtstrasse.

There was a third member of the Commission of the rank of Hauptsturmführer, whose name has not yet been ascertained.

These were very Czechoslovak prisoners in the Flossenburg Camp.

The crime is described in a report on the capture, investigation and treatment by SS men and Gestapo by the Czechoslovak Major, Jan Stanek. This report was sent to us by the Judge Advocate General, London with a letter of August 17th, 1943 reference 12/362/92/1/37(1).
2.

We propose to place:

Jan Juraj Staško, major in the Slovakian Army,
on list "C".

**Notes on the Case**

(a) The offence was committed in carrying out a system of terrorapproved by the German Government.

(b) The probable defence: Superior order.

(c) The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>27 JUN 1946</td>
<td>A on 1st count, Adjourn as to 2nd count</td>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>4 JUN 1966</td>
<td>A</td>
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**CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES Against WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO. 1029**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, rank, and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KRIVÁN, Antonín, Secretar.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>1943 - 1945 at Litomyšl near Prague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>III - Torture of civilians. VII - Illegal arrest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law.</td>
<td>§§ 95, 96, 111, 112 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code. § 8, 11 of the Czechoslovak Constitution Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transmitted by:** Dr. F. Šeb, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N. R.C. J.

**Statement of Facts**

The accused worked together with the Gestapo at Litomyšl near Prague from 1943 to 1945 and participated in torturing Czechoslovak nationals by the Gestapo on the occasions of "questioning" prisoners.

Furthermore, he was in the service of the Gestapo as an interrogator and denounced Czechoslovak nationals to the Gestapo. Through his denunciation many Czechoslovak civilians were arrested by the Gestapo and even lost their lives in Gestapo jails and concentration camps.

**Particulars of Evidence in Support**

We refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

**Notes on the Case**

The offences were committed on the offender’s own initiative or in obedience to orders. (The accused was Gruppenführer of the SS-HJ).

The probable defence: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 JUL 1949</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>CARDS CHECKED</td>
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</table>

Note: Papers were read to the full file.
Transmitted by: Dr. T. Eber, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.O.C.

Statement of Facts

The accused worked together with the Gestapo at Nová Dubce nr. Žížany, nr. Prague in 1942 and participated in torturing Czechoslovak nationals by the Gestapo on the occasions of "questioning" prisoners.

Furthermore, he was in the service of the Gestapo as an informer and denounced Czechoslovak nationals to the Gestapo. It has been established that at least two Czechoslovak citizens from Nová Dubce nr. Žížany, nr. Prague were, owing to his denunciation, interned by the Gestapo and shot on the 24th June, 1942, without any trial.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

We refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

Notes on the Case

The offences were committed on the offender's own initiative, probably for monetary reward.

The probable defence: unknown.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-6 on A</td>
<td>CARTES CHECKED</td>
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Date Submitted: 1-6 on A

CARTES CHECKED
1. The government organized a uniformed works police "Werkschutz" according to the pattern of the Gestapo. The members of the "Werkschutz" whose Commander was the accused, No. 2. SEIFERT, obeyed all orders, even criminal orders, of the accused Sonnewend.

2. On the night of the 21st - 22nd November, 1944, the worker J. PATORSTEJ, who had to work on the night shift from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., happened during work to break a part of a machine on which he was working. The value of the whole machine was 1500 Crowns. The "Werkschutz" reported this to the accused Sonnewend in the morning. After having consulted the Commander of the "Werkschutz", the accused No. 2. SEIFERT, Sonnewend ordered the immediate arrest of PATORSTEJ and his public execution to be carried out on the same day in the Court Yard of the Factory. According to this order SEIFERT arranged for the execution of PATORSTEJ within a few hours, inviting many workers to witness it. At 10 o'clock on the 22nd November 1944, two members of the "Werkschutz" the accused No. 1. SCHON and the accused No. 1. TOLBAN took PATORSTEJ from his imprisonment to the gallows, just erected on the Court Yard, and hanged him. Their first effort failed, owing to their inexperience and they succeeded only after the second attempt. Just after the death of PATORSTEJ, the accused Sonnewend and the accused SEIFERT, made a speech to the assembled workers and pointed out the deterrent example of the execution, warning all workers that anybody guilty of sabotage would be executed in the same way immediately without a judicial trial.

3. On the 23rd February, 1945, the accused Sonnewend ordered, on behalf of the "Werkschutz-Gestapo" of the Skoda Works, a mass grave for 26 people to be dug in the grounds of the Works. When this had been carried out, the "Werkschutz-Gestapo" brought 26 people to the grave, massacred them by shooting and buried all 26 people, irrespective of whether they were dead or just wounded, covering them with earth.

4. Toward the end of January, 1945, the accused Sonnewend agreed with the "Werkschutz-Gestapo" that the Czechoslovak citizen Stanislav SUSTA, who was blamed by the Gestapo for participating in partisan warfare, should be killed by the Gestapo in the Factory grounds.

5. At the beginning of February, 1945, the accused Sonnewend, agreed that the Czechoslovak citizen ALBRECHT NOVAK should be killed by the Gestapo in the Works grounds.

6. On the 3rd April, 1945, the worker JAN STEFANCA saw in the Stores of the Factory, an unusually large number of people handling material. Out of curiosity, he went there to see what was going on. Suddenly the accused Sonnewend turned up in great excitement and began shooting. STEFANCA decided therefore to go away and when he turned to do so and was a distance of some twenty paces from Sonnewend, the accused Sonnewend drew out a revolver and shot at STEFANCA without any reason. STEFANCA was wounded and treated in hospital from the 3rd April, 1945 until the 1st May, 1945 and then at home until the 16th July, 1945.

7. The accused No. 2. POLLET, in January 1945, ordered two workers to
dig a hole in the grounds of the factory of certain size, pointing out that
the hole had to be prepared for various worn out materials and for munitions.
In the evening of the same day, the accused Polišek brought an unknown man
to the hole and shot him in cold blood from behind and buried him in the
previously prepared grave. Both workers were called just afterwards by
the accused No. 3, Schwarz into the office of the " Архив " and ordered to
keep secret the digging of the hole on pain of being shot. A similar case
occurred a few weeks later when the accused Polišek brought together with
the men from the factory, an unknown woman to the grounds of the factory,
killing her and burying her in a prepared grave.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

We refer to the file of the Plenipotentiary for the Interior of
the Slovak National Council who sent the Investigation Commissions to
investigate the criminal activity of the Nazis in the Skoda works at
Dubnica n/V. There are a number of statements of eye-witnesses at our
disposal.

Notes on the Case

The accused, Sonnewend, has already been put on list "A" on
account of our Charge 5-7/43 (1786/3a/7/15) for pillage and plunder of
private property.

The offences were committed on the offenders own initiative or
in carrying out the Nazi System of terrorism.

The probable defence: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 AUG 1945</td>
<td>A for complicity in deportation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

WAS CHECKED
LIST 48

FILIP, Karl.
CASE NO. 3-49/44

Name of Accused, rank and unit or official position: Mr. A., Paul.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1940-1945 in Jihlín (Bohemia).

Nature and description of crime in war crimes list: Deportation of civilians.


Transmitted by: Dr. B. Walr, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.C.C.

Particulars of Case

The accused served as confidential agent of the Gestapo and SS at Jihlín (Bohemia), denounced many Czech citizens to the Gestapo and SS causing that their deportation to concentration camps where several of these victims were murdered.

Particulars of Evidence in Support


Notes on the Case

The offence was committed in carrying out the Nazi System of Terrorism.

The probable defence: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complex.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 JUL 1948</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

DRABEK, Joseph.
Date of accused, rank and unit, as alleged position.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Rank and description of service in the Armed Forces.

Reference to relevant provisions of National Law.

Transcribed by: Mr. , representative in the USA.

During the occupation the accused was a leading official of the NDH and a member of the ND in Vinkovci. He collaborated closely with the NDH and served as an informer. He took part in the compiling of a list of about forty Serb-Croatian citizens from Vinkovci whose arrest and deportation was proposed. All these people were sent to concentration camps where 24 of them were murdered. The remaining returned after the liberation with ruined health. In other cases the accused also participated in causing the deportation of Serb-Croatian citizens to concentration camps.

Specifics of Evidence in Reports

In view of the file of the Yugoslav Security Police at Zemun and the report of this office to the Croatian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Notes on the Case

The evidence was considered to be sufficient and the case entered as a case.
REGISTERED

NOS.

71 TO 80
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GOLTZ, Erang
The accused was a member of a Police Mission from Germany to Slovakia. In 1939 he became a kristaller and organized the Slovakian Police according to the pattern of the German Police. At the same time he was advisor to the Slovakian Ministry of the Interior, and later to the Security Police. In January 1942 he became Police attaché at the German Legation at Bratislava. In addition to his functions last mentioned.

He was in a capacity of Policeattaché of the Ministry of the Interior in Bratislava, Krupiner, and as such responsible for the occurrence of the annexation of Slovakia.
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RUDOLF, Frei
1043

3624/C1/5/12

25 JUL 1946

CZECHOSLOVAK CRIMES Against CIVILIANS

CASE NO. H-2/46.

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

Kudela, Friso, Deputy to the Head of the Dienststelle of the Gestapo at Teplice-Lanov.

Time and place of commission of alleged crime:

1943 - 1945 at Teplice-Lanov (Bohemia).

Number and description of crime in our Crimes list:

III - Torture of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of National law:


3 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act.

Transcribed by: Dr. J. Šter, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.W.G.C.

Relate of Acts

The accused was employed from 1943 in the Dienststelle of the Gestapo Department IV at Teplice-Lanov (Bohemia). In the same year she became deputy to the head of the aforesaid Dienststelle of the Gestapo and in this capacity she took part in "questioning" of Czechoslovak prisoners and in torturing them. The cruel treatment from the hands of the accused of several Czechoslovak prisoners resulted in their deaths.

Particulars of violence in August

We refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior, number Z-11-443/1/, 2/2-4/1.

Conclusion of the Case

The offence were committed in carrying out the Nazi system of terrorism.

The probable defence: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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**CAFFE CHECKED**
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Date of accused, rank and unit, or official position:
WINKE, Eber, SS-Hauptsturmführer,
Deputy Chief of the 3rd Department (Counter Espionage) and Criminal Commissioner of the Gestapo in Prague.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1942 to 1945 in Prague.

Number and description of crime in War Crimes List:
III - Torture of civilians.
VII - Deportation of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of National law:
5, 7 of the Czechoslovak Retribution Act.

Transmitted by: Dr. S. Križ, Czechoslovak Representative on the U.N.C.C.

Statement of Facts

The accused was Deputy Chief of the 3rd Department (Counter Espionage) and Criminal Commissioner of the Gestapo headquarters in Prague. He used very cruel methods of interrogation of Czechoslovak patriots and both ordered and took part in torturing them in order to extract information or "confessions".

The accused caused the deportation of very thousands of Czechoslovak political prisoners and other citizens to concentration camps, especially during the time of intensified persecution in September 1941 and June 1942.

Particulars of Evidence in Support
We refer to the file of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

Points on the Case

The offences were committed in carrying out the Nazi system of terror and violence.

The probable defence - superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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CARLS CHECKED
LIST 48
Case of accused, rank, and unit, or official position.

(1) SCHMID, Obersturmführer, Vorstand Des Strafgerichts des Lager Nord ( Penal Camp North).
(2) Dr. NEUS, Ärztlicher Leiter.
(3) Plötz, Otto, Jericholagersleiter.
(4) WITT, E., Vorstand Lageranhänger.
(5) CHER, 1. Hauptsturmführer.
(6) KÖHNE, 1. Hauptsturmführer.
(7) HASLER, Hans, Obersturmführer.
(8) UHL, Obersturmführer.
(9) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(10) HOFFMANN, Obersturmführer.
(11) WILHELM, Obersturmführer.
(12) BEHR, Obersturmführer.
(13) PLÖTZ, Georg, Obersturmführer.
(14) WOLLHEIM, Hauptscharführer.
(15) PEDERSEN, Obersturmführer.
(16) REUTER, Paul, Obersturmführer.
(17) Dr. TIMM, Leiter Justizamt.
(18) OCHS, Reinhold, Obersturmführer und Kommandeur.
(19) ZIEM, Hauptsturmführer.
(20) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(21) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(22) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(23) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(24) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(25) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(26) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.
(27) ZIEM, Obersturmführer.

Date and place of arrest of alleged crime.

ULM Nov 1945 in the prison of Germany.

Number and description of guards in war crimes list.

Appendix to relevant provisions of national law.

Entire case of civilians under inhuman conditions, deliberate murder of civilians, ill-treatment of civilians.

§§ 53, 54, 103, 112 of the German Penal Code.

Transcribed by: Dr. E. Mar, Chief Legal Representative on the U.S. Staff.
National Socialist Ghettoes

National Socialist Ghettoes were established in the former 226eichengenossenlager Nord (Flossenbürg Camp North) in the North of Germany during the years 1943 to 1945. They were kept there under inhuman conditions. They were forced to do excessive work; they had no proper medical attention; they were deliberately starved and were ill-treated and beaten.

Extermination of All Slovak Prisoners

At least from 1943 the Germans ran the 226eichengenossenlager Nord (Flossenbürg Camp North), consisting of a number of camps such as: Aussenlager, Sandel bei Illersfeld, Illersfeld, Litzl, Askau, Grestwind, Rehlingen, Neubrandenburg, Aschaffenburg, Krabbenhöft, and Brandenburg. Among the prisoners were also Czechoslovak nationals.

The prisoners were forced to do excessive work. The food was insufficient and of bad quality. They were deprived of their letters by guards and administrative officials. The insufficient food in connection with the excessive work caused illness and disease. The medical attention and treatment of all prisoners was neglected so that many prisoners died prematurely of exposure and exhaustion.

The guards ill-treated the prisoners who were beaten to force them to excessive work.

The accused persons 1 - 7 are responsible for the conditions in the camp.

The accused No. 1, Schlageter was the head of all the camps.

The accused No. 2, Thiele was the leading central officer for all camps.

The accused No. 3, Henn, was the central supervisory officer and the accused No. 4, Hockelhiser, was the central supervisory officer of the administration of all camps.

The accused No. 11, had in charge of the working detail which he directed. It was forced to do excessive work and gave orders to the guards so that the prisoners suffer from excessive and intensive labour.

The accused No. 12, Wallerstein, was the accused No. 11, had in charge of certain departments of the camps and shared the responsibility for the conditions in the camps by their capacity as leading administrative officials.

The accused persons 8 - 13 had no record that they were supposed to be selected as the prisoners for execution due to their full health. By these statements they were accused and punished in the execution of the prisoners, and therefore, to the increase of illness and necessity among them.

The accused No. 17, Dr. Kloppe, medical doctor, was also responsible for the sanitary condition and treatment in the camp of whom many Czechoslovak nationals were detained. They did not succeed
appropriately or unless the ill prisoners, especially they neglected to bend their back to the "brevett" (that means, so that prisoners came to the "revet" arrival were dead already or in a dying condition. So far, this will have been established by the Scandinavians national Volke Liisht-Volke with several others on his hand and his back so that behind in the snow.

"Clavikan "Hilleroyd"

As accused in May 1944 at the camp at Ymmanes and this Scandinavians national Volke Liisht-Volke with several others on his head and his back so that behind in the snow.

"Palsvik "Hilleroyd"

As accused in May 1944 at the camp at Ymmanes and this Scandinavians national Volke Liisht-Volke with several others on his head and his back so that behind in the snow.

"Vosne" Ymmanes in January 1944 at the camp at Ymmanes and this Scandinavians national Volke Liisht-Volke with several others on his head and his back so that behind in the snow.

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BAAZT, Bernhard
Case No. 5-3/46

18 SEP 1946

Re: Deportation of Civilians

I -Murder and Systematic Extermination.
II - Torture of Civilians.
VII - Deportation of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of National Law:

35 of 15, 16, 112 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.
5 and 7 of the Czechoslovak Alienation Act.

Complainant by: Dr. I. Stey, Czechoslovak representative on the U.N.C.C.S.

Statement of facts:

The accused was Deputy Police Chief of Pilsen in Bohemia. He ordered the illegal arrest of Czechoslovak nationals. He was responsible for and participated in the murder of Czechoslovak nationals in the prisons of Pilsen. He carried out "interrogations" of Czechoslovak prisoners and ordered on these occasions and participated him in the torture of these prisoners. He caused the deportation of Czechoslovak nationals to Concentration Camps.

Affidavit of Evidence in Support:

We refer to official reports of the Czechoslovak authorities for National Security.

Affidavit on the Place:

The offenses were committed in carrying out the last system of persecution.

We submit affidavit: superior order.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
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<td>7: adjourned</td>
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**CAMES CHECKED LIST 44**
STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused below is a group of Slovakians who held their leading positions in the Service of the Slovak Nation in Slovakia. They cooperated closely with the police, security, and special section of the Slovak State, and other agencies.

The accused are leaders in the area of the Service and the area of the Slovak Nation. They are responsible for the execution of the Slovak Nation's activities.

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12.6 SEP 1946 | A\textsuperscript{2} fn ill-treatment only

BECKER, Richard
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 51

CARDS CHECKED LIST 51
The Czechoslovak Charge No. 111/12a/4/79 was in the meeting of Committee I of October 3rd referred in order to allow the members of this Committee to take in consideration the decisions of the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg and the deliberations of Committee III regarding crimes against humanity.

In the meantime documents C. 336, C. 337 by Mr. Schiwol were issued. They concern the bearings of the Nuremberg Judgment on the interpretation of the term "crimes against humanity"; are 300-3/34 comparing these documents with document C. 301 where the terms of Committee III on this subject are discussed.

In the meantime the Judgment of the I.M.T. in Nuremberg has been published by I.C.S. Stationery Office.

On my request charge No. 111/12a/4/79 was placed on the agenda of the meeting of Committee I on December 4th, 1947. At this meeting I was asked by Committee I to prepare a paper on the charge, explaining the main problems in the light of the Nuremberg Judgment and the above-mentioned papers.

---

(1) The charge is a pattern case of crimes committed by the Nazis against their political opponents during the whole period of the Nazi régime in Germany and especially on the territory of Czechoslovakia, when the Germans occupied a portion of Czechoslovakia territory, namely the so-called Sudetenland in October 1938 and later in March 1939 the whole of Czechoslovakia.

In different parts of the country members of the German occupying forces (mostly members of the SS units) together with local Nazis ill-treated the Czech population and took this opportunity to take vengeance against Czechs or anti-Fa.ssis because of their political attitudes or Czech nationality.

(Viz. Doc. 336-34)

It is not necessary to mention, that the Nazi Party of Czechoslovakia lead by Konrad Henlein was in effect just a part of the Nazi Party in the Reich and that the members of the German minority in the so-called Sudetenland took part in the atrocities on the pattern of those described in the charge as members of the German military or semi-military formations.

If some of them were technically Czechoslovak citizens they were members of these military or paramilitary organizations of the occupying forces. They were under the command of the German Schmacht and SS units having their liaison officers in the German forces. (Viz. minutes of the Nuremberg I.-III. concerning the invasion of Czechoslovakia).
(2.) It is a case which falls under the terms of Crimes against Humanity as defined in document 8.236 2/a/ para 5/ and the Charter of 8th August, 1945. These were crimes of the "persecution" type, performed on political grounds (against anti- Axis), and on national or racial grounds (against Czech).

(3.) According to the documents 0.301 or 0.295 it is irrelevant whether a crime against humanity has been committed before or during the war (point 7) and what was the victim's nationality (point 8).

According to the Nuremberg Judgment, the International Military Tribunal had to bring the crimes against humanity within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and to apply the law formulated in the Charter of 8th August, 1945.

The Nuremberg Judgment considers any crime against humanity to be within its jurisdiction if it has been committed in execution of or in connection with any of the crimes within its jurisdiction, i.e. crimes against peace or war crimes stricto sensu (page 66, art.14 of the Judgment) if it was committed before the war. All crimes against humanity committed during the war the Nuremberg Judgment considers co ipso to be crimes within the jurisdiction of the tribunal.

A pattern emerges from the present charge in connection with thousands of similar cases which have occurred at the relevant time between October, 1938, and September, 1939, in Czechoslovakia. The terror used by the Germans occupying the Sudetenland was the reason for tens and thousands of Czechoslovaks fleeing to the interior of the country and thence to the United Kingdom and to other democratic countries.

Hundreds of these refugees have been received in Great Britain and supported from public funds (e.g. Czech Refugee Trust Fund).

The crimes described in the charge have been committed in connection with the seizure of Czechoslovakia, which is considered a crime against peace (via page 19 of the Judgment). This ill-treatment of civilians, because of their political opinion or race, as described in the charge, were not only deeds of vengeance performed against German individuals or groups, but a deliberate method of terrorism performed by the German authorities themselves (Gestapo etc.).

This ill-treatment was, therefore, used by the German Nazi Party or leading Nazi criminals as a kind of action for aggression with the purpose to prevent any resistance or opposition to the political aims of the Nazis.

These crimes against humanity, committed in the pattern of this charge are, therefore, not only in connection, but definitely, in execution of the seizure of Czechoslovakia - a crime against peace (via the Nuremberg Judgment page 19, 49).

9th December, 1945.
Office of the Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission

1062
42, WILTON CRESCENT,
LONDON, S.W. 1
SLOANE 9238 (2 lines)

Our ref.: 7-49/46.

Dr. J. Litawski,
Legal Officer,
United Nations War Crimes Commission
Room 302
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, W.1.

Dear Dr. Litawski,

The Czechoslovak charge No. 115/Be/3/79 was in the meeting of Committee I of October 3rd, 1946, adjourned for three weeks in order to allow of further consideration, particularly in the light of the decisions of the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg and of the deliberations of Committee III regarding crimes against humanity.

May I ask you to put it on the agenda of the next meeting of Committee I?

Yours sincerely,

Dr. J. Litawski,
Legal Officer,
United Nations War Crimes Commission
Room 302
Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.1.

November 25th, 1946
GRIEGER, Friedrich

and 2
The accused Kriger was allocated to "Kassavka" (aircraft storage supervisor) at Brno. The accused Kriger was also responsible for the guarding of Slovenian prisoners-of-war and keeping the equipment of his position in good order. Kriger and his gang of three Slovenian prisoners-of-war were responsible for the guarding of Slovenian prisoners-of-war at Brno.

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On 15 SEP 1945, Kriger and his gang of three Slovenian prisoners-of-war were responsible for the guarding of Slovenian prisoners-of-war at Brno. Kriger and his gang of three Slovenian prisoners-of-war were responsible for the guarding of Slovenian prisoners-of-war at Brno.

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On 15 SEP 1945, Kriger and his gang of three Slovenian prisoners-of-war were responsible for the guarding of Slovenian prisoners-of-war at Brno. Kriger and his gang of three Slovenian prisoners-of-war were responsible for the guarding of Slovenian prisoners-of-war at Brno.
The accused Dietzner denied having shot the prisoners and tried to put the blame on Fringer, but there are several witnesses who confirm his guilt.

The accused Fringer confessed to having fired off three shots at the Slovenian prisoners - one at each of whom they were lying on the ground already hit by Dietzner’s bullets.

**Application of Evidence in General**

We offer the witnesses:

5. Paul Rohm, business man, Dresdenerstrasse 4, Brunswick.

The case was investigated by the J. R.'s watch, N.J., British Army of the Rhine. In the investigation report, the Slovenian witnesses are considered to be reliable with the exception of Heinrich Zveck.

The case was first put forward to the Yugoslav Commission for Investigation of Air Crimes because the victims were nationals of Slovenian nationality. The Yugoslav Commission established, however, that the victims were of Slovenian nationality.

**Note on the Case**

The offence was committed in the offenders' own initiative.

The probable defence: Self-defence.

The case appears to be reasonably complete.
REGISTERED

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BECKHOFF, Friedrich
He was accused, together with others, of official treason.

The acts and place of the commission of the alleged crime.

Complaint of civilians.

Complaint of damage to property.

Articles 71, 73, 126 of the Nuremberg Penal Code.

Case No. 3 of the Nuremberg instruction.

Transcribed by: Dr. J. War, Chancellery Representative on the War Crimes.

The accused was the managing director of a large armaments factory of Cevez Kalljioevic. He was a key figure in the German military-industrial complex under the Nazis. He was accused of conduct of civilians as well as damage to property due to his involvement in his company.

He was sentenced to five years and six months in the Nuremberg trials. He was involved in the manufacturing of armaments and was found guilty of conducting armaments factories.

He was sentenced to five years and six months in the Nuremberg trials. He was involved in the manufacturing of armaments and was found guilty of conducting armaments factories.

The case involved the confiscation of property.

The case was one of the most significant cases at the Nuremberg trials.
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Inclination of windmill.

Inclination of windmill.

As 2 of the International Pearl Bank.

7 of the International Unionist.\text{\footnotesize Note: Mr. Doe, "International Improvement in the World."
}

\text{\footnotesize Note: The event was held at the Justice Palace, Department IV, Da Ton. "Repression of Communist." The event consisted of causing the arrest of several hundred of Communist citizens and the very public enforcement of death as an example. Several people were killed.\text{\footnotesize And, Mr. Doe, "International Improvement in the World."}}
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<td>9 OCT 1946</td>
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<td>24 Aug 47</td>
<td>A for complicity in deportation</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 58
CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION
6, REGENT'S PARK, S.W.1.

Ref: No. 139/1967.

20th April, 1967.

Dr. Litwinsky,
Secretary of Committee I.,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdown House,
Barking Square,
London E.I.

Dear Dr. Litwinsky,

Case: Prantlak, 1929 - Year No. 1196.

I should be grateful if this case could be put before the agency of Committee I., today as our subscribers in Prague would like to see accused Prantlak, 1929 before a people's court.

According to additional information received by cable accused Prantlak, 1929 was an informer to the Gestapo and denounced all members of the staff at the secondary school in order of their anti-German views. All these teachers were sent to concentration camps where all but one found their death.

All before 2 judges were on account of their condemnation in 1942 at the time of liquidation a sentence to death by special court.

It seems to be the case as sufficiently substantiated and demonstration as our crime established.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
In para. 2, line 5, of the Statement of Facts substitute the word "Standgerichte" for the words "Special Courts".
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>B for murder</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Some natural outcome of the reformed method was the invention of the only completely rational model of the universe, called a "geometric concept," which we now refer to as the "model of a universe." This model does not allow the notion of a "philosophy of space."
MISSING

Registered

NOS

86
**RAFAELSON, Paul**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Nov 1946</td>
<td>adjourn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Feb 1947</td>
<td>addendum: A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARDS CHECKED LIST: 54**
42/12/15/6/47
Addendum I.

To the Permanent Committee I.,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lawrence House,
Manor Road, Eastbourne,
E. Sussex.

Charge 42/12.

2-57/46

January 13th, 1947.

Dear Sirs,

I am referring to our charge against Paul Hauschildt, registered under No. 42/12. I have to refer to you additional information as requested by the Committee I., on 7-11-46.

According to the despatch sent investigation relating to the United Army building, accused Paul Hauschildt is accused of being the architect and several business contacts in the building. In conclusion, only in the United Army building, whose plans have been approved by the United States Army, Paul Hauschildt, a German architect, has been accused of design work. According to their further information and the very nature of the case, we all should help, we will do our best.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Received 4-2-47
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 FEB 1947</td>
<td>A for complicity in deportation</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**CARD'S CHECKED LIST**

88
### Czechoslovak charges against P.O.W. in a War Crimes Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:</th>
<th>Roland Schwarz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born:</td>
<td>May 1904, in Kolodov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By profession:</td>
<td>Teacher at a State secondary school in Rychnov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At present:</td>
<td>P.O.W. in England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of alleged crime:</td>
<td>Rychnov, Kratochvílova, 1942-1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of crime:</td>
<td>Giving information as war crime, terrorizing and uprooting nationalists of students.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short statement of facts:**

Terrorizing Czech pupils in school and torturing them. Denouncing his colleagues to the Gestapo for listening to foreign broadcasts, on basis of this denunciation all the teachers of the secondary school in Rychnov were sent to concentration camps where they were tortured to death.

**Particulars of alleged crime:**

Roland Schwarz, teacher at a secondary school in Rychnov, Czechoslovak national, applied in October 1942 for the nationality German.
Reich which was granted to him in April 1943 for services rendered to the
German state. Roland Schmars was a great admirer of the German racial
theory. He practiced his teachings to his pupils in the school and thus
tried with success to uproot nationalism. Further he propagated antisemitism
and used ill treatments against his pupils in order to achieve quick results.
Rychnov was a pure Czech town before 1939, Schmars methods of denationalization
proved very effective.

Further he denounced other teachers: Dr. Josef Dvork, Frantisek
Selinas, Josef Schulz, Frantisek Besek, Václav Hejn and Stanislav Petr to
the Gestapo for listening to the B.B.C. and other foreign broadcasts. On
basis of this denunciation all the above mentioned were sent to concentra-
tion camps where they were tortured to death except Václav Hejn and Stanislav
Petr who returned from concentration camp in Buchenwald as invalids. Thus his
denunciation caused death to 4 teachers and ill treatment on two teachers.

He acted as a hide as he must have known what will be the result of his de-
nunciation.

These statements are proved by sworn testimonies of Václav Hejn and
Stanislav Petr and by testimonies of four teachers of Gestapo in Ruden Arl-
vé who are detained there (Hardies, Honer, Beck a Priest).

Assumed Roland Schmars voluntarily asked for nationality of the Serbian
Reich, volunteered for the Serbo-Czechs and was held as F.o.W. in England.

The crimes are perfectly established and no defense seems to be
possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 April 1947</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 94
Name of criminal: Vílač Závodník,
Born 18.10.1902 in Brno, member of German Schutzpolizei, stationed near Kladno, later member of the Hangmen Squad in Prague-Kobylisy.

Place of alleged crime: Lidice, near Kladno, 1942-1944.


Statement: accused Vílač Závodník took active part in the destruction of Lidice and in killing of civilians, women and children of Lidice. Further it has been established by a number of witnesses that accused Vílač Závodník accompanied several transports of Jews to concentrations camps. As leader of such transports he ill-treated by using heavy sticks hundreds of Jews and caused death in several cases.

These facts have been established by the Czechoslovak Investigation Team in Germany. No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Cards Checked</th>
<th>List</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 MAR 1947</td>
<td>1, 2 : A</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1st January, 1948.

I enclose copy of a letter with two enclosures received from M. Zeman, the Czechoslovak Representative, for your information.

I should appreciate if you could kindly advise me whether you wish this matter to be placed on the Agenda of the next Commission Meeting or dealt with otherwise.

Yours sincerely,

J. Litawski
Legal Officer.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Wright, P.C., LL.D.,
Durley House,
Burbage,
Near Marlborough,
Wilts.
With further reference to your letter No. 3636/47 of March 26th, 1947, concerning the extradition of Albertina ERENBERG, née SCHRÖDER, I have the honour to inform you that the extradition procedure has been opened. The case will be submitted to the Chamber concerned with prosecutions as soon as the circumstances allow. Meanwhile, I have the honour to request that you will furnish the additional details mentioned below:

1. Date of the alleged acts. The documents submitted by the Czechoslovak authorities make no mention of the date. There seems some reason to believe that the acts of which the person under arrest is accused took place soon after the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the German troops. It will be necessary to state, in particular, whether these acts took place wholly or in part, before September 1st, 1939, or before May 10th, 1940.

2. Description of the acts. The arrest warrant issued by the examining magistrate at Prague states that the accused person denounced several people, including Ministerial Councillor Schmoranz, and then observes that she has thus incurred responsibility for the death of Schmoranz and deprivation of liberty suffered by many other people. The Chamber concerned (chambre du conseil) declares that these acts constituted complicity in murder and in offences against individual liberty. As, however, the arrest warrant founds itself solely on specific clauses relating to offences against the external security of the Czechoslovak State (assistance to enemy action, and propaganda; denunciation), matters which are not covered by the wording of the extradition treaty of December 1st, 1931, it is necessary that the requesting Government should describe the acts in such a way as to show in what manner they constituted assassination (or murder) or offences against individual liberty, and should also show in what manner the accused person participated in these acts, whether as author, co-author, or accessory, having regard in all cases, to provisions of the Czechoslovak criminal laws. It would also be necessary to make it clear whether, in denouncing Schmoranz, the accused person is supposed to have acted with the intention premeditated or otherwise of causing his death.

Furthermore, the provisions of the criminal law applicable to the above-mentioned offences (assassination, murder, offences against liberty), which are alone covered by the Convention, would also have to be furnished.

3. Identity of the person whose extradition is requested. The person in question maintains that she was born at Warsaw on November 7th, 1905, as the daughter of Albert, born at Kolbuszowa on April 13th, 1876. Her husband, she says, was called Bernard, Leisler. She says that she married him at Poznań on November 7th, 1927, and that at present she possesses Polish nationality. She has not been able to produce proof of her assertions.

According to the information originally supplied by the Czechoslovak authorities, the accused person was born at Elevletr Katanow on November 6th, 1905, and was married to Kenneth Wellon on November 4th, 1939. The
subsequent documents, in particular the arrest warrant, mention November 7th, 1906, as the date of her birth.

In these circumstances it would be of assistance to have a copy of the birth and marriage certificates relevant to the above points. I beg Your Excellency to be good enough to fix a time-limit of forty days for the production of the supplementary data required, as provided in para. 2 of Article 6 of the Convention.

I have, etc.

To H.E. Monsieur Desider RAKSAY,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of Czechoslovakia,
BRUSSELS.
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the letter No. 5989/7, dated May 23rd, 1947, which you wrote to me in regard to the extradition of Albertina Kurzert, née Sundelova.

This letter has been carefully considered by the Luxembourg Government. The latter is of opinion that, as the procedure for extradition has been opened, the data concerning the date of the alleged acts and the identity of the person whose surrender is requested, for which I asked in my letter of April 26th, 1947, are indispensable to enable the procedure to be carried to a conclusion. In this connection, the Luxembourg Government is prepared to grant the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic an extension of the time-limit which was fixed, in conformity with para. 2 of Art. 6 of the Treaty of 14th, 1939, for the delivery to the judicial authorities of the information requested, in the said letter.

The Luxembourg Government regrets that it is unable to accede to the opinion expressed in your letter of May 23rd. It is true that the Assembly of the United Nations recommended, on 15th, 1946, that urgent and effective measures should be taken with a view to the delivery of war criminals to the countries in which their crimes were committed; but the Luxembourg Government considers that the measures in question are determined, in municipal law, by the legislation in regard to extradition, since the recommendation did not prescribe any particular measures.

Moreover, the Luxembourg Government considers that a recommendation by the General Assembly of the United Nations does not constitute a source of municipal law. Even if it did so, it would still be necessary to consider whether such international obligations have in fact been implemented in the municipal legislation, for if not, they could not produce any effects in the Grand Duchy incompatible with the Convention Law of December 1st, 1934, and with the General Law of March 15th, 1870.

There can be no justification for reproaching the Grand Duchy Government of refusing to grant to the Allied Powers, something which they (2) claim(s) to receive from those Powers, and thus of ignoring the principle of reciprocity. In regard to that point it is observed that the Luxembourg authorities have never demanded or obtained the summary surrender of ‘political’ offenders or war criminals, other than those who have been discovered either within the Grand Duchy or in enemy territory. That is in accordance with Articles 5 and 7 of the Code of Criminal Prosecutions as amended by Article 1 of the Grand Duchy Decree of May 26th, 1907; those provisions lay down that prosecutions for the offences to which they refer shall only be undertaken where the accused person is found, either within the Grand Duchy or in enemy territory, or in cases where the Government has obtained his extradition. The draft of the law concerning punishment of war criminals is drawn in similar terms. These provisions make a clear distinction between cases in which the summary surrender of the accused person is possible (i.e. where the accused person is found within the Grand Duchy or in enemy territory), and cases in which extradition has to be obtained by the legal procedure (i.e. where the offender is abroad in a non-enemy country, in particular in an allied or associated country).

I have, etc.,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of the Interior.

H.E. Monsieur Desider RUSCZYK,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia,
13th January, 1948.

With reference to your letter of 20th December, 1947, pertaining the extradition of Albertina Koenert-Surdej, I have consulted Lord Wright and I very much regret that we have not been able to assist you as the matter is clearly outside the jurisdiction of this Commission.

The provisions of Law No. 10, and other similar enactments dealing with handing over of war criminals, are applicable only to persons who are to be found in Germany and Austria, and not in cases where the alleged war criminals happen to be in the territory of Allied countries. In such cases the extradition can be effected only in accordance with the national law and the extradition conventions.

From the correspondence with the Luxembourg authorities which you kindly submitted for my information, it would appear that the Luxembourg Government is willing to deal with the request provided your Government supplies them with the necessary information concerning the accused and satisfies the Luxembourg Courts in properly establishing the case.

Signed:

C. LEMAN
Secretary General

Dr. Z. Damen,
Czechoslovak Government.
1st January, 1946.

I enclose copy of a letter with two enclosures received from Mr. Zeman, the Czechoslovak Representative, for your information.

I should appreciate if you could kindly advise me whether you wish this matter to be placed on the Agenda of the next Commission Meeting or dealt with otherwise.

J. LITANSKI,
Legal Officer.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Wright, F.C.,LL.D.,
Durley House,
Burbage,
Near Marlborough,
Wils.
Dear Col. [Name]

I wish to submit for your consideration and decision as to what steps should be taken in the case of the plaintiff in the Luxembourg Government to extradite Albertino [Name], a citizen of the United Nations, to the United States pursuant to the United Nations Act of 1947, under Article 11, paragraph 1, of the United States Act of 1947.

For your information, I should like to state the following:


Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
The Secretary-General noted that he had brought the matter of the maintenance of international peace and security to the attention of the United Nations. His Special Committee had investigated it and had made recommendations to the Secretary-General on the subject of measures to be taken against a country or area to which it was decided that it should be classified as a war criminal.

He further noted that the United Nations was not only to recall unanimously the resolution of the General Assembly, of the United Nations in the 19th session, of 1958 (General Assembly resolution 1731), concerning the situation on the ground in the United Nations. All states had adopted the resolution and declared that all measures of the United Nations should be taken with the necessary steps for the maintenance of international peace and security in those countries where the situation was grave. In this respect, the United Nations must continue to be the focus of these countries.

Adopting the United Nations’ action in the resolutions of the Council Assembly of the United Nations, the Secretary-General issued a memorandum of the United Nations to the member states, requesting that all measures be taken to maintain international peace and security. The United Nations must continue to be the focus of these countries.

The report, therefore, brings to the attention of the United Nations the grave situation and the measures taken against a country or area classified as a war criminal. The Secretary-General, in his report to the General Assembly, noted that the situation in the area of the country or area was not only grave, but also serious. The United Nations, therefore, must maintain international peace and security in the area, and the United Nations must continue to be the focus of these countries.
Finally, I wish to recall the proposal of the bilateral convention to the extradition of war criminals made by the U.N.C.C.C. and contained in document C.47 of the 12.9.1944, according to which war criminals were to be extradited in an administrative way without regard to any question of the political nature of the crimes committed. It was the

Honourable Minister of Justice who contributed to the preparation of this proposal.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]
Luxembourg, le 26 avril 1947.

Urgent.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Faisant suite à votre lettre no. 3438/47 du 26 mars 1947 relative à l'extradition de la nommée MENSCERT Albertina, née SUREAU-voir, j'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à Votre Excellence que la procédure d'extradition suit son cours. L' affaire sera portée devant la chambre des mises en accusation dès que les circonstances le permettront. En attendant, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir me faire parvenir encore les précisions demandées ci-après:

1. Date des faits: Les documents fournis par les autorités tschesslovaques sont nets et évidents. Certaines circonstances sont susceptibles d'être examinées par la personne arrêtée, mais pas des plus spécialement à la personne arrêtée se sont passés peu après l'occupation de la Tchécoslovaquie par les troupes allemandes. Il y aurait lieu de faire préciser si les faits sont antérieurs, en tout ou en partie, soit au 1er septembre 1939, soit au 10 mai 1940.

2. Qualification des faits: Le mandat d'arrêt de M. le juge d'instruction de Prague, après avoir relevé le fait de l'insulte d'avoir dénudé plusieurs personnes, dont le conseiller ministériel Schmoras, relevé que par ces agissements elle s'était rendue coupable de la mort de Schmoras et de privation de liberté au détriment de nombreuses autres personnes. La chambre du conseil constate que ces faits sont constitutifs de complicité d'assassinat et d'attentat à la liberté individuelle. Consciente cependant le mandat d'arrêt se
trouve basé uniquement sur des textes spécifiques relatifs à la prévention d'attentat contre la sécurité extérieure de l'État tchécoslovaque (aide accordée à l'action et à la propagande ennemie; dénomination), qualifications non comprises dans la nomenclature du traité d'extradition du 1er décembre 1934, le Gouvernement devrait caractériser les faits de façon à relever les éléments constitutifs de l'assassinat (ou de meurtre) et de l'attentat à la liberté individuelle, ainsi que préciser la nature de la participation comme auteur, coauteur ou complique, le tout conformément à la loi pénale tchécoslovaque. Il y aura lieu de préciser, au-delà des éléments de faits, que l'intention de lui donner la mort.

Toutefois, les textes de droit pénal applicables aux dites infractions (assassinat, meurtre, attentat contre la liberté), seules prévues à la Convention, devraient nécessairement être commuquées.

3. Identité de la personne réclamée: L'intéressée aurait été née à Varsovie le 7 novembre 1905 comme fille d'Albert, né à Kolbuszowa le 13 avril 1876. Son mari, d'après elle, s'appellerait Kment Ladislav. Elle l'aurait épousé à Poddowa le 7 novembre 1942. Au surplus, elle serait actuellement encore de nationalité polonaise. Elle n'est pas à même d'étayer ses affirmations.

Suivant les renseignements primitivement fournis par les autorités tchécoslovaques, l'intéressée serait née à Slezská Ostrava le 6 novembre 1905 et se serait mariée avec Kment Václav le 4 novembre 1939. Les documents postérieurs, notamment le mandat d'arrêt indiquant d'ailleurs également le 7 novembre 1905 comme date de naissance.

La production d'une expédition des actes de l'état civil afférents
1.1.06

serait utile dans ces conditions. Je prierais Votre Excellence de bien vouloir fixer à 40 jours le délai à impacter pour la production des renseignements complémentaires conformément à l'art.6, al.2 de la Convention.

Je profite de l'occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, pour remercier à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

A son Excellence

Monsieur Deníder RAKSÁNY,

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie,

Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 26 avril 1947.

No. 19. J.O. 156.

Urgent.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Faisant suite à votre lettre no. 348/47 du 26 mars 1947 relative à l'extradition de la nommée MENNERT Albertine, née SUNDEK-ová, j'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à Votre Excellence que la procédure d'extradition suit son cours. L'affaire sera portée devant la chambre des mises en accusation dès que les circonstances le permettront. En attendant, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir me faire parvenir encore les précisions demandées ci-après:

1. Date des faits: Les documents fournis par les autorités tchécoslovaques sont nets à cet égard. Certaines circonstances furent supposer que les agissements reprochés à la personne arrêtée se sont passés peu après l'occupation de la Tchécoslovaquie par les troupes allemandes. Il y aurait lieu plus spécialement de faire préciser si les faits sont antérieurs, en tout ou en partie, soit au 1er septembre 1939, soit au 10 mai 1940.

2. Qualification des faits: Le mandat d'arrêt de la juridiction de Prague, après avoir retenu le fait de l'insulte d'avoir dénoncé plusieurs personnes, dont le conseiller ministriel Schoenbaum, releve que par ces agissements elle a été rendue coupable de la mort de Schoenbaum et de privation de liberté au détriment de nombreuses autres personnes. La chambre du conseil constate que ces faits sont constitutifs de complicité d'assassinat et d'attentat à la liberté individuelle. Contrairement le mandat d'arrêt se
trouve basé uniquement sur des textes spécifiques relatifs à la prévention d'attentat contre la sûreté extérieure de l'État tchécoslovaque (aide accordée à l'action et à la propagande ennemie; dénonciation), qualifications non comprises dans la nomenclature du traité d'extradition du 1er décembre 1934, le Gouvernement régulier devrait caractériser les faits de façon à relever les éléments constitutifs de l'assassinat (ou de meurtre) et de l'attentat à la liberté individuelle, ainsi que préciser la nature de la participation comme auteur, coauteur ou complice, le tout conformément à la loi pénale tchécoslovaque. Il y aura lieu de préciser, en dénonçant Schmoron, l'insulpée est supposée avoir avec ou sans prédestination, comme l'intention de lui donner la mort.

Puis ailleurs les textes de droit pénal appliquables aux dites infractions (assassinat, meurtre, attentat contre la liberté), seules prévues à la Convention, devront nécessairement être communiqués.

1. Identité de la personne réclamée: L'intéressée s'identifie être née à Varsovie le 7 novembre 1905 comme fille d'Albert, né à Kolbuschowa le 15 avril 1876. Son mari, d'après elle, s'appellerait Hermann Ladislav. Elle l'aurait épousé à Podhna le 7 novembre 1942. Au surplus, elle serait actuellement encore de nationalité polonaise. Elle n'est pas en mesure d'étayer ses affirmations.

Suivant les renseignements pratiquement fournis par les autorités tchécoslovaques, l'intéressée serait née à Slejstá Gâráova le 6 novembre 1905 et se serait mariée avec Hermann Václav le 4 novembre 1939. Les documents postérieurs, notamment le mandat d'arrêt indiquent d'ailleurs également le 7 novembre 1905 comme date de naissance.

La production d'une expédition des actes de l'état civil afférents
serait utile dans ces conditions. Je prêtrais Votre Excellence de bien vouloir fixer à 40 jours le délai à impacter pour la production des renseignements complémentaires conformément à l’art.6, al.2 de la Convention.

Je profite de l’occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, pour remercier à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

A son Excellence

Monsieur Desider RAKBAUX,

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre
Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie,

Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 26 avril 1947.

No. 19, J. 10, IIa.

Urgent.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Faisant suite à votre lettre n° 3436/47 du 26 mars 1947 relative à l'extradition de la messie HENRIETT Albertina, née SLOBIEK-ová, j'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à Votre Excellence que la procédure d'extradition suit son cours.

L'affaire sera portée devant la chambre des mises en accusation dès que les circonstances le permettront. En attendant, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir me faire parvenir encore les précisions demandées ci-après:

1. Date des faits: Les documents fournis par les autorités tchécoslovaques sont nets à cet égard. Certaines circonstances font supposer que les agissements reprochés à la personne arrêtée se sont passés peu après l'occupation de la Tchécoslovaquie par les troupes allemandes. Il y aurait lieu, plus spécialement de faire préciser si les faits sont antérieurs, en tout ou en partie, soit au ler septembre 1939, soit au 10 mai 1940.

2. Qualification des faits: Le mandat d'arrêt de l'Insigne Juge d'instruction de Prague, après avoir relégué le fait de l'insulpée d'avoir commis plusieurs personnes, dont le conseiller ministral Schachour, relevé que par ces agissements elle a 'est rendue capable de la mort de Schachour et de privation de liberté au détriment de nombreuses autres personnes. La chambre du conseil constate que ces faits sont constitutifs de complicité d'assassinat et d'attentat à la liberté individuelle. C'est cependant le mandat d'arrêt se
trouve basé uniquement sur des textes spécifiques relatifs à la prévention d’attentat contre la sûreté extérieure de l’État tschechoslovaque (aide accordée à l'action et à la propagande ennemie; dénonciation), qualifications non comprises dans la nomenclature du traité d'extradition du 1er décembre 1934, le Gouvernement rajoutant devoir caractériser les faits de façon à relever les éléments constitutifs de l'assassinat (ou de meurtre) et de l'attentat à la liberté individuelle, ainsi que préciser la nature de la participation comme auteur, coauteur ou complice, le tout conformément à la loi pénale tschechoslovaque. Il y aura lieu de préciser, et en démontrant schématiquement, l'insolvabilité supposée avoir avec ou sans présomption, comme l'intention de lui donner la mort.

Par ailleurs les textes de droit pénal applicables aux dites infractions (assassinat, meurtre, attentat contre la liberté), seules prévues à la Convention, devraient nécessairement être consignées.

1. Identité de la personne réclamée: l'intéressée serait née à Varsovie le 7 novembre 1905 comme fille d'Albert, né à Kolbuszewa le 13 avril 1876. Son mari, d'après elle, s'appellerait Hermann Jaksch. Elle l'aurait épousé à Podgorna le 7 novembre 1942. Au surplus, elle serait actuellement encore de nationalité polonaise. Elle n'est pas à même d'étayer ses affirmations.

Suivant les renseignements primitivement fournis par les autorités tschechoslovaques, l'intéressée serait née à Olomouc le 6 novembre 1906 et se serait mariée avec Hermann Vokalv le 4 novembre 1939. Les documents postérieurs, notamment le mandat d'arrêt indiquant d'ailleurs également le 7 novembre 1905 comme date de naissance.

La production d'une expédition des actes de l'état civil afférents
sérait utile dans ces conditions. Je prierais Votre Excellence de bien vouloir fixer à 40 jours le délai à impacter pour la production des renseignements complémentaires conformément à l’art.6, al.2 de la Convention.

Je profite de l’occasion, Monseigneur le Ministre, pour renouveler à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

A son Excellence
Monseigneur Deladir RAKHANY,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre
Plénipotentiaire de Tchecoslovaquie,
Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 26 avril 1947.

URGENT.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Pendant suite à votre lettre n° 30/47 du 30 avril 1947 relative à l’extradition de la maîtresse Albertine, née ***, j’ai l’honneur de faire savoir à Votre Excellence que la procédure d’extradition suit son cours. L’affaire sera portée devant la chambre des mises en accusation dès que les circonstances le permettront. De même, j’ai l’honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir me faire parvenir encore les précisions demandées ci-après :

**La date des faits** : Les documents fournis par les autorités tséttsélovangues sont nets à cet égard. Certaines circonstances sont supposées que les agissements rapports à la personne arrêtée se sont passés peu après l’occupation de la Tséttsélovangue par les troupes allemandes. Il y aurait lieu de bien plus spécialement d’être préciser si les faits sont antérieurs, en tout ou en partie, soit en 1er septembre 1939, soit en 10 juin 1940.

**La qualification des faits** : Le comité d’accusé de le jugé d’instruction de Prague, après avoir relevé le fait de l’insolence d’avoir demandé plusieurs personnes, dont le conseiller ministre Bohuslav, relevé que par ces agissements elle a été rendue incapable de la mort de Bohuslav et de privation de liberté au détriment de nombreuses autres personnes. Le comité du conseil constate que ces faits sont constitutifs de complicité d’assassinat et d’attentat à la liberté individuelle. Comme cependant le comité d’accusé ne
trouve basé uniquement sur des textes spécifiques relatifs à la prévention d'attentat contre la santé externe de l'État tschecoslovaque (aide accordée à l'action et à la propagande envers; dénonciation), qualifications non comprises dans la nomenclature du traité d'extradition du 1er décembre 1938, le Gouvernement requérant devrait caractériser les faits de façon à relever
les éléments constitutifs de l'assassinat (ou de meurtre) et de l'attentat à la liberté individuelle, ainsi que préciser la nature de la participation comme auteur, coauteur ou complice, le texte conformeant à la loi pénale tschecoslovaque. Il y aura lieu de préciser, si en démontrant sommairement, l'insulte est supposée avoir avec ou sans prémeditation, a sans l'intention de lui donner la mort.

Puis ailleurs les textes de droit pénal applicables aux dites infractions (assassinat, meurtre, attentat contre la liberté), seules prévues à la Convention, devraient nécessairement être consignés.

La légitimité de la personne réclamée. L'intéressée est née à Varsovie le 7 novembre 1905 comme fille d'Albert, né à Kolbacen en le 15 avril 1876. Son mari, d'après elle, s'appelait Weinert Julius; elle l'avait épousé à Kolbacen le 7 novembre 1933. Au surplus, elle sera de nationalité polonaise. Elle n'est pas en mesure d'éviter ses affinités.

Suivant les renseignements primitivement fournis par les autorités tschecoslovaques, l'intéressée serait née à Kolbacen le 7 novembre 1905 et se serait mariée avec Weinert Václav le 4 novembre 1933. Les documents postérieurs, notamment le mandat d'arrêt indiquant ailleurs également le 7 novembre 1905 comme date de naissance.

La production d'une explication des actes de l'état civil afférentes
saurait utile dans ces conditions. Je prierais Votre Excellence de bien vouloir fixer à 40 jours le délai à impacter pour la production des renseignements complémentaires conformément à l’art.6, al.2 de la Convention.

Je profite de l’occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, pour renouveler à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

A son Excellence
Monsieur Louis Debré,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française,
Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 26 avril 1907.

Urgent.

Monseur le Ministre,

Faisant suite à votre lettre no. 384/7 du 25 mars 1907 relative à l'extradition de la messie NOVITAT Albertine, née SAUSAT-verb, j'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à Votre Excellence que la procédure d'extradition suit son cours. L'affaire sera portée devant la chambre des mises en accusation dès que les circonstances le permettront. En attendant, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir se faire parvenir encore les précisions demandées ci-après:

1. Date des faits: Les documents fournis par les autorités tchécoslovaques sont nets à cet égard. Certaines circonstances font supposer que les agissements reprochés à la personne arrêtée se sont passés peu après l'occupation de la Tchécoslovaquie par les troupes allemandes. Il y aurait lieu de préciser si les faits sont antérieurs, au tout au moins, soit au 1er septembre 1919, soit au 10 juin 1920.

2. Qualification des faits: Le mandat d'arrêt de la Cour judiciaire de Prague, après avoir relevé le fait de l'insulte d'avoir demandé plusieurs personnes, dont le conseiller ministériel Schönitz, relevé que par ces agissements elle s'est rendue coupable de la mort de Schönitz et de privation de liberté en détournant de nombreuses autres personnes. Le chambre du conseil a constaté que ces faits sont constitutifs de complicité d'assassinat et d'attentat à la liberté individuelle. Comme cependant le mandat d'arrêt se
trouve basé uniquement sur des textes spécifiques relatifs à la prévention d'attentat contre la sûreté extérieure de l'État tchèqueoslovaque (aide accordée à l'action et à la propagande ennemie; dénudation), qualifications non comprises dans la nomenclature du traité d'extradition de 1er décembre 1934, le Gouvernement régulièrement devrait caractériser les faits de façon à relever les éléments constitutifs de l'assassinat (ou de meurtre) et de l'attentat à la liberté individuelle, ainsi que préciser la nature de la participation comme auteur, co-auteur ou complice, le tout conformément à la loi pénale tchèqueoslovaque. Il y aura lieu de préciser, si en dénonçant foncièrement, l'innocent est supposé avoir avec ou sans présomption, comme intention de lui donner la mort.

Pour s'assurer les textes de droit pénal applicables aux dites infractions (assassinat, meurtre, attentat contre la liberté), seules prévues à la Convention, devront nécessairement être consommées.

A. Identité de la personne relevée, l'intéressée soutient être née à Varese le 7 novembre 1905 comme fille d'Albert, né à Kolbuszow le 13 avril 1906. Son mari, d'après elle, s'appelait Herbert Zadie-Law. Elle l'avait épousé à Varese le 7 novembre 1925. Au surplus, elle souhaitait maintenir son identité polonaise. Elle n'est pas usée d'établir ces affirmations.

S'agit les renseignements précédemment fournis par les autorités tchèqueoslovaques, l'intéressée serait née à Czestochowa le 6 novembre 1905 et se serait mariée avec Herbert Zadie-Law le 4 novembre 1925. Les documents postérieurs, notamment le mandat d'arrêt antérieur d'ailleurs également le 7 novembre 1935 dans la date de naissance.

Le pronostic d'une expédition des actes de l'état civil afférents
serait utile dans ces conditions. Je prie Votre Excellence de bien vouloir fixer à 40 jours le délai à partir pour la production des renseignements complémentaires conformément à l’art.6, al.2 de la Convention.

Je profite de l’occasion, Monseigneur le Ministre, pour remercier à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

A son Excellence

Monseigneur Benoîte BAKSHY,

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie,

Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 16 septembre 1947.

No. 19.3 D 186.

Monseigneur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'acceuillir la réception de la lettre No.5889/47, en date du 23 mai 1947, que Votre Excellence a adressée au sujet de l'extradition de la nommée Albertina Meratert ne Surdej-ova.

Cette lettre a reçu toute l'attention du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, qui estime que, la procédure d'extradition se trouvant en cours, les renseignements concernant la date des faits et l'identité de la personne réclamée, que je vous ai demandées par ma lettre du 26 avril 1947, sont indispensables pour faire aboutir cette procédure. Dans cet ordre d'idées il est tout disposé à accorder au Gouvernement de la République Yougoslave une prolongation du délai imparti en vertu de l'article 12 du traité du 1.12.1934 pour fournir aux autorités judiciaires les renseignements demandées par ma lettre susdite.

Par ailleurs le Gouvernement luxembourgeois ne peut malheureusement pas partager le point de vue exposé dans votre lettre du 23 mai. S'il est vrai que l'Assemblée des Nations Unies a recommandé le 13.2.1946 de prendre des mesures urgentes et efficaces en vue de la rende des criminels de guerre aux pays où les crises ont été essuid, le Gouvernement luxembourgeois est d'avis que ces mesures sont constituées en droit interne par la législation sur l'extradition, la recommandation ne prescrivant aucune mesure particulière.

Par ailleurs, de l'avis du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, une recommandation de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies ne constitue pas une source de droit interne. Néanmoins, s'il était le cas, il y aurait lieu d'examiner si de pareilles obligations internationales ont été mises en œuvre au point de vue de
a loi interne faute de quoi elles ne pourraient sortir aucun effet dans le Grand-Duché à l’endroit de la convention loi du 1er décembre 1936 et de la loi générale du 15 mars 1870.

On ne saurait d’ailleurs adresser au Gouvernement grand-ducal le reproche de vouloir refuser aux puissances alliées ce qu’elles revendiquent elles-mêmes à l’égard de ces dernières et des lois d’entretenir la loi de réciprocité. Il y a lieu de constater à ce sujet que les autorités luxembourgeoises n’ont toujours demandé et obtenu la délivrance pure et simple que de ceux des délinquants "politiques" ou de criminels de guerre qui ont pu être trouvés soit dans le Grand-Duché soit en territoire ennemi. Ceci est conforme aux art.5 et 7. du code d'instruction criminelle, modifiée par l'art. ler de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 23 mai 1944, dispositions qui portent que la poursuite des infractions y visées n’aura lieu que si l’insulgué est trouvé soit dans le Grand-Duché, soit en pays ennemi ou si le Gouvernement obtient son extradition. Le projet de loi concernant la répression des crimes de guerre est comme dans le même sens. Ces textes opposent notamment les cas où la délivrance pure et simple est possible c'est-à-dire l’hypothèse où l’insulgué est trouvé dans le Grand-Duché ou en pays ennemi aux cas où son extradition dans les formes légales doit être obtenue, c'est-à-dire l’hypothèse où le délinquant se trouve à l'étranger dans un pays non-ennemi et donc notamment en pays allié ou associé.

Je profite de l’occasion, Monseigneur le Ministre, pour renouveler à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

Pr. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
le Ministre de l’Intérieur.

Son Excellence
Monseigneur Desider Rakovsky,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie,
Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 16 septembre 1947.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'accepter la réception de la lettre No.5889/47, en date du 23 mai 1947, que Votre Excellence m'a adressée au sujet de l'extradition de la nommée Albertine Mommert née Burdej-ova.

Cette lettre a reçu toute l'attention du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, qui estime que, la procédure d'extradition se trouvant en cours, les renseignements concernant la date des faits et l'identité de la personne réclamée, que je vous ai demandée par ma lettre du 26 avril 1947, sont indispensables pour faire aboutir cette procédure. Dans cet ordre d'idées il est tout disposé à accorder au Gouvernement de la République Tchèque la prolongation du délai imparti en vertu de l'article 11.2 du traité du 1.12.1934 pour fournir aux autorités judiciaires les renseignements demandés par ma lettre susdite.

Par ailleurs le Gouvernement luxembourgeois ne peut malheureusement pas partager le point de vue exposé dans votre lettre du 23 mai. Si il est vrai que l'Assemblée des Nations Unies a recommandé le 13.2.1946 de prendre des mesures urgentes et efficaces en vue de la réduction des criminels de guerre aux pays où les crimes ont été commis, le Gouvernement luxembourgeois est d'avis que ces mesures sont constituées en droit interne par la législation sur l'extradition, la recommandation ne prescrivant aucune mesure particulière.

Par ailleurs, de l'avis du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, une organisation de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies ne constitue pas une source de droit interne. Hence si tel était le cas, il y aurait lieu d'examiner si de pareilles obligations internationales ont été mises en œuvre au point de vue de
A la loi interne faute de quoi elles ne pourraient sortir aucun effet dans le Grand-Duché, a l'endroit de la convention loi du 1er décembre 1939, et de la loi générale du 13 mars 1970.

On ne saurait d'ailleurs adresser au Gouvernement grand-ducal le reproche de vouloir refuser aux puissances alliées ce qu'elles revendiquent elles-mêmes à l'égard de ces dernières et des lors d'enfreindre la loi de réciprocité. Il y a lieu de constater a ce sujet que les autorités luxembourgeoises n'ont toujours demandé et obtenu la délivrance pure et simple que de ceux des délinquants "politiques" ou de criminels de guerre qui ont pu être trouvés soit dans le Grand-Duché soit en territoire ennemi. Cela est conforme aux art. 5 et 7. du code d'instruction criminelle, modifié par l'art. ler de l'arrêté grand-ducal de 25 mai 1944, dispositions qui portent que la poursuite des infractions y visées n'a lieu que si l'insulpé est trouvé, soit dans le Grand-Duché, soit en pays ennemi où le Gouvernement obtient son extradition. Le projet de loi concernant la répression des criminels de guerre est conçu dans les mêmes sens. Ces textes opposent nettement les cas où la délivrance pure et simple est possible c'est-a-dire l'hypothèse où l'insulpé est trouvé dans le Grand-Duché ou en pays ennemi aux cas où son extradition dans les formes légales doit être obtenue, c'est-a-dire l'hypothèse où le délinquant se trouve a l'étranger dans un pays non-ennemi et donc notamment en pays allié ou associé.

Je profite de l'occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, pour renouveler a Votre Excellence les assurances de sa haute considération.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Delcider Rakmany,
Envoi Extraordinaire et Ministre
Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie,
Bruxelles.

Pr. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
le Ministre de l'Intérieur.
Luxembourg, le 16 septembre 1947.

No 19.3 D 19.

Monseigneur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'assurer la réception de la lettre No 5889/47, en date du 23 mai 1947, que Votre Excellence s'adresse au sujet de l'extradition de la Messie Albertina Hamerà née Burdej-ova.

Cette lettre a reçu toute l'attention du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, qui estime que, la procédure d'extradition se trouvant en cours, les renseignements concernant la date des faits et l'identité de la personne récellée, que je vous ai demandé par ma lettre du 26 avril 1947, sont indispensables pour faire aboutir cette procédure. Dans cet ordre d'idées il est tout disposé à accorder au Gouvernement de la République Tschechoslovaque une prolongation du délai imparti en vertu de l'art. 6 al. 2 du traité du 1.12.1934 pour fournir aux autorités judiciaires les renseignements demandés par ma lettre susdite.

Par ailleurs le Gouvernement luxembourgeois ne peut malheureusement pas partager le point de vue exposé dans votre lettre du 23 mai. S'il est vrai que l'Assemblée des Nations Unies a recommandé le 11.2.1946 de prendre des mesures urgentes et efficaces en vue de la rupture des crimes de guerre aux pays où les crimes ont été commis, le Gouvernement luxembourgeois est d'avis que ces mesures sont constituées en droit interne par la législation sur l'extradition, la recomandoation ne préservant aucune mesure particulière.

Par ailleurs, de l'avis du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, une recomandoation de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies ne constitue pas une source de droit interne. Nous si tel était le cas, il y aurait lieu d'examiner si de pareilles obligations internationales ont été mises en œuvre au point de vue de
La loi interne faute de quoi elles ne pourraient sortir aucun effet dans le
Grand-Duché. Il est donc de l'ordre de l'assemblée générale du 13 mars 1870.

On ne saurait d'ailleurs adresser au Gouvernement grand-ducal la
reproche de vouloir refuser aux puissances alliées ce qu'elles revendiquent ellesmêmes
à l'égard de ces dernières et des lois d'où serait la loi de réciprocité.

Il y a lieu, de constater ce sujet que les autorités luxembourgeoises n'ont
toujours demandé et obtenu la délivrance pure et simple que de ceux des délínquants
"politiques" ou de criminels de guerre qui ont pu être trouvés soit dans le
Grand-Duché soit en territoire ennemi. Ceci est conforme aux art. 5 et 7.

code d'instruction criminelle, modifiées par l'art. 1er du décret grand-ducal du 25
juin 1874, dispositions qui portent que la poursuite des infractions y visées
aurait lieu que si l'insulpé est trouvé, soit dans le Grand-Duché, soit en pays
ennemi ou si le Gouvernement obtient son extradition. Le projet de loi concernant
la répression des crimes de guerre est conçu dans le même sens. Ces textes opposant
notamment les cas ou la délivrance pure et simple est possible c'est-à-dire l'hypothèse
ou l'insulpé est trouvé dans le Grand-Duché ou en pays ennemi aux cas, ou
son extradition dans les formes légales doit être obtenue, c'est-à-dire l'hypothèse
ou le délignant se trouve à l'étranger dans un pays non-ennemi et donc notamment
en pays allié ou associé.

Je profite de l'occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, pour renouveler
a Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération,

Dr. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
le Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Joseph Rakovsky,
Ambassade Extraordinaire et Ministre
Plénipotentiaire de Tschechoslovaquie,
Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 16 septembre 1947.

Cher Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'annoncer la réception de la lettre No.399/A7, en date du 25 mai 1947, que Votre Excellence a adressée au sujet de l'extradition de la messie Albertine Kemert mise en liberté.

Cette lettre a reçu toute l'attention du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, qui estime que, la procédure d'extradition se trouvant en cours, les renseignements concernant la date des faits et l'identité de la personne recherchée, que je vous ai détaillés par ma lettre du 25 avril 1947, sont indispensables pour faire aboutir cette procédure. Dans cet ordre d'idées il est tout disposé à accorder au Gouvernement de la République Tchécoslovaque une prolongation du délai imposé au vert de ladite lettre et de l'article 42 du traité du 1.2.1934 pour remuer aux autorités judiciaires les renseignements demandées par votre lettre susdite.

D'autre part, le Gouvernement luxembourgeois ne peut malheureusement pas partager le point de vue exposé dans votre lettre du 25 avril. S'il est vrai que l'Assemblée des Nations Unies a recommandé le 13.2.1946 de prendre des mesures urgentes et efficaces en vue de la rançon des criminels de guerre aux pays en lesquelles ces crimes ont été commis, le Gouvernement luxembourgeois est d'accord que ces mesures sont constitutionnellement en droit interne par la législation sur l'extradition, la recommandation ne préservant aucune mesure particulière.

Par ailleurs, de l'avis du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, une recommandation de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies ne constitue pas une source de droit interne. Sous si tel était le cas, il y aurait lieu d'examiner si de pareilles obligations internationales ont été mises en œuvre au point de vue de...
Le but immense de quoi elles ne pourraient sortir aucun effet dans le Grand-Duché a l’encontre de la convention loi du 1er décembre 1934 et de la loi générale du 15 mars 1970.

On ne saurait d’ailleurs adresser au Gouvernement grand-ducal le reproche de vouloir refuser aux puissances alliées ce qu’elles revendiquent elles-mêmes à l’égard de ces dernières et des leurs d’entretenir la loi de réciprocité.

Il y a lieu de constater ce sujet que les autorités luxembourgeoises n’ont toujours demandé et obtenu la délivrance pure et simple de ceux des délits quels que soient les "politisches" ou de criminels de guerre qui ont pu être trouvés soit dans le Grand-Duché soit en territoire ennemi. Ceci est conforme aux art.5 et 7 du code d'instruction criminelle, modifié par l’arrêt du grand-ducal du 25 mai 1941, dispositions qui portent que la poursuite des infractions y visées n’aure lieu que si l’insulqué est trouvé, soit dans le Grand-Duché, soit en pays ennemi ou si le Gouvernement obtient son extradition. Le projet de loi concernant la répression des crimes de guerre est connu dans le cas sans. Ces textes opposent nettement les cas où la délivrance pure et simple est possible c’est-a-dire l’hypothèse où l’insulqué est trouvé dans le Grand-Duché ou en pays ennemi aux cas où son extradition dans les formes légales doit être obtenue, c’est-a-dire l’hypothèse où le délitrant se trouve à l’étranger dans un pays non ennemi et donc notamment en pays allié ou associé.

Je profite de l’occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, pour remettre à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

Préle Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
Le Ministre de l’Intérieur.

Sous Excellence

Monsieur lesdor Reznay,
Ambassade Extraordinaire et Ministre
Vice-président de l’Ambassade
Bruxelles.
Luxembourg, le 16 septembre 1947.

Monseigneur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'annexer la rédaction de la lettre No.999/47, en date du 15 mai 1947, que Votre Excellence a adressée au sujet de l'extradition de la dame Albertine Bennert à la Yougoslavie.

Cette lettre a reçu toute l'attention du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, qui estime que la procédure d'extradition ne traînant en œuvre, les renseignements concernant la date des faits et l'identité de la personne recherchée, que je vous ai dénoncés par ma lettre du 26 avril 1947, sont indispensables pour faire aboutir cette procédure. Dans cet ordre d'idées il est tout disposé à accorder au Gouvernement de la République Yougoslavie une prolongation du délai imparti en vertu de l'article 14 du traité du 4-12-1934 pour fournir aux autorités judiciaires les renseignements demandés par ma lettre susdite.

Par ailleurs le Gouvernement luxembourgeois ne peut ultérieurement pas partager le point de vue exposé dans votre lettre du 31 mai. S'il est vrai que l'Assemblée des Nations Unies a recommandé le 13-1-1946 de prendre des mesures urgentes et efficaces en vue de la réduction des criminels de guerre aux pays où les crimes ont été commis, le Gouvernement luxembourgeois est d'avis que ses mesures sont constitutées en droit interne par la législation sur l'extradition, la recommandation ne préservant aucun autre caractère particulier.

Par ailleurs, de l'avis du Gouvernement luxembourgeois, une recommandation de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies ne constitue pas une source de droit interne. Sous ni tel était le cas, il y aurait lieu d'examiner si de pareilles obligations internationales ont été mises en œuvre au point de vue de
la loi internationale de guerre elles ne pourraient sortir aucun effet dans le Grand-Duché à l‘encontre de la convention loi du 14 décembre 1940, et dans la loi générale du 13 mars 1940.

On ne saurait d‘ailleurs adresser au Gouvernement grand-ducal le reproche de vouloir refuser aux puissances alliées ce qu‘elles revendiquent elles-mêmes à l‘égard de ces dernières et des lois d‘enfreinte la loi de réciprocité.

Il y a lieu de constater a ce sujet qu‘les autorités luxembourgeoises n‘ont toujours demandé et obtenu la délivrance pure et simple de ceux des délinquants “politiques” ou de criminels de guerre qui ont pu être trouvés soit dans le Grand-Duché soit en territoire ennemi. Ceci est conforme aux arts 5 et 7 de code d‘instruction criminelle, édicté par l‘arrêté grand-ducal du 25 mai 1940, dispositions qui portent que la poursuite des infractions y visées n‘aura lieu que si l‘insulpé est trouvé, soit dans le Grand-Duché, soit en pays ennemi ou si le Gouvernement obtient son extradition. Le projet de loi concernant la répression des crimes de guerre est ouvert dans le même sens. Ces textes opposent nettement les cas où la délivrance pure et simple est possible c‘est-a-dire l‘hypothèse où l‘insulpé est trouvé dans le Grand-Duché ou en pays ennemi aux cas où son extradition dans les formes légales doit être obtenue, c‘est-a-dire l‘hypothèse où le délinquant se trouve à l‘étranger dans un pays non-ennemi et donc notamment en pays allié ou associé.

Je profite de l‘occasion, Monseigneur le Ministre, pour renouveler a Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

Par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
le Ministre de l‘Intérieur.

Son Excellence
Monseigneur Ladislas Neumann,
Ambassade Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie,
Bruxelles.
Czechooslovak charge against German War Criminals.

Name of criminals: 1.) Václav Menner, born 1st January 1903 in Klatovy

2.) Albertina Menner, nás.Surdaj (Surdaj), born 6th November 1904 in Slezská Ostrava.

Place and date of alleged crime: Prague, 1939 - 1944.

Description of crime: Complicity in murder and deportation.

Statement:

In 1939 accused No.1 Václav Menner asked for German citizenship and for membership in the NSDAP. For services rendered to the German Reich citizenship has been granted to him and in February 1944 the accused joined voluntary the German armed forces. Accused Václav Menner worked since 1939 as an informer to the Gestapo. This fact has been established by witnesses Karel Prokop and Vojtěch Stanko.

Accused No.2 Albertina Menner, wife of accused No.1 joined as an informer to the Gestapo as well. Accused Albertina Menner received for her services to the Gestapo the Beauty Culture shop "Cavala" in
Prague II., Příkopy 16. This shop was former Jewish property.

According to witness Josef CHMELNIK both accused giving information to the Gestapo caused death to high ranking officials of the Czech Civil Services as M. SCHINDL, SVOBODA and VAJS. Many others were sent to concentration camps on basis of the accused's information.

Both accused must have known that their action would lead to the consequences as described above and, therefore, these actions constitute a war crime according to the document of the United Nations War Crimes Commission C.248.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

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**GARDS CHECKED**  LIST 55

1133 48/19 G/6/91

DARMOPIL, Johann

18/3/6/24
Czechoslovak charge against JOHANN DARMOPIL.

Name of accused: Johann DARMOPIL,
born 20th December, 1908 in Tlánov

Place of alleged crime: Tlánov

Description of crime: Complicity in murder.

Statement:

Accused Johann DARMOPIL, Czechoslovak subject, received the nationality of the German Reich in 1942 for services rendered. DARMOPIL was an informer to the Gestapo and as such gave information that Dr Miloslav FRÍDICH, judge in Tlánov, was in possession of fire-arms. On basis of this denouncement Dr. Miloslav FRÍDICH was arrested by the Gestapo and hanged in the college of Kounice in Brno.

Accused Johann DARMOPIL is at present in Egypt prisoner of war, camp 380.

Darmopil's giving of information constitutes a war crime according to the document of the United Nations War Crimes Commission C.24/8.

No defence seems possible.

for the CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE
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Aff's Checked List 78
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

ADAMS

In the Supreme Court of the United States

on appeal to the circuit court of the United States for the district of

In the matter of

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Petitioner,

v.

SHERMAN

Respondent.

On appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, D.C., from the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

This cause came on for argument before a circuit judge, who, after examining the pleadings and hearing the arguments of the parties, and upon due consideration thereof, entered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

This appeal is brought from such judgment, and the case is now before this court for consideration.

AUGUST 1, 1948

(Signature of Judge)

(Signature of Judge)

(Signature of Judge)

(Signature of Judge)

(Signature of Judge)
Witnesses:

1. A. B. C.
2. D. E. F.
3. G. H. I.

1137

Declaration:

I, A. B. C., do hereby declare that the above-named witnesses are true and complete witnesses to the facts stated in the document. This declaration is made in accordance with the requirements of the Cooperative Societies Act. The Society, upon receiving this declaration, will proceed with the necessary steps to incorporate the cooperative society in the specified jurisdiction.

Dated: 7th January, 18__

[Signature]
Name of accused: LAUB Theodor, SS-Oberführer, born on 1.3.1893 in Bremen.

Place and date of alleged crime: Czechoslovakia, during the German occupation 1939-1944.

Description of crime: looting.

Statement.

Accused Theodor LAUB held in Czechoslovakia under the Nazi occupation a key position aiming at the looting of industrial equipment and war material. It has been established by the Czechoslovak Investigation Team in the British Zone of Germany that the accused looted for his own purpose Czechoslovak industrial equipment value worth Kšs 30,000,000.

Probable defence: superior order.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE


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CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY
(CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE)

17th March, 1947.


CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE AGAINST VOJTÉCH REMÁŠÍK.

Name of accused: Vojtěch Remášík, born on 28th Aug., 1907 in Turzovka.

Place and date of alleged crime: Slovakia, 1944.

Description of crime: Complicity in murder, illtreatment, illegal arrest.

Statement:

Vojtěch Remášík was the founder of the Hlinka Guard Organisation in Ilava during the slovakian uprising in 1944. The accused forced by threats members of the Hlinka Guard to cooperate with the Germans in the atrocity campaign against Slovak partisans and Jews. Remášík personally interrogated captured partisans and Jews. During the interrogations he illtreated them and then handed them over to the German authorities for shooting.

It has been established by the Czechoslovak Investigation Team for War Crimes that Remášík on the 10th October 1944 handed over to the Germans the following persons: František Müller, Felix Polička, Štefan Stryjad, all have been shot.
On the 21st October 1944, REŠÍK handed over to the Germans Augustin SCHUSTER and four other persons to be shot. All of them were shot in the presence and with the help of REŠÍK.

On the 16th December 1944, the accused illegally arrested Karol BÝSTRIČAN.

Probable defence: superior order.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE:
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CARDS CHECKED  LIST 59
Re: Alfred NAUJOX (NAUJOX) and others,  
Reg.No: 4835.  

Referring to the decision of Committee I. made on 27th March 1947, I state that the three accused committed crimes against humanity because as it will be shown below this case was a pattern of the criminal policy of the Hitlerite regime to persecute and exterminate civilians even of their own nationality who were hostile to the Nazi government.

In June 1933 three Germans, Rudolf Zischka, Karl Hnil and Jan Zischka came from the Reich on orders of the Secretary of State to eliminate the anti Nazi German Professor Lessing. At the end of August 1933 Prof. Lessing was murdered. In the murder of Prof.
Lessing took part except those mentioned above, Rudolf Maximilian Eckert, Sudeten German who is at present in custody in Czechoslovakia.

I enclose protocol made with Eckert at the Police at Mariánské Lázně. Further I enclose a letter from Eckert (Fürster) of 11th July, 1936 addressed to the Sudetendeutsche Kontrollstelle in Dresden and a letter of the Landrat (County Council) des Kreises Marienbad of 14th August 1941 by which he regained his original family name Eckert.

Quite a number of anti Nazis living in Czechoslovakia were exterminated by criminal acts organised in the Reich. Most of the criminals who took part in these actions escaped by bribing the police and having good connections with the "Volkdeutsche" (Sudeten Germans) and, therefore, there is no record of these cases.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Protocol continued with

Rudolf Maximilian Eokert,


I took part in the murder of professor Lessing as described below:

One afternoon in June 1933 at about half past three the fellow citizens Rudolf Zisohka, Karel Hönal and plumber Jan Zisohka called on me at my quarters at my brother's flat. Jan Zisohka asked me whether he could have a confidential talk with me. Zisohka proclaimed that they have come from the Reich from Tirschenreuth where they had met the former chief of the staff Röhm and the Secretary of State Hoffman (later I found out that he meant himself and Hönal). At that meeting Zisohka allegedly told Röhm that in Marianské Lázne lives a certain refugee called Lessing. Röhm and Hoffman declared that they know it and that they are interested in having Lessing brought alive from Czechoslovakia over to Germany. They asked me whether I could cooperate with them in this matter or whether I would help them. I promised to cooperate with them as far as it would be possible for me. Zisohka told me that Lessing lived in a hotel called Mariánskolská in Láz. He did not mention any reward for this collaboration I promised him. Zisohka said that he will provide a saloon car and that he only wants to have somebody with him in the car with Lessing on his way over the frontier. No particulars were discussed at this meeting.
The next day on my way to work to Mariánské Lázně - at that time I was working in a stone-pit behind the district of "U lesního pramene" as a stone broker for a certain bricklayer whose name I have forgotten - I met Zischka and Hön outside the pit. They said that Lessing has left the hotel Mariánskolázeňský mlýn and that they are now searching for him. They asked me to help them to find out Lessing's stay. I told them that I had to call on a bricklayer in Úsovice who is my employer and that I have no time. After that we parted and I did not see them for about 3 weeks.

One evening at about 10 p.m. I met Hön in Klementov who lived there with his parents (his father was a tailor). On this occasion Hön told me that Zischka was not here and that he did not know where he could be. About 8 days later I was walking with my colleague down the main street in the direction from the hotel Ott to the hotel Mariánskolázeňský mlýn. I was in company of one of my colleagues whose name I have forgotten, on my way from work. I was working at that time in a stone-pit in the district "U lesního pramene" which stone-pit was hired by a bricklayer called Schusser from Úsovice. At about mid-way of the main street, somewhere near the clock, I met Zischka who came from the other direction. I talked with Zischka for a short time while my colleague was waiting for me a few yards away. During this conversation Zischka told me that he had a guess about prof. Lessing's whereabouts. We did not talk for long but we knew that the case of Lessing's kidnapping was still acute.

At the end of July or at the beginning of August 1933 Zischka came to see me in the stone-pit and told me that prof. Lessing was
staying in Miramonte and that I should come to that place at about 10 p.m. so that I could help him to take prof. Lessing away. I arrived at the place the same evening and waited there till about 11 o’clock. I was waiting on the way leading from Miramonte to the town. After 11 o’clock came Hönl from the direction from Miramonte and told me that I could go home because the action would not take place that night. So I went home and did not trouble about the matter that evening any more. I knew that Zischka and Hönl had a car waiting near Miramonte. I did not know the time when they left by car because I returned before.

In August 1933 Zischka again searched for the whereabouts of prof. Lessing because Lessing had left Miramonte. Finally Zischka found out his address and informed me that L. was staying in the house Edelweiss in the district "U lesního pramene". Zischka learned this by chance when somebody on the Promenade bought some flowers for prof. L. which were to be delivered to the house Edelweiss. Zischka told me also that he had the chance to stand next to prof. L. at the station when he ordered a horse drawn cab for a trip to Edelweiss.

Just before the end of August 1933 Zischka asked me to get him a ladder which he wanted for the next day, e.g. for the 30th August 1933. I asked him what he wanted the ladder for and he replied that he needed it for a certain action against prof. L. He did not describe the action any further. I assumed that Zischka was going to kidnap somehow prof. L. Zischka asked me to wait the next day, the 30.8.1933 with the ladder near the house Edelweiss.
I informed Zisohka that I had already a fairly long ladder in the woods near the coffee-house and the gamekeeper's lodge "Forsthaus". I had taken the ladder to this place a short time ago because I meant to collect there from a nest some owls for my two nephews Walter and Josef Eckert, sons of my brother Antonin Eckert. As a matter of fact I collected two owls from that nest and handed them over to my nephews. Unfortunately these nephews are no more alive to bear witness of this. My nephew Walter was killed somewhere in France in the services of the German army and Josef who was at the Russian front has been not heard of.

The ladder which I took for this purpose to the woods belonged to the Auxiliary Fire Corps fromＳａｎｃｅ and has been kept at the stable of Katerina Bauer, a farmwife from Ｓａｎｃｅ No 11. I took the ladder to the woods about 8 days before the action against prof. L took place. I do not know anything about the fact that the ends of the ladder were covered by rags to prevent any noise.

Zisohka asked me to be on the 30th August 1933 on the spot near the villa Edelweiss. I went there. At about 10 p.m. came Zisohka accompanied by Hőnl. All three of us went to the "Forsthaus" where I showed them the ladder which I helped them to carry in the direction to the house Edelweiss. When we arrived at the edge of the wood Zisohka told me to stay behind and that they will carry out the action themselves. I waited for some time and suddenly I heard two gun shots from the villa. After a little while Zisohka came running from the Edelweiss and grumbled that there was something wrong with his gun. With Zisohka came running from the villa a German whom I
saw with Zischka in Mariánské Lázně one or two days before the murder of prof. L. Zischka called him by his christian name Frans. Hönl did not return from the villa and since then I have not seen him. When Zischka and the unknown German came running from the villa the German said something of: he is finished (Er ist erledigt). Zischka asked me to come with them right away and take them over the border. We walked in the direction from the villa Edelweiss passed the Forsthaus and further on through the woods in a westerly direction. Leaving the woods we choose the way passed Klementov in the direction to Šentil and from there to the German frontier. On the way I asked Zischka about Hönl. Zischka told me that he does not know but that he is sure he will join us later. Finally at about 5 a.m. we disclosed that we had lost our way when we looked out of the woods and found in front of us the village Grafengrün.

We, therefore, took the way from Grafengrün to the German frontier in the direction of Lohhäuser and crossed the frontier to Bayern near this village. Between 7 and 8 a.m. we arrived in Mähring. We went to the gendarmerie station, Zischka went inside to make a telephone call while I and the German waited outside the gendarmerie station. After a little while Zischka returned and declared that we shall walk in the direction of Türschenreuth. In about half an hour's time a private car, driven by a civilian, ev.No.II-E (the other numbers I do not remember) overtook us and the driver invited us for a ride. When we arrived in Türschenreuth we lodged at the inn Höflinge on the market square. We arrived in Türschenreuth already at 8 or 8.30 a.m. The German, called Frans, parted and we did not
see him until the evening for supper. Z. and I went to the inn where we had breakfast. They gave us a small room where we had a wash and brush up. Then we went for a walk and at noon for a lunch at Höflinger's. At about 12.30 p.m. a man of medium size, very fat and about 53 years old, came into the inn. His name was Maier and he knew Zischka. He was probably the head of the local group of the NSDAP. He stayed with us for about an hour and talked mostly to Zischka.

At that occasion Z. described the proceeding of the murder. Z. climbed up the ladder together with the German from where they saw prof. L. in his room. Zischka fired a shot at him, the next shot fired Frans. After that they slid down the ladder and fled. Höfler who kept watch a little way off was to join them in Germany by another way. Zischka had been waiting for Höfler already in Mähringen but Höfler did not turn up. I still remember Frans's remark that he came from Nürnberg. He was about 35 years old and 1.80-1.85 cm high.

After the lunch at Höflinger's we retired to our room. I was sleeping the whole afternoon. When I went downstairs in the evening Z. was already there and conversed with Frans. Frans said that he heard on the wireless the news about prof. Lessing's murder and that myself and Z. were named as murderers. They talked also of political affairs and of the party's matters. Later Frans left us and said that we shall see him again at Nürnberg. Since then I never saw Frans again and never met him. That evening we went to bed rather late. We decided to join the next day the expedition of the members of the NSDAP to Nürnberg for the party's celebration. The next morning at about 7 a.m. Maier called at the inn. He took us and enlisted us with the partakers of the
expedition to Nürnberg. There were about 200-300 persons. I remember that we were going in the direction to Wiessau where we changed for a special train. We arrived in Nürnberg at about 3 p.m. Maier took us to some accommodation in a school with nobody there except two of us. He gave us some money, about 5 or 6 RM so that we could buy some food. The next morning we went with Maier to the police headquarters where they took us to a room at the first floor for cross-examination. They asked us only about our names and dates and Z. had to surrender his gun. As far as I remember the gun was a pistol of a range of 7.65. Then they took Z. to another room from where he returned after about 15 minutes. When we left the police building Maier said that he was going to see his relation, that we should spend the rest of the day as we liked and that he would come again the next morning and arrange everything. After Maier had parted I asked Z. where he had been and in what kind of a building we had been for cross-examination. Z. answered that he had been called to the "Polizei-Präsident" who shook hands with him and thanked him for the executed action. At the same time he gave me 50 RM. I asked him who gave him the money and he answered that he got it just now. He did not say who gave it to him but I assumed that it was from the police. The rest of the day we spent by ourselves walking through the town and in different public houses. I inquired about Frans from Nürnberg and asked why he did not come and who he was but Z. gave me always evasive answers and said that Frans will come. To my question about the whereabouts of Hönl, Z. also answered evasively and negatively.

I remember that we slept again at the same lodging in the
school. There was another man asleep there whom I did not know and who did not belong to us. In the morning Maier came again and took us to the office of the NSDAP party. Here we were again interrogated about certain personal matters and I remember that the interrogation official had already a report from the police about us. The official told us that we have to go to the SA camp in Leobfeld. The same day an official of the party took us to Leobfeld. The SA camp was situated near the station. The escorting official took us there to the office where we were again questioned about different personal dates and matters. Then we had to wait outside. I remember that the camp was fairly large because at that time there were about 2,000 persons - males only. After a little while a bus arrived at the camp which we boarded and with us other 20 men in civilian clothes. We were going to Memmchen to the party's office. There all of us got out and one after the other was called to go inside the building at the station. There they made us change our names and they gave me the name Rudolf Forster while my personal dates remained the same except the place where I had come from which they changed from ÖSR to Kärnten, town of Miess. Z. also had his name changed to Theodor Körner, coming as well from Miess in Kärnten. After these formalities had been accomplished and all the others had been called inside the building - I do not know for which reason - we returned to Leobfeld where they gave us a night's lodging and accommodation. These quarters were former stables with straw mattresses put one next to the other and there were about 100 men in one stable because the buildings were rather large. We stayed in this camp until about the 15th October, 1933. We did daily morning exercises, marching and military exercises.
The inmates of the camp came mostly from Austria and Tyrol. Z. was sleeping next to me but on the third day after our arrival in the camp he was given a job as office clerk.

At the middle of October when it started to be cold - there were no means of heating in the camp - this camp was dissolved and all inmates marched one day in groups to Wöllersdorf where they were lodged in a former asylum for mental diseases. We were given brown uniforms but no arms. There were about 1,600 men. We had to do daily military exercises. About in May we were told that part of the men will be transferred somewhere else. Z. and I reported for transfer. One day we returned the uniforms and got civilian clothes and 200 of us were ordered to go to Mönchroden near Koburg. They gave us again SA uniforms. Here we had to adapt a factory for china ware to a camp for political refugees. After a fortnight's stay in Mönchroden we were told that we could leave and take a civilian job. Z. and I reported for leaving the SA. They took us with ten others to the offices of the party in Linchern where we returned the uniforms and were dismissed.

After our dismissal Z. and I reported daily to the Labour Exchange. Unable to find work I suggested after 4 days to go back to Tirschenreuth and see the head of the local group of the NSDAP, Maier. We went again to the inn Höfflinger where I told Z., that I shall probably visit my home in ÖSR. Thereupon Z. left the room and Maier gave the order to arrest me. I was designed as a traitor, flogged by two SS men in the
prison and then transported with other prisoners to München. This happened at the time of Hindenburg's death. I was kept imprisoned for about 10 or 14 days. In München the SS flogged me again, then they brought me to the Gestapo where they dismissed me and gave me a job at the builder Moll with 60 Pfennig wages for an hour. After that I worked occasionally at different places and made my living as good as I could. Very often I made my living by some odd jobs. In May 1935 Zischka came to see me in München and asked me to come with him to Stettin where I could get a job at the firm Stever. I got in fact this job but stayed there only for about 3 months. The group of workers to whom I belonged was arrested for activities against the NSDAP party and for that reason I went again to München where I made my living by occasional work. Only in the spring of 1937 I got permanent work when I entered services with the firm Maibach-Motorenbau in München where I was employed till 25.4.1940. On that day I joined the infantry attached to the Airforce defence. I was with the German army until spring 1941 when I was dismissed. I went to Mariánské Lázně where I stayed with my brother Antonín until my arrest. I worked at the auto garage International.

When I returned to Mariánské Lázně I tried to get back my original name. I made an application at the County Council (Landrat) and was granted permission to use again my original name. The official confirmation arrived sometime in September 1941.

Concerning the copy of my letter written in München on the 11.7.1936 to the Sudetendeutsche Kontrollstelle in Dresden I would mention this:
When I was still in Stettin Zischka told me that a certain Turba somewhere from Eger made a statement that he participated in the action against prof. Lessing and that as a reward he was promoted Sturmführer. Zischka himself made a draft of this letter and asked me to write it down and send it to the above mentioned address. I never got an answer.

I have nothing else to say.

In the presence of:
Sperl Jan m.p.

Translated and signed:
Eckert Rudolf Max m.p.
To the
Sudetendeutsche Kontrollstelle (Control Office)

Dresden.

I should like to draw the attention of the Control Office and of the head of the Control Office to the fact that Turba had nothing to do with the affair Leasing. I do not know Turba at all. His statements are false and untrue. I learned through the other accomplice that Turba was in Stettin. When I moved last summer to Stettin to work there Turba had left again; now I do not know where he is. I intended for some time to report him to the political department. For a long time I have been interested in this Mr. Turba. It is very easy to boast with work accomplished by others. It is not necessary for me to cite the whole matter, I would like to mention only one thing, that the order came from Germany, e. i. Röhm and another Obergruppenführer - Obert, who is now Secretary of State (Staatssekretär); I cannot tell his name because I called on him twice but today nobody wants to have anything to do with it. The whole thing has been prepared by me at the time of the frontier talk (Grenztreffen) in Tirschenreuth in 1933 where Röhm and others were present. There were promises of a good job in connection with the task to exterminate persons harmful to the state (Volksschädlinge); the main thing was not to be caught. I cannot say any more, it would be better if I could talk to you but this is not possible because I have been on the dole for 4 weeks, I am helping in a garage for one or two days in the week,
it means very meagre earnings. The highest IA administration do all they can but here on the Labour Exchange seems everything bewitched, I cannot understand it myself, because it should be possible to arrange something so that one could earn a living. My earnings are now one Mark a day out of which I have to pay 30 Pfennig for lodging. If one wants to work in the building trade or do road work or railway work they ask for a document which shows that one has been already doing this kind of work. Lately I have been working in factories, I have not the means to go home and call for the certificates. I did not suffer from hunger over there but here it seems no end to it and somebody else is getting the benefit of it.

Heil Hitler! Förster.

Rudolf Förster, Leonardstr.19/6 München, bei Frej.
County Council (Der Landrat) of Marienbad (Sudetenland)

Tel. 2010 and 2610

Ref.: L-5-No-III.   Marienbad, 14.8.1941.

Mr. Rudolf Maximilian Forstner,
Automechanic,
Auschwits, No 112
(Bahnhof).

Subject: Change of name.

Referring to your request of 14th August I have noted that you are living again under the surname Eckert which in 1933 had been changed to Forstner for political reasons.

By order:

Signed Krause.

Legalized:

Maier,
Office clerk.
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EMBASSY
(CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE)

Ref.No.: 88/1947.


CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Ref.No.: 88/1947.

Place and date of alleged crime: spring 1935 at Stechovice, near Prague.

Description of crime: crime against humanity, murder.

Statement:

In spring 1935 the accused murdered the German citizen Ing.POMIS who had fled from Nazi Germany for political reasons to Czechoslovakia and found refuge in Stechovice near Prague. Being a radio expert he constructed a wireless broadcasting station and made secretly anti-Nazi broadcasts to Germany.

The three accused came from Germany to Czechoslovakia under false names with false identity papers in order to liquidate Ing.POMIS. They gained the confidence of POMIS who showed them his wireless set hidden under his mattress. NAUJOX and GORSTSCHE shot POMIS in his room in Edith KASSMOR'S presence. All the three accused escaped in a big motor car to Germany.
At that time NAWICKI and GOETSOH were members of the German S.D. (Sicherheitsdienst). The party function of Edith KASPERHUSEN is not known, she participated, however, in the plan and conspiracy of killing FURTWÄSSLER.

The accused acted in pursuing and executing the criminal policy of the Nazi-party and the Hitlerite regime of persecution, repression and extermination of all civilians who were hostile to the Nazi Government.

The charged crime aimed to lower the authority of a sovereign state which granted refuge to a German anti-Nazi and to increase the prestige of the omnipotent Nazi masters. The Hitler regime transferred its method of "liquidating" political opponents without judicial process by murder. Thus the accused wilfully pursuing and executing the foresaid criminal Nazi policy committed a crime against humanity.

The probable defence: superior order.
The case appears to be reasonable complete.
Evidence: File of the Ministry of Interior in Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE
in London.
MISSING
REGISTERED
NOS.
95
SCHMIDT, Hans

and 64

Name of accused: 1.) Hans (Heinrich) Schmidt, SS-Unterscharführer,
2.) Erhardt Kemnitz, SS-Sturmbannführer,
3.) Viktor Dasser,
4.) Max (?) (Surname unknown), SS-Unterscharführer, by profession butcher from Stettin, height 173cm.

Date and place of alleged crime: Namestovo (Slovakia), in 1944 and beginning of 1945.

Description of crime: Murder and complicity in murder.

Statement of facts:
On the 31st December 1944, the accused, members of Gestapo, detained about 12 Jews in Namestovo, among them Armin Klein and wife. All these people have been taken out of town and shot.

These facts have been established by witnesses Jindrich Polk and Livia Watson and by People's Court in Namestovo.

No defence seems possible.
Czechoslovak charge against German war criminal.

Ref. No: 497/21/5/97

Date: 17th April, 1947

Place and date of alleged crime: Pardubice (Czechoslovakia) 1941-1945.

St a t e m e n t:

Walter K., high official of the Gestapo in Pardubice, tortured and ill-treated Czechoslovak prisoners and actively participated in deportation of Czechs to concentration camps.

The consistent of crimes has been established by statements of documentary evidence held by the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and by the Czechoslovak Investigation Team attached to the British Army of the Rhine in Germany.
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CZECHOSLOVASK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE

Ref. No.: 166/1947  
17th April, 1947.

2 1 APR 1947

Czechoslovak charge against German war criminal.

Statement:

Name of accused: Scholz Karl, born 4th June 1911, major of Schupo, SS Sturmbannführer.

Present place of detention: No 2 OIC OKW.

Place and date of alleged crime: Liberec, 1941-1945.

Accused Karl Scholz as commander of German Police at Liberec (Czechoslovakia) has ordered in 1942 the burning down of several villages in the neighbourhood of Liberec where Jews were forcibly concentrated. By this order great damage to property and lives has been caused. Many Jews died from burns.

Documentary evidence and photographs of the crime are in possession of the Czech Ministry of the Interior.
<p>| MISSING | REGISTERED NOS. | 99 |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
<th>Cards Checked</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 Apr 1947</td>
<td>A for murder</td>
<td></td>
<td>List 58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oszechoslovak charge against German War Criminals.

Name of accused: 1.) Schwein Arich, SS-Hauptsturmführer, born 30.10.1894.
3.) Schwein Heinz, SS-Oberscharführer, born 3.10.1909.

Place and date of alleged crime: Liberec (Czecho-Slovakia), 1941-1945.

Description of crime: Complicity in murder and ill-treatment.

Statement:

It has been established by our investigation team that the above 3 accused arranged the hanging of 23 Czechs, mainly partisans and parachutists. This hanging took place in the basement of the building of the Liberec Gestapo and was carried out by employees of the Gestapo.

Accused No 1 (Arich SS-Miin) has been well known as the most brutal leader of the Gestapo in Liberec and further he is responsible for the hanging of the Polish subject KOTYNA in Jablona.

All documents and evidence are held by the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.
REGISTERED NOs.

101 TO 110
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>24 APR 1947</td>
<td>A for illtreatment, deportation &amp; complicity in murder</td>
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</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 59
CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE

42, Viloton Crescent, London S.W.1.

Ref No: 169/1947.

17th April 1947.

31 APR 1947

Czecho-Slovak charge Against Dr. Pavel Dënko.

Name of accused: Dr. Pavel Dënko, born 20th July, 1906 in Kosice,

Chief of the State Security Police in Bratislava.

Place and date of alleged crime: Bratislava, 1941-1945

Description of crime: complicity in murder - # 70, 278 Slovak Criminal Court.

State ment:

As chief of the State Security Police in Bratislava the accused was in close touch with the Gestapo and S.S. and the whole office was organised as Gestapo. His chief adviser was HROZ, chief of the German Gestapo in Slovakia. The accused DëNKO handed over lists of Slovaks and Jews to the Gestapo for arrest, deportation and murder. Democratic Slovaks and Jews were held in prison without trial, ill-treated and sent to concentration camps on orders of the accused.

Evidence and all documents are held by the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE:
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<tr>
<td>24 APR 1947</td>
<td><strong>A</strong> for complicity in murder and treatment</td>
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</table>
Czechoslovak charge against Richard Schebek and Ludvika Niedaue r (Niedauner).

Ref: No. 150/1947.

4997/G/6/102

17th April, 1947.

21 APR 1947

Date and place of alleged crimes: Slovakia, 1941-1945.

Description of crime: Giving information as a War Crime, occupation agent of the Gestapo and S.D. in Žilina.

Statement:

Accused No. 1.) (Richard Schebek) as leader of the Germans in Žilina (slovakia) an agent of the Gestapo and S.D. denounced Slovak partisans involved in the Slovak uprising, and Jews to the Gestapo and S.D. Most of the denounced have been executed without trial.

Accused No. 2.) (Ludvika Niedauner) committed the same crime by denunciation of Slovak partisans and Jews to the Gestapo. It has been established by witnesses that Ludvika Niedauner on account of his racial hatred illtreated Jews.

Complete evidence is held by the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior in Prague.

Czechoslovak War Crimes National Office.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 MAY 1944</td>
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</table>
Czechoslovak charge against Austrian war criminal.

Name of accused: ROGGEN (ROGGEN) Robert, born in 1915

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1942-1944, concentration camp Theresienstadt

Description of crime: complicity in deportation and complicity in murder.

Statement of facts:

Accused Robert ROGGEN (ROGGEN) was sent in 1941 to the concentration camp in Theresienstadt, where he held a responsible position and was a confidant of the SS, who controlled the camp. While he was in the camp he behaved in an inhuman manner. He prepared lists of persons to be sent to the various camps in Poland and other East-European countries. Accused was in the Flossenbostel in Warsaw and in the concentration camp in Theresienstadt the adjutant of Dr. WAGNER who had been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to life imprisonment as a war criminal in Czechoslovakia. The accused worked very closely with the SS at the organization of transports. He himself had a voice in determining just who was to go. In Theresienstadt as in Vienna he treated Jews in a most brutal manner and was on very friendly terms with the SS staff. ROGGEN (ROGGEN) was approved by the Gestapo and any person who showed enmity towards him in
...found himself on the way to the Auschwitz gas chamber.

**Particulars of evidence in support**

Copies of the evidence of the following witnesses are attached hereto:

Salamo S.J.B., Bert M.J.H., Siegfried KÜHLER, Friedrich COOLIC, Hans FUCHSHEUTZ.

CHICHELEY: WAR CRIMES NATIONAL COURTS

Vote.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
--- | ---
4 MAY 1947 | 1: A (see Minutes No. 99)
 | 2: adjourned
4 DEC 1947 | 2: A
Addendum

to CRIMINAL CASES - Case No: 12. - U.N.C.C. Registry No: 515/26/0/104.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Jan Jex (Jexa), born 23.10.1928 in Bohemia

correction of
description of crimes in war crimes list: Complicity in deportation, ill-treatment.

PARTICULARS OF TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT:

Jan JEX (Jexa) systematically denounced persons to the Gestapo which is confirmed by the following witnesses:

1) Ondrej Fírkova, born 23.4.1937 in Brezinka, stated:

"After the partial suppression of the Slovak rising, JEX and 3 German volunteers came to my house. I was mayor of the village of Brezinka. JEX said that there must be partisans in my village and if I could not give him their names he would find them or find others who would take their place. I denied any knowledge of the partisans whereas JEX demanded from me the
list of the inhabitants. JEX chose 12 persons at random and asked the 3 German
women as to follow him. After 2 hours search he brought back 2 persons, Julius
BOBA and Jan SAVAS, teachers, who never participated in the rising or any politi-
cal activity. Both were brought in in a pitiful condition with bleeding
wounds and black eyes. They were taken to a concentration camp where they died.
JEX threatened to return later and remarked: "They be that yours will be the
next turn."

2.) Miss Nagda: Hear 6 o 7:00 a.m. stated:

"In September 1944 I state in the house of Julius BOBA, teacher
in the village of Skránsk. JEX and 3 German women entered the house with
pistols and asked BOBA to reveal the whereabouts of partisans. BOBA denied any
knowledge of it whereas JEX punched him in the face and told the German:
"Here you have a Slovak gine who would not tell about his confederates. We
must teach him a lesson." JEX and all 3 women continued beating Mr. BOBA
until he fell to the ground. JEX said: "If you want tell us, we have you
instead of the partisans". All 4 dragged BOBA out of the house. He never
returned to our village."

London, 3rd November, 1944.

COMMENDATORY WAYS OF NATIONAL OFFICER.
Name of accused: 1.) Gustav Lux, born 30.10.1919 in Dobšiná, 2.) Jan Jekl, born 25.10.1925 in Dobšiná.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1944, Slovakia.

Description of crime: Complicity in deportation and murder.

Statement of Facts:

Accused No 1.) Gustav Lux entered in 1944 voluntarily the service of the Gestapo as an informer and interpreter. He denounced to the Gestapo various persons including Jan Jekl, Karel PAVLÍK, headmaster of the higher elementary school in Dobšiná, Milan HLEB, clerk, Oldřich POLÁČEK, merchant and Ján KOŠTURA. He also arrested Alois Jevecz from Loviska who was afterwards publicly hanged in Dobšiná.

Accused No 2.) Jan Jekl worked during the uprising in Slovakia in Slovakia. After the defeat of the resistance accused Lux denounced to the Gestapo the following participants: Julias SCIA, teacher, and Jan VAVRA, headmaster of the elementary school in Dobšiná. Both have been
and (Add in concentration camps. Further he denounced to the Gestapo: 
KOUMÍ from Příšov Slavík, Jan KRUČEK from Dobžíná, Pavel KUHSIÁN, Sojz
KUHSIÁN and his wife. All but Novotný died in concentration camp.

Graces have been established by witnesses: Magda
AKŠOVÁ, Pavel KUHSIÁN, Jan KOVAČÍK, Emil HEIN and Marie HRIBOVÁ.

Czechoslovak War Crimes Investigation Office

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<tr>
<td>14 JUN 1947</td>
<td>A for complicity in deportation only</td>
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DRAXAL, Kernel

[Stamp: 5/99/3/6/105]
CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE

Name of accused: Karel Draxal, born 23.6.1897 in Mährten

Description of crime: complicity in murder and deportation

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes: 1941, Valašské Meziříčí, Czecho-Slovakia.

Statement of facts:

Karel Draxal, Ortsgruppenführer of the NSDAP worked as an agent of the Gestapo and made the following denunciations:

He denounced Miloš MACHÁČ from Valašské Meziříčí for listening to broadcasts from London. Macháč was on account of this denunciation arrested on the 4.5.1942, never tried and died in prison on 23.2.1943 in Brieg.

He denounced Dr. František BRAUN and Otto FISCHGRUND from Valašské Meziříčí because of their hostile attitude towards Germany. Both were arrested on 10.1. 1941 and sent to concentration camps in Auschwitz where they died on 9.6.1941.

Further he denounced Artur PERL for not keeping the rules of chayef. Perl was arrested in April 1941, sent to the concentration camp in Auschwitz where he dies in June 1941.
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<tr>
<td>4 JUN 1947</td>
<td>For illtreatment and complicity in internment under inhuman conditions</td>
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I have met Dr. Hager in 1940 when he was interrogating me as a judge in prison. On 5th March 1940 I was arrested with other Czech Officers. After having been three months in Terezin I was sent in November 1940 to Plzen where Dr. Hager was the investigating judge. Dr. Hager proved to be more efficient in brutality than the Gestapo. Before my eyes he dictated to his secretary completely false statements in order to hasten the procedure for sending us either to the hangman or to concentration camps. Among my friends of 70 persons only 11 remained alive.
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<th>Jména neproveních</th>
<th>Jména nezcelích</th>
<th>Jména živých</th>
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<td>pík.pách. Karel Dubovský</td>
<td>pl.pách. Rudolf Hálín,</td>
<td>pluk. Lad. Freiniger,</td>
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<td>pluk. Jaroslav Soudek</td>
<td>pluk. Karel Hárta,</td>
<td>pluk.pách. Karel Hájek,</td>
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<td>&quot; Jaromír Libánský,</td>
<td>st.kpt. František Vrátil,</td>
<td>ppluk. v.v. Vihanis C.</td>
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<td>&quot; Václav Bouček,</td>
<td>Josef SEDLÍK,</td>
<td>&quot; děl.B.Jelíč,</td>
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<td>Josef ŠEDLÍK,</td>
<td>major pách. Jaroslav Škála,</td>
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<td>major dál. Otto Felikán,</td>
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<td>&quot; Jaroslav Čeh,</td>
<td>major dál. Frkoš,</td>
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<td>&quot; Rudolf Důbr,</td>
<td>&quot; Jaroslav Dostál,</td>
<td>nadpor. Pavlík,</td>
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<td>&quot; Jaroslav Prášil,</td>
<td>Černeček, odb. ot. F. J. Fait,</td>
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<td>st.rotn. Jan Klíma,</td>
<td>&quot; Ing. Jan Placák,</td>
<td>j.d. M. Zlápek,</td>
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<td>ing. Jan Placák,</td>
<td>&quot; Dr. František Vrátil,</td>
<td>Jaroslav Frocházka,</td>
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<td>MUDr. František Vrátil,</td>
<td>Josef Šedlák,</td>
<td>čela Kopecský,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Josef Sedláček,</td>
<td>František Svoboda,</td>
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Czechoslovak charge against German War Criminal.

Name of accused: Dr. Willmar Hager, judge, born 14.12.1903 in Breisach, Baden, Germany

Description of crime: ill-treatment

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes: 1940-1942, Plzeň, Czechoslovakia.

Statement of facts:

Accused Dr. Willmar Hager was appointed to investigate crimes committed against the German Reich in Plzeň. On account of his investigations in Plzeň 50 persons were hanged, 16 died in prison and only 11 returned from concentration camps. It has been established by witnesses František PAVLIČEK, Frýza MELZER, Anna MŠTILKÁ and Jaromír ŠTĚRBA that the accused while interrogating and investigating, treated the prisoners in a most brutal way who were compelled to admit crimes which they never committed. He is famous for investigating the group of Col. DUBOVSKÝ which counted altogether 70 persons; only 11 are alive.

Czechoslovak War Crimes National Office:
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<td>CARDS CHECKED LIST 60</td>
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Czechoslovak charge against Walter Blachl.

Name and particulars of accused: Walter Blachl, born 21.9.1900 in Kuniveld, last address: Hlohovec.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1944, Hlohovec.

Description of crime: Complicity in deportation.

Statement of facts:

Accused Walter Blachl, member of SD, arranged lists of persons to be interned and deported. These lists were handed over to the Gestapo for carrying out the arrests and deportations of these persons.

It has been established by witnesses Pavel JAHNIKA, Hlohovec, Josef MÜLLER, Hlohovec, Rudolf VÁCÉK, Hlohovec, that according to the lists of accused Walter Blöchl 20 persons were arrested on 13th October, 1944 who were first interned in Ilava and then sent to various concentration camps in Germany where all of them perished. For these activities Blöchl was decorated with the German Iron Cross.

Statement of witness Pavel JAHNIKA:

"On the 13th October, 1944 I was arrested with 24 citizens..."
of Hlohovec by the Gestapo. The main responsibility of my arrest has Ing. Walter Blöchl from Hlohovec who was in the services of Gestapo. He made the lists of persons to be deported. Walter Blöchl is responsible for the death of many persons who were deported to concentration camps in Germany. I myself was in a concentration camp until 4.6.1945 when I returned from Germany where I was liberated by the allied armies.”

Statement of witness Josef Müller:

"On the 13th October, 1944 I was arrested by two members of the Hlinka Guard and Gestapo. 23 other persons were arrested with me. First we were all put into the prison in Nitra and afterwards sent to concentration camps in Ilava. In Nitra I was arrested together with Josef Samek who told me that all arrests has been responsible Walter Blöchl who made up the lists. Blöchl was in the services of the Gestapo and other Nazi organisations. I have seen the report while I was interrogated and this report was signed by Walter Blöchl.”

Statement of witness Rudolf Vacek:

"I have known accused Walter Blöchl for many years as an ardent admirer of German Nazism and a man who hated the Czechs. I knew that my son and I were on the list of Blöchl and therefore I escaped from Hlohovec but my son Rudolf Vacek was arrested and deported. The only responsible person for this is Blöchl.”

CZ.CHELSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE:
MARTINEK, Anton

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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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CARDS CHECKED "LIST" 60
Czechoslovak charge against Anton Martinček

Name and particulars of accused: Anton Martinček, born 13.6.1898 in Varín, district Žilina

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941-1945, Trenčín.

Description of crime: complicity in deportation, complicity in murder and illegal arrests.

Statement of facts:

Accused Anton Martinček has been responsible for deportation of Jews in the years 1941-1942 from Trenčín. He made up the lists of persons to be deported. In the days of the uprising in Slovakia the Gestapo started to function in Trenčín and accused Anton Martinček was nominated as a Liaison Officer between the Hlinka Guard and Gestapo. His offices were at the Gestapo Head Quarters. During the whole period of the uprising he was in closest contact with the Gestapo and was responsible for investigations, arrests and deportation of democratic Slovaks and Jews. He himself behaved in most brutal manners towards these persons. As soon as the uprising started accused Martinček made up lists of "unreliable" persons (from the point of view of German Nazism) and on ground of these lists hundreds of persons were arrested, sent to concentration camps in Ilava and later to concentration camps in Germany. These arrests were made in closest collaboration with the Gestapo.
In November 1944 Capt. MARTINČEK as Liaison Officer gave orders to 15 members of the Hlinka Guard to take part in the public execution of 6 partisans. On this occasion MARTINČEK made a speech and explained the reasons for the execution.

On 30th November 1944 and 1st December 1944 MARTINČEK organized the arrest of "unreliable" persons in Piešťany. 48 persons were arrested and sent to concentration camps in Germany. Of these 48 persons 41 perished there.

Accused MARTINČEK is further responsible for the arrest and deportation of 1500 persons to Germany. Of these only 52 returned.

These facts have been established by the following witnesses: Jozef AMRICH, Ondrej BRATKO, Adam ŠPAČEK, Štefan ŠENÁK, Ing. Ladislav ÁBEL, Martin ADAMOVIĆ, Pavel KOLÁR.

Short statement of witness Adam ŠPAČEK from Drietom:
"On the 25th October, 1944 I was asked by the Mayor of Drietom Jan PILKO to dig a grave who told me that he got this order from Capt. MARTINČEK. After we had finished the job I learned that the grave is meant for 4 partisans. MARTINČEK arrived with 20 members of the Hlinka Guard and Gestapo. 6 persons were hanged on a pear-tree where they were left for 30 minutes and then put into the grave."

Short statement of witness Martin ADAMOVIĆ from Beckov:
"At the end of November 1944 about 30 members of the Hlinka Guard with Capt. MARTINČEK as Leader arrived in Beckov and accomplished
the arrest of 1500 inhabitants of Beckov, Kalnice and Solo. I have seen how these persons were brutally treated, particularly one Jew named Israel and another soldier were beaten and afterwards shot. These brutalities were ordered by MARTINČEK."

Short statement of witness Pavel KOLÁŘ from Beckov:

"At the end of November 1944, 30 members of the Hlinka Guard led by Capt. MARTINČEK arrived in Beckov to accomplish mass arrests of so-called "unreliable" persons. 1500 persons were arrested and sent to concentration camps. 17 Jews were arrested in the basement of my pub where they were robbed of all their belongings, beaten and treated in the most brutal manner. Three days and three nights the Jews were left in the basement and afterwards sent to concentration camps in Germany. I have seen how two partisans and one Jew were shot. I know personally Capt. MARTINČEK and I know that he organized these mass arrests and brutalities."
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<td>2 JUN1947</td>
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KÖHLER, Helmutt

CARDS CHECKED "LIST 60"
Czechoslovak charge against German war criminal Helmuth Köhler.

Name and particulars of accused:
Helmuth Köhler,
false name William Bengt von Barlowen,
born 21st March 1918 in Upsala, Sweden.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1940, Prague.

Description of crime:
Complicity in deportation.

Statement of facts:
Accused Helmuth Köhler denounced to the Gestapo persons in order to arrest them and send them to concentration camps. He denounced for this purpose Jews and members of former Foreign Legations in Prague. The following persons were arrested and sent to concentration camps on account of denunciations of the accused Köhler: Sachs, Fischer, Heinz Wütte, Prelate Dohalsky, Inspector of the Pankras prison Václav Sisel, Božena Bauer-ová, an employee of the St. Raphael Society and Josefa Kolarík-ová, the secretary of this Society. All these persons with the exception of Bauer-ová were arrested and sent to concentration camps where all perished but Václav Sisel.

These facts have been established by witnesses: Božena Bauer-ová, Kurt CAHAUSER and Václav Sisel.
Short statement of witness Václav SÍBEL:

"In December 1940 I was denounced for unknown reasons to the Gestapo in Prague by the accused Helmuth KÖHLER, arrested on the 27th January 1941 and sent to a concentration camp. I was several times interrogated in the presence of Helmuth KÖHLER. I do not know on what grounds I was denounced, after my arrest I was sent to the concentration camp in Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg where I remained until the 13th May 1945."

Short statement of witness Božena BAUEROVÁ:

"In 1936 I was employed with the St.Raphael Society in Prague. The task of this Society was to help people to emigrate. In June 1939 called at the offices of this Society in Praha II., Školská 26, on recommendation of Prelate DOHALSKÝ, William Bengt von Barloewen (Helmuth KÖHLER) and asked for help in order to emigrate to Sweden. Prelate DOHALSKÝ deposited 1200 Crowns for the accused and we helped him to get a temporary Czechoslovak passport. On 26.6.1941 by order of the German authorities our Society was closed down and the Secretary Josefka KOLÁŘíKOVA and myself were arrested. Later I was released, Josefka KOLÁŘíKOVA was sent to a concentration camp in Ravensbrück. The arrest and deportation was caused by the denunciation of accused KÖHLER and also the closing down of the St.Raphael Society."
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<td>3 JUL 1947</td>
<td>A for illtreatment.</td>
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**Date Submitted**

**Decision of Committee**

''A for illtreatment''

**Other**

''Other''
Czechoslovak charge against German war criminal.

Name of accused: Rudolf Ambrož
His rank and Unit or official position: member of Gestapo, České Budějovice, SS-Scharführer
born: 9.4.1910 in Fischamend
Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:
III. complicity in deportation and
complicity in ill-treatment
XIII: pillage (illegal confiscation).

Short statement of facts:

Accused Rudolf Ambrož worked with the Gestapo in České Budějovice from October 1939 until 1943. As a member of the Gestapo he is responsible for the arrest of MDr. Kokrášek and his wife in České Budějovice. He ordered the confiscation of all their property and on his initiative both were sent to concentration camp. The arrest of the family Kokrášek and the confiscation was made for one purpose only: to acquire the flat for Steinmann who was also a member of Gestapo in České Budějovice.

In July 1940 Ambrož took part in the confiscation of property of the Society "Junák" (Scout Organisation) in Klášter, Stráž n./Mež., Stará Stráž and elsewhere.
On 13th March 1941 ABRROŽ ordered the arrest of Václav Šálek from České Budějovice, Na spojce čp. 522 who was interrogated by the accused and beaten and brutally treated during interrogations. He was so beaten by ABRROŽ that he collapsed.

On 3rd April 1940 ABRROŽ ordered the arrest of Linhart Šustr from Jankova č. 28. He interrogated him and without any reason gave him several knocks on his head.

In September 1942 ABRROŽ searched the house of Ant. Bednařík, České Budějovice, Dienzenhoferova ulice čp. 971 in order to find anti-Nazi pamphlets. Although no pamphlets or illegal material was found ABRROŽ ordered the arrest of Bednařík.

On 4th March 1943 the accused ordered the arrest of Ing. Miloš Vondráček, České Budějovice, Puklicova ul. 1022. On the same day he searched Vondráček’s house and confiscated illegally a wireless set "Philips", a typewriter "Corona", all cigarettes, drinks, coffee and all the other foodstuff and several suitcases. All these goods were taken by accused ABRROŽ.

I enclose affidavit by Otto Richter, made on the 26th February 1947 in České Budějovice.
Protocol

at the district Investigation Commission in České Budějovice

on the 26.2.1947.

Statement

of witness Otto Richter,

born: 6.5.1899 in Praha,
domiciled: Horšovský Týn,
occupation: former member of Gestapo
nationality: German
at present: at the prison of the district court in České Budějovice.

"I have known Rudolf Ambroš since 1939 and met him about a fortnight before the outbreak of war. I was sent by commissary Ziemer to see him in his flat and to take him to the Gestapo for an interview with the former head of the Gestapo Ziemer. He was accepted and took over the daily register until the year 1940. After that he worked together with different officials, mostly with Wittner and Steinhauser who could manage without an interpreter for they knew Czech fluently while Ambroš did not know Czech and only during his stay in České Budějovice acquired some knowledge so that later he could make himself understood. He did not have an independent position, later he was given by Weide some small cases, especially the listening to foreign broadcasts, or the distribution of so-called anti-German speeches. He was not popular
among the Gestapo members because they soon found out the selfishness and
bad character of Ambrož who used the most abominable ways for his purposes.
Although he was only an employee at the Gestapo he was entrusted by the head
of the Gestapo Fuchs to maintain contact with the most important confidant
Lt.Col.Vlach. We all were surprised and one day I asked Ambrož how it came
that this important task had been entrusted to him. Ambrož replied that Vlach
himself had approached him and told him that he was prepared to work also for
the intelligence service of the Gestapo in České Budějovice. I did not believe
this because I considered it impossible that Vlach who always had an access
to the head of the Gestapo would contact with such an offer Ambrož, an in-
significant employee. I am sure that Fuchs had quite different reasons for
entrusting Ambrož with such an important task. Until June 1943 when he was
enlisted in the army, Ambrož was the only person who maintained official and
unofficial contact with Vlach, whom he visited himself in his flat, took over
Vlach’s reports, e.i. denunciations and handed him over presents such as liquor
and cigarettes. There were also rumours that Ambrož had intercourse with Vlach's
daughter.

A short time before joining the army about in May 1943,
Ambrož made the necessary steps to vacate the villa of MDr HOKrÁKEK, Dovileb-
ská třída, for the former member of the Gestapo Steinmann who had been looking
for a flat. He achieved this by producing a denouncement from his confidant
Vlach against Dr.HOKrÁKEK with the charge that the couple HOKrÁKEK were
listening to foreign broadcasts and spreading these news. On these grounds
HOKrÁKEK and his wife were arrested and later sent to a concentration camp.
Their property was confiscated and Steinmann moved into the vacant villa.
At the inquiry into the case of the so-called Officer's Relief Action in České Budějovice with Lt.Col. Fisinger and MUDr Vanata at its head, Ambroz was also helping Weide who was working out this case. I remember that Ambroz was asked by Weide to cross-examine one or two of the participants who knew German.

I have nothing else to say."

Concluded, signed and distinctly dictated.

Recording clerk: GOLZER
Investigating official: DUSAK
Examined person: RIGHTER.
REGISTERED NOS.

111 TO 120
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MEIER, Hermann
6249/5/8/111


20 AUG 1947

O. BRITTISH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

[32 MILLER CRESCENT, S.W. 7]

4216

R. G. W. G. STARK

BRITISH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

26th October, 1947.

A German liaison officer was in charge of Gestapo in Kolon. On the 27th October, 1946, he arrested members of the Free Polish in Kolon, among them Walerjan Wielawski, Oskar Jurlewicz, Talerzyk, and Waler Jan Jackow. According to the statement of these witnesses, Wiliawski tried to find out the organization and force the illegal organizations in Kolon and in the neighborhood. He located the policemen in the most brutal way. These policemen were captured by beating and beating. They were in Kolon and arrested during the whole day and 17 men were arrested.

Incitement of unauthorized activities:

Senior police officer of Gestapo

Walerjan Wielawski, 41-year-old, 1902, Kolon, appointed liaison officer.

A 54-year-old for the Gestapo, 1913, 2nd of October, 1946.
on account of being a member of the First-Brigade in Kolín. I was put into prison in Žatec where I was daily interrogated for hours for six weeks. Assumed ID1988 every time he walked into the cell clicked and searched me. He wanted to find out by force about the illegal organization in Kolín and neighbourhood. I had very little food during these 6 weeks and was hope completely exhausted and ill. I was unable to work for several months!

Josef MLADOV, soldier, Kolín IV., Zdolště 239, born 13.10.1894:

"On the 6th January 1944, accused ID1988 and another man came to see me in my office and without any reason started to search my office and house. They took away many valuables, kind of food, money and everything they liked, also books by Svejk and others. Then I was taken to the Gestapo store where they put me to the wall. After 3 hours standing I had a break down. The physician was called in who declared I was unfit for arrest and interrogation. The next day at 6.30 a.m. the whole procedure started all over again."

Václav DOLNÍKA, tailor, born 10.11.1899 in Němčí, district Dolní, resident at Dolní Police No. 13, district Dolní:

"On the 15th November 1944 I was arrested in my house in Dolní Police by the accused who searched my house and took away my radio-set. For 3 weeks I was arrested at the prison in Žatec. On the 3rd January 1945 I was interrogated by the accused who treated me very brutally. After the first question which I did not answer he smacked me several times and I fainted. Since then I cannot hear on my left ear."
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MARGARET

Date and place of conviction of alleged war crime:

1942 - 1943, Kremnica, Slovakia

Statement of witness:

On the 11th September 1942 accused Margaretina TROJANOVÁ

brought a Josef, son of a coal miner, to work in the coal mine of Kremnica. These coal

miners treated like slaves. First they worked from 9.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. at 110 m. above

sea level. The accused ran a bad road and had to work until 7 a.m. in the morning. In May and June 1943 each "inner concentration" was reassigned from

a pit to a coal mine at 110 m. above sea level. The men worked without rest and were frequently beaten by foremen and guards.

Josef Starin, During XI, District of II, said in his statement:

that on spring 1943, when he started work for a new miner, he begged

for mercy, that the beating with a stick, even on the skull, was still visible. At

that time he was taken by police.
Henry H. Sterns's reports were not very reliable. He often had to work at night, despite being a doctor. The living conditions were poor and dangerous. The daily diet consisted of bread and uncooked potatoes for breakfast, and very few meals included vegetables or fruit. Some people had to work with up to 12 hours of labor. Additionally, there were many illnesses and some were unpreventable. On one occasion, a person died in a hospital bed, and 100 people watched.
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CZECHOSLOVAK SOVIET UNION

(UNION DESSOVIQUE SLOVAQUE-CHECOSLOVAQUE)

Ref. No. 26/1947

6251/5/8113

13th August, 1947

20 AUG 1947

CZECHOSLOVAK SOVIET UNION AGAINST ADAM VAN CRILTEND

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

Robert Petrovsky, born 1.1.1895

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1944, Blata

Number and description of articles in war crimes list:

Illegal arrest, complicity in deportation.

Brief statement of facts:

On the 13th March, 1944, accused Robert 2655/1947 entered the home of Otto Lenka, where he found gold jewellery and other things which were not allowed to be kept by a Jewish family. For this reason accused 2655/1947 confiscated these things and arrested Otto Lenka, his wife Lenka, and his Father-in-law Rudolf LENKA. All three were sent to Terezin, later Otto Lenka was sent to the concentration camp in Auschwitz, Birkenau, to Oswiecim and Annie Lenka to Trzebinia. Only Annie Lenka returned, the others found their death in the concentration camps.

Particulars of Evidence in Support:

Statement of Anna LENKA, Blata, Age 20:"

"On the 9th March, 1944, accused Robert 2655/1947 entered the mouth of our home and arrested my brother Otto Lenka and my father Rudolf LENKA."
All our valuables were confiscated and the next day I was along with all three of us sent to Terezin**.

Statement of Foma KITLAM, worker of Zadago in Pilsen.

In 1944, I was informed by CIHASSI that the families Lurie and GLUECKELIG were sending food parcels to Jews in Terezin. Petresek ordered the search of their house where jewellery and food stuff was found. On a further search a saving book of £8 800.00 was found. I was told to arrest Lurie and GLUECKELIG. All three members of the family were sent to Terezin and later to concentration camp**.

CAMP HOLOCAUST RAVENSBURG NATIONAL OFFICE.
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NOTES: 1980/81 3000 R/O MAC 226 BEF
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CIVILIAN IN LONDON
(CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CIVILIAN NAVAL OFFICER)


6252/8/6/47

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CIVILIAN IMAGES CIVIL WAR ORIGINAL

DATE OF ARREST, RANK AND UNIT OR OFFICIAL POSITION:
Arrest D. 19, 1940
Volksdeutsche

DATE AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION OF ALLEGED CRIME:
1942-1945, Vsetín, Czechoslovakia

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIME LIST:
V.4

In charge of munition factory in Brno as
"Konzentrationslager". In this capacity he forced the workers to work 16 hours
daily under inhuman conditions. Persons who did not fulfill his orders were
denounced to the Gestapo and consequently arrested and ill-treated.

PARTICULARS IN SUPPORT:
Statement of MILAN Šalík, born 19, 1917 in Vsetín and ČAČAP Právo, born
7, 19, 1966:

"On the 17th May 1942 accused D. 19 made the workers sign
this proclamation:"Everyone in the factory has to work as the soldiers on
the battlefield, 12, 13 or 20 hours daily. Those who do not obey to the orders
must be shot as the soldiers who disobeys." On the 21st May case a war of the
The text appears to be a historical or legal document, possibly from a newspaper or governmental record. The content mentions arrests in a place called "Vestin" and refers to individuals by names and titles such as "Kapitan," "Major," and "Gendarmerie." The text discusses the arrests of several people and mentions the presence of a person named "Duda" at the arrest. It mentions that one of the accused, "Kassler," was under arrest for 18 months in Sarajevo and Ostriv without being tried. The text also notes that all these arrests have been made on the ground of a false accusation of the accused person Duda.

Signature: [Signature]

Official: [Official]
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Addendum

Addendum

to Case No. 306/1947.

Identification

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Leopold Döbl, born 19.11.1906 in Brno, German nationality, SA - man, confident of the Gestapo.

Brief statement of facts:
The accused falsely denounced Czech persons in order to get them imprisoned or deported.

Particulars of evidence in support:
1) Witness Antonin Krystka of Bystrica No 14, states:
"On the 4th June, 1940 I was arrested by the Gestapo in Brno. After being held for 12 months I learned that the reason for my arrest was that allegedly before 1939 I made speeches against the Germans. I was denounced by Leopold Döbl Al who frequently visited a Czech called Tomáš Richter from whom he learned of my pre-war activities. The denunciation was false because the only speeches I made were in connection with the Cooperative and had nothing to do with politics."

2) Witness Jaroslav Dvořák, born 1.1.1899 in Bystrica No 54, states:
"I met Leopold Döbl in May, 1940 and demanded 500 Crowns..."
otherwise he would denounce me, Cyril Věšťák, František Č配备 and Bohunil
Švehla for listening in to foreign broadcasts. I told him that I had no money
and that he should give me 3 days during which I would be able to borrow the
money. Důkal said he needed the money by noon next day by which time I actually
brought him the money. Důkal did not denounce me but he denounced Věšťák and
5 others who were imprisoned and deported.

2.) František Adamovský, born 6.12.1911 dřih Bystřice No 157, and Čeněk
Spálený, born 11.12.1916, resident at Bystřice No 398 both confirm that
Důkal, who acted as a confidant of the Gestapo, falsely denounced Czechs,
either out of hate or because they did not comply with his demands for money,
food or clothing.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

Case No. 6253/G/15

13th August, 1947

20 AUG 1947

Case No. 6253/G/15

Place of accused, his rank and unit or official position:
Eichold, Dr. Oskar, Member of the Nazi Party, born 19.11.1895 in Brno, graduated from the University of Prague in 1917, District Brno-Central.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1939 - 1945, Brno

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:
Conspiring against war crimes, complicity in illegal arrest.

Brief Statement of Facts:

Accused Eichold, Otmar, member of SA, SS, NSDAP, has been sentenced during the occupation the following persons: Ludwig STURM, who was arrested without trial from 10.10.1939 - 7.5.1945, Antonin KLEMUT, who was arrested without trial, Vojtech BOGI, Cyril CERNEK, President AHRAS and Rechtsrat BRADIS, who were arrested on demand of the Gestapo to Czech headquarters.

They were arrested, interrogated and sent to concentration camps.
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Czechoslovak charge against Czech war criminal.

Name of accused: Jaroslav Ryšánek, alias Karel Kasal, born 20.9.1921 in Hořice, district Boskovice, Czech nationality, formerly resident at Brno, at present in Munich, Schuhstrasse 61, U.S. Zone, Germany.

Description of crime in war crimes list: systematic denunciation of compatriots, complicity in deportation, complicity in ill-treatment.

Short statement of facts:

Accused Jaroslav Ryšánek voluntarily entered the services of the Gestapo in Brno and from 1940 till the end of the war served as their confident under the cover name of Karel Kasal "N 86". He specialised in detecting and handing over to the Gestapo of members of the Czech underground movement. His general technique was to gain the confidence of the prospective victims by pretending that he himself was an illegal fighter. Then after a short period of faked cooperation with them he delivered them to the Gestapo. He took active part not only in the detection of the underground fighters but also in their arrests and the ill-treatment during questioning.
Of his numerous crimes 17 have been so far detected and the documentary evidence is with the Criminal Court in Brno which ordered the arrest of the accused under Number Tc XVII - 1/47.

I mention the following major but typical crimes of the accused:

1.) The accused Jaroslav Ryšánek met in 1941 an old acquaintance of his Jaroslav Studený and told him that he was a member of the underground movement. Studený believed him and after a short while introduced to him Miloš Petr of whom he knew that he was a member of the underground too. After several meetings Petr confided to the accused Ryšánek that his friend Miloš Zelníček, the leader of the underground group has a radio-transmitter and needs some valves. The accused offered to procure these valves.

On the 10th September 1942 Petr and Zelníček were arrested by the Gestapo. So was František Menášek who was won over for underground work by Zelníček. In the same connection František Kučera and František Mařa were arrested too. During the interrogation of the above named Jaroslav Ryšánek threatened Zelníček and Petr that unless they confessed they would be beaten to death. He declared laughingly: "You are surprised to see me here, aren't you? I am in their services, I have their card." Petr and Mařa died in the concentration camp, Menášek and Zelníček have been detained in the concentration camp up to the end of the war.
2.) The accused took part in the detection and arrest of the underground worker Rejrioh. The accused Jaroslav Ryšánek together with the Gestapo-men Frudky and Levicsék, dressed up as railway worker arrested Rejrioh on the 18th May 1943. Because Rejrioh refused to name the comrades of his group he was bestially tortured by these three capturers and died consequently two days later.

3.) In the beginning of 1943 the Gestapo suspected that in the factory "Druoker" in Bučovice there was underground activity. The accused and his Gestapo friend Ota Chalupa decided to detect the whole structure of this movement. Posing as illegal fighters they gained the confidence of František Götz and reported to the Gestapo about the activities of his group. On the 25th June, 1943 the Gestapo ordered mass-arrests in the Bučovice district. 25 people were arrested, among them František and Josef Götz, Nahodil and his wife and Navrátil, the leading members of Götz's group. On the basis of information forced from the arrested 25 people, further 220 persons were arrested. The leading persons were sentenced in Breslau and the rest taken to concentration camps. As far as it could be ascertained Krómař, Zajdák, Götz, the brothers Čankové and Navrátil were executed.

4.) In October 1944, having returned from his leave spent with his parents the accused reported to the Gestapo that his brother was a member of a partisan group in Slovakia and took active part in the Slovak rising. On the instructions of the Gestapo the accused contacted his brother who lived
under a false name in Bratislava and pretended that he too was a member of
the underground movement in Moravia. The accused had several meetings with
his brother who promised him to get him in touch with the leader of his
group mjr. Popov who was hiding in the neighbourhood of Piešťany. When
these meetings led to no results the accused reported it to his chief Tautt
who ordered the arrest of the accused Jaroslav Ryšánek and his
brother. The accused was soon released but his brother was taken to
a concentration camp in Germany where he was shot.

Jaroslav Ryšánek worked under the name of "N 88" and
was issued by the Gestapo with a false identity card of the name Karel Kasal.
His average salary was 2,500.- crowns a month plus occasional gifts of ciga-
rettes and drinks. He received a share of the premium of 30,000 crowns which
was divided among the confidents of Gestapo for successful work in the
Boskovice case.

Extract from the statement of Victor Ryšánek
born 25.12.1902 in Brno, Czech nationality,
at present in prison in Brno:

"......In July-August 1942 an export-import firm "Brala" was
established which was in fact a cover for the activities of Gestapo confidents.
Here among other people I learned to know Jaroslav Ryšánek who worked
with Ota Chalupa and Prudký. Jaroslav Ryšánek had his
net in Slovakia and travelled there several times. In the second half of 1944
Jaroslav Ryšánek discovered that his brother was with the partisans.
He arranged a meeting with his brother with whose help he penetrated into
the partisan group. I have seen Jaroslav Ryšánek’s partisan Identity Card bearing the name of Jaroslav Zábit. Jaroslav Ryšánek’s brother was later arrested in Bratislava.

Jaroslav Ryšánek together with me and Navrátil received regularly the salary between the 1st and 5th of each month from the offices of Erlan. During Christmas 1943 the Gestapo chief Taudt made a short speech and thanked us for the good work. On his desk were bottles of spirits, cigarettes and a blue envelope. These presents were given to Jízera, Jaroslav Ryšánek and to me.

Extract from the statement of witness Ludvík Jaroušek born 8.5.1920, Czech nationality, at present in prison in Brno:

“In December 1944 I was in Bratislava working for the Gestapo chief Sochte. On my arrival at the coffee-house Carlton in Bratislava I saw Jaroslav Ryšánek in the company of the Brno Gestapo men Taudt, Sochte and Díček. I sat down at their table and shared their company. Jaroslav Ryšánek whom I met several times later confided to me that he worked very successfully for the Gestapo, especially in the districts of Bušovice, Třebíš and Jihlava. He told me that his brother was a partisan and that he would use the opportunity to get into his partisan group. Later I overheard a talk between Jaroslav Ryšánek and Hans Brand, a member of the Bratislava Gestapo and from this I learned that the Gestapo in Bratislava caught about 10 members of a partisan group amongst whom was the brother of Jaroslav Ryšánek. Ryšánek expressed his anxiety that his brother might suspect him to have caused his arrest. Brand assured him that his
brother did not know that he was a confidant of the Gestapo.

Extract from the statement of Vladimír Sleza

born 21.10.1909 in Hranice, Czech nationality, resident at Tuleáice No 10.

Early in 1940 Jaroslav Ryšánek has been introduced by Jaroslav Studeny to our underground organisation. Ryšánek pretended that he was a member of the underground movement and took part in all our meetings. He made speeches and brought illegal newspapers, especially the "Moravská Rovnost". It was through his initiative that our little group was prompted into more activities and gradually worked out a plan for consecutive actions. Jaroslav Ryšánek brought with him another man called Franta whom he introduced as an illegal fighter. These two gained our confidence because of their knowledge of underground work and illegal activities in general. Soon we confided to them that for a long time our group has been in existence in the district of Krumlov and been in touch with others in Bušovice, Vranovice and Nové Město. In this way Ryšánek and his friend gained an overall picture about our organisation and activities. At one occasion we confided to them that we were hiding a game-keeper called Dratíčka who could not stand any longer the strains of living in the forest. Ryšánek offered to help him by providing Dratíčka with false identity papers and getting him to Slovakia where Ryšánek had friends. For this purpose Ryšánek asked for Dratíčka's photos. A few days later Dratíčka went to the station in Ivanice from where he had to travel to the agreed destination. On the station, however, Dratíčka was expected by Gestapo men who knowing that Dratíčka possessed arms knocked him down, disarmed and chained him. After Dratíčka's arrest we learned
that Ryánek and his friends were agents of the Gestapo. We received photographs and full description of both of these men from the underground group of Prof. Beranovský.

We armed all other members and decided to break gradually the contact with Jaroslav Ryánek and his friends. On the 5th October 1943 the Gestapo arrested me, Mr. Studený, Lákosil, Čermák, Anschlag and Kronovít. The next arrests took place on the 9th November, 1944 in Tuleáice, Dubňany, Buďovice, Rybníky, Tavíkovice and other villages. The arrests lasted 6 or 7 days and about 180 people were caught by the Gestapo. After being ill-treated by the Gestapo we were taken in mass-transport to the concentration camp in Flossenburg where we stayed till our liberation. 13 people died there, among them Vágner, Parolek, Vetešník, Habrovec, Cibulka, Svoboda, Kuber a Blahonovský.

Alltogether about 25 witnesses have deposited their statements at the Criminal Court in Brno. These fully corroborate the criminal activities of Jaroslav Ryánek who through his denunciation caused the death of over 100 people. He proved to be the lowest type of Gestapo agents who went so far as to hand over to the Gestapo his own brother at a time when it was clear to everybody that Germany has lost the war.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRISIS NATIONAL OFFICE:
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE NO. 4. ALIEN CAUSE AGAINST 58 CAUSE NO. 4.

EXHIBIT A. O. CASE TO 6676 AGAINST 58 CRIMINAL SVC.

and o other accused are figure on list "A" as war criminals.

Name or accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Anton Sogli, born 1.0.192 in Donha, Berlin, former Kreisleiter of the SS in Nikulov

Date and place of commission or alleged crime:
April 1943, district of Nikulov

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Complicity in murder, arson, destruction of property.

PROOF OF CAUSE NO. 4.

Accused Anton Sogli was Kreisleiter of the SS in Nikulov and

ordered, together with Hans Brink 3, that the 21 Jews held in the overcrowded

at Nikulov should not be transferred elsewhere but liquidated. He accused

ordered the destruction by fire of the castle in Nikulov as a result of which

the whole building and its famous library, pictures and botanical museum were

destroyed.
1. Leopold F. o. y. s, born 3.11.1907, at present arrested in Vienna, states:

"In the middle of April, 1945, Jews ORSINA asked us to accompany him to the Kreisleiter Anton SOH, with whom he wanted to talk over the matter of the 21 Jews held at the brickworks....I was present during the conversation. SOH had to decide whether the Jews should be transferred elsewhere or liquidated ('angelegt werden'). After short deliberation the Kreisleiter SOH said: 'It will be the best if we liquidate the Jews...' SOH asked ORSINA SE, who will execute the liquidation: ORSINA SE replied: 'I can do it if you give us some help from the Schutzpolizei.' SOH gave me a letter to the commandant of the Schutzpolizei in which he asked for a policeman to be put at the disposal of Jans ORSINA SE. I had to decide whether the Jews should be transferred elsewhere or liquidated. After short deliberation the Kreisleiter SOH said: 'It will be the best if we liquidate the Jews...'

2. Oscar B. I. k. n. y. v. d. w., born 26.7.1914, Nikulov, states:

"In the beginning of 1945 I saw Anton SOH visiting frequently the castle in Nikulov with several men who were unloading various parcels and 2 barrels of petrol. SOH publicly proclaimed that Nikulov would be defended at all costs against the Red Army and if need burn down completely. After the coming army left SOH remained behind together with other local men to defend Nikulov. Towards the evening of the 22nd April, 1945, SOH gave orders to set on fire the castle, the library, the school and several other public buildings."

3. Hugo A. d. b. d. d. k. c., born 27.5.1914, Nikulov, states:

"In April 1945 SOH and the other leaders of the Nazi
Kreisleitung frequently visited the castle. They brought various parcels.
I overheard Box saying: "We shall need these things if we have to give up.
We won't let the French have this rich castle..."

47. Extract from the official inquiry about the burning down of the castle of Assens:

"From the evidence submitted to us by local witnesses and
from the whole investigation it follows that
a) the fire started simultaneously in several places;
b) it started on the spots where the most valuable objects and collections
were kept;
c) the fire spread very rapidly;
d) 2 barrels of petrol were found.
The fire has been planned very carefully. Anton Soé and the other members
of the real Kreisleitung brought the incendiary material to the castle. It was
the Kreisleitung under the direction of Anton Soé who decided on the
destruction of the castle and other public buildings. According to the unanimous
verdict of the local inhabitants the originators and inspirators of this wanton
destruction were Anton Soé and his closest collaborators, Daniel van AX and
Arno AX, members of the real Kreisleitung in Assens."

WALTER D. VAN AX
There appears to be no defense to this charge.
The case is complete.

Chief Constable and Surgeon Medical Officer.
Name of accused:  
1.) Jens Christiansen,  
in 1945 resident in Kl. Schweinbart, Austria,  
Gendarmarie-Feldwebel, member of Gestapo  
2.) Eduard Halmich,  
born 6.10.1892  
overseer of the brickworks in Likulov  
3.) Otto Metelka,  
born 23.5.1898  
member of the Schutzpolizei  
4.) Leopold Poyss,  
born 5.11.1907  
member of the Schutzpolizei  
5.) Josef Sohula,  
born 2.8.1908  
member of the Schutzpolizei  
6.) Frantisek Weber,  
born 1895  
member of the Schutzpolizei  
7.) Christian Wolf,  
born 25.11.1897  
member of the Schutzpolizei  

Description of crime:  
1.) mass-murder  
2.) ill-treatment and complicity in murder  
3.) complicity in murder and crime against humanity  
4.) complicity in murder and crime against humanity  
5.) complicity in murder and crime against humanity  
6.) complicity in murder and crime against humanity  
7.) complicity in murder and crime against humanity  

Short statement of facts:  
To the north of the town of Likulov there is a brickworks in which during the German occupation forced labour was used. In 1943 21 Jews
were brought to this place by the Gestapo. They were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kowacz Josef</td>
<td>Gabórd Andrea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Páliszer Aladár</td>
<td>Filischer Magda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmiedt Zoltán</td>
<td>Filischer Ilona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gábor Andor</td>
<td>Böhm Sandor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallus László</td>
<td>Kowacz Erzsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gábor Sandor</td>
<td>Kraus Mat Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahler Siegfried</td>
<td>Krauso Hilda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All this people were forced to work under terrible conditions from morning till night, getting very little food, and ill-treated, especially by Eduard Halámich, the overseer of the brickworks. On April 14th, 1945 the supervisor Stanislav Bodnarowski ordered the Jews to take shovels and pick-axes and follow him. They were told to dig a trench 5 m long, 50 cm wide and 1.30 m deep. The next morning a telephone order was received at the brickworks-offices that all non-Jewish people should leave the place for 24 hours. In the evening Poyass, Schulz, Weber and Wolf and Christiansen, armed with revolvers and rifles, appeared at the brickworks. Soon afterwards first the male and then the female Jews were led to the place where they had dug a trench the day before, and shot systematically by bullets in their necks. The killing was done by Jews Christiansen while Poyass, Schulz, Weber and Wolf assisted. The excavation carried out by the Czechoslovak authorities on the 25th November, 1945 showed that the victims were most brutally beaten down by rifle-butts or solid objects and had shot-wounds.
Some of the victims must have regained consciousness and tried to escape from the grave but were suffocated. All were naked and part of their clothes were thrown on them before they were covered by earth so as to prevent the smell of delapidating bodies penetrating into the open.

The chief perpetrator of this crime was Jens Christiansen who took a leading part in the killing.

The further guilt lies with Eduard Hal'mich who systematically torched and beat up his Jewish slave-labourers. Otto Metelka had detailed the four members of the Schutzpolizei Leopold Pöysä, Josef Schulz, František Weber and Christian Wolf to assist in the killing and thus acted all as complicies in the killing.
Extract from the statement of Josef Schuls, born on the 2nd August, 1906 in Garmaus, from the 15.7.1939 till the end of the war serg. major of the Schupo:

"A fortnight before the entry of the Red Army into Mikulov I met at our H.Q. for the first time Jens Christiansen, a member of the field gendarmerie.

About on the 12th of April 1945 Christiansen told me he was going to ask his district H.Q. for permission to liquidate the Jews at the brickworks. Our commandant Meetecka detailed me, Hauptwachtmaster Poyss, Hauptwachtmaster Wolf and Oberwachtmaster Weber to be at the disposal of Christiansen. On Saturday or Sunday night Christiansen asked me to travel on the motorcycle with him to the brickworks where the Jews were quartered. Christiansen went in and gave some orders to the Jews. Afterwards we went to the house of Halmich where we had some drinks. Christiansen told us that the male Jews will be liquidated before the women and that he had asked the Jews to go to the fields again on the pretext of digging more trenches. Christiansen, Poyss and Wolf went ahead with the male Jews, I and Weber brought up the women in groups of four. On our journeys we heard some shots and we brought the women to the trenches. Here we saw people lying dead or unconscious. Christiansen took 2 women and shot them in front of us. We buried the people.

All five of us went later to the house of Halmich where we had some drinks and food. Christiansen told us he had to use two bullets in the
case of a man and a woman while on the other hand he finished a woman and a child with one bullet. At our H.Q. CHRISTIANSEN boasted further he had liquidated several hundreds of Jews during his retreat from the East..."

Extract from the statement of Antonin V r b a , cahman, born on the 23rd April 1890 in Pratelebrun, distr. Mikulov:

"I remember that in the middle of April 1945 Eduard HALMICH issued 21 Jews with shovels and pickaxes telling them that they were to dig trenches. Later I learned that the Jews had been murdered...

I have been working at the brickworks since 1926. I can testify that Eduard HALMICH who was the overseer appointed by the Germans kept his Russian and Jewish slave-workers under inhuman conditions. He was brutal to everybody and quite often beat up his slave-workers, especially the Jews....

I definitely remember that on April 16th 1945 I recognized that HALMICH had a pair of new high boots which I saw previously on one of the Jews....

Eduard HALMICH must have known of what was in store for the Jews, he had intimate relations with CHRISTIANSEN."
Notes on the case.

It is clear that the chief guilt lies with Jens Christiansen and Otto Metelka who voluntarily agreed to assist Christiansen in the execution of his plans. The 4 members of the Schutzpolizei (Leopold Poya, Josef Schu, František Weber and Christian Wolf) admitted of having assisted "only in taking the Jews out of their quarters and leading them by force to the place of execution acting thus as guards and finally burying them". In view of the fact that this crime was committed in the last weeks before the end of the war there can be no excuse for the members of the Schutzpolizei "to have acted solely on orders from the sergeant of the field gendarmerie Christiansen".

No witness survived the crime but the execution has proved that the victims were knocked down with solid objects, very probably with rifle-butts. All 4 policemen were armed with rifles and one can assume that they took part in the execution.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRISIS NATIONAL OFFICE:
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<td>1-2 OCT 1947</td>
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CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE


Czechoslovak charge against German war criminals.

1.)
Name of accused: Müller, Obergruppenführer, Chief of the 4th Section of the "Reichsicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Head Office in Berlin, German nationality, present residence unknown.

Description of crime: murder.

2.)
Name of accused: Schmidt Emil, Volgadeutscher, born 2.1.1911 in Kezmarok, Slovakia, Lieutenant, last seen on 15th January 1947 in the camp Glasenbach (Maria W.Orr), Salzburg, Alpenstrasse, Austria

Description of crime: ill-treatment, complicity in murder.

Short statement of facts:

In January 1945 accused Müller gave orders for the execution of the leaders of the Slovak rising in 1944, namely of general VESÁT, gen.GOLLAN, gen.MALLAR, prof.KARVAŠ and mjr.STANĚK.

Accused Emil Schmidt joined the SS and as a former Czechoslovak officer passed an officers course of the SS. He took part in the "punitive expedition" in Banska Bystrica against the leaders and participants of the Slovak rising in September 1944 and participated in the shooting of
many "suspects". He was among the first to question gen. VIST and GOLIAN whom he ill-treated because they refused to reveal details of their plans.

Extract from statement by Kurt Lisochka,
born on the 16th Aug. 1909 in Breslau, German nationality, Obersturmbannführer Reichssicherheitshauptamt in Berlin:

"I was the chief of the Intelligence Department which scrutinised all matters of interest to the military command. As such I received also the minutes relating to the interrogation of gen. VIST, GOLIAN and the other leaders of the Slovak rising. These interrogations were conducted by the Criminal Secretary Stahn who worked in the 4th section, whose chief was Obergruppenführer Müller whom I met last on 21st April 1945 in Berlin. Müller talked to me about the execution of general VIST, GOLIAN et comp. which took place on his orders...."

Extract from statement of witness Dr. Karol Hauskrecht,
38 years old, schoolmaster, at present detained in Bratislava:

"I have known Schmidt since 1940. He was polit. editor of the "Deutsche Stimmen" in Bratislava, later he joined the SS and fought in the unit "Schill". I met him several times during 1944. Schmidt boasted to me about his participation in suppressing the Slovak rising in the punitive expeditions during which "Schmidt and his unit Schill had to take summary action i.e. to shoot many suspects".... Schmidt and his companions dressed in civilian clothes took part in the arrest of gen. VIST, GOLIAN and other
leaders of the Slovak rising. Schmidt boasted how he slapped gen. VLAST
who "obstinately" refused to reveal any details....."

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CHILDREN NATIONAL OFFICE:
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<td>2 Oct 1947</td>
<td>A for pillage</td>
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<td>Cards checked Unit 64</td>
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</tbody>
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Czecho-Slovak charge against war criminal Imrich (Emrich) Pollák.

Name of accused: Imrich (Emrich) Pollák, born 20.6.1897 in Bratislava,
last known address: Bratislava, Larinská ul.11/1.

Description of crime: ill-treatment, pillage, complicity in murder.

Short statement of facts:

1.) In June 1942 accused Imrich (Emrich) Pollák handed over to the Gestapo the Jewish teacher J. Trattner of Krupina. Trattner was deported and died in the concentration camp in Oswiecim. Accused Pollák pillaged his flat.

2.) In the beginning of December 1944 accused Pollák, boarding a train at the station of Krupina, recognized 2 Jews, Moric and Cecilia Krémser whom he arrested and handed over to the Gestapo. These two together with 14 others were shot on the 14th December, 1944. Pollák robbed the Krésmers of 100,000 crowns and all their belongings.
Extract from the statement by witness Ignác POLLÁK, of Krupina, Stefánikova ul. 8.d. 12:

"About the beginning of December 1944 I was on duty in the luggage room of the station of Krupina. Imrich POLLÁK was going to travel to Tesáry. After the arrival of the train I saw Moric KREMER and his wife getting off the train. Imrich POLLÁK did not board this train and I saw him leading the two Jews from the station in the direction of the village.... A few hours later Pollák returned for the luggage of Mr. and Mrs.Krémer, paid the deposit fees and left."

Extract from the statement by witness Leopold KOVÁČ, of Krupina, Svatoborilžšte nám. 8.d. 13:

"I have known Emerich POLLÁK for more than 10 years. Although a Czechoslovak citizen he was the first to wear the swastika and to chalk fascist slogans and incite against the Czechs and Jews in the period from September 1938 onwards. During 1943 I rebuked him for his behaviour whereupon he said: "I am being well paid for what I am doing"....

He systematically preached racial hatred and went around defacing houses and breaking the windows of the Jews. In 1941 he desecrated the Jewish synagogue and pillaged all valuable things. He admitted working for the Gestapo, participated in the searching of Jewish houses and took an active part in the deportation of Jews in June 1943....

He had the teacher J. TRATTNER arrested and stole from his flat several pieces of cloth, several suits, a collection of gold and silver coins, stamps etc. TRATTNER died in a concentration camp. He arrested Mr. and
Mrs. Krémer on the station of Krupina on his own initiative. The station master told me the Krémers had a hundred thousand Czech crowns with them which he (the station master) did not want to take from them. These must have been taken by Pollák or the Gestapo."
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<td>Cards checked Unit 64</td>
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</table>
CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON
CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE


CzechoSlovak charge against German war criminal.

Name of accused: Josef Hochmann
Volks German, member of the SS,
born 19.11.1920 in Varnsdorf,
last known address: Praha-Brevnov, ul. Listopadu 6. 443/32.

Description of crime: systematic terror, ill-treatment.

Short statement of facts.

Accused Josef Hochmann acted as an agent of the Gestapo to whom he denounced many Czechs in the district of Brevnov who lived in constant fear of him.

In autumn 1944 he had a quarrel with Václav Zvěřina whom he wanted to shoot. Zvěřina escaped but Josef Hochmann and two other members of the SS continuously searched for him. Zvěřina had to hide himself in a deserted cellar where he got pneumonia and died.

Extract from a statement of Josef Slapánek,
born on the 15.11.1903 in Kondelov, dist. Kladno of Praha-Brevnov, sp 130 Boleslavova ul.

"In autumn 1944 Václav Zvěřina had some misunderstanding with Josef Hochmann in front of the restaurant "Marjánka". Hochmann pulled out his revolver and started shooting after Zvěřina who was on his run. Hochmann found out that Zvěřina worked in my restaurant and kept threatening me and my
wife with deportation unless we revealed Zvěřina's whereabouts. I have known Hochmann's stepfather and with his help we were saved from Hochmann's threats. I warned Zvěřina who went into hiding in an old cellar. Three weeks later I learned that Zvěřina caught pneumonia and died....

Hochmann was a brutal young men who terrorised all his neighbours. He turned the yard of the house where he lived into a shooting range and his neighbours lived in constant fear of him... I also remember that one occasion Josef Hochmann brutally ill-treated an old Czech for no reason whatsoever.
REGISTERED NOS.

121 TO 130
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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16 OCT 1947 | A for ill-treatment and torture

Cards checked 9th 64
CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON
(CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE)


6633/8/121

Czechoslovak charge against German war criminal.

Name of accused: Frans Stuschka,
SS-Obersturmbannführer,
former head of the concentration camp in Wulkov-Zossen near Berlin,
at present detained in Ischl, U.S. zone of Austria.

Description of crime: crimes against humanity,
il-treatment.

Short statement of facts:

Accused Frans Stuschka during the years of 1943-1944 ill-treated the inmates of the camp in Wulkov in the most brutal way beating them by truncheons until they lost consciousness. He kept the slave-workers under most inhuman conditions and caused the death of many Czechs.

Extract from statement by witness MDr Erich KNEPPERMACHER,
Ostrava, Hrusov, Sadova 17 who acted as camp surgeon at Wulkov from 25th Aug. 1944 - 2nd February 1945:

"The camp Commandant STUSCHKA treated his men in the most brutal, inhuman and bestial way. I had to treat daily my fellow-prisoners, the victims of STUSCHKA'S bestialities. He beat the camp inmates with steel chains, big sticks or kicked them with his high boots. A number of people suffered from torn ear drums and had their noses broken by STUSCHKA'S blows......

I saw STUSCHKA torturing many Czechs for the only reason that they were speaking Czech. According to his orders all sick people had to receive half
rations and he himself controlled the enforcement of this order. He forced people with high temperature to work from dawn till dusk and after he found out that somebody's working capacity had sunk too low he had him sent away to a concentration camp "for liquidation".

STUSCHKA retained large amounts of parcels with food stuff sent by the victim's relatives. His favourite fine was to impose a 3 days hunger for anybody who according to his judgement did not work to full capacity. He forced women to do the heaviest work with little or no food and in the most severe frost.

Witnesses Ing. Adolf ENCILSTEIN, Ostrava, Nádražní 148, Richard FEIGL, Praha II., Klementská 52, Pavel HUBÁČEK, Praha II., Podskalská 37 who were inmates of the concentration camp in Walkov have all confirmed the statement of Dr. KISPERFELDNER.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE:
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6634/2/9/122

- 8 OCT 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE OF OSLOVAK CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 335.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:</th>
<th>Helmuth Mietl, born 8.10.1912 in Hanover, member of the Gestapo in Pardubice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime:</td>
<td>1940-1945, Pardubice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list:</td>
<td>ill-treatment, crimes against humanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law:</td>
<td>—</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Accused Helmuth Mietl has been a member of the Gestapo in Pardubice from 1940-1945. During this time he brutally ill-treated many Czechs suspected of underground activities and caused the death of many of them. J. Suchr, whom the accused tortured for several days and nights committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Extract from statement by witness Rudolf Šipek, born 9.4.1899 in Přelouč:

"On the 23rd September, 1940 I was taken to the Gestapo H.Q. in Pardubice where together with several others we were kept for six hours standing with our faces to the wall. Then the interrogation started. I and SYCHR were interrogated by Helmuth MLEN who started the procedure by beating us with his rubber truncheon. As our answers did not satisfy him we received several more blows and were taken down to a dark cellar. Here we were put into chains and tortured on MLEN’s orders by the guard RAČÍNA. After an interval of 3 or 4 hours we were brought up to MLEN who continued his brutalities against us... I know that several other Czechs were similarly ill-treated. J.SYCHR from Choché hung himself, DROBNÝ from Česká Třebová had his ribs broken by MLEN, FORCÁT from Chrudim tried to commit suicide by cutting his arteries.

Extract from statement by witness Josef Bartoš, born 23.5.1893:

"On the 20th September 1944 I was arrested by the Gestapo man Helmuth MLEN at my working place together with two other fellow workers. We were all chained on MLEN’s orders and taken to the Gestapo in Pardubice. MLEN and three other Gestapo men took us in a cellar and beat us with their truncheons until we lost consciousness. After we recovered they started interrogating us and as our answers did not satisfy them the beating started again....."
Witnesses Josef NERLJAN, of Pardubice, Anna Křečňáková of Záboří, Antonín NOVOTNÝ of Nemošice and František HANDEL of Proseč fully corroborate the above statements concerning the appalling brutalities of Helmuth LINZ.

NOTES ON THE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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<tr>
<td>16 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A for complicity in illegal arrest</td>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 336.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Jaroslav Hájek, born 9/11/30, in Wien
Volks German,
District Commander of Gendarmerie in Nymburk,
agent of the Gestapo and SD
at present Commander of the frontier police in Weidhausen

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1941 - 1945, Nymburk

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
denunciation

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Jaroslav Hájek acted from 1940-1945 as District Commandant of the Gendarmerie in Nymburk and agent of the Gestapo and Sicher-
heitsdienst. In April 1941 he denounced the prison guard Emil RONZ for insulting the Reich. Between 1942-1945 he continuously terrorized Rudolf SVOBODA and his family of Nymburk whom he tried to dispossess of his house and systematically threatened him with the Gestapo.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Witness No 1:
Otto Gruler, former Gestapo assistant, born 28.3.1914 in Hamburk, at present detained in Mladá Boleslava:

"I met HÁJEK when the Gestapo agents of the district Nymburk were handed over to our department in Jišín. I gave HÁJEK an address to which he would send his reports....

HÁJEK sent me reports about the "feelings of the population" in the district of Nymburk towards the Reich... He also reported about a "communist cell" in a factory in Nymburk. We made several arrests in connection with this but could not capture the real leaders... I suggested HÁJEK to use a cover name for his reports. To this HÁJEK replied: "I am not afraid of signing my reports. I always send these in 3 copies, one for the Gestapo, one for the NSDAP and one for the SD."

Witness No 2:
Marie Ronzová, born 28.3.1908, resident at Poděbrady čp.156, wife of prison guard Emil RONZ:

"My husband who was a prison guard in Nymburk was arrested on
the 25th April, 1941. I know for certain that he was denounced by Jaroslav
Hálek who also acted as a witness against him during the trial. The reason
for my husband's arrest was a remark which he made to Hálek who was not on
duty, when he heard about the arrest of two Czechs for dishonouring the
German flag. My husband told him that Czechs should not be persecuted
for such things as he himself did not like the German flag either. Hálek
reported this and my husband was sentenced to 10 months imprisonment.
As a result of this imprisonment and the ill-treatment his mental health
was so affected that today he is in a mental hospital.

Witness No. 3:
Rudolf Svoboda, born 4.9.1899, resident at Podebrady, Komenského 1575:

"In July 1940 Jaroslav Hálek came to my house and ordered my
Jewish tenant Fantl to clear out of his flat immediately. 3 Months later after
Hálek had occupied the flat of Fantl he started blackmailing me and my family
because he wanted our flat. His enmity grew as we refused to talk with him in
German. Hálek denounced us to the Gestapo as enemies of the German Reich,
friends of the Jews etc. I was called to the Gestapo six times, my wife fourteen
times and the Gestapo chief Kuller constantly advised us to leave the house otherwise
we may be arrested.... Hálek kept us threatening with the concentration camp
of Dachau. So in 1944 we left our house and moved to Podebrady...."

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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<td>16 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A for persecution on racial or religious grounds, for deportation of civilians and pillage</td>
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Cards checked first by: [Signature]
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Augustin Morávek
former chief of the economic department of the so-called "Slovak Government" and president of the Central Economic office.

Particulars:
- Height approx. 185-186 cm, normally built,
- Brown eyes, dark brown hair getting grey,
- Dark eye-brows, clean shaven, rather big curval nose, walking straight and normal.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Crime against humanity, pillage

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1940-1945, Slovakia

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Accused Augustin Morávek as chief of the economic department of the so-called Slovak Government and later as president of the Central Economic Office exerted special initiative in the direction and coordination
of measures taken by the "Slovak Government" to "solve the Jewish problem" by means of their expropriation (aryanisation) and deportation from Slovakia. He not only initatively participated in the framing of severe laws against the Slovak Jews but took part in the acquisition of their property and thus enriched himself and his brother enormously.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Witness No. 1:

Herman Fischer, Bratislava:

"Early in 1940 the brother of Augustin MORÁVEK, Imrich Morávek came to my father with a message from Augustin MORÁVEK demanding the handing over of our factory otherwise we would be among the first to be deported. My father got frightened and asked for a few days respite. After 3 days the same person came again and told my father he should hand over within 48 hours...

I went into hiding into the mountains, my father was too old to follow me... I learned later that although he complied with Morávek's order he was among the first to be deported to a concentration camp from where he did not return...

I know for certain that Augustin MORÁVEK had acquired the properties of the following Jews: the firm of "Brothers Komjáti" distillers in Senica, the villa and a large garden of J. Braun in Veľkéľme whom he had evicted with the help of the Hlinky guard (Slovak fascist para-military organisation)....

August MORÁVEK was the chief Jew baiter who urged measures
against the Jews a long time before the Germans pressed for them. He was the terror of the Jews in Bratislava and caused the suicide of many of them."

Witness No 2 :

J. Quastler, Bratislava:

"In September 1940 Karol Moravek acquired our radio firm with the help of his brother Augustin MORAVEK who was the chief of the department where measures against the Jews were issued. We received no payment as the "price" (which was less than 1/10 of the real value) was frozen in a so-called "emigration fund". We were to receive help to emigrate but in December 1940 our whole family was taken to a camp nr. Bratislava and deported to Poland...

Augustin Moravek helped not only his brothers Imrich and Karol but also his relatives to acquire Jewish property. Thus Karol Moravek received the big carpenters' work of Josef Frank worth several millions of crowns. The Franks were arrested for "hostility to the Slovak State" and later deported to Poland. None of them returned...."

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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<tr>
<td>16 OCT 1947</td>
<td>A on all counts except denunciation. Cards checked list 69</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Gustav Hauskrecht,
born 15.6.1913 in Bratislava, Volks German, member of various fascist organisations and since 1944 chief of the dept. 2 B of the Gestapo in Bratislava. He was seen in the camp Marcus Wurrr nr. Salzburg from where he was released on the 10th August 1946. At present he is living in Ebelsberg nr. Linz, Austria, under a false name.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1944-1945, Bratislava.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: denunciation, complicity in illegal arrest and deportation, pillage, ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As chief of the Gestapo Department 2 B in Bratislava the accused Gustav Hauskrecht ordered the arrest and deportation of
many Jews to the concentration camp in Sered from where they had been taken to various camps in Poland and Germany for "liquidation". He took part in the ill-treatment and illage of Jews.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Witness No. 1
Koloman Buhl, born 22.9.1884 in Veľká Ves, distr.Nitra, resident at Bratislava, Laurinská ul.621:

"Gustav HAUSKRECHT was thechief of the Gestapo Department in Bratislava and issued orders for the arrest and concentration of Jews in Kosi ulice in Bratislava. Here the Jews were beaten up by Gestapo men in the presence of Gustav HAUSKRECHT who himself participated in their torturing and robbing them of their money, jewellery and other valuables. Accused HAUSKRECHT particularly ill-treated Josef MITTELANN who refused to reveal where he had hidden his valuables. MITTELANN kept saying he had not hidden any because during his sudden arrest he had been robbed of everything. HAUSKRECHT did not believe him and ordered his men to chain MITTELANN and beat him until he lost consciousness".

Witness No. 2
Rudolf Lustfeld, born 14.2.1906 in Šti N.L., resident at Bratislava, Nitranská 1170:

"I have known Gustav HAUSKRECHT since 1930. He was a leading Jew baiter and in 1944 I witnessed the following accident: on the corner of the street Syché Mýto and Vysoká ulice Gustav HAUSKRECHT attacked Dr. SZALAI
beat him up in public and caused him bleeding wounds because Dr. Szalai had covered his Jewish star with a briefcase....".

Witness No. 3

Ján Díkant, nar. 3.10.1914, resident at Bratislava, Hviezdoslavova nám. 44:

"I was arrested on the 14th December 1944 and taken to the Gestapo to J. Hauskrecht's department. The arrest was made by J. Hauskrecht and another Gestapoman.... We hardly entered the Gestapo building when Hauskrecht kicked me in the back so that I fell down and hurt my nose. As I could not get up immediately Hauskrecht and the other Gestapo man dragged me along the corridor threatening me with sending me to be gased. I was chained and thrown into a cellar. The next morning I was brought before Hauskrecht for questioning. They remanded from me that I should reveal to them the whereabouts of many Jews and their valuables. As I could give no information Hauskrecht and his assistant ordered me to undress and lay down on the floor whereupon both started beating me with a truncheon on my back until I lost consciousness. When I regained my senses I found myself drenched, my nose still bleeding and my nosebone fractured. I had been several times ill-treated and by Hauskrecht and his men during the following fortnight after which I was sent to the concentration camp in Sered."

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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SCHNEID, Emith

Cards checked first 24
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6639/15/1126
8 Oct 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Case No: 339.
8 Oct 1947

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

1.) Erich Schweis, born 30.10.1894 in Kusle, distr. Samter, SS Obersturmführer,

2.) Hubert Ziemer, born 21.1.1909 in Massow Pommern, SS-Hauptsturmführer, member of the Gestapo

3.) Heinz Sims (SLIMS), born 3.10.1909 in Friedeberg/Me, Commander of the Waffen SS

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1944-1945, Liberec

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

murder

References to relevant provisions of national law:

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Between July 1944 and May 1945 the Gestapo in Liberec ordered the execution by hanging of 22-25 prisoners who were captured paratroopers, partisans and members of the underground. The hangings took place in the cellar of the Gestapo Building in Liberec, Na Skřívanech and were ordered by the accused E. Schweiss, his deputy Hubert Ziemer and Heinz Simms (Simms) who all were present at the executions.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

Witness No 1:

Dr. Otto Pott, born 27.3.1879 in Neukirchen, resident at Jablonče n.M. Zahrádka ul.26;

"From 1940 I acted as official surgeon of the Schutz Polizei in Liberec. From the middle of 1944 till about February 1945 the Gestapo in Liberec executed many people. As an official surgeon I had to assist at these occasions to certify the death of the prisoners. The execution by hanging took place in the cellar of the Gestapo H.Q. na Skřívanech. The hanging was carried out by members of the Gestapo. At the executions the 3 leading members of the Gestapo, SDS, ZEMLER and SCHWEIS were always present. One of them read out the sentence of death after which the prisoner was hanged. There were about 20 cases in which I testified that the death was "natural". The bodies were then sent for cremation...

The sentences of death were passed either by the Gestapo Court in Liberec whose members were the above named SDS, ZEMLER and SCHWEIS
and were confirmed by a Rechtsführer der SS in Berlin... I had to testify
death from natural causes although these people were murdered...."

Witness No 2:
Otto H a u s e r , born 27.6.1904, at present detained at Liberec:
  "During the occupation I was director of the Crematorium.
During that time I received from the Gestapo a number of applications
for cremation. These were accompanied by death certificates signed by
dr.FOTT. In 1944-45 I received order from the Gestapo for the cremation
of about 25 people. I could not book them because the Gestapo did not
pay for them and the auditing would have been made very difficult in
such cases. The Gestapo cases were kept in a separate file and Mr.Heinz
SIMS used to call for them personally."

Witness No 3:
Václav K r a t z m a n n , born 7.12.1906, resident at Liberec,Křišova ul.16:
  "I have been working in the Crematorium since 1936... Between
December 1944 and April 1946 about 20 persons were brought by the Gestapo to
us for cremation. I can testify that these people were hanged because of the
signs I noticed on their bodies....."

NOTES ON THE CASE:
There appears to be no defense to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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Cards checked 6 Oct 69
Bruno Mitschke, born 7.8.1910 in Bernwartshausen, dist. Mohringen, member of the Gestapo in Tabor, Benešov and Prague, member of the Waffen-SS, at present living in Wupertal-Barmen in Germany.

Districts of Tabor, Benešov and Prague, 1939-1945

ill-treatment

Bruno Mitschke acted as a "Kriminal Assistent der Gestapo" in the district of Tabor where he worked from 1939-1942. Then he was transferred to Benešov near Prague. He specialised in detecting those who listened to foreign broadcasts or were members of "leftist" organisations.
He arrested many Czechs whom he brutally illtreated during their interrogation.
He forced his victims to confess under the threat of arresting or sending to concentration camps their nearest relatives.... Many of the people whom he arrested dies in concentration camps.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

Witness No. 1:
Zdenek Kubec, born 18.11.1910, resident at Pritivin, Hlinsko.

"On January 20th 1940 I was arrested and taken to the Gestapo for 'singing Sokol songs and insulting the SA'. MITSCHKE who conducted the interrogation tried to force me to confess.... I refused to submit to his threats.... I received 6 blows in my face and my nose was bleeding severely.... He repeated his brutalities the next morning and afternoon.... MITSCHKE told me my two comrades had already confessed and I better confess too otherwise my sister will be sent to a concentration camp."

Witness No. 2:
Karel Peka, resident at Chotyn, distr. Tabor.

"I was taken to the Gestapo on 24th March 1941 and kept in prison till the 12th May, 1941. During this time I was very often beaten by the Gestapo man MILLER, MITSCHKE and DREWO. MITSCHKE gave me once such a blow that he knocked out my 2 teeth from my lower palate.... MILLER caught me by my throat and threatened me with suffocation.

On another occasion I was caught by MITSCHKE while picking up a cigarette end on the corridor of the Gestapo H.Q. He took me into his office where a fire was burning in the oven. He opened the doors of the oven and forced me to
stand with my back to it. The heat was burning my body but I could not move
because MITSCHKE was standing on my toes... When I was trying to wipe the
sweat from my forehead he gave me a blow after which I collapsed....

Witnesses Frant. Lagron and Ladislav Tomaško
have made similar statements fully confirming the brutal behaviour of the
accused MITSCHKE.

NOTES ON THE CASE:
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRUSADES NATIONAL OFFICE.
KNOTT, Frank

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
16 OCT 1947 | A for ill-treatment

Cards checked first 64
Franz Knott, about 40 years, black hair, wounded in his lungs during the campaign in Poland, member of the SS, guard at the concentration camp "Straubing".

Concentration camp Straubing, 1944-1945

Cries against humanity, ill-treatment.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:**

As a guard in the camp Straubing he systematically ill-treated the prisoners, beat them, kept them on a starvation diet and forced them to work under the most inhuman conditions.
Witness No 1:
Miroslav S a b a of Hockovice 451, (born 15 July 1891):

"I was sent to the camp in Straubing in March 1944 and had to work under KNOTT whom we called "Franta Poděà"-"Franz the Terrible". Although most of the prisoners under him were elderly and sick people, KNOTT forced them to do the heaviest sort of jobs which had fateful consequences for many of us. Some caught pneumonia and died, others suffered severe frost bites, etc. KNOTT specialised in ill-treating the Czechs and he beat us with a heavy ruler (used by tailors)... I witnessed when KNOTT brutally ill-treated a railwayman RICHTER from Liperec while cutting ice from the river. RICHTER died 3 days later in the hospital...."

Witness No 2:
Jaroslav K a u t s k ý of Tábor, Jeronymova tř.:

KNOTT or "Franz the Terrible" was a beast. He forced us to work in severe winter without providing us sufficient clothes, shoes or food... His actions were calculated to undermine our health... Many of us became very ill, I myself am suffering from kidney troubles since then... He used to come into the workshop with plenty of food which he was slowly consuming before our hungry eyes..."

Witnesses: Jan H a m p a l a of Staré Místo, nr.Uh.Hradistě and J. F á r a of Tábor fully confirm the above statements.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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| 16 OCT 1947    | A for complicity in murder | Cards checked list 64

Date Submitted: 16 OCT 1947
Decision of Committee I: A for complicity in murder
Cards checked list 64
(For the use of the Secretariat)

REGISTRATION NUMBER

Date of receipt in Secretariat

United Nations War Crimes Commission

CzechoSlovak Charge against German War Criminal

Case No: 542          8 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Antonín Dostál, born 10.4.1904 in Osové Bityšce, district Volks Mesirich, Volks German, at present in Linz, Beimstrasse (Austria).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
Brno, 1939 - 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
denunciation

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
The accused acted as deputy police chief in Brno from 15.3.1939 till 2.11.1944 when he became Chief of the Police in Jihlava. He was a member of the NSDAP, DTIV, DKV, a fanatic Nazi and a member of the Allgemeine SS where he held the rank of SS-Untersturmführer. He actively co-operated with
the Geștapo and was an informer of the Sicherheits Dienst (Security Service).

He ordered the arrest of J. TOCHÁŘEK, a millowner of Šitbořice for selling flour to Czechs. Tochářek was executed after a summary trial.

The accused on his own initiative arranged for the issue of false identity cards to Gestapo agents in order to enable them to penetrate into the underground movement and discover the real members of the underground movement. In this way Pechal, a member of the parachute corps was tricked, captured and executed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

Witness No 1:
Silvestr Pivođa of Brno:

"On 10.9.1941 Dostál ordered me and my 2 colleagues to check the miller TOCHÁŘEK's books and search his mill and house for hidden flour, etc. We reported our findings and made no arrest on that date.... On the following day Dostál ordered the arrest of TOCHÁŘEK.... Dostál said: "I shall teach these Czechs a lesson". I do not know the detail of the procedure with TOCHÁŘEK. I only know that DostáL had consultations with the Gestapo... TOCHÁŘEK was sentenced to death together with several other people "for economic sabotage"... I am convinced that Dostál caused the death of these people as there was no need to hand over these "economic cases" to the Gestapo....".

Witness No 2:
Richard Schetke, member of the Gestapo in Brno, at present detained:
"Dostal was a direct and close collaborator of the Gestapo. He brought to our notice several cases of "economic sabotage"... He also gave us valuable information about the underground movement into which our agents could penetrate easier and more successfully... He provided our agents with false identity cards... I myself was given by him two false cards.... Our agent Viktor HRÁNĚK managed to catch with the help of such an identity card a Czech paratrooper who was later executed... His name was TOCHAL or Tocha..."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRISIS NATIONAL OFFICE
NOSAL

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
---|---
28 OCT 1947 | A for complicity in ill treatment omitted

Card checked Unit 64
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Josef Nosala, born 8.3.1923 in Zvolen, Slovakia, member of Sicherheitsdienst, Confident of the Gestapo, at present in Italy.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: August, 1944 - March, 1945, district of Zvolen, Slovakia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Denunciation, complicity in illegal arrest

References to relevant provisions of national law: par.4/b, pres.deor.No 33/45.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Accused Josef Nosala voluntarily entered services of the Sicherheitsdienst in Zvolen. He acted as a confident of the Gestapo in detecting those who participated in the Slovak national rising in August, 1944, and handing them over to the Gestapo. In particular he found out the whereabouts of Gustav LICKER who took part in the Slovak rising and whom the accused arrested and handed over to the Gestapo. Gustav LICKER was later executed and buried in
the mass grave at Kovářova.

In December, 1944, the accused participated in the arrest of Július FEJFÁK whom he handed over to the Gestapo and who was also executed and buried at Kovářova.

In January, 1945, the accused was searching for the partisan Jozef REVILAQUE and being unable to find out his whereabouts he illegally arrested his son and handed him over to the Gestapo.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

1.

Witness Jan Malík, 41 years old, resident at Michalov, distr. Brno n.Hr.

"In the middle of January 1945 the Gestapo agents Josef ROSÁL and RAJÁN came to the Police H.Q. in Zvolen where I was employed and asked for assistance. Commandant Karl PATRÁŠEK detailed us and all 3 of us went into the house of a certain REVILAQUE. Josef ROSÁL started questioning Mrs. REVILAQUE about her husband's whereabouts. Mrs. REVILAQUE said she did not know where her husband was. ROSÁL and RAJÁN threatened her with deportation and said: "May be your son will know where your husband is". ROSÁL ordered me to arrest Mikuláš REVILAQUE. Then he asked me to leave the room and wait with the arrested outside. For half an hour they searched the house and came out with several sacks which they loaded together with a motor car "Java" on the lorry standing outside."
2.)

Witness Mrs. Beveilaque, widow, at present in Zvolen:

"In January 1945 Josef NOSAL, RALAN, and a member of the police came to search my house and looked for my husband. As I did not confess his whereabouts they threatened me with the concentration camp and execution. NOSAL said he would find out my husband's whereabouts from my son whom he arrested and took to the Gestapo. Here they beat and tortured him for 8 days but could not force him to confess. He was afterwards released but his father was captured together with other partisans and shot. During the search of my house NOSAL and RAJAN stole from me 5 sacks of various food stuff and clothing and also a motor bicycle. I asked NOSAL to produce a warrant which he refused saying he had orders. I think NOSAL and RAJAN acted on their own initiative because when I demanded at their H.Q. the return of my belongings I was told there were no official documents relating to this matter."

3.)

Witness Julius Ferc, 55 years old, resident at Plesovce, dist. Lopaty:

"In December 1944 Josef NOSAL came to my mill and asked about the whereabouts of my son. NOSAL was in civilian cloths and without hesitation I told him I had two sons and asked him which one he is looking for. NOSAL answered: "I am looking for the older one - Julius" whereupon I told him that this one went to town and would soon be back. One hour later NOSAL returned with RAJAN and two other persons and started searching my house. I was surprised at this and demanded for the reason. Josef NOSAL brushed me aside saying:"
"Your son is a rebel, we have just caught him a hundred yards from your house and we must see whether you have hidden arms"... NOSAL threatened me and ordered me to stay at home... I was forbidden to meet my son who was handed over to the Gestapo and executed...."

4.)

Witnesses Ján Jankovský, Otakar Vondráček and Jan Husa confirmed the above statement, especially Ján Jankovský testified:

"I have known Josef NOSAL for many years. Soon after the Slovak rising entered the services of the Gestapo... He volunteered for the detection of the "rebels". He arrested the son of the millowner PERUSIL."

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The Case is complete.

Josef NOSAL's case was dealt with by the Peoples' Court in Zvolen which after hearing all the above named and other witnesses sentenced him in his absence to 25 years imprisonment.
REGISTERED

NOS.

131 TO 140
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<td>2: A. In ill-treatment</td>
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<td>CARDS CHECKED LIST 65</td>
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<td>Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:</td>
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<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime:</td>
<td>1942-1945, Concentration camp Sered, Slovakia</td>
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<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list:</td>
<td>Systematic ill-treatment, murder</td>
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| (2) | Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: | Lusnovit Kubik (Koubik), Slovak nationality, born 2.3.1914 in Bratislava, present whereabouts unknown |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime: | 1942-1945, concentration camp Sered, Slovakia |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list: | Ill-treatment, complicity in murder, crimes against humanity |

**NOTE:**

Anton Kubik (Koubik), member of the Waffen SS, acted as Commandant of the concentration camp in Sered from 1944-1945. He systematically...
ill-treated the inmates of the camp whom he whipped very frequently
inflicting often serious wounds. He has willfully shot at least six
persons.

Ludevit Koubik (Koubik) acted as assistant of the
accused Anton Kubik (Koubik). He participated in the brutalities against
the camp inmates by beating them and treating them in the most inhuman way.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

1. Witness Daniel Kellerman, born 4.12.1900 in Bratislava,
resident at Bratislava, Palowický rad 8.12, states:

"I was deported as a Jew to the concentration camp in
Sered. The camp commandant was Anton Koubik (Koubik) who was feared
as a brute because he ill-treated and tortured his prisoners......
In September 1944, Anton Koubik had the Jewish rabbi called Ungar brought
to his office. He ordered him to say his last prayers "to bid farewell to
this world". I was standing outside his office and heard cries and moaning and a few minutes later rabbi Ungar was brought unconscious, his
face covered with blood. Anton Koubik ordered 2 guards to take Ungar to
the court-yard which was a hundred yards away. Here he shot Ungar with
his pistol in the presence of the guards as well as of other camp inmates
including myself. Anton Koubik ordered the Jews to carry away the body of
rabbi Ungar and bury it at the other end of the camp......

On 15th September 1944 Anton Koubik ordered all camp inmates
for a roll-call at 11 p.m. All inmates were ordered to march round the
camp yard. Those who showed signs of fatigue were beaten by Anton KUBIK, Ladavít KUBIK, KOHLMAIER, and KOLN, who all used their whips. Jews who were unable to march any longer were shot by Anton KUBIK and KOHLMAIER.

2.) Witness Ján Hruška, born 13.4.1910 in Most, resident at Bratislava, Sesinkova ul.17, stated:

"On 13th May 1942 I was deported as a Jew to the concentration camp in Sered. After the camp was taken over by the German SS, Anton KUBIK became its commandant. Kubik delighted in terrorizing all inmates especially during the late hours at night. Anybody appearing a few seconds late to his frequent roll-calls was beaten by Anton Kubik personally while Ladavít Kubik, Kohlmayer and other guards participated with their whips.

In the middle of September 1944 we were ordered by Anton Kubik to march fast during the whole night. All those who walked slowly were whipped by Anton Kubik, Ladavít Kubik, Heckl and Kohlmayer and other guards were merely to do not remember... Anton Kubik was feared in the camp and everybody tried to avoid him because he used to hit any inmate who happened to cross his path."

3.) Witness Richard Brezovský, born 3.10.1909 in S. Lobnice, resident at Bratislava, Pamäťová ul.1, states:

"I have met Anton KUBIK in September 1944. He commanded the camp in Sered together with two SS-men called KUBIK AND KOLN. Ladavít KUBIK acted as their assistant. These camp commandants ordered us frequently during the nights to present ourselves at roll-calls fully dressed within
Five minutes. There were between 2,500-3,000 persons in the camp and it was impossible to fulfill the order. Anybody coming late and not properly dressed was beaten by the above named and other guards. We were forced to search for long hours while Anton KANIK and the others kept wildly shooting round in order to frighten us.

One day Anton KANIK, accompanied by Ladetit KULIK and 3 other guards ordered about 20 elderly people to watch at the rear field. These younger people were followed by a similar group of people led by HINK and KUKUK who ordered them to dig a trench 6 yards long, 5 yards wide and 2 yards deep. After about 10 minutes digging both groups were ordered back to the camp. The whole performance was ordered by Anton KANIK in order to terrify the people.

It was usual for every newcomer at the camp in Sored to be cited to Kukik's office where as an introduction he was beaten. On many other occasions IME and the other leading camp officials visited our huts after midnight and beat up prisoners without any reason whatsoever.

REST OF THE PASS.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


[Signature]

[Stamp: CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIME NATIONAL OFFICE]
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Czechoslovak Charges against German War Criminal

Case No. 297.


In April 1947 seen at Waidhaus, Siedlung 172, Oberpfalz, US zone in Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: Stod in Bohemia, 1938-1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: illegal arrest, ill-treatment, complicity in deportation.

Brief Statement of Facts:

Karl Lutz, member of the Freikorps, agent of the Gestapo and appointed mayor of Stod acted as the leader of the local "Chenex" (Memleins' Store organisation). He carried out illegal arrests and cross-examinations during which he used Gestapo methods. He seriously wounded many Czechs, caused the massacre of Jan FIDLER and the death of at least 4 persons whom he
arrested and handed over to the Gestapo for deportation to concentration camps from where they never returned.

PARTICULARS OF TROUBLE IN SUPPORT:

1.) A letter written by the German Josef O t t a from Anebach, Bentendorffstrasse 22, on the 5. April 1947 to the local council in Stol, Bohemia:

"I have been able to find out the whereabouts of Karl DED.
He served with the Reserve, was an agent of the Gestapo and mayor in Stol.
He is one of the worst criminals; I have set in the district of Stol. He caused great damage not only to Germans but also to many Czechs. In my view he should be dealt with by the National Court. He lived at Weidena, Steinkrug 172, Oberpfalz. I reported also to the military authorities in Weiden and I hope he will be arrested. If you are interested in this criminal apply to this address: Military Government Liaison and Security Office, Statthaus Wieden, Det B 130, ROC 170 H.S. Army, Special Branch."

2.) Extract from a statement by witness Bohuslav H o f m a n , born 10.7.1911 in Yodni Erfurt, resident at Stol:

"In October 1938 Karl LTZ and another order came to my house where also my friend Jan PLOZ was staying. LTZ ordered our hands up and arrested us. He took us then to the H.Q. of the Order. Thereafter he started questioning us about some hidden area. He denied any knowledge about this matter and LTZ struck me in my face so hard that I fell down. LTZ threatened us with shooting but as I did not confess he handed me over to the Gestapo.
He came to my cell daily, sometimes twice a day and using a whip and kicking..."
me in my face and body he tried to extort a confession. I was ill-treated by LTZ about 25 times. During these tortures he knocked out four teeth, broke my upper jaw and severely cut my head. The wounds are visible till today...

FRIEDLER was given similar treatment. LTZ kicked him so strongly in his kidneys that these were ruptured. I learned that FRIEDLER soon afterwards died as a result of these cruel tortures and beating by LTZ."

3.) Extract from a statement by witness Magdalena Fíšanova, born 19.6.1881, resident at Stod, Sp. 102:

"Between the 16th and 28th October 1938 the newly appointed mayor of Stod, Karl LTZ ordered the arrest of many Czechs and Germans who were communists. I remember that LTZ personally arrested as the commander of the local group of Orderers the following persons: Antonín PROS, Václav HASNÁ, Jan HASNÁ, Karel HASNÁ, Antonín JANN, Josef JANN, Josef SERSCH, Bohumír HAVLÍČEK, FIALA and my husband Antonín FÍŠER. The arrests were carried out in the following way: Karl LTZ and one or two orderers would go to the houses of the above named and take them in a car to the H.Q. After questioning during which these persons were ill-treated they were handed over to the Gestapo and sent to various concentration camps.... I never learned the reason of the arrest of my husband who after 3 years stay in several concentration camps he died in December 1942. Karl LTZ was one of the worst and most feared Nazis in our district and caused death not only of my husband but of many other Czechs and Germans."

4.) Extract from a statement by witness Josefa Jarůnova, born 2.5.1908 in Osok, resident at Stod, Sp. 151:
"I know well Karl LITZ, the former mayor of Stod. In October 1938 he came with several other orders of Gestapo men to our flat. He ordered my husband to follow him. When I tried to intervene I was thrown into a room and locked up. I have never seen my husband since. 3 days later I learned from my neighbour that they saw my husband being transported from Stod to an unknown place. My husband looked terribly after the torture at LITZ’s H.Q., my neighbours could hardly recognize him. In 1942 I received a letter, dated 6th May 1942, from the concentration camp Mauthausen containing the death certificate stating that my husband died on the said day at 10 o'clock. I wish to state that my husband was a leader of the communist party in Stod until the Germans arrived. For this reason he was probably arrested by LITZ."

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence possible.

The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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Registered Number 6888/LG/133

Date of receipt in Secretariat 9 Nov 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 358.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Walter Brachtl, former professor of music at the German Secondary school in Kosice, Slovakia, denounced many Slovaks and Jews to the Gestapo whose agent he was. The persons denounced by him were sent to concentration camps where many lost their lives. He also participated in cross-examinations of persons detained by the Gestapo and during these examinations he brutally ill-treated "resistant" Slovaks and used violence to extort confessions from them.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: Kosice (Slovakia), 1943-1946.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Collusion in illegal arrest, deportation, pillage, ill-treatment.
1.) Extract from statement by witness Eugen Sandor of Komárno, resident at Komárno, Poštová ul. 1, Slovakia:

"On the 1st September 1944, 2 Gestapo men with the rank of Obersturmführer and Waltr BRACH, dressed in civilian cloth arrested me in the shop of Vendelin Kobát. I was taken to the Gestapo H.Q. which were in the German Secondary school. I was told by them that I am to be deported as a Jew. I produced my papers proving that I am of mixed origin and that I, therefore, did not come under the existing deportation order. BRACH came to me and hit me with his fist in my nose so that I fell down. Then he started kicking me with his feet, calling my remarks impudent and saying: "It does not matter yet will be deported like the others". I was taken to the prison and three days later I was deported to Poland but on the way I jumped from the train and escaped. . . . I knew from experience that Waltr BRACH who had been for many years a professor of the German Secondary school denounced to the Gestapo many people, mostly Jews like Dr. ARKOWITZ, Dr. POLESEK and SCHILLINGER who never returned from concentration camps."

2.) Extract from statement by witness Oscar Brana, resident at Komárno, Hámovská 18:

"When the Germans occupied Komárno in 1944, BRANAN, who was familiar with the whole district became the chief adviser and informer of the Gestapo which very seldom conducted investigations without his assistance. On the denunciation of BRANAN I was arrested and in spite of my defence being of mixed origin and did not come under the regulations for deportation I was kept in prison. BRANAN and two other Gestapo men often came to my cell and threatened me with deportation and shooting unless I denounced the whereabouts..."
of Jews and partisans. With the help of my wife and two influential friends I got released under the condition that I would report to the Gestapo H.Q. daily. Here I met practically at every occasion BRAUN and saw him often going down to the cellar with other Gestapo men. It was publicly known in our town that BRAUN was the most dangerous informer of the Gestapo. He specialised in denouncing Jews and partisans and he took part in the arrests and cross-examinations. I know for certain that he participated in the arrest of Dr.KOSMANN who did not return, HREZ, his wife and others."

3.) Extract from statement by witness Elsa Altmann, née Reich, of Keharoc, Mauková ul.20:

"In September 1944 about mid-night Walter BRAUN and his girl friend Gabriela SIEBEN who was also an agent of the Gestapo came to my house. BRAUN pushed my father into the bathroom and hit him on his head so that he lost his consciousness and locked him afterwards. My mother had to cover her nose under threat of being shot with a pillow. Then BRAUN and Gabriela SIEBEN pillaged the house and disappeared. The next morning two Gestapo men arrived and arrested my father and mother who were taken to the concentration camp in Auschwitz..... At the Gestapo H.Q. in Keharoc I met BRAUN and I saw him handing over to the Gestapo chief a list of people who were to be arrested and deported. BRAUN tried to persuade the Gestapo that even people of mixed parentage should be deported. In this he very often succeeded. Thus many people lost their lives as a result of his activities."

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


GREENDAVY V. GERMANS NATIONAL OFFICE.
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Case No: 359.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1944, Bratislava.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Eduard Illek, born 16.2.1915 in Bratislava. Volksgerman, member of SicherheitsDienst, agent of Gestapo.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list: complicity in illegal arrest, ill-treatment, pillage.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Eduard Illek voluntarily entered the services of the Sicherheits-Dienst and acted as an agent of the Gestapo in 1944. He participated in the illegal arrests of Jews destined for deportation and pillaged their houses while arresting them, he beat them brutally.
1.) Extract from the statement of witness Iveta Novotná, born 11.1.1930 in Bratislava, resident at Bratislava, Prešov 52:

On the 8th December, 1944, I, my parents and my brother were arrested by Eduard ZLÁM and taken to the Gestapo H.Q. in Bratislava, Slovačska No 6. From here we were taken to the camp in Sered and later transferred to Germany. I and my mother returned in May 1945 but my father and brother died. My mother died on the 2nd February 1946 as a result of the illness caught in Germany. I knew ZLÁM by sight since 1943. He lived in the same house as we did.

He was always in company of Gestapo men and when he arrested us he wore a German uniform with a moustache-band. Since the beginning of September 1944 he spied on our flat in order to arrest our family and take possession of our properties.

Because at that time the persecution of Jewish families was at its height our family hid in the country and only rarely returned to our flat. When our hiding place was found out we were forced to return temporarily to our flat. Zlák who kept constant watch caught us immediately on that fatal night of 8th December, 1944. ZLÁM arrested our whole family on his own initiative and when my brother asked him whose order he was acting on he knocked my brother down and kicked him several times hurting his kidneys very badly. He threatened to shoot us on the spot if we did not obey him.

2.) Extract from the statement of witness Júlie Novotná, born 13.2.1932, resident at Bratislava, Šimonova 6/3B:

"I knew the family of Dr. Novotná who lived in our neighbourhood and were forced to hide during the persecution of Jews in autumn 1941... It was
ILIAS who arrested them and later many other Jews. He and his girl friend acquired possession of Dr. Nahum's flat and all their belongings. It was common knowledge that ILIAS participated in hunting up the Jews.

NOTES ON THE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

Kőváry, Dr. Kőlmar

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

CARDS CHECKED LIST 66
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Dr. Kólos (Kalain) KIVARI, born 7.6.1911 in Kassa, Hungarian nationality, former district governor in Jajsa, Slovakia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941-1944, district of Jajsa, Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Illegal arrest, mass deportation, ill-treatment.

UNDOUBTED EVIDENCE

Accused Dr. Kólos (Kalain) KIVARI, a former district governor and on his own initiative ordered the arrest of many Jews long before the central government in Hungary issued orders to this effect. He ordered the arrest on the grounds that Jews were politically not reliable and that they were only harmful to the Hungarian regime. The persons arrested were either sent to concentration camps or to forced labour camps, many of them never returned.
1.) Extract from the statement by Arpad Politzer of Pamajski Stream:

"On 6th August 1944 a general assembly was held at 3 a.m. and told me that on the order of governor Krvavc I was to follow them to the courtyard of the governor's house. By 6 a.m. there were about 50 persons assembled. Soon afterwards Krvavc appeared and began to sign deportation orders for each individual. When my turn came I objected saying that I was not identical with the person who was on the list of the 50. Krvavc replied: 'It does not matter you will go as well'. 2 days later I was sent to the ill-gotten camp in Ostra Varma where many people starved. After 6 months I was sent to a forced labour camp where I spent nearly four years."

2.) Extract from the statement by Julius Politzer of Pamajski Stream:

"On 8th August 1944 I was taken to the governor's courtyard where already 50 or 60 persons were assembled. When I was led to Krvavc he forced me to sign a paper without my knowing its contents. I refused to do so. Krvavc stood up, hit me in my face and ordered the gentlemen to stop me. They went on so violently that I lost consciousness. About 2 days later I was sent to a camp in Ostra Varma where I spent 5 months. As the result of the terrible conditions there I left with ruined health. In spite of that I was sent to a forced labour camp where I spent another three years...

After the liberation I managed to find among the files of Krvavc's office the minutes which he wanted me to sign. It was stated there that being of Slovak origin and a member of the Social Democratic party I was an enemy of the
Hungarian regime. I wish to state that of the people who were interned with me as a result of KAWAKI's order, only very few returned because all those persons were most brutally ill-treated for they were labeled by KAWAKI as politically dangerous to Hungary."

NOTE ON THE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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ACKERL, Alois

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(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number

531/56/136

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6 NOV 1967

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK COURT against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 361

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

Alois ACKZEL (AKZEL)
Blocktester at the concentration camp in Mauthausen.
He might be detained at present at the prison of the Landesgericht in Vienna.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1942-1945, Mauthausen - block 13, 15

Manner and description of crime in war crimes list:

systematic ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Alois ACKZEL (AKZEL) acted as Blocktester in Block No 15 and later 13 of the concentration camp at Mauthausen. He was known as the most brutal Blocktester. He tortured the prisoners, subjected them to the most inhuman treatment. He hated especially the Czechs and Jews. He deprived the prisoners of their scarce rations and when they showed signs of weakness he handed them over for liquidation. The mortality rate in his block was the highest.
1315

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

1. Extract from statement by witness Dr. Kléfel Vítězek, born 3.11.1912, resident at Brno, Kalvovská 24/8:

"I was an inmate of block No. 15. I have never known such cruel beast. AČERB š used the most inhuman methods against us. He forced us to stand on the frequent occasions of roll-calls barefooted and insufficiently clad for many hours in the most severe cold. Many prisoners got frozen legs and died as a result of this. He beat us all over our body, kicked us and trod on us with his boots. The Jews he used to throw out in the frost and delighted in throwing them on the electric wires and thus killing them. With other Jews he used to close to our huts during the night and beat us until we lost our consciousness. AČERB deprived us of our rations and he used to keep on collecting the rations even of those who were already dead. Not one Jew survived block No. 15. I can testify the following specific cases:

AČERB beat to death my friend ŽUKÁ from Brno.

He cruelly ill-treated and violently kicked the university professor BADER from Brno. As a result of the wounds received by AČERB's blows his legs got inflamed, he could not walk any more and died soon after abs.

AČERB’s systematic ill-treatment resulted in the death of the university professors BANTÍK and BÁTH from Brno.

AČERB brutally ill-treated and defaced a railway official from Horažďovice who was of Jewish origin."

2. Extract from statement by witness Dr. Věclav Teďašek, a k. u. a. k. of Brno, professor of the faculty of the Masaryk medical university in Brno:
"In February 1942 ACKERL and seven other drunken SS-men selected the only Jewish survivor in his block, Mr. PAN, a railway official, and subjected him to the most heinous torture. PAN came back tottering, with one eye knocked out, a broken jaw so that he was unable to take in any food and had other wounds all over his body. PAN was not allowed medical help, he was tortured daily and after 12 days he committed suicide. After PAN's death ACKERL was searching for PAN's false golden teeth...

He beat up with his rubber truncheon any prisoner who came across his way.

He ill-treated most brutally the university professor HERRA, prof. POLL, and others.

I have been a prisoner of Lauthausen, Gusen and Auschwitz, and I can state without hesitation that ACKERL was the worst Blockältester. I have ever met or heard of."

ISSUE ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defense to this charge.

The case is complete.


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SILKENSTÄDT, Hermann
Case No: 562

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Hansmann Silkenst edt, born about 1912 in Habsburg,
former chief criminal assistant of the Gestapo SS Hauptcharführer,
at present working as a forestry worker in
Bergenforst near Habsburg.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1939-1945, Nový Jičín and Ždak nebojvice.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
illegal arrests, ill-treatment, murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Accused Hansmann Silkenstedt acted as a criminal assistant of the Gestapo between 1939-1942 in Nový Jičín and from 1942-1945 in Ždak nebojvice. He arrested himself many Czechs and participated in more arrests and ill-treatment of many Czechs. He inflicted fatal wounds and caused the death of Anton VITÁK, former teacher in Loštice. He handed over to the Gestapo for internment a great number of members of the underground movement in Habsburg.

In February 1943 when about 800 French Jews were being transported
from Auschwitz to Mauthausen and some of them tried to save themselves by jumping of the train in the neighbourhood of Šošťovice. SS-Einsatzgruppen was one of these Gestapo men who were hunting them up and shooting them along the railway lines.

**PARTICULARS OF MURDER IN SUPPORT**

1. Extract from statement by Josef P. Ž., born 9.2.1944, of Václavice č.p. 5, district Jičín:
   "On September 7th, 1940 I was arrested by two Gestapo men BRAUNER and ARNSTEDT. When I asked for the reasons and demanded that they show me a warrant, ARNSTEDT slapped me in the face, kicked me and said: "Here is your warrant". After I was taken to the Gestapo H.Q., ARNSTEDT started to cross-examine me and did so for 11 days running. All the time he kept beating me, kicking me and threatening me with shooting unless I revealed the members of the underground movement in Kartouzy.... I was in the cell with 2 other Czechs, LEBÁK and STRKA, who were ill-treated by ARNSTEDT so badly that they could not walk and had to crawl back to their cells.... I remember one night when ARNSTEDT and another Gestapo man came to our cell at 1.00 a.m. and beat us all into unconsciousness."

2. Jan K. a., born 1.5.1920, of Kartouzy, extract from his statement:
   "My brother Josef K. was arrested on 10th July, 1940 by ARNSTEDT and another Gestapo man SWOBoda. Both men punched my brother in his jaw and dragged him forcibly out of our house. At the Gestapo H.Q., ARNSTEDT forced my brother to face a hot oven and questioned him for hours about members of the underground movement."
3.) Statement from Stanislav Z. or L. a. k., born 10.7.1895, resident at Varisco No 35, district Silesia:

"I was arrested on the 11th July 1940 by SIEGBEORDT and taken to the Gestapo K.A. SIEGBEORDT and 2 other Gestapo men beat and kicked me so violently that they left only half of my kidneys, tore my right ear drum and cauliflower left wrist while torturing over my whole body... I was kept in prison for more than one year and finally got released because there was no evidence against me."

NOTE ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Dr. Ivan Roubal, born 24.1.1892, Russian nationality, in May 1947 detained at the War Crimes Internment in Dachau.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941-1945, Prague, Sbranilov, Slapy u V.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Complicity in deportation of civilians.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:**

Accused Dr. Ivan Roubal lived in Czechoslovakia as a naturalised white-Russian citizen. In 1938 he joined the fascist organisation "Vlajka" and became member of its executive committee and propaganda-director.

In 1940 he entered voluntarily the services of the Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst. He systematically denounced Gypsy and Jews with the purpose of having them deported to concentration camps. He was the official surgeon of the "Hitler-
Jugend" and in 1933 he became district medical officer. In this capacity he falsely certified as fit for forced work many Greeks who were sent to Germany to forced Labour camps.


d. h. File No 1167 of 15th February 1940 of the Sicherheitsdienst Leitabschnitt Prag contains a 13 pages interview between Dr.Ivan KUGAL and SS-Obersturmbannführer SCHEN of which we quote the following:

"Dr.Ivan KUGAL gave us (Sicherheitsdienst) valuable informations about the supporter of Bresl in the medical profession, especially about Dr.A. A. and Dr.TOMUML who we had arrested for conspiracy against the German Reich. During the interview I asked him about his opinion about the Jews to which KUGAL gave the following answer: "It is the Jews who are the chief organizers of the whispering campaign against Germany. In order to lower the moral of the population they daily commit countless crimes. They try to influence the Greeks and gain their support and sympathy for the government of Dr. "If I were in power I could exterminate them all."

2. Extract from the statement by Dr.A. A. who is 40 years old, resident at Moroi Kbr, Zz Kolonon Process No 15:

"Dr.KUGAL informed the Gestapo about all our discussions in the medical council. As soon as I learned of this I severed relations with him. Dr.KUGAL denounced me to the Gestapo and I was arrested on the 27th July, 1943. Immediately after my arrest Dr.KUGAL rang up my wife and asked her whether I am still practising as a surgeon or whether I had been arrested. Nobody else had known of my arrest. I was taken to the prison and later sent to Ravens- where I had been kept until the end of the war."
3.) Extract from the statement by witness Anna Novákova of Varadín No 397:

"My husband was in 1943 52 years old and worked at the local brickyard. For years he had been suffering from severe rheumatism. In September 1943 he was called to the district medical officer Dr. ROYAL who after a superficial and forced examination found him fit for work in Germany. My husband showed his several medical certificates proving his long illness but Dr. ROYAL had him sent to Germany. My husband could not stand the conditions of forced labour and died in Dresden on the 12th March, 1944. Dr. ROYAL similarly certified fit for forced labour and caused the deportation of the following persons: Karl KAVÁT who was 66 years old, Josef KAVÁR and my brother-in-law Antonín KAVÁ. None of them returned from Germany."


NOTE ON THE CASE:

A warrant for the arrest of the accused Dr. Ivan KAVÁL has been issued by the Criminal Court in Prague under No: T.E XIV 10.750-A7 - 13.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


CROATIAN VAS GREKOS NATIONAL OFFICE.
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Date Submitted: DEC 1947
Decision of Committee I: A for complicity in illegal annexation and pillage
CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
Franz Holcik, German, born 27.8.1907 in Postwale, member of SA and Gestapo. Cover name Velkam - 501.

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes:
1938-1945, district of Kopivnice

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:
Complicity in illegal arrests and deportation for forced labour, plunder, attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.
1.) Extract from the statement by witness František Gálina, farmer, resident at Kopeřvínice No 40:

"I have known František KOLÁŘ for 10 years. Soon after the occupation he was appointed Ortsruppenleiter and he often came to my house because I acted as local leader of the peasants. KOLÁŘ provided the German authorities with lists of Czechs made out by him and destined for forced labour to Germany. The following peasants were evicted on his demarcation: František JHRÁCH, Robert KOLÁŘ, Jan VOLKÁNSKÝ. KOLÁŘ initiated the persecution of the Czech inhabitants of whom he wanted to get rid in his district and handed them over to the Gestapo."

2.) Extract from the statement by witness Robert Kuchar, farmer, resident at Kopeřvínice No 11:

"In the spring of 1942 I was called to KOLÁŘ's office. KOLÁŘ demanded that I should sell my property. He showed me a list of 50 people who had to hand over their property to the newly arrived Germans. I said I would think it over and left. As I did not turn up during the next few days KOLÁŘ and one Gestapo man came to me and said: "You are under arrest as an enemy of the German Reich. Your property is being confiscated and you will be sent to Germany for work." My whole property was taken over. I suffered 300,000 crowns damages. I returned to Czechoslovakia after nearly 3 years of forced labour in Germany. My farm and all the inventory was taken over by KOLÁŘ."

3.) Witnesses Kuchar Adolf of Kopeřvínice No 400 and

4.) Alois Vincenc of Kopeřvínice No 220 confirm the above statements.
Both were evicted from their farms and sent to Germany for forced labour.
NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 3rd November, 1907.

CHURCHILL WAR CREDITS NATIONAL OFFICE.
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CARDS CHECKED "LIST 68"
Case No: 365

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

From Ladsditter (Ladsditter) born 11.6.1904 in Jihlava, member of SS, NSDAP, NSV, whereabouts unknown

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1941-1945, Prague

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

crimes against humanity deliberate starvation attempts to denationalize

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Accused from LADSITTER (Ladsditter) installed and administered the Gestapo's Secret House in Prague where the infants and children of those arrested or executed by the Gestapo were kept. Accused initiated a scheme whereby the children in the house under his care lost their identity as Czechs and when grown up would be considered Germans. He participated in the action against Lidice. He deliberately starved the children when he considered unfit to become Germans. He ruthlessly separated infants from their mothers, ordered their premature artificial feeding and thus caused the death of many of them.
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<td>4 DEC 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CONCLUSIONS CASE against German War Criminal

Case No: 395

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Egon Luedeckann (Luedeckann), Gestapo Kriminal Kommissar, SS-Untersturmführer, at present detained at No 7 CID, BAOR

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1944-1945, Brno, Kyjov, Hodonin

Date and place of commission in war crimes list: 1944-1945, Brno, Kyjov, Hodonin

Brief statement of facts:

Accused Egon Luedeckann (Luedeckann) was in command of 3 Gestapo groups operating in 1944-1945 in Southern Moravia. He ordered and participated in ill-treatment and shooting of Czechs. On 2nd May 1945, massacres of about 70 people were discovered in the district of Kyjov. These were executed on the 14th or 15th April 1945 on the order of Egon Luedeckann who himself participated in their shooting. The bodies of many persons were mutilated and the official investigation commission found that at least 5 of them were buried while alive.
1.) Extract from the statement by witness Vladimir Grušičk:

"By order LISSAN led the investigation against the members of the Sokol organization in the district of Kyjov. I was arrested together with Karl KALÍNOVA, František VRAL and Jan VRAL. We were all brought to the Gestapo HQ, LISSAN and two other Gestapo men beat us with rubber truncheons during our examination. LISSAN tried to force us to confess of underground activities... We were kept in prison for 15 months and were liberated only in April 1945."

2.) Extract from the statement by witness Jan Mroza of Bodomín:

"On 14th April 1945 Liběšan ordered a punitive expedition against the district of Kyjov. I was ordered to search the houses in our neighbourhood for partisans. We arrested Vladimír ŠÍRPÍK, František DOŠÍNÁL and myself. We were subjected to tortures and beating. DOŠÍNÁL could not stand it any more and revealed the hiding place of the partisans. LISSAN and 25 members of his unit went to the forest and found the hut of František ŠÍRPÍK, where the partisans were hiding. All women were ordered by LISSAN to leave the hut while the 5 men were locked up in the hut whereupon LISSAN ordered its destruction by anti tank guns. The remnants of the burned bodies were buried in different places."

3.) Extract from the statement by witness Willy Kunze, former member of LISSAN's Jagdkommando:

"On the 15th or 16th April 1945 Liběšan ordered a punitive expedition against the district of Kyjov. Members of the Jagdkommando and other soldiers surrounded the village of Javořice in the district of Kyjov. All men over 15 years of age were shot, the houses destroyed and cattle and volubly..."
properties taken away, LIDESAN ordered the Czechs to dig their graves. After this the men had to undress and LIDESAN and members of the Jagdkommando shaved them down with pistols and machine guns. There must have been about 60 or 70 people.'

NOTES ON THE CASE.

Sworn affidavit by at least 20 witnesses confirming LIDESAN's systematic terrorism in the district of Kyjov, and in the possession of the People's court in Kyjov. LIDESAN caused the death of over 200 people and gave the order for the destruction of at least 50 farms.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL COMMISSION.
FRÖHLICH, Hans Joseph

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee

- 4 DEC 1947 | A in murder illegal arrest committed after 1st Sept. 1939

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
Hans Josef Fröhlich, born 1908 in Breslau, District Świdnica, 
former Kreisleiter of the NSDAP in 
Świdnica, 

Date and Place of commission of alleged order: 1938 - 1945, District of Świdnica

Number and Description of crime in war crimes list: murder, complicity in deportation.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Accused Hans Josef Fröhlich was Kreisleiter of the NSDAP, 
holder of the medal "H. F." and of the medal for the protection of the 
Sudeten territories which he received for his activities especially during 
autumn 1938. He escaped to Germany after trucial and joined the so-called 
"Sudetendeutsche Legion". The function of this Legion was to cause unrest 
in the Prussian districts, attack Czech frontier guards and raid villages.
among the Frontier. The accused led an assault group in the district of
Mirna, Breizh Stepanovo on October 3rd, 1936 during which 3 frontier guards
were shot. Among them was Sergeant I. M. who ENLACH shot himself. A few
days later SENELACH's group organized another raid during which 13 Greek
hostages were dragged over the German Frontier. On 4th April 1936 SENELACH
surrendered the Greek guards to ENLACH. He handed his over to the
hostage which went along to a concentration camp in Gauhthunen where he died
in the 6th December 1936.

PARTICULARS ON MR. FERREIRA:

1.) Wences Ferreira 34 b. s. of Lenon, statis:

"From 1937 I served as a guerilla in the district of Slibaro.
From 1939 the illegal activities of the Sulumen terrans in our district
were more and more violent. The PICHELS who we the leader of the local Fascist
throughout was with hanging or shooting. During the summer of 1938 he
abandoned to Germany and joined the Sulumen Legion which carried out a systematic
raid on the Fascist guards and even civilian institutions. On the night of
October 3rd or 4th I was on guard with my comrades, J. T. T. T., T. T. T.
and D. V. V. V. Suddenly the fire was opened on me by a detachment of 6 members
of the Sulumen Legion led by M. Lavall. J. T. T. T. and D. V. V. V.
were dead immediately. I fell to the ground and managed to crawl a few feet
to the next bush. I was lying 6 or 7 feet from the rasp. Two
men about to the approaching and told them, you're nuts, we tolerated you
for years, we could have drowned you a few months ago and now you are
1339

Our ioolo ft. “Shut up, you Speak mine” and fired 3 bullets which killed him. On hearing the approach of Greek reinforcement troops PRISON and his group withdrew to the German frontier. 

2. Witness Emettika K and C. Frou Stalizo stated: 

“In the middle of October 1938 about 20 Germans surrounded the house near the frontier and collected by force all men and all the boys. Name PRISON and I went personally for my wees and Frits Kreatedo and 2 other Germans entered my house and using their revolver demanded my husband to follow him….. altogether about 20 people were carried of by the members of the Salvation Legion.” My husband spent 6 years of forced labour in Germany.

3. Witness Mone Z A and C from Stalizo stated: 

“My husband was in service of the gendarmerie past in Stalizo during 1938. After the occupation we moved to Serres. In April 1940 some PRISON and another German sen appeared in our house and asked for my husband. PRISON recognised my husband and said: You thought I would not find you, now you shall pay for your useless services to the Greek government. You are arrested and you will follow me.” handheld asked whether he had a servant for arresting him. PRISON replied "You will see later" and ordered up to the two other for their task. A few minutes later I learned that my husband was taken to the concentration camp in Lamia.…. In 1940 December 1941 I received a letter stating that my husband died of pneumonia and had been cremated.”

[Signature]

[Signature]


PRISON NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL OFFICE.
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<td>18 DEC 1947</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST DR. HANS FRITZ.

Case No. 175.

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 1 DECEMBER 1947

1341

“For the use of the Secretariat”

Registrar's Number: 715/143

Name of accused, his rank, and official position: Dr. Hans Fritz, born 9 March 1901 in Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein, of German nationality, at present detained in prison at Strobl, Austria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1943-1945, prison at Strobl, Austria.


[Handwritten note:]

DR. HANS FRITZ.

Dr. Hans Fritz, a former inmate at the prison in Strobl, Austria, who after assumed the role of a prison-commandant, systematically ill-treated the prisoners, and thereby violated human rights and caused the death or harm of many prisoners and officials. He was accused of his activities during the so-called death-march from Strobl to Dachau which took place under his command during which died at least 1,000 political prisoners as a result of inhumane treatment.
...
1343

1.) General Order 3 to 19, A. of H. in XXXVII., September 19, 1947

"I am informed a police inspector is studying armed
authority over letters which belonged to the officer of the prison governor.
In my case, I have not only the prisoners but also of the prison hands...
I am DCW lodging a complaint in their sixth mode their look and texting
me against the wall in ceilings. He kept up to 1944 and the teacher
DCW/30. From Nov. I and fall over the ceilings and I am... During the
other period too. Proceeding to behaved DCW took the prisoners and killed off
anybody who showed any signs of resistance.

I can testify that over 1,000 prisoners started the march.
Proceeding and in the end only about 100 were left. Treating the animals.
Not more than 100 managed to escape, the rest had bitter visions to the fellow
inmates and horrible misery of DCW and the conductors.

END OF TURKEY BOUND

It means to complete.
These prison to the two others M. XXXVII. In scene of the terrible
horror of the area I and that the command should be classified as "A.A". "A.

Prague, 231 December, 1947.
1. RATHOUNN

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<td>A for murder &amp; deportation of airship</td>
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11 DEC 1945

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[Handwritten notation on the page]
It is not certain what breed of all the supposed maize beetles is. It is both useful to the agriculturist, whose interest in its identification will be accentuated by the accidental re-election of an old beetle. The common name of the beetle is the "Maize Beetle," and it is the specific name of Maize beetle, which is also the generic name. It is not known to exist in the wild, but on cultivated ground it is common. It is not a pest of corn, but in large numbers it may be destructive to it. It is not a pest of corn, but in large numbers it may be destructive to it. It is not a pest of corn, but in large numbers it may be destructive to it.
In October 1911 she led a tour through Japan. At one point in Japan, the Emperor went
by to view the sun and said "Owari!". The Emperor then re-entered a room where
the sun was shining and said "Sama". When the sun was not shining, the"Owari"
was always turned towards the "Nanai", which was moved to

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Similarly, in 1911 she also traveled to all three

west in order to conduct research in the field. She was well-known
in the field and had a reputation as an "elderly" in the field. She
was also known for her work in the field and was considered to be
the "elderly" in the field. She was well-remembered as the "elderly"

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<td>CARLS</td>
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<td>19 JAN 1948</td>
<td>A: for complicity in deportation</td>
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CARL S. (K.S.) LIST 67
UNION NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS: POLITICAL

Case No: 33

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Karl Joseph Pfenninger, O.B.E., Q.A.M., in Trench, Kreis Simmern, German Occupied
Member of the 85th Inf. Bn., Krain.
Commander of the Lager. At one time stationed at 6220 - British Zone.

Date and place of commission of offences cited:
1941-44, Prague.

Nature and description of crime:
Systematic ill-treatment in war crimes list.

Statement of Evidence:

Accused Karl Joseph Pfenninger is alleged to have been a General Inspector of the Gestapo in Prague and多地 the place of the accused to foreign broadcasts and illegal broadcasts. He tortured and murdered people, often in order to attain their information on other persons in important international, systematically ill-treated and tortured the victims.

Signatures and details:

[Signatures and details not visible in the image]
Mr. X admitted that 1 distributed libel to him. As I was able to save him several thousand dollars and shooting 1, I ordered the double-fanned fifty shots. After about 100 I was exhausted and collapsed. When I recovered I felt aware again in my own language captivated by P.D.K. a kicking... During the next questioning, P.D.K. stated the torture, again, this time in a manner about 100 long with 4 rings at each end. He placed two chains in a circle, fixed a stick between the rings and started tightening the chain from behind the back. He said: "I have several more similar sentences which will take you speak." Again I collapsed. The next time I was brought in to be naked, 1 would be asked on the spot unless I confessed. He kept his revolver pointed at me... Finally, I was taken to the police, down where I stayed till the end of the war."

Witness No. 2: Pivalan Pival, aged 30, born 11th December, 1910, resident at Pitala, Piyala, Division.

"On the 11th August, I was arrested by P.D.K. and brought to the postapo of X. During the questioning, both bent at severely, burning and glowing."

Witness No. 3: Pivalan Pival, aged 30, born 11th December, resident at Pitala, Piyala, Division.

"On July 11th, I was brought to the postapo P.X. for questioning by P.D.K. As soon as I entered P.D.K. ordered me to take off my blouses and deliver me. He then put two sticks in my feet saying: "This is a torture to be told into you. I hope we will speak the truth." As I did not reveal my act of our activities P.D.K. raped and made his transition boat at all over a long... I appeared before the five times and on every occasion he swears like a madman besides. Once
as tied up hands on my back and kept squeezing my fingers with sharp tongues.
He treated similarly Josef Hlavatka and Karl Svoboda who were in my cell and after each instalation by him they returned to our cell with bleeding wound.

Seven witnesses by B. further witnesses testifying the sexual behaviour of him toward prisoners. These are confirmed at the Criminal Court in Prague.

HEARS OF THE CASHE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

Baroni, 13th December, 1947.

Capt. G. M. Van Der Urden, Acting W.O.
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<td>19 JAN 1040</td>
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**PETERSCHICK**

[Date submitted: 19 JAN 1040]
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

COMMISSION AGAINST MONTI KURT ZUL (E.T.A.)

Case No. 37

Name or aliases, age, rank, unit or official position:


Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Paris, Dec. 22.

Nature and extent, form of alleged crime in war and on list:


In conclusion:

Accused Patrick HICKSON at a precise time between Dec. 22-23 in Paris ill-treated French prisoners in the manner described. He beat them and caused them to wear a pair of rubber hose. He ordered the segregation of any people of concentration camps there against.

PHILIPPE E. VERDIER, 12, Guern:

"This report was written on 29th October, 1947 by PHILIPPE E. VERDIER, an American of Paris. The

people as before the war in the new 24th street. During the period, I heard

January 1948. All witnesses have been through the police and interrogated regarding
WITNESS No. 2.) Farnworth, 140 69 9. a., born 24, 1910, resident at No. 63, Mel., states:

"I was arrested by the Gestapo in 1934. POLIZEI destroyed me systematically and when I least expected it, he and the other guards took me to the water jail and gave me an iodide tablet. POLIZEI knocked the tooth out of my lower jaw and inflicted such blows on my ear that I could not hear it for 2 days. POLIZEI frequently ordered us to double our march on all fours. During these marches he kicked and beat us with his rubber truncheon."

The above statements are confirmed by sworn affidavits by 15 other witnesses and verified before the original court in 1934 which issued a warrant for POLIZEI's arrest.

NOTES BY POLIZEI:

There appears to be no evidence to this charge. The case is closed.
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Date of receipt in Secretariat
29 Dec 1947

UNION NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE NO: 346

Date and place of commission
1940 - 1945, District of Beskid Budzijovec

Nature and description of crime
Genocide, complicity in extermination

STATE STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused: Berthold Schlick who was given the rank for an unauthorized
management of the farm "Schnell" appropriated for himself 200 Gold crowns.
In order to acquire the possessions of other Czech farmers he submitted to the
German Police MVD and the Gestapo 19/43 and 19/44 who were sent to concentration camps and
died there.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER: B. STARK

Goslar (R.) Security Improved office
"As told by my husband, I was a so-called 'Agricultural Inspector' in our area. Owing to the sanctions imposed on our area from 1978 onwards, we were supposed to work at our farm. 'Jail' or 'Forest Guard' we had to work for the 'Figurative' as well. We had to work for the 'Agricultural Inspector', to the extent that farmers were involved in the work of the forest. So we not only had to work in the farm or its nearby area, but also had to fulfill the demand for 'sanctions' on our farm and also for our 'sanctions.'"

**Vipul P. Tadvi, Narayana D. Tadvi**

"Within a few months, I was in trouble. And we were visiting the area of a minor and total 'Forest Guard', the farmers. One day, I was thrown out because the Inspector could not control all farmers under his control. A few days later, on the 30th June 1978, I escaped from there to our native area with my husband and Suraj D. Tadvi, our neighbors. I was supposed to be away from the control of this area so that I could adjust with 'you will learn better in America...'. But I was not allowed to be with them, and our family, as well as the family of the family who were involved... Because my husband was Sonu D. Tadvi, and there was no correspondence from the agricultural inspector. I have no idea what happened. The government must have had some action, and somehow, after that, I was able to get some help from our government. He is responsible for the death of my husband and me in March..."

**Anand P. Tadvi, Narayan D. Tadvi**

"I am not able to see the 'coast' of my life. The case is still going."

**Krishna D. Tadvi, Suraj D. Tadvi**
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<td>19 JAN 1940</td>
<td>A for putting hostages to death</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Case No. 185

Name or position of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Vojtech Hole Ohradisko [illegible]

Date and place of notification of offense alleged:
1945-1946, Rumania

Nature and description of crime alleged:
Genocidal in intent; execution and treatment of hostages.

Accused Vojtech Hole Ohradisko has been charged as a defendant of
the Rumanian tribunal as charged, SlovakOriginated and authorized by the Slovak
ruling who were all absent. In December 1945, he ordered the arrest of 10 leading
Slovak leaders for the interval between the arrest of the defendants. All were shot the next day.
"I trust until CIDMMA may end a German wife. As soon as the German arrived in our district he entered their services, especially the Stenography staff and canteen. One day he told us: "You foolish, we shall never get you all excepted and shot. We shall teach you how to behave towards the Germans". To force even local inhabitants to work for the Germans and anybody who did, was transferred to concentration camps; for instance Naveh CEMA, Sam DEMAT and another MEKA were classified by CIDMMA an enemies of the German Reich and hanged over by his of the Canteen. None of them returned."

Witness No. 1/ Umajr, K. A. B., former police officer of Manualal Stadium, resident at Manualal Stadium, Jaffa (Berey) 6.3. states:

"When the Germans came to Manualal Stadium, CIDMMA immediately ordered their services. 1 December 1948, somebody in the telephone wires in Joyce Street where the Germans had their inner quarters. CIDMMA ordered the arrest of 10 leading citizens from the areal named by them. Among them were Vilaz Pasha and Pavel Nakir. He arrested the instigators at Manualal Stadium and if the citizens were not found, ten minutes in Manualal Stadium was shot without his order and so it happened. All 10 were shot and buried in a mass grave."

RAIUS M. MIULU

There appears to be no defense to this charge.

The case is complete.

Lahav, 11th December, 1947.
AND I am told of "Rhine Commodus went to set up into Baalbuck".

AND I was_linear processed. I was called to the second for questioning
and asked to consider the actual Rhine Commodus into Baalbuck. I said that
I had not seen the context of their conversation and could not identify it.
AND I was_linear processed. I asked to see the context and refused to continue.

I was_relinear processed. They were with my, and I was called of course. AND I was_linear
then asked to examine the context and I do not want that happened to him.

AND I was_relinear processed. I was called to the second for examining
the context of the Rhine Commodus into Baalbuck. I was called that Rhine Commodus
384 a.r. 1, and 531, and 703 in the public house of
AND I was_relinear processed. They were with the context of the Rhine Commodus
384 a.r. 1, and 531, and 703 in the public house of
AND I was_relinear processed. They were with the context of the Rhine Commodus
384 a.r. 1, and 531, and 703 in the public house of
AND I was_relinear processed. They were with the context of the Rhine Commodus
384 a.r. 1, and 531, and 703 in the public house of
Case No. 65

Name of accused and rank, and or official position

Vladimir, 73/2, C5, G/157

Date and place of commission of alleged offence

1948, Bratislava (Slovakia)

Number and description of order, if any, under which last

15/4/1948, 73/2, C5, G/157

JURIS TERRITORIALS

may not, without the consent of the accused, and being familiar with the identity of the accused, order his or her arrest for alleged crimes, unless the accused is attended by an attorney or other legally authorized advisor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Emplanted 14/2/1948, 73/2, C5, G/157, Bratislava, 73/2, C5, G/157.

Subject to the line of demarcation:

On the 13th August, 1948, doctor V. M. issued an order in accordance with the above-mentioned order for the arrest of I. O. 73/2, C5, G/157, Bratislava, 73/2, C5, G/157, Bratislava, 73/2, C5, G/157.
This text appears to be a page from a book or a journal, possibly discussing a historical event or a legal case. The text is not fully legible due to the quality of the image. The content mentions a person named Johnson and refers to a case involving a lawsuit or legal action. The text includes a reference to a date and a page number, which might be useful for further research or context. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to provide a detailed interpretation of the document's content.
Washington D.C. 1819. The nation, when quiet, at present.—1.Had
the Constitution been written in 1819, it would have been
more compact and more
harmonious. It would have been
more businesslike and more
sewed,
and we at home have written it by 3:00. Senators, will you
ever again appall
on the House floor or on the Senate floor? Will you
ever recall the six months after the election the
abolished relation was rein-
vented? Why was the property, once so noble and holy,
still.

Washington D.C. 1819. The nation, when quiet, at present.—1.Had
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still.

Washington D.C. 1819. The nation, when quiet, at present.—1.Had
the Constitution been written in 1819, it would have been
more compact and more
harmonious. It would have been
more businesslike and more
sewed,
and we at home have written it by 3:00. Senators, will you
ever again appall
on the House floor or on the Senate floor? Will you
ever recall the six months after the election the
abolished relation was rein-
vented? Why was the property, once so noble and holy,
still.
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**LANDHAMMER**
It is a personal picture that got us started on this project. Since we started, we've had three attempts to give the picture to the current picture. We've experimented with various techniques, but the results are not as good as we expected. We've been working on a new method that involves a combination of the previous techniques. We hope to have a new method that we can apply to the picture soon.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
--- | ---
20 JAN 1943 | A for Complicity in Murder

Recorded: 1958.05.17. Made up 13.1.1960

7315/3/0/160

1397
United Arab States United Nations Commission

Claim No.: 11.

Identity of Seller, the vane, with or without position:

Owner: S.H. H.N.A.

Date: 12-12-1950

Description of Goods:

Place of Sale: Jeddah, 1339-

Purchaser and the position of said in the case of:

Address: Jeddah, KSA

Other:

Date: 3rd April 1950

Said S.H. H.N.A.

Owners: S.H. H.N.A.

Address: Jeddah, KSA

Date: 12-12-1950

Other:

Date: 3rd April 1950

Said S.H. H.N.A.
of his capture and destructive activities. Kline was next found in the village of Sawata, on the 8th of March, 1938, where he was wounded in the head.

On the 9th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 10th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 11th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 12th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 13th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 14th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 15th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 16th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 17th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 18th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 19th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 20th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 21st of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 22nd of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 23rd of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 24th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 25th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 26th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 27th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 28th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 29th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 30th of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.

On the 31st of March, 1938, Kline was transferred to the town of Sawata, where he was again wounded in the head.
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CATS CHECKED LIST
UNITED STATES NAVY BOARD OF REVIEW

CASE NO. 13.

Name of accused, rank, unit or official position: William E. L. Hook, 2nd Lieut., U.S. Navy, Ensign, Ensign, and Lieutenant,

Place and description of incident: The incident occurred while on board the H.M.S. "Belfast," at the time of the incident.

Date and place of occurrence of alleged crime: 9 JAN 1948.

ARMS 1948 7317 C5/G/62

According to the Navy Armed Forces Command at the time of the incident, the accused

Witnesses of the case: William E. L. Hook

Date: 9 JAN 1948

"William E. L. Hook was charged with擅栢3行为 in violation of Article 91 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. He was

Whereas the evidence was insubstantial and the accused was found not guilty."

Marked as: 1404
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An appeal on 1st March from 1939 - 1946, in which the Court in the judgment was reversed in whole or in part, but the appeal was dismissed in whole or in part, was not a review of the order of the Court in the judgment that reversed the decision in the appeal in whole or in part. This was the case of 1939 - 1946, in which the Court reversed the decision in whole or in part, and the appeal was dismissed in whole or in part.

G. W. N. W. 1948

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LIST 73
UN Secretariat

Date of receipt: 9 JAN 1948

Name of author, his rank, and branch of service: J. S. C. M., Section II, Special Assistant, Volks-Journal, Department of the Reich and Interior

Date and place of birth: 1783, Berlin, Germany

Name and address of school or college attended: University of Berlin

Signature: J. S. C. M.
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Case No.: 17.

[Redacted]

In the case of [Redacted]

[Redacted]

This is to certify that the said [Redacted], having been examined and found suitable for the post of [Redacted], is hereby appointed to the said post.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
"In February, 1861, ... the President quoted Mrs. M. and I promised never to go round to invent th... I am afraid for this reason, and... Shall I close to some... The President called... Mr. F..."
S接部経

"It was about 10 a.m. that I arrived at the office and found the clerk of 2 other cases un-
reed with nervousness due to an office and concluded the matter over at the
next hour. This amounted to 6 or 700 francs. Then we gave the order
for the removal of 1500 francs which 3 were written to a long sitting
outside. The value of these operations are 5000 francs. On that,
before returning 11th of May after the reception of these from the
Romans,"

7th of May, 1916

There goes to be no objection to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 7th May, 1916

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Checked List 79
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 9 JAN 1948

CZAVCZ (No. 1,2)

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Ivan (Ivan) Benčuš, born 6. II. 1920 in Bratislava, Slovak nation, major of the MIA, member of the Intelligence Department of the Main Office of the MIA. Present occupation: unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged offense: 1939-1945, Bratislava

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: illegal arrests, the ill-treatment.

SIGNED:

Anjačik Ivan (Ivan) Benčuš, a leading member of the MIA, ordered me to participate in the most cruel ill-treatment of the persons of the Slovak Rising, of partisans and Jews whom he passed over to the Gestapo for deportation to concentration camps.
VICTOR TO (37) MICHALIK, 66, a R.I., 49 years of age, born in Miecz., resident at Bratyslaw, Wiszna, etc., stated:

"I served in the department of Jan S.M.V.A., chief of the Intelligence department, and received orders that persons refusing to confess would be forced to do so by all means. They could be subjected to torture, i.e., by extinguishing cigarettes in the ears of the prisoners, pouring their hair to their heads, holding them in a fast and fixing heavy weights to their feet, inserting salt in their mouth. The worst treatment was to be given to Jews and communists. These instructions were carried out and S.M.V.A. himself participated in all the above criminal actions of torture... S.M.V.A. issued warrants for the arrest of people and conducted most of the investigations personally. The arrested Jews were robbed of all their belongings and kicked over for deportation to the concentration camp in Berea."

VICTOR TO (37) MCZALIK, 39, a R.I., born in 1907 in Miecz. , resident, at present contained in Bratislava.

"I have known S.M.V.A. since 1934, he was chief of the Intelligence department at the Jewish section of the Police Guard. After the Slovak national rising, he initiated the most brutal procedure against Jews who participated in the rising, against representatives of Jews. He covered the gallows on the steps of the R.I. at Wiszna and in Bratislava into prison cells and caused the most brutal and cruel murder of the Jewish Guard as his collaborators. I knew S.M.V.A. beating the prisoners with his staff at their heads, tearing their nails off their fingers, putting a small needle through their fingers and exposing them... The questioning took place usually at night, when the victims were threatened with hanging or shooting and were ordered to say their
Last year, when we threatened that their heads will be cut off with scythes.

Witness to 3.): Josef's family lived in Northwest and knows the above and states:

"I, again Porce and Nehora, can attest on SAVMA's orders and because he refused to confess he was shot in the belly of SHMA in 1970. The university student into SHMA was subjected during his questioning and in order to cover up this sector SAVMA's officials have him in his cell and declared officially that he had committed suicide."

[Page 1013]

J. SHMA is one of the most brutal authorities who has on his conscience a number of innocent people. We asked that he should be listed as a priority criminal.

There appears to be no evidence to this charge.

The case is complete.

Verhov, 5th February 1970.
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number

7322/C/6/926

Date of receipt in Secretariat

9 JAN 1948

UNIFIED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

Page No. 101

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

Joseph Beksy,
born Sept. 18, 1886 in Trenova, Slovakia
Commander of the Night Guard

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes:

Trenova, 1939 - 1945

Nature and organization of accused in war crimes list:

Anti-German,
Operation.

EVIDENCE OF CRIMES

Accused Joseph Beksy, an illiterate Jew, looted Jewish houses
and ordered and participated in war crimes and demonstrations.

VICTIM'S STATEMENT

Victoria Ko, a Jewess, a native of Trenova, testified that in the course

"...ACCOUNT of the actual events of the so-called Independent

Slovak guard, with an ancestor of the local Klein Burs (similar to the German

by the accused's sections against the inhabitants of Jewish origin. He

ordered the Jews to roll into forced labour service for the heaviest type of

work during which she was taken ill in 1943, while the family..."
SINTER, Karl [in G4] and Josef Fastl. I often intervened at his office on behalf of this people but all efforts were always in vain. DOKA very frequently stopped the inhabitants in the street, asked for their identity papers and if he found out that they were of Jewish origin, he called a policeman and handed them over to him. In August of 1942 he ordered the arrest of so-called unreliable elements and their transfer to a camp. DOKA executed the secret arrest of the Jewish armed leaders and declared all Jews unreliable and eligible for deportation. All Jews were immediately arrested and taken to concentration camps. DOKA arrested not only Jews but also politically linked persons."

Witnessee No. 4) Anton J [in G4] of Gorna confirms the above statement and adds:

"DOKA delighted in closing the gates who were brought into the office for questioning. He ordered the separation of members of each family and had them sent to different concentration camps."

PROOF OF GENERAL

There appears to be no defense to this charge.
The case is complete.

Liverpool, 30th December, 1947.
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Case No: 1 3.

Name and rank, title, etc., or formal position: 3 6 5 6 K Krad, logh Lt., 1465 in N.O.S. Emmerich, Code 111, 1st inning of the 1st, 1st division, 1st instance, 1941-1945, December 7.

Date and place of commission or alleged offence: 1461-1945, December 7.

Service and reason for arrest or detention under arrest: all except one.

SPECIAL AGENT (s. I. D. 365 K)

The special agent 3 6 5 6 K was an employee of the Second Director and Secretarial General of the Commissariat for the Political Police. The special agent had a number of 365 persons on the political police roll. All of them were used in various capacities and were usually present at any of the events. During the war, they were all exposed to the greatest pressure.

SPECIAL AGENT (s. I. D. 365 K)

Witnesses: Dr. Dr. and Mr. Mr., were interviewed on the 14th of December, 1942, in their office, Heidelberg.

I am asking for further interview of the witnesses, who were in the service of the witness, to answer in writing. The possibility of the witnesses to answer in writing.

for an urgent criminal investigation of 3 6 5 K. All information will be provided...
unseasoned was given to us in 3:24. He explained that our efforts should be demonstrated against communism in our anti-communism. He insisted that we must give security to the persons and if we could not save persons' security we were sine in assisting below communism and anti-communism of whatever against the Roosevelt action. I received all those instructions and turned over 3:24 and 3:25 with a sense... During the gathering at President, Franklin Delano, Congress, and other places, and newspapers, it was so clear to the common people of America, Franklin said, therefore, reported the all-round intentions to the object of the newspaper, which was never done. The newspaper had no object of Franklin Smith. It was at the hands of Franklin Smith, the other hands of the inexperienced federation, nor was he aware. I told 3:24 and 3:25 was given the instruction and could not be forgotten. No one said Franklin Delano, Congress, America, President, Franklin Smith, 3:24, Franklin Smith, America.
1427

...an army of the population ...and ...often be labelled ...effect even ...time and place. Those concerned ...not ...were ...political reason.

1929 OF THE BASH.

The case is complete.

Here a venue is to be drawn to this charge.

[Signature]

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JAN 1948

GEDERE

Name of bearer, the rank, rank or official position:

If a C.O., indicate, etc. (in this case, ranking

Southernor General Field Marshal, as present command in Germany.

Date and place of admission to the service:

September, September 1939.

Place and time of issue of this document or passport:

Not yet issued.

SIGNED

Accurately certified to be in accordance with the uniform record of the bearer.

Revised:

1948

The Original of this Document is in

Kiev.
a length of 34. - 1. It may not have been as much
likely to return or return to
me to write this letter to you about
the matter in question. I have received an order that
I am to write you this morning. I am enclosing a letter.
A letter of January 10th, 1919, I have enclosed as well.
I have enclosed as well. This is the last time I have
written to you in this manner. I hope to hear from you
soon. I hope to hear from you soon. I have enclosed a letter
of January 10th, 1919, I have enclosed as well.

1919, 10th January

Letter enclosed as well. I hope to hear from you
soon. I hope to hear from you soon. I have enclosed a letter
of January 10th, 1919, I have enclosed as well.

Eur. Mar. 1919

Letter enclosed as well. I hope to hear from you
soon. I hope to hear from you soon. I have enclosed a letter
of January 10th, 1919, I have enclosed as well.
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Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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29 JAN 1948 | A

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| 29 JAN 1948    | A                       | Cards checked &t 78
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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28 JAN 1948 | 1-5: A
26 Feb. 48 | Add. I: Reconsidered—
| | 1-6 on 5 for murder;
| | 1-6 on A for all other counts.
4 MAR 1948 | Add. II:
| | 5 for murder; 6 on other counts

CARDS CHECKED LIST 60.
Suparitsch Hans, born 15.1.1902 in Vienna, German nationality, Criminal Secretary of the Gestapo in Zlin.

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes: 1942 - 1945, Zlin.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: murder, plunder, wanton destruction of property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Hans STEPARITSCH participated in the punitive expedition against suspected members of the underground movement in April 1945 at the village of Ploština where 27 people were murdered, all their belongings plundered and afterwards set fire to their homes.

PARTICULARS OF MURDER IN PLOŠTINA:

1.) Witness Joseph Schall, born 15.1.1905, former employee of the Gestapo in Zlin, made the following additional statement:

"Of those who participated in the punitive expedition against the village of Ploština I can, moreover as taking part the following persons:

STEUERITSCH, KRODEN, NOVÁK, BÖRCHNER..."

2.) Witness Robert Heinzech, former official of the Criminal Police, born 7.3.1913, at present detained in Uherské Hradiště, states:
In the section entitled 'The soldiers' part in the event of:

- the following actions of the soldiers and agents
- agents, such as, Baldwin, H. G. A. P. S. W., and soldiers, during the event. Is the action so

In the section entitled 'The soldiers' part in the event of:

- the following actions of the soldiers and agents
- agents, such as, Baldwin, H. G. A. P. S. W., and soldiers, during the event. Is the action so
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
OSWIECIM/MASS HOLOCAUST

Addendum

to Case No.: 20

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

6.) Skorzeny Otto,
German nationality,
former Commander of the "Kommando zur besondersen Verfügung" in Víseč

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
April, 1945, Ploština

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
carder, plunder, wanton destruction of property.

SHEET STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Otto SKORZENY participated in the punitive expedition against suspected members of the underground movement in April 1945 at the village of Ploština where 27 people were murdered, all their belongings plundered and afterwards set fire to their farmhouses.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

The personal participation of the accused SKORZENY in the punitive expedition against Ploština in April 1945 has been proved by the following witnesses:
1. Witness Helmut Heinkel, former Criminal Commissioner of the Gestapo in Zlin, states:

"On the 18th April 1945 we received the order to participate in a punitive action against partisans in the neighbourhood of Ploština. In Vízovice we joined up with the members of the Waffen-SS led by ŠKORBY..."

2. Oldrich Baťa, born 29.5.1920 in Brno, former V-Chef of the Gestapo in Zlin, states:

"I reported to ŠKORBY about the strength and armaments of the partisans at Ploština. By 10 a.m. of the following morning ŠKORBY brought to us a detailed plan for operation in which participated about 45 members of the Gestapo and 150 members of his Jagdkommando..."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

### Decision of Committee I

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Last 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against SLOVAK WAR CRIMINAL

Charge No: 25.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Leo Viktor Vladar,
born 8.10.1922 in Michalova, distr.Brezno n.Hronom,
last known address Trenčín, present whereabouts unknown,
Commander of the State Security Police.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1944 - 1945, Trenčín.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
il-treatment,
complicity in illegal arrests and deportations.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Leo Viktor VLADAR acted as a leading officer of the State Police and confidant of the Sicherheits Dienst in the district of Trenčín in 1944-1945. He took part in the punitive expeditions against villages suspected of harbouring partisans and Jews. He ordered and participated in the illegal arrests and deportations of innocent civilians whom he brutally ill-treated during their questioning.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Dr. Josef Jakubovič, born 9.2.1900, former judge in Trenčín, states:

"VLADAR was posted to Trenčín in August 1944. He used my telephone for his frequent daily conversations with the chief of the German
Gestapo Obersturmführer JU. IOH.in Trenčín. As a former criminal judge I can
testify that VLADÁR on his own initiative denounced people and handed over
to the Gestapo many persons although it was not his duty as he was subordinated
to the Slovak state Security Police. VLADÁR was the terror of Trenčín and
district and is responsible for the arrest and deportation of many innocent
Slovaks."

2.) Witness Konrad Seidel, born 7.6.1905 in Caribrod, former member
of the Sicherheits Dienst, at present detained at the prison in Trenčín:

"I met VLADÁR in November, 1944. He used to come frequently
to the Sicherheits Dienst H.Q. and participated in the round-ups of people in
Trenčín. In the beginning of December he carried out such a round-up on his
own initiative and ordered the arrest of 230 people of whom about 60 were clas-
sified by him as "dangerous to the security". These were interned in the camp
of Zliechov."

3.) Ján Bartoš, farmer of Lutov No 35, states:

"On the 18th February 1945 VLADÁR accompanied by members
of the Hlinka Guard and gendarmerie and 2 Gestapo men a rived in our village.
He ordered all men between 16 - 60 years to assemble before the building. After
a thorough search 8 inhabitants were arrested, the rest were ordered to return to
their homes. I was in my home for about one hour when a Gestapo man came for me
and ordered me to follow him. I hardly had entered VLADÁR's office in the school
building when he fell upon me, gave me several blows in my face and started
kicking me. VLADÁR ordered me to creep on my knees to the corner facing the wall.
Other people were brought in and ill-treated similarly. I do not know their names
because I could not see them, I only heard their screams. We were all accused of
harbouring partisans and Jews although none of us did so and we kept ascerting our innocence."

4.) Witnesses Jan Antala senior, Jan Antala jun. and Ondrej Buchal confirm the above statement that they were brutally ill-treated by VLADAR who tried to force them to confess where the Jews were hiding. Ondrej Buchal's left ear was severely wounded by VLADAR. All 3 were handed over by him to the Gestapo for deportation into the camp at Bánovce.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CROSSES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK GUARDS AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
ADDENDUM III to Case No. 26.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
9.) NOEBAUER Reinhard, born 30.1.1912,
    German nationality,
    assistant of the Gestapo in Uh. Hradistá.
10.) SCHMIDT Rudolf, born 18.9.1895,
    German nationality,
    Lt. of Schupo, Commander of Jagdkommando
    in Holešov.
11.) KLEIN Bruno, born 23.2.1915,
    German nationality,
    driver of the Schupo in Holešov.

Date and place of commission
of alleged crime: 1942-1943, district of Uh. Hradistá

Number and description of

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused NOEBAUER Reinhard, SCHMIDT Rudolf and KLEIN Bruno
also participated in the murder of 2 innocent Czechs on the 26th April, 1943.

Rudolf SCHMIDT (accused No. 10) was Lieutenant of the Schupo and in command of
the Jagdkommando at Holešov. He stopped and arrested the by-passer innocent
Czechs knowing that they had nothing in common with the shooting of the two
In the report of the German Navy, it participated in their questioning and interrogated there during this interrogation. Bruno K., 20 years old (document No. 11) was driver with the Schupo who took for 5 innocent people to the execution place and participated in their shooting.

**Evidence of Witness H. Schmalz:**

1. Witness Kern, aged 49, 46 years old, continued in answer to the last, and made the following additional statement on the 23.11.1947:

"I was in charge of actions against the partisans and carried out with PLK 372, PLK 380, and PLK 383 who were members of the Kommando and commanders, Fendler, led the expeditions against the partisans. Of the 'dade' orders which I mentioned in my statement, I can now produce and identify with certainty Rasiad 127/42. I also took part in the shooting of the 5 Grena at the end of April 42."

2. Witness H. Kern, aged 49, born 2.9.1919, of Kolshor, states:

"I was employed at the Schupo barracks and I remember the shooting incident during which 2 Grena were shot. As a result of this incident, 320, 1,280 brought 7 people for questioning. I could hear shooting and yelling from which I realized that they were being beaten. I returned to the company about 10 p.m. and I asked what happened to the arrested Greeks who were present. I asked what happened to the arrested Greeks who were present. I asked what happened to the arrested Greeks who were present. I asked what happened to the arrested Greeks who were present. The next day I learned that they were dead. From the company I learned that one of the local drivers was 2—selections in the village, which I was supposed to carry out. The last day I was supposed to carry out. There were 15 civilians and I asked why he did it, and he said that a group were Greeks whom he recognized in Poland and that they were to be shot as they spoke. According to his statement,
Lt. Renold JOLIN also participated in the executions.

3.) Witness Ervin H. is ever, born 4.5.1911, resident at Hołasov, states:

"I remember that JOLIN was one of the lorry drivers who took the Ghetto to the execution place. After his return JOLIN told the story and details recalling that all of them were so beaten up that they had to be carried to the lorries. They were taken beyond the near factory of Väsula where they were shot in the back. JOLIN boasted that he shot 3 of them himself.

INDEFINITE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


C. K. S. J. STAFF AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

ADDITION to Case No 26.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
6.) Brant
Obersturmführer of the Unit No 43 of the "Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung"

7.) Wiedermann,
member of the Unit No 43 of the "Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung"

8.) Hájek Gregor Wilhelm,
born 22.8.1906 in Vienna, former Secretary of the Gestapo in Uh.Krajštět, SS-Untersturmführer of the Unit No 43 of the "Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung".

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
district of Uherské Hradiště, 1944 - 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Complicity in murder.

AT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
The accused participated in the murder of 7 innocent Czech citizens on the 25th April, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

Witness František Těg 1, former member of the Gestapo in Uh.Krajštět, states (at present detained):

"HÁJEK had the rank of SS-Untersturmführer and was in charge of actions against the partisans with the "Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung"."
When we were evacuating before the approaching Red Army we took 7 Czechs with us. The order for their evacuation was given by Obersturmführer BLIND who was in command of the "Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung" in the district of Uherské Hradiště, Uherské Hradiště, Uherské Hradiště, Uherské Hradiště, Uherské Hradiště, and Zlin. He also gave the order for the execution of these 7 persons. The shooting was done by HÁJEK, VĚCOVKU, JIRŽIŠEK, KASÍK, BRAU and other members of the "Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung".

London, 11th February, 1943.

CZECHOSLOVAK CUN CZECH NATION KOFFICE.
UNIVERSITY OF WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

ADDENDUM to Case No: 26.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Jüther, Konrad, former member of the German Command for special duties (Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung) No. 43, German nationality, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: District of Uherské Hradiště, 1944-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Systematic ill-treatment, murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Konrad Jüther participated in the murder of 5 innocent Czech citizens on the 28th April, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

Witness Karel Ondráček, prison guard of Napajedl No. 75 states:

"In April 1945 a unit of the Sonderkommando operated in our district for 14 days. They included Konrad Klet, Jüther, Erwin, Wieder and... In the evening of the 27th or 28th April at about 9.30 p.m. a lorry and 2 small cars appeared before the prison. Krauter and Hirschau knocked at my door and demanded that I should hand them over the prisoners whom they brought in during the afternoon. I asked if they had a warrant for this. They said they had all..."
orders and pushed my aside. Then they went to the cells from where they took 6 men and one woman. The men were chained in pairs and the woman chained alone. Then they were loaded on the lorry. Of those accompanying them I recognised apart from KRÄMER and HERBST, Hans GÖTZE who was the Meister of the Schupo and member of the SS operating in our district, Konrad KLÖTT, member of the Sonderkommando, Konrad JÜTTNER and the driver Schmidt. I asked HERBST what was going to happen to these men. He said: "Wir werden sie umlegen" - We shall liquidate them as a punishment for what happened this afternoon to two German soldiers.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Case No 1 26.

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

1.) Klett Konrad, member of the German Command for special duties (Kommando zur besonderen Verfügung), No 43, German nationality, at present somewhere in the US Zone of Germany.

2.) Herberg Adolf, born 28.5.1896 in Königshe, Germany, Revier-Hauptmann der Schupo, German nationality, 1.55 cm high, stout, face round, married, last known address: Berlin-Neukölln, Berlinerstr.12, temporary at München, Agnesstrasse 21.

3.) Greinke Hans, born 19.7.1903 in Berlin, Meister der Schupo, member of SS, German nationality, 1.72 cm high, married, last address: Znojmo, Palackého 63, at present somewhere in the US Zone of Germany.

4.) Kraiger Johann, born 26.2.1908 in Vienna, Kriminalsekretär der Gestapo, German nationality, 1.84 cm high, stout, round brount face, auburn hair, brown eyes, slightly limping, last address: 21n, Úřední ul. 1346, at present somewhere in the US Zone of Austria.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime: district of Uherské Hradiště, 1944 - 1945.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list: systematic ill-treatment, murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused KLETT Konrad, HERRBERG Adolf, GREINKE Hans and KRAISER Johann participated in the murder of 5 innocent Czech citizens on the 28th April, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Josef Duda, born 4.9.1912 in Dol.Lutyn, of Fryšák sp. 205, employee of the Post Office in Holešov, states:

"On the 28th April 1945 at about 4 p.m. I was travelling together with Anton PÁLA, Josef JANOŠEK and Alois JURÍK on our bicycles returning from Holešov to our village, when Hans GREINKE, Adolf HERRBERG and 4 other uniformed men stopped us. They ordered us to lay our bicycles aside and under the threat of shooting us marched us to a place about 300 yards away. A few minutes later 5 more Czech peasants were stopped by the same people and ordered to join us. When we arrived at the spot, we saw two shot German soldiers. We were ordered to load them on a lorry.... I was afraid of getting involved in the matter. Under the pretext of going for medical help I managed to get permission from Hans GREINKE and thus
escaped their arrest. One of my friends managed to get away under the pretext of going to report the matter to the local mayor. The others were arrested and taken to the Gestapo HQ. Among those arrested were: Alois Běsták, Tomáš Trubák, Stanislav Babica, Antonín Lesnek, Anna Jelíneková, Josef Dohnal, František Jelínek... 5 of these people were murdered the same night and I participated in their identification.*

2.) Witness František Ješenek of Kunovice óp. 1121 states:

"I was arrested together with Dohnal and 5 other persons who were stopped as they were travelling along the road near Holešov. The Gestapo men were furious and shouted at us: "We shall make you pay for it". To our question why we were being arrested they said, that we shall pay with our blood for what happened in the afternoon. After beating us indiscriminately they hurled us in a lorry and took us to the Gestapo prison. At about 9 p.m. several Gestapo men and members of the Schupo came to our cell, chained us and loaded us on a big lorry. We were chained in pairs and I and Josef Dohnal were chained together. We were taken to the forest called "Kalvary" near Napajedla. There we were loaded and ordered to run in the direction of the forest whereupon the Gestapo and Schupo men numbering about 10 who accompanied us, started firing. I realised that my chain was loose and therefore started running faster to save myself. Dohnal run in the opposite direction and saved himself too. The other 5 were killed on the spot."

3.) Witness Josef Dohnal of Topolné, óp. 269, distr. Napajedla, confirms the above statement adding that before they were taken to the forest, he had been questioned for 3 hours by Gestapo and Schupo men who tortured him and fired shots over his head in order to
force him to confess that they helped the partisans. He further testified that GREINKS and HERBERT when confronted with him, stated to the commanding officer that DOHNL and the other 6 arrested were guilty of helping the partisans who shot the 2 Germans. DOHNL kept asserting their innocence stating that he could prove with the help of witnesses that he and the other 6 travelled by chance on that afternoon along the road returning from their work and having nothing in common with the shooting of the Germans. GREINKS and HERBERT knew that they were not telling the truth and signed statements incriminating DOHNL and the other 6.

4.) Karel Ondraček, prison guard of Nápadová 6p.75 states:

"In April 1945 a unit of the Sonderkommando operated in our district for 14 days. They included Konrad KLÖTT, JUTLENBER, KERN, WIDERMANN. With these cooperated the following Gestapo men: Johann KRÄGER, Robert HOLZHEUER, Karl ULRICH, SUPARITSCH, and the SS man Bruno KLEIN and the following Schupo members: Adolf HERBERG, Hans GREINKS and Rudolf SCHMIDT. In the evening of the 27th or 28th April at about 9.30 p.m. a lorry and 2 small cars appeared before the prison. KRAIGER and HERBERG knocked at my door and demanded that I should hand them over the prisoners whom they brought in during the afternoon. I asked if they had a warrant for this. They said they had all orders and pushed me aside. Then they went to the cells from where they took 6 men and one woman. The men were chained in pairs and the woman chained alone. Then they were loaded on the lorry. Of those accompanying them I recognised apart from KRAIGER and HERBERG Hans GREINKS who was the leader of the Schupo and member of the SS operating in our district, Konrad KLÖTT, member of the Sonderkommando, Konrad JUTLENBER and the driver SCHMIDT. I asked HERBERG what was going to happen to these men. He said: "Wir werden sie umlegen"
"We shall liquidate them as a punishment for what happened this afternoon to two German soldiers."

5.) Witness Wilhelm Dworak, born 27.9.1907 in Mrazi, distr. of Benešov, former member of the Gestapo, at present detained in Novy Jišín:

"I participated in the arrest of 7 Czechs towards the end of April 1945. Their execution was decided at about 7 p.m. and I can testify with absolut certainty that Johann KRAIGER led the unit which carried out their execution. Of the others who took part in the action I remember only HERBERG and KIENTT."

6.) The Czechoslovak National War Crimes Office has in its possession the complete evidence of 13 witnesses stating that all the 7 arrested were innocent passers-by and were illegally arrested by the accused who deliberately planned their murder. They shot 5 of their victims, buried them in the forest but returned the same night, excavated the corpses, loaded them on a cart which was thrown into the river. The bodies of ŠESTAK, BABIČKA, LISCHÍK and JELÍNEKOVÁ have been recovered 5 days later.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 27.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Hans Ritter (formerly Franz RUŽIČKA)
born 17.12.1902 in Brno, German nationality,
former "Abwehröffizier" and chief of the "Werkschutz" in Považská Bystrica, member of the SS.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: Považská Bystrica, 1939-1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: ill-treatment, complicity in illegal arrests.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Hans Ritter, whose original name was Franz Růžička and since 1940 assumed the name of Hans RITTER, ordered and participated in the illegal arrests of Czech and Slovak workers whom he ill-treated during their interrogation. He fatally wounded the prisoner Jan LIKO of Považská Bystrica and he thus responsible for his death.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

Witness No. 1: Josef Křižan, born 15.9.1896 in Kroměříž, clerk of Brno, Kotlářská 5,22 states:

"I was arrested on the 28th October, 1944, together with
Jan MILKO and Josef JELLINEK on the order of RITTER. We were brought to his office and told that we were accused of collaborating with the partisans. We denied this. RITTER threatened us with hanging unless we confessed. He ordered us to be chained and he and two other Gestapo men started beating and kicking all 3 of us. RITTER used a truncheon with which he hit MILKO so severely that he fractured his skull. MILKO fell to the ground bleeding and had to be taken away. I and JELLINEK were dragged to our cell. We have never seen MILKO since, he must have died as a result of his wounds."

Witness No 2. Bedrich Kratochvil, born 12.7.1908 in Novi Bystrica, at present detained in the prison in Leopoldov, states:

"I met RITTER in August 1943 and served under him till November 1944. He was in daily contact with the chief of the Sicherheitsdienst with whom he closely collaborated, especially during the Slovak rising and after. He ordered me and Imrich JANCO to arrest MILKO, JELLINEK and a third person whose name I cannot remember...I admit that we beat the prisoners who did not want to confess of having collaborated with the partisans. This was being done on the orders of the chief of the Sicherheits Dienst which were passed on to us by RITTER... On several occasions I acted as an interpreter during the interrogations conducted by RITTER. As most of the suspected partisans of the Slovak rising refused to confess or even behaved provocatively during the questioning RITTER had to use his truncheon and occasionally beat them or ordered their punishment by the men on duty...It is true that about 6 partisans were shot in November 1944 in the court yard of our H.Q. but I cannot confirm that RITTER participated in the shooting.

NOTES ON THE CASE: There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Karl STANKOVSKÝ participated between 1939 - 1941 in terrorist acts against Jews in the district of Mělník and Jičín and acted as a confident of the Sicherheits Dienst under number XIII-122/F in which capacity he compiled lists of Jews and "unreliable" Czechs for deportation. He acquired the paper mill of Josef PICK in Mělník and enriched himself as a "Freundhünder" of Jewish property in the district of Mělník and Jičín having acquired over half a million Czech Crowns.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Wilhelm Russ, born 20.3.1907 in Celle in Hanover, former member of the Sicherheits Dienst in Mělník, at present detained in Jičín; states:

"STANKOVSKÝ offered his services to the Sicherheits Dienst voluntarily early in 1940. As he knew well the district he suggested that he could compile lists of Jews and other people who were enemies of the Reich and who should be sent to concentration camps. In May or June 1940 STANKOVSKÝ prepared 6 lists containing about 100 people each. About 80% of them were Jews... STANKOVSKÝ was the leader of the "Svatopluk Guards" who organised attacks on Jews wearing the Yellow Star. These Jews were knocked down in the street and their shops were raided... STANKOVSKÝ received a paper mill for the services rendered to the Sicherheits Dienst. From this he had an income of about 10,000 Czech Crowns a month. I also heard that STANKOVSKÝ had companions who bought Jewish property which was sold at auctions organised by the "Treuhandlung". I have no direct knowledge of this."

2.) Witness Jindřich Schulz, born 10.2.1914 in Mělník, of Mělník, Nám.Rudé armády 76; states:

"As far as I remember STANKOVSKÝ was Oberlandrat in Jičín and "Treuhandler" of the Jewish property. He acquired German nationality in 1940 and was feared by us because he was not only a fierce enemy of the Jews but also of Czech patriots, many of whom he denounced to the Sicherheits Dienst and the Gestapo. I tried to dissuade him but once he threatened me with the concentration camp and since then I avoided him. STANKOVSKÝ was in 1938 practically without any means and became very rich under the Germans. He had a big income, his wealth was valued of half a million Czech Crowns."

3.) Witness František Kubáň, born 10.1.1892 in Ronov, of Liberec, Husova 91; states:
"I have known STANKOVSKÝ before 1939. After the arrival of the Germans he changed completely. He became a violent supporter of the Nazis and organised assaults on Jews. Czech patriots who disagreed with him were denounced by him as enemies of the Reich, for instance, Josef HAJEK, Frant. KLÍČKA, Karl NOVÁK and many others... He was feared because he was known to be a confident of the Sicherheits Dienst. He gave to the Germans not only his own report but also organised a network of informers... He was rewarded for his services, for which he received the Jewish paper in Melnik. He has amassed a large fortune, a great part of which came from the purchase of Jewish property through his friends who were also informers."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 30

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Groh Hans,
born 20.6.1914 in Švedlári, distr. Galnia, Ortaleiter of the Nazi Party in Spišská
Nová Ves, Slovakia, at present somewhere in the district of Linz in Austria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1940-1945, Spišská Nová Ves, Slovakia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in deportation, plunder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Hans Groh was Ortaleiter of the Nazi Party in Spišská Nová Ves and collaborated with the Gestapo. He took part in the persecution of Jews initiating their speedy deportation and acquired their property. He is suspected of having participated in the massmurder of members of the Slovak rising in October, 1944 at Spišská Nová Ves. In January, 1945 he plundered the property of Alex. PAZERNÍK worth 3,000,000 Czech Crowns and evacuated it with the retreating Germans.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

"As a former employee of Hans GROH I was able to follow his activities. GROH's office served as a meeting place for the local Nazis and agents of the Gestapo. I often overheard their conversations concerning deportation of Jews and taking over their properties. GROH wrote articles in the "Grenzbote" in which he incited to racial persecutions and the annihilation of Jews already in 1941.

Although we managed to get an exemption from deportation, GROH succeeded on achieving our arrest of our family by the local Gestapo and deportation of our whole family. Groh did it in order to acquire our factory. He initiated the arrest and deportation of the families PLEISCHER, HERZOG and MITTELWANG who all perished in Oswiecim...In January 1945 GROH plundered our factory and took away goods and machines worth over 3,000,000 Czech Crowns.

I have asked my lawyer in Vienna to start criminal proceedings against GROH and the Volksgericht in Linz is doing so under Vg 8 VR 1126/46."

2.) Witness Ružena Pazerníková, born Hartmanová, 3.6.1916 in Butkove, district Michalovce, of Spišská Nová Ves, Štefánikov riadok 8p.32 states:

"I have known GROH since 1941. He was the greatest Jew baiter in our district. He compiled lists of people for deportation. He is responsible for the death of my father in law Herman PAZERNÍK who could have been saved because originally he was deported from Spišská Nová Ves to the neighbouring town of Poprad where we already had secured his place. When GROH learned this he came to Poprad and prevailed on the local chief of the Gestapo to have my father in law put in the first transport for Oswiecim where he died. GROH proceeded similarly towards many other Jewish families in Spišská Nová Ves. After their deportation he acquired their property."
3.) Witness Herman Bižalik, born 10.1.1906 in Sevluž, of Spišská Nová Ves, Masarykov riadok čp.51.

Witness Žofie Rejdlová, born 29.11.1912 in V. Hysterec, of Spišská Nová Ves, Masarykov riadok čp.77.

Witness Josef Kadlec, born 31.12.1890 in Slavíkov, of Spišská Nová Ves Štefánikov riadok čp.54, and

Witness Maria Benjáková, born 11.4.1882, of Spišská Nová Ves, Masarykov riadok čp.11

all confirm, that GROH was the initiator of the arrest and deportation of Jews and one of the most active agents of the Gestapo. They suspect him of having probably participated in the massacre of members of the Slovak rising in October 1944 in Spišská Nová Ves.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


Czecho-Slovak War Crimes National Office.
GEBAUER

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UNESCO WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No : 31.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Gebeuer Wilhelm,
born 16.5.1910 in Würzlen nr. Aachen,
SS-Obersturmführer, criminal Obersekretär
of the Gestapo in Plzen and Praha,
in 1947 interned at the Internment camp in
Natternberg, Bavaria, US Zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes:
1939 - 1943 Plzen,
1943 - 1945 Praha.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
systematic ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Wilhelm GEBAUER acted as a criminal Obersekretär
of the Gestapo in Plzen from 1939 until 1943 when he was transferred in a sim-
ilar capacity to Prague. He took part in the arrest and examination of per-
sons suspected of underground activities. He systematically ill-treated the
prisoners on whom he inflicted serious wounds often resulting in their death.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1. Witness Karel Matuska of Plzen states:
"On 5th August 1942 I was arrested by the Gestapo and
brought before the Gestapo Commissar GEBAUER. I was chained on his orders and
he started beating me with a truncheon all over my body. When I fell to the
ground GEBAUER and the 2 other Gestapo men kept kicking me until I lost consciousness. As I did not reveal anything I was beaten very frequently. Towards the end of August GEBAUER and the Gestapo man GOTSCHI knocked out 4 of my teeth. I endured their tortures for 2 months and as there was no evidence against me I was released."

2.) Witness Karl Gotschi, former Kriminalassistent of the Gestapo, at present detained in Plzen states:

"In 1942 we arrested together with GEBAUER several Czechs suspected of being members of the communist organisation. As none of them wanted to confess we had to use forced means. We gave to the prisoners some blows but I cannot remember that GEBAUER used a leather whip.... I know that GEBAUER had a truncheon in his drawer but I have not seen him using it..."

3.) Witness Fr. Aimandl of Horyany, confronted with Karl GOTSCHI states, that GEBAUER and GOTSCHI both beat him with a truncheon, that both chained his hands under his knees, threw him on the floor and kicked him until his lost his consciousness. He further testifies that GEBAUER ordered him to double a hundred times and as he was too weak to fulfill this order GEBAUER kept kicking him.

4.) Witnesses Otto Hausner and Frant. Klier of Blatnice nr. Nýřany confirm the above statements and add that they were beaten and tortured by GEBAUER who used his truncheon to extort confessions from them.

NOTES ON THE CASE:
There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.

London, 30th January, 1948. OZSCHOSLOV AK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION  
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL  
Case No : 32.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Sorger Jan, born 1.9.1909 in Vienna, member of the Gestapo, SS-Oberscharführer in Jihlava, at present in the American prisoner-of-war camp in Glassenbach nr.Salzburg, W-OSR-Camp Marcus.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1939 - 1945, Jihlava.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Jan SORGER, a member of the SS and Gestapo in Jihlava, participated in the arrest and questioning of Czech inhabitants whom he systematically ill-treated.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Jaroslav Hobza, born 5.1.1888 at Kuní, distr.Sedlčany, of Hodonín, Městanská ul.580, states:

"I was arrested on the 26th October, 1939 and brought to SORGER's office who greeted me with the following words: "So you are the director of the propaganda". He gave me two blows knocking out two of my teeth on my right upper jaw. I fell to the ground and SORGER and the other Gestapo men started kicking me. I was beaten daily by SORGER and the other Gestapo men for one week. SORGER told the wards that they could beat me as they liked because I was a
dangerous man. After 3 days I was forced to sign a confession that I participated in anti-German activities and that I insulted the Führer. I did so because I could not stand the tortures any longer. Then I was transferred to the fortress of Spielberg and then to the concentration camps in Dachau and Buchenwald where I stayed until the 11th December, 1945.

SORGER similarly ill-treated František DOSTAL and Josef BARTOŠ who were in my cell and I could see their scars whenever they were brought back from questioning by SORGER.

2.) Witness František Jánoušek, builder, of Jaroměřice, states:

"I was arrested on May 1st, 1941. Immediately at the first questioning I was beaten by SORGER who gave me several blows with his fist so that my face was bleeding. They continued kicking me until I lost my consciousness... I was beaten by SORGER during the following 18 days... SORGER was the terror of the Gestapo H.Q. in Jihlava. He seriously wounded many other prisoners.

3.) Witnesses Bedřich Fischer, teacher of Jaroměřice, and Josef Výborný, born 19.3.1889 in Kutná Hora, of Jihlava, both testify that they were tortured and most cruelly beaten by SORGER and other members of the Gestapo in Jihlava.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRUSADE NATIONAL OFFICE.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Case No : 35.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Hasenkopf Karl, born 15.6.1908 in Mochov, distr.Suašov, German frontier guard, at present somewhere in the US Zone of Germany, member of the Gestapo.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1939 - 1945, Velká n/Veliškou.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Karl HASENKOPF who cooperated with the Gestapo, ill-treated arrested Czechs and mutilated a 21 years old person.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Vítězslav Zálešák, born 25.7.1921 in Lipová, distr.Hodonín, of Suchov 6,p.224, distr.Uh.Hradiště, states:
"I was arrested in February 1945 by HASENKOPF who took me to the Commissariat. During questioning for alleged "black distillery" I was beaten by HASENKOPF and MODL who both sued their truncheons. I fell to the ground and HASENKOPF continued to kick me shouting "I shall break your obstinacy". I was similarly ill-treated three times."
2.) Witness Jaroslav Haliček, born 18.4.1908 in Velká, of Velká 8p.132 states:

"I was arrested on the 29th June,1941 by 2 Gestapo men and Karl Hasenkopp for listening to foreign broadcasts. During my transportation I was beaten and kicked by all 3 of them. At the Gestapo H.Q. I was chained and questioned. As I did not confess, the Gestapo officer ordered 25 blows for me, Karl Hasenkopp and another Gestapo man called Willy carried out this order. Then I was thrown into the cell and left there until the morning."

3.) Josef Slavík, of Veselý n.Mor. 852 and Stépán Kříže of Petrov 8.145 were train conductors on the line between Veselý and Uherské Hradiště and have witnessed the following accident:

"In March 1944 Hasenkopp searched the train and arrested an unknown traveller about 21 years old. This man was afraid of being arrested and tried to escape. Hasenkopp mobilised all the frontier guards and the Gestapo and when he found him he hit him with his revolver in his face so that he mutilated it. In spite of the fact that the young man was bleeding he kept kicking him while he was dragged to the frontier guard office.... Hasenkopp acted as an interpreter of the Gestapo and because of his brutality was feared by all the inhabitants in the district."


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UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 34.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: B a s e n e r Wilhelm, born 16/12/1919 in Glatbeck, distr. Rocklinhausen, chief of the ward of the Gestapo prison in Uherske Hradiště, member of SS, about 170cm high, slim, long pale face, light auburn hair, aquiline nose, at present somewhere in the American Zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1939-1945, Uherske Hradiště.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: systematic ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Wilhelm BASENER, member of SS and Gestapo, ill-treated and tortured the prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1. Witness František Lapočik of Topolná 58188 states:

"I was imprisoned for 10 days at the Gestapo prison in Uherske Hradiště. I have been systematically beaten with a broomstick by Karl HERTL and Wilhelm BASENER. BASENER was most indiscriminate in delivering his blows and very frequently broke the stick. Once he gave me such a blow that..."
face that he broke my teeth in my upper left jaw."

2.) Witness Cyril Hlaváčka of Topolná 8p.187 states:

"On the 19th March, 1943 when I had been at the prison for 10 days, BARSSER came to my cell and for half an hour kept beating me with a broomstick over my head and my shoulders... He used to come to my cell every second day and beat me for the slightest reason or without any reason.

3.) Witness Jaroslav Tureček of Topolná 8p.35 states:

"BARSSER came to my cell in March, 1943 and ordered me to undress. During the search he found a pencil whereupon he started beating me with a stick. He ordered me to double and kept kicking me until I lost my consciousness.

4.) Witnesses Josef Pollák and František Meran confirm the above statement.

London, 30th January, 1948.  CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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LIST 79
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Moos Ernst, born 30.1.1898, SS-Hauptsturmführer, German nationality, present whereabouts unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: Terezín, Oswiecim, 1943-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in deportation, mass-murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Ernst Moos acted as SS-Hauptsturmführer of the Reichs Sicherheits Hauptamt in Berlin and inspector of the concentration camps in Bergen-Belsen, Westerbork and the Jewish Ghetto of Terezín. He ordered and participated in the deportation of Jews. He issued the so-called "Sonderausweisungen" which meant that the: as a Jew had to be liquidated immediately on his arrival to Oswiecim. He is thus responsible for the death of tenth of thousands of Jewish persons.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Dr. Lev Kohn, born 28.7.1913 in Prague, of Prague VII., Skuherského 34, states:

"I was a prisoner in Terezín between 1943-1945 and since 1944 I was employed in the secretariat of the Jewish administrative Council..."
of the Ghetto. Ernst MOSS frequently came to Terezin for inspection. His arrival meant that on the following days several transports of Jews destined for liquidation were dispatched to Poland. MOSS was therefore, called the Transport-Vogel (Transport-Bird)... I had an opportunity to look into the official files of the Ghetto where I saw very frequently the following remark: "Herr SS-Obersturmführer MOSS ordert an..." then followed the list of persons to be transported. I remember that on his orders and with his participation at least 16 transports of Jews had been dispatched beginning with May 1943... MOSS acted as a messenger between various camps and he knew that those whom he selected frequently personally were to be liquidated in Oswiecim from where he brought confidential mail."

2.) Witness Eng. Jiří Vogel, born 22.5.1904 in Prague, of Prague VII., Velestráž 19, states:

"I was a member of the administrative Council of Jewish Elders of the Terezin-Ghetto where I had been for 5 years. Whenever MOSS arrived at our Ghetto he issued orders for the immediate dispatch of transports comprising at least 18,500 people... MOSS not only issued general orders but also personally selected people for deportation. Those had to assemble and MOSS accompanied by Karl RALI, the Commander of the Ghetto, used to select the victims. MOSS picked out outstanding persons for whom he issued a "Sonderweisung" which meant that they were transported in special wagons and gassed immediately on their arrival."

3.) Witness Dr. Herman Weisz, born 2.12.1907 in Rostocky, of Praha II., Soukenická ul. 14, states as former member of the Jewish administrative Council of the Ghetto in Terezín confirms the above statements.
4.) The Czechoslovak National Office has in its possession Affidavits of 34 witnesses who testified against Karl RAHM, commander of the Ghetto in Terezin who was sentenced to death by the People's Court in Litoměřice. They all corroborate the above described criminal activity of the accused Ernst ROSS who should be classified as a "Priority case".

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


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List 79

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 36.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Burda Alfred, born 2.12.1904, in Plzeň, German nationality, about 1.65 m high, round face, fair hair, blue eyes, member of the SS and Gestapo, interned at the camp in Regensburg, Block IV., US Zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1943-1944, Plzeň.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Alfred BURDA who acted as a Gestapo Prison Guard in Plzeň, systematically ill-treated prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1. Witness František Páv of Sedlec Sp.12, distr.Rokyany, states: "I was arrested on the 11th May, 1943 and brought to the Gestapo prison in Plzeň. On the same evening BURDA and another Gestapo man came into my cell, beat me indiscriminately and kicked me. As I could not answer their question in German they chained me and gave me 25 blows... I was similarly ill-treated during the fortnight of my stay at the Gestapo prison in Plzeň. BURDA slapped the faces and boxed the ears of many other prisoners, especially of
Josef KOVAR and Karl MACKA who bitterly complain to us about his sadistic behaviour.

2.) Witness Jan Škal of Mlečice, nr.Terešov, Plzeň, states:

"I was brought to the Gestapo prison in Plzeň on the 28th October, 1943. During my first questioning I was beaten up so that I was unable to speak coherently. Gestapo inspector SEIDLEŠK ordered me to be chained to the rails of the corridor and anybody passing by kicked me and boxed my ears. WHK and BURDA were the two Gestapo men who kept returning along the corridor and kicked me and beat me most frequently while mocking at me at the same time. BURDA called many other Gestapo men "to have a go at me".

3.) Richard MATKOŠEK, born 25.11.1892 of Zbiroh CP, former inmate of the Gestapo prison in Plzeň confirms the above statement and states, that BURDA delighted in boxing and kicking any prisoner who came in his way.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

London 5th February, 1948.
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**HUTTER**
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Hutter, German nationality, at present in Buchloe, Flurstraße 5, Allgäu, Bavaria, US-Zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: Rynovice, 1940 - 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: systematic ill-treatment, complicity in deportation.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Hutter acted as an agent of the Gestapo and Wehrbeauftragter for the Zeiss-Werke in Rynovice. He had supreme authority over all workers of the Zeiss-Werke in Rynovice. He punished personally or ordered the punishment of workers, especially Russian and French slave labourers many of whom died as a result of ill-treatment and starvation. He frequently handed over to the Gestapo workers who committed slight offences knowing that these would be deported or sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Witness Gilář Josef, born 2.1.1920 in Klokočov, of Jablonec n.N., Sustanova 5,67 states:

"I was employed at the Zeiss-works in Rynovice since 1941
where HUTTER held a leading position. Towards the end of 1941 Russian prisoners of war have been brought to our factory. I heard how HUTTER ordered the chief cook Václav SIR to give these Russian the worst food and to report to him if any of them were dissatisfied... HUTTER carried out the camp inspections during which he kicked and beat the prisoners of war. I saw many cases in which HUTTER knocked down a weak prisoner... As a result of the ill-treatment and the starvation diet ordered by HUTTER, two prisoners died daily on the average."

2.) Witness Jaroslav Půlšek, born 25.11.1900 (?), of Olšíkov, district Semily, states; confirming the above statement: (former worker under HINTER)

"When the Russian prisoners were building a large factory hall one of them fell into the foundation. HINTER was present and instead of ordering his rescue he ordered that sand and cement should be thrown at him so that he got killed and covered in the foundation."

3.) Witness Oldřich Novák, former employee of the Zeiss-works in Rýnovice, states:

"HUTTER had absolute command over 6,000 workers of the factory. He was in command of the Werkschutz and an agent of the Gestapo. All arrests and investigations went through his office. His orders related to all workers as well as the labour camps belonging to the factory. In November 1943 8 Czech workers were arrested for alleged aid to Russian slave workers. They were arrested of having provided them with bread, bread coupons and a compass for escaping. I have seen how HUTTER beat these 8 prisoners with his fist. One of them, Andrej PARIŽNÁK had his teeth knocked out and lost his consciousness... HUTTER was the terror of the factory and delivered to the Gestapo many innocent people who were
imprisoned for years and at least 3 of them did not return. They were: Josef
MACHOVÁ, Frant. KARÁ and Vojtěch SVOBODA.

NOTES ON THE CASE:
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 38.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Blažut Anton,
born 23.6.1907 in Pov.Požharot, Slovakia, 180cm high, slim, black hair, dark eyes,
false front teeth, speaks Slovak, Hungarian and German, German nationality,
agent of the Gestapo, member of fascist police (Hlinka Guard),

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: September 1944 - February, 1945,
district of Banska Bystrica, Slovakia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in illegal arrests,
illtreatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Anton BLAŽUT participated in the arrests and questioning of Slovaks whom he illtreated. He is suspected of complicity in the murder of 5 Slovak citizens.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1) Witness Ján Šrámovský of Prapradno No 639, distr.Pov.Bystrica, states:
"In September 1944 I was questioned for partisan activities. During the questioning the Guardiai men FLAŁA and BLAŽUT gave me at least 7 blows in my face so that I was bleeding. BLAŽUT knocked my jaw with his fist. Afterwards I was dragged into a corner and another prisoner was brought in. As he did not reveal the whereabouts of the partisans he was ordered to undress and FLAŁA and..."
2.) Witness Ján Šiplák of Ujlak No 576, distr. Nitra, states:

"On the 3rd September 1944 at about 3 p.m. BLAHT and 7 Gestapo men came to my house and started questioning me about the whereabouts of my brother Vendelin. BLAHT said that unless I revealed it I would be shot. I denied any knowledge of my brother's whereabouts whereupon BLAHT told the Germans: "This is one of the obstinate Slovak swines and we must teach him a lesson". Then he gave me a blow and 3 or 4 Germans fell on me and started beating and kicking me until I lost my consciousness."


NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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MENŠIK.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 39.

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

Julius Menáček (Julian Menáši)
born 17.6.1897 in Brno,
Confident of the Gestapo,
at present in Germany at Radebeul II., Ernst-Thälmann-Strasse 16.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1939 - 1945, Brno.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Systematic denunciation, resulting in arrests and executions of many persons.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Julius Menáček (Julian Menáši) voluntarily entered the services of the Abwehrbeamte of the Gestapo in Brno. He falsely denounced many workers of the munitions factory in Brno, as a result of which at least 3 were sentenced to death and executed and 7 others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment which they did not survive. He marked his secret reports with the sign "V" and delivered altogether 140 such reports many of which are in the possession of the criminal court in Brno.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Dr. Horák, born 26.5.1900 in Brno, former administrative officer and deputy of the Werkschutz in Brno, at present serving a penal servitude at Brno, states:

"Menáček cooperated with the Gestapo official GASSNER. As a result of his denunciations the workers BAUER and KULKA were executed. Menáček..."
voluntarily offered his services and signed his reports with a "V" adding the ordinary numbers denoting his consecutive reports. During my stay this reached the number 107. I remember about 19 more serious cases which were brought to our notice by LENŽÍK. Most of the persons denounced by him were sent to concentration camps.

2.) Witness Josef Prokop, former worker at the munition factory "Zbrojovka" in Brno, states:

"LENŽÍK was a very zealous informer. He was the chief confidant of the Gestapo at the Zbrojovka-factory in Brno. He used to take his reports personally to GASSNER. In 1943 he started playing a double-game, got involved with some partisans and was arrested. Since then I have not seen him."

3.) Of the 14 confidential reports of the accused which are in the possession of the criminal court in Brno I quote No 41, dated 8th December, 1941, concerning Frans PAZOUrek:

The accused states among others the following:

"The unskilled worker Frans PAZOUrek, born 16th May 1902 in Popovice nr. Rapotnit, was an active supporter of the Beneš regime since 1937. It can be supposed that PAZOUrek was also a member of the civilian frontier guard during September, 1938. He is "suspected" of belonging still to a communist group... PAZOUrek has been seen in circles which are favourable to Beneš and it is, therefore, possible to assume (weshalb die Vermutung nachliegt) that he said is engaged in the whispering campaigne spread from the London broadcasts...." It has been established, that Pazourek has been arrested on the 3rd January, 1943, sent to a concentration camp from where he did not return.
NOTES ON THE CASE:

The accused will try to put an alibi stating that he has been arrested by the Germans in 1943 and kept in a concentration camp in Waldheim till the 18th February, 1945. The charge against the accused relates to his criminal activities during 1939 - 12th January, 1943.

The case is complete.


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**Richter**
UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Case No: 40.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Karl Richter, born 14.7.1919 in Hradec Králové, German nationality, 165cm tall, auburn hair, long face, on the right side of his neck a wart, former confident of the Gestapo and Sicherheits-Dienst in Hradec Králové, alleged to be living under the assumed name of Marcel Murt somewhere in France.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1939-1943, Hradec Králové.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in illegal arrests and deportation.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Karl Richter, a fanatic member of the fascist organisation V.J.A.K.A, organised a group of 15 young people with whom he assaulted, beat up and tortured Jews in the streets as well as in their homes. He photographed Czech persons conversing with Jews, denounced them to the Gestapo knowing that they would be deported.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1) Witness Dr. Werfried Pfafl, former chief of the Sicherheits Dienst in Hradec Králové, at present detained in Hradec Králové, states:

"I can state with certainty that Karl Richter worked for the Sicherheits Dienst and the Gestapo. He collaborated with our official Willmann..."
whom he handed in personal reports as well as anonymous ones signed "Informer A.B.".

2.) Witness Jiří Barbier, born 21.2.1909 in Hradec Králové, of Hradec Králové, Havlíčkova ul.No 292, states:

"One afternoon in autumn 1941 I was walking with Rudolf Bělan through the Náchov Street in Hradec Králové when we met Karl Richter, who stopped us and started shouting: "What are you doing here, you stinking Jews?" He started beating Beran's head with his fist. He treated him so badly that he was bleeding from his mouth and his ribs were broken. Richter beat and kicked Bělan for about 15 minutes. When a crowd gathered he left. About a fortnight later Bělan was deported to the concentration camp in Oswiecim and died there in 1943. Richter was a fanatical Jew baiter. He was armed with a revolver with which he threatened the people at every occasion. I remember that in 1942 Richter assaulted a Jewish woman called Marta Stickgold who had an artificial limp. Stickgold was also deported to Oswiecim... Richter himself assumed controlling powers of a Gestapo man and on his own initiative went round Jewish people whether they were wearing the Jewish star. If he found somebody without the star he beat and kicked him on the spot and took him to the Gestapo."

3.) Witness František Kopečný, born 22.8.1902 in Velehraděk, of Hradec Králové, resident at Jaroměř, Jakubské predmísti No 83, states:

"Richter used to follow me whether I had association or conversation with Jews. One afternoon in autumn 1941 I met opposite the station an old acquaintance of mine, Mrs. Miller who was a Jewess. She complained to me how Richter kept terrorising her whole family, how a few days before he forcibly entered her house and beat up her daughter. As we were talking Mrs. Miller begun"
to tremble and shouted: "Richter:" I looked back and noticed that about 4 yards from us RICHTER was taking a snap-shot of us. I went to him and asked him what he was doing. He answered: "You will soon learn", "A Jew who associates with Jews must disappear from this world". 3 months later I was suddenly arrested, interned at the little fortress and at Terezin where I stayed until the 17th May, 1945. RICHTER was known as a fanatic and was publicly detested for his evil activities."

4.) Witnesses Josef PERAZIL and Karl BERGER confirm the above statement.

5.) The Criminal Court in Hradec Králové has in its possession original anonymous denunciations and photographs of Czech persons who associated with Jews and were "hostile" to the institutions of the German Reich. These anonymous reports were ascribed by the Gestapo to Karl RICHTER.

NOTES ON THE CASE:
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK AR CHESS NATIONAL OFFICE.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL.

Case No: 41.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Ing. Nestor Holejko, born 28.10.1902 in Šušová, distr. Višňová, Poland, German nationality, member of the Gestapo, allegedly in possession of a Nansen-passport and residing in Switzerland or Great Britain.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
Prague, 1940 - 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Complicity in illegal arrests, resulting in death.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Nestor Holejko voluntarily entered the services of the Gestapo in 1941, denounced many Czechs, penetrated under false pretenses into the underground organisations and handed over their members to the Gestapo. He is responsible for the death of dozens of persons.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1. Witness Vladimir Komarov of Praha states:

"I am a naturalised Czech of Russian origin and have known Holejko for 15 years. In December, 1940 Holejko confided to me that he was working for the Gestapo getting a fix salary of 3,000 Crowns and premiums for good cases. He suggested to me that I could obtain a similar post. I refused to do so.... Holejko was detested by us for his criminal services to the Gestapo. He denounced
many people in order to get his extra premiums. I cannot remember the names of those who were arrested through his denunciations."

2.) Witness Karl Sohnaubl, former Gestapo official, at present detained in Prague, states:

"HOLUSKO worked for our department from 1940 onwards. He specialised in giving us informations about the communist movement and Russian affairs. Since 1942 he worked in the department for the suppression of partisans and apprehension of paratroopers. In February 1945 he managed to gain the confidence of a leader of the partisans, Arnold Fomin. With his help we discovered the whereabouts of a whole partisan unit, "Jan Hus", hiding in the forest at Leškovicie. In a combined action by the Gestapo, the gendarmerie and police all partisans were executed. There were about 50 people as far as I remember. HOLUSKO got a special reward of 5,000 Crowns and was promoted."

3.) The Criminal Court in Prague has in its possession documents relating to the execution of 51 partisans shot in the forest of Leškovicie between the 22nd and 25th February, 1945.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


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S: 0.00    CK: 0.00    LIST 79
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: 2. Rainer Reins, born 2.2.1907, German nationality, 33-Hauptsturmführer, chief of the Sicherheits Dienst in Plzeň.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1939-1942, Plzeň.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Illegal arrest and complicity in deportation.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Reins Rainer was chief of the Sicherheits Dienst in Plzeň from March 1939 to March 1942. He participated in the preparation of a list of leading Jews and Czech politicians who were arrested in September, 1939 and sent to concentration camps. He also ordered the arrest of 20 wealthy Jews as a reprisal for damaging uniforms of German soldiers by some unknown people in Plzeň.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1. Witness Fritz Heinz a r, former member of the Gestapo in Plzeň, made the following additional statement on January 21st, 1946:

"I can recall that MEHR frequently consulted since 1939

1940, the chief of the Gestapo with whom he was cooperating in the preparation of the so-called "Index A" which comprised notable Czech personalities, Jews
and others who were arrested on the 3rd September, 1939. Of the 300 persons, 100 were selected for deportation to concentration camps. The majority of the rest were successively imprisoned, especially during the Heydrich affair."

J.) Witness Jacob Fischer of Pilsen states:

"I was one of the 30 Jews who were arrested in September, 1939 on the orders of RISIR whose men were unable to catch the persons who were guilty of damaging the uniforms of some German soldiers. RISIR warned us that we were going to be held as long as the culprits were not found. In the prison we were ill-treated by the Gestapo men who beat us in the presence of RISIR. I was released after 7 weeks imprisonment and forced to pay a fine arbitrarily fixed by RISIR and amounting to 500,000 Czech Crowns. The other Jewish prisoners were successively released also after payment of large fines ranging from 500,000 - 1,000,000 Crowns. In July 1942 RISIR's men rearrested me and most of the other Jews. I was sent to the Ghetto of Terezin where I stayed till the end of the war."

VERDICT OF THE COURT
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


GALAHAD IN ENGLAND NATIONAL CATHOLIC.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No : 42.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Wilhelm K a r g (Kargl), approx. 55 years old, 1.72m tall, unusually brought head, big mouth, dark brown hair, flat-nosed, German nationality, SS-Sturmbannführer and chief of the Gestapo in Plzeň, probably from Munich.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
April 1939 - January 1940, Plzeň.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Illegal arrest and deportation.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Wilhelm Karg (Kargl) who acted as the chief of the Gestapo between March 1939 and January 1940 in Plzeň, ordered and participated in the systematic ill-treatment and torturing of prisoners. He participated in the preparation of a list of leading Jews and Czech political personalities who were to be arrested and sent to concentration camps.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Fritz M e l s e r , former member of the Gestapo, detained in Plzeň, states:
"Karg became the chief of the Gestapo in April 1939. I can state that Karg played a decisive roll in the arrest and deportation of Jews and Czech leaders. He initiated the preparation of index "A" which comprised
notable Jewish and Czech persons. On the 3rd September, 1939 a hundred people were selected from this list, arrested and taken into concentration camps."

2.) Witness Dr. K F i š , lawyer, Plzeň, states:

"I was arrested on the 3rd September, 1939 and brought to the Gestapo H.Q. I asked for the reason of my arrest. I was told that my arrest was ordered by the chief of the Gestapo because I was an enemy of the German Reich... As far as I can remember, on the same day about a hundred other citizens of Plzeň were also arrested. I was imprisoned in Terezín until the end of the war and so was Alois DRAGOŠ, town official, Josef Koudelka, Dr. UNLÍR Jindřich, lawyer, Dr. Antonín ŠÍP, lawyer of Plzeň, František KASÁK, school teacher and Emil JINDRA, Plzeň. The others were taken to other concentration camps."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Case No: 43.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Ferdinand Friedrich Scheidivy, born 5.3.1906 in Vienna, leading member of the SA in Petříalka, present whereabouts unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1945, Petříalka.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Ferdinand Friedrich Scheidivy participated in the murder of 340 Jews on 29th March, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Witness Ján Svoboda, born 17.4.1911 in Brno, Dostr. Mor. Třebová, of Petříalka, Husová ulice No 93, states:

"On the 29th March, 1945, between 7 - 10 p.m. I saw German guards escorting several hundred Jews who were brought to the factory owned by Friedrich Scheidivy where I worked since 1943. From my hiding place I heard Scheidivy discussing with 3 other officials the fate of these Jews. I distinctly heard him saying "Das gehört alles niedergeschossen zu werden" (this should be all shot). A few minutes later I heard shots, people were falling to the ground and women and children were screaming... All this lasted for about one hour and..."
a half... Next morning I met SCHENDIVÍ, he looked very tired and upset... All the workers in the factory were saying that SCHENDIVÍ participated in the massacre of the Jews."

2.) The People's Court in Bratislava has issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused on the basis of affidavits of witnesses Karl Novák, Pavel Medrický and Josef Fiala who were all employed at the accused's factory and confirmed that at least 300 Jews were liquidated at his factory-court-yard and that the Gestapo officials brought the Jews there after the accused agreed to the plan of exterminating them. SCHENDIVÍ was one of the leading Jew-Baiters in Bratislava.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Eduard Fischer, born 24.1.1901 in Teplice-Sanov, German nationality, SS-Hauptsturmführer, Kriminalrat, at present in the American Internment camp in Vienna.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941 - 1945, Praha, Jičín, Plzeň.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Illegal arrest and deportation, ill-treatment.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:**

Accused Eduard Fischer was the chief of the Gestapo in Jičín and since 1944 - 5th May 1945 chief of the Gestapo in Plzeň. He is responsible for the arrest, ill-treatment and execution of many Czechs.

Particulars of evidence in support:

1. Witness Otto Haas, former member of the Gestapo in Plzeň, states:

   "Fischer became our chief in spring 1944. He participated in the questioning of prisoners. He issued instructions how to deal with obstinate people and allowed us to use any means of coercion. He decided which person should be sent to concentration camps or handed over to courts.

   While he was chief of the Gestapo in Plzeň, 300 Czechs were arrested in connection with the so-called illegal nations council. As
far as I remember 12 or 13 Czechs were executed, among them BURDA and ZDÁMAL.

On the 5th May 1945 he ordered his men to go in the streets of Plzeň and shoot any suspect. I did not participate in this action the details of which I do not know.

2.) František Kovář of Plzeň stated:

"I was arrested on the 22nd October, 1944 for associating with members of the underground movement. I was brought to the Gestapo chief FISCHER for questioning. I admitted having associated with a certain BURDA but denied any knowledge of his underground activities in which I did not take part. FISCHER warned me to confess which I refused whereupon I was beaten in his presence by 3 Gestapo men. FISCHER told them: "Squeeze the life out of this Czech swine". The Gestapo men were treading with their heavy boots on my body, they broke my ribs and seriously wounded my kidneys. Then I was thrown into a cell where there were 14 other Czechs, all arrested for the same reason as I...

During my 18 days stay at the prison I was beaten 12 times, all the other prisoners went through similar sufferings and there was not a night that 2 of our mates were not brought back to the cell in a unconscious state with bleeding wounds. All these brutalities were ordered carried out on the order and very often in the presence of FISCHER himself."

NOTES ON THE CASE.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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Schönemann
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE: GERMANY, WAR CRIMINAL
Case No. 45.

Name of accused, his rank, 
unit or official position:
Werner Schönemann, born 27.11.1911 in Berlin, 
German nationality, 
SS-Hauptsturmführer, 
Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and 
Sicherheits Dienst Einsatzkommando 13, Žilina, 
at present detained at the Landgericht in Vienna.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
August 1944 - February 1945, district of 
Žilina, Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
ill-treatment, 
mass murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Werner Schönemann ordered and participated in the 
ill-treatment and mass executions of Slovaks, especially of 12 persons who were 
executed and buried in a mass grave at Stará Bystrica on 15th January, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Rudolf Martinovský of Žilina, Kramská kolonie No. 3019 
states:

"On December 28th, 1944 I was arrested and brought before the 
Gestapo chief SCHRÖDL for questioning. SCHRÖDL hit me with his pistol and 
said that I should speak otherwise I would be shot. I denied any knowledge 
of partisan activities whereupon SCHRÖDL gave an order to 2 Gestapo men in 
German which I did not understand. The two fell on me and started beating me and 
when I lost my consciousness they poured water on me and beat me again. This
lasted till 1.30 a.m. when I was taken to the cell and thrown on the concrete floor. This was repeated every night until January 15th 1945 when I was sent to Trenčín and from here transported to the concentration camp in Mauthausen.

On the night of the 14th - 15th January, 1945 SCHNECKENBAUER and his assistant NADORA went around the cells and selected about 12 persons who were to be taken "to work at some place". When I returned from the camp in Mauthausen I heard that all these persons had been shot at Stará Hystrica...
I was witness at their exhumation and I recognised 4 of them, they were: Josef NOVÁK, Oto FUGS, Josef SELINGER and a teacher from Košarisk.

2.) Witness Vladimir Kvasnička of Žilina, Halašova ulica No 1919 states:

"On the 27th November, 1944 I was taken for questioning to SCHNECKENBAUER at the Gestapo H.Q. There were 4 other Gestapo men present. SCHNECKENBAUER told them to put my fingers in a vice with which they squeezed me. Every second word of SCHNECKENBAUER was "schießen". Since then my fingers remain crippled. During the 3 months I was at the prison of the Gestapo, I saw dozens of similarly ill-treated people. All complained about the "murderer" SCHNECKENBAUER who personally came to our cells and participated in torturing us... When the Gestapo men were taking people away they also said that they were doing it on the "orders of the chief". The prisoners who were taken away on lorries never returned."

3.) The district court in Žilina has in its possession 30 sworn affidavits of former prisoners or relations of those who were murdered on SCHNECKENBAUER's orders, also original warrants signed by SCHNECKENBAUER, as well as photographs of the
mutilated bodies discovered in the mass graves at Stara Bystrica where 12 people were shot on the 15th January, 1945.

NOTES ON THE CASE:
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
1. More
   p. 5.
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:

1.) Moře Viktor,
   born 23.7.1910 in Lieserhofer, distr. Spital,
   German nationality,
   Criminal Assistant of the Gestapo,
   167cm high, slim, long face, dark auburn hair,
   dark eyes, bent nose,
   at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

2.) Meister Heinrich,
   born 12.8.1912 in Göflingen, distr. Wirtenberg,
   German nationality,
   member of the Gestapo,
   at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

3.) Lange Herman,
   born 5.8.1914 in Trampke, distr. Sattzig,
   German nationality,
   member of the Gestapo,
   170cm high, round face, light auburn hair,
   at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

4.) Herzog Waldemar,
   born 20.4.1902 in Sonneburg, distr. Neumark,
   German nationality,
   member of the Gestapo, Kriminal Assistant,
   175cm high, square-built, long face, greying
   hair, grey eyes,
   at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

5.) Stöffler Hermann,
   born 23.10.1911 in Weissbrich, distr. Hermager,
   German nationality,
   member of the Gestapo, Kriminal Assistant,
   at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1944 - 1945, district of Zlin.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
complicity in murder.
The accused served with the Gestapo at Zlin and participated in the arrests and executions of partisans and especially of the murder of 5 young Czechs on November 9th, 1944.

**PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:**

1.) Josef Schlugl, former member of the Gestapo, at present detained in Zlin, states:

"In autumn 1944 the Einsatzkommando brought to our H.Q. 5 young Czechs who were suspected of being members of the partisan unit or intending to join them. They were kept in custody for a day or two. On the critical day the Commander of the Gestapo, ZLEGNER, declared that there will be some important work to do so that all should stay at their posts. I and the other drivers had to be ready. 3 lorries and 2 cars were needed for the transport of 5 Czechs and about 30 Gestapo men. Johann KESSE, Karl LOCHER and Max TSCHEF left ahead in a small car. We arrived in the afternoon and were expected by them. When we arrived in the village square there were ropes fixed on the trees and under each rope there was a box... The 5 Czechs were unloaded and one after the other hanged. Of those who participated in the execution I remember Heinrich BIESTER, Viktor LEHR, Herman LANZ, Waldecar KESSE and TSCHEF, Karl LOCHER, Georg FRANZEN and many others whose names I cannot recall."

2.) Extract from the findings of the Investigation Commission of the District Council in Zlin:

"On the 9th November 1944, 3 lorries and 2 cars carrying members of the Gestapo, SS and other uniformed persons including 5 Czechs arrived
at the village of Ružďky. The commander demanded that the mayor should arrange
for the immediate erection of gallows. The mayor said that was not possible
and would take at least a day where after the commander said, that the trees
in the square would do as well "provided strong ropes and boxes would be available.
In the afternoon the following 5 persons were hanged:
Jiří K r á l , born 15.5.1924 in Přerov, chimney sweeper
Václav I n d r u c h , born 5.5.1922 in Hranice, locksmith
Alois Z o o h a r , born 17.6.1925 in Lipovice, locksmith
Zdeněk D v o P á k , born 25.1.1926 in Svitávka, locksmith
Svatopluk P r o k e š , born 15.12.1924 in Brzov, stent.
Short sentence of death was read out to them stating that the penalty was imposed
for their attempt to cross the frontier of the Protectorate. After the execution
they remained hanging for 24 hours and notices were fixed to their breast saying:
"These are bandits who terrorised the peaceful inhabitants".

NOTES ON THE CASE:
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

London, 5th February, 1943.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR RELIEF NATIONAL OFFICE.
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Registered Number 783.4/C3/G/1200

Date of receipt in Secretariat 4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Case No: 47.

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

1.) Wieser Jakob, born 30.7.1910 in Neun, German nationality, member of the Gestapo, Zlin, and of the SS 165cm high, stoud, round face, auburn hair, brown eyes, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

2.) Max Tschopp, born 17.8.1908 in Neu Reisseinberg, Germany, German nationality, member of the Gestapo in Zlin, and of the SS, 165cm high, square-built, round face, light auburn hair, brown eyes, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.


4.) Otto Touscheck, born 29.3.1913 in Prachatice, German nationality, Kriminal Assistent of the Gestapo, member of SS, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

5.) Georg Frankenbauser, born 7.7.1911 in O Waehiniger-Shingen, Germany, member of the Gestapo and SS, German nationality, 170cm high, slim, long face, auburn hair, dark eyes, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

6.) Wilhelm Peter, born 30.4.1913 in Jihlava, German nationality, member of the Gestapo and SS in Zlin, 170cm high, slim, round face, light auburn hair, blue eyes, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.
7.) Franz Modl, born 12.9.1912, German nationality, member of the Gestapo in Zlin, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany

8.) Josef Kocho, born 23.7.1908 in Brno, German nationality, Ober-Assistent of the Gestapo, 172 cm tall, slim, long face, blue eyes, blond hair, at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany

9.) Anton Kraus, born 5.2.1901 in Offenbach a.Nidda, German nationality, member of the Gestapo in Zlin, 167 cm high, square-built, round face, dark hair, brown eyes, resident at Offenbach a. Nidda, Niddaweg 36, at present detained by the Hessen State Ministry of political purification.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941 - 1945, district of Zlin and Uh. Hradisté

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: ill-treatment, murder, plunder, wanton destruction of property.

STORY STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused No 1 - 9 who acted as Gestapo officials in the district of Hranice, Uh. Hradisté and Zlin systematically ill-treated their prisoners, participated in the punitive expeditions against suspected members of the underground movement, notably in April 1945, when they surrounded the village of Ploštará where they murdered 27 people, plundered all their belongings and afterwards set fire to their farmhouses.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Augustin Rubr, born 20.11.1908 in Brno, former auxiliary member of the Gestapo, at present detained in Uh. Hradisté, states:
In March or April 1945 we received an order to participate in the punitive expedition against the village of Přeština which we considered a nest of partisans and, therefore, had to be liquidated. About 40 members of the Gestapo from Zlín and Brno participated in the punitive expedition against the village of Přeština. Apart from Ottokar Otto, ROHLSBERGER Franz, BÖHLICH Walter, THILD Victor, ROHLSBERGER Robert, RENZKOCH Hellmut and HEIDEL Karl I can state with certainty that also the following members of the Gestapo took part in this action: WAGNER Jakob, TSCHÖPF Max, LEIP Hermann, TSCHÖPF Otto, PASSINGER Georg, PASSER Wilhelm, MAI Franz, KOCH Josef and KLAS Anton. As the partisans refused to give in it was decided to liquidate them on the spot. I do not know how many people were killed.

2.) Witness Karl Valečka, former of Přeština, states:

"On the 19th April,1945 a large number of Gestapo men and about 20 soldiers arrived in 3 lorries in our village. They encircled it and entering one house after the other they started plundering all they could lay hands on. They took any clothes, money, cattle and then set the farm on fire. All victims were subjected to torture and had to sign a statement that they were hiding partisans and had hidden arms. After this questioning the Gestapo men ordered their victims to jump into the burning houses and those who refused to do so were thrown into the flames and shot at."

3.) Witness Jan Havěk of Vysoké Pole No 42, Terezka Sálová of Vysoké Pole No 119 and Františka Růžková of Vysoké Pole No 120, which was the neighbouring village of Přeština, confirm that the members of the Waffen-SS participated in the murder of 27 people and the burning down of their farm houses. They fled with their loot before the advancing Red Army."
4.) The Investigation Commission of the District National Council of Zlín which led a thorough examination of this case has established without any doubt that the accused participated in the above crimes. The bodies of the 27 victims have been identified. It has been ascertained that the total damage caused through the above arson and plunder amounted to 1,357,000 Czech Crowns. The findings of the Commission together with all documents including photographs are in the possession of the district Court in Uh.Hradiště which issued warrants for the arrest of the above named accused.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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7018/6/3/2021
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Alfred Utthardt, born about 1910, SS-Unterscharführer, German nationality, 180-185 cm high, fair hair, blue eyes, square built. Probably residing at his pre-war address at Rehmstedt nr. Góta nr. Erfurt, Hessen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1943-1945, Little Fortress Terezin.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: systematic ill-treatment and torture, resulting in death, complicity in murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Alfred Utthardt acted as an overseer of the SS gardens of the Fortress Terezin. He forced the prisoners who were detailed under his command to work under the most inhuman conditions. He systematically ill-treated and tortured the prisoners causing the death of many of them and participated in their executions as a member of the Firing squad.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Ota Hecá of Praha XII, Koubínská 8 states: "I have served under UTTHARDT for more than a year. He tortured and beat Czechs and Jews indiscriminately and was one of the most..."
...ental SS-men in Terezin. I remember how he beat J. GUTH until he nearly lost
his consciousness and then threw him in a water tank where he was drowned
because nobody was allowed to help him. At another opportunity he beat up
two Jews, Dr. MILLER and SPITZER and kept them running in front of him for
2 miles while he was riding on his bicycle."

2. Witness Berthold Schwarzwald of Praha XII, Jagellonska 3, states:

"I was brought to Terezin in July, 1943. UTTARZT used to
hit any prisoner who had to work under him, without the slightest reason. He
thought out the most cruel punishments. In April 1944, for instance, he took
about 12 of us to help him fishing. We had to jump into the river and catch
with our bare hands some fish which had escaped from his net. As our efforts
were not successful each of us were beaten up. As a result of this 3 workmates,
one of them called CRIK caught pneumonia and died. UTTARZT used to hide and
watch us through binoculars. One day he noticed that WEISSER picked one straw-
berry. He jumped at him, beat and kicked him indiscriminately and broke his
ribs so that WEISSER became unfit for work and was sent to Oswiecim for li-
guidation. In June 1944 I went to work with my head in a bandage because I
had pains in my ears. When UTTARZT noticed it he tore the bandages off my
head and boxed my ears. As a result of this ill-treatment I am suffering from
ear trouble up to the present day. UTTARZT also participated in the executions
at the small fortress of Terezin. Whenever a big transport arrived he took
some time off, left us under the care of his deputy and armed with a gun and
helmet on his head he went over to the place where the shootings took place."
Witnesses Jiří Novák, student, of Praha XII., Kounicská 11,
Hana Gaestner of Praha II., Podolská 55 and
Arnošt Petr Weiss of Praha XIII., Bulharská 17
all former prisoners at Terezín, confirm the above statements.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

London, 10th February, 1940. CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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LIST 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CREDENTIAL

Case No: 49.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Laufke Emil, born 18.5.1910 in Holonin, German nationality, member of the Gestapo in Kolin.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1940 - 1945, Kolin, Kutné Hora, Čáslav.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Systematic ill-treatment, plunder.

SKEUT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Emil LAUFKE was a member of the Gestapo in Kolin. He systematically beat and tortured prisoners, he participated in illegal arrests and robbed the victims of their belongings.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Josef Bajet, born 6.1.1894 in Botetice, resident at Kabinet No 16, distr. Kolin, states:

"On the 2nd March, 1943 I was arrested and taken to the Gestapo in Kolin. During the questioning LAUFKE covered my mouth with a cloth, pulled my head down over a bench while BRONE was beating me with a rubber truncheon. After this LAUFKE grabbed me and threw me into the lavatory where they poured water all over my body. Later they brought me back and LAUFKE asked me whether I regained my memory and whether I would speak now. I denied..."
knowledge of anything. LAUFKŠ and BRUNZ thereupon started beating me indiscriminately twisting my arms, kicking me and thrusting my head against the floor. At the end they forced me to sign a confession on the basis of which I was sentenced by the People's Court in Nürnberg to 3 years hard labour.

2.) Witness Karl Hned of Kutmá Hora, Stalinova ul.No 270 states:

"On the 14th June,1940 I was arrested by BRUNZ and LAUFKŠ and 4 other Gestapo men. They searched my house and pillaged it completely. Especially LAUFKŠ behaved like a professional robber, he chose articles which pleased him most and put them aside on a pile. He took my typewriter, wireless set, a big leather trunk, the most valuable things of my daughter's dowry and other things. No receipt was given for these things and LAUFKŠ threatened me that if I spoke about it to somebody I would find myself in a concentration camp."

3.) Witness Ludvik Frabla, born 5.4.1894 in Zásmuky, resident at Zásmuky No 52, states:

"On 15th July,1942 I was brought to the Gestapo and questioned about the whereabouts of a certain ŠKÖGL. LAUFKŠ demanded the answer : "Yes" or "No". I said that I did not know anything whereupon he jumped at me, slapped me in my face, gave me several blows in my breast and kicked me in my stomach so that I fell to the ground. For 4 days I was ill-treated in a similar way. Once he nearly strangled me. I could not stand the torturing any longer and signed a confession on the basis of which I was sentenced by the Oberlandesgericht in Litoměrice to 2 years hard labour for not reporting "enemies of the German Reich".

4.) Witness Pavel Kozák, František Hodáš and Anton Frender
all former inmates of the Gestapo prison in Kolin, confirm the systematic brutalities of the accused LAUFER.

NOTES ON THE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


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Date of receipt in Secretariat
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGE

against

Case No : 51

Date and place of commission

SS-Untersturmführer systematically ill-treated and tortured prisoners at Karlovy Vary, Praha, Liberec

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

ill-treatment,

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Georg SANKTJOHANSER who acted as an assistant of the Gestapo with the rank of SS-Untersturmführer systematically ill-treated and tortured prisoners at Karlovy Vary, Praha and Liberec.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Josef Hanáček, born 10.2.1912 in Praha, of Praha I., Dlouhá 75, states:

"In July, 1944, SANKTJOHANSER and another Gestapo man came to my cell at about 23 p.m. Both of them beat and kicked me and tread on me with their heavy boots. They similarly ill-treated František KOVAR and Josef JAKA who were in the same cell. They did it systematically to prisoners kept in the adjoining cells."
2.) Witness Rudolf Pátěk of Praha states:

"I was arrested on August 22nd, 1944 and brought to the Gestapo prison. I was questioned by Friedrich Sova and SAKNOUBORER who wanted me to confess of being a member of an illegal underground organisation. I denied all this whereupon SAKNOUBORER gave me a blow with his fist so that I fell to the ground. Then he pulled out his leather cord and beat me indiscriminately until I lost my consciousness. SAKNOUBORER was the most brutal Gestapo man and was feared as such by all the prisoners."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


CECHOSLOVAK WAR CROS NATIONAL OFFICE.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Case No. 52

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Johann Zeidler (Cejdler),
born 26.12.1903 in Brno,
Volks German,
Ortsleiter and chief of the Gestapo in
Nemecke Pravno 2 Nitranske Pravno,
present whereabouts unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1944-1945, Nitranske Pravno, Slovakia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
il-treatment,
murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Johann Zeidler (Cejdler) became Ortsleiter and chief of the Gestapo in Nitra and Pravno in which capacity he ordered and participated in the ill-treatment, deportation and murder of people suspected of having taken part in the Slovak rising.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Witness Josef Hielek, born 30.12.1885 in Koš, resident at Nitranske Pravno No 59, distr.Prievidza, states:
"On the 26th October 1944 I and my 2 sons were arrested by the Gestapo on the order of Zeidler who threatened us a out 4 weeks before that he had to settle some accounts with us. We were brought to the Gestapo where we were questioned by Zeidler and 2 other Gestapo men. We denied any connections with the Slovak rising and offered proof of this. Zeidler hit me with his fist
and ordered the 2 Gestapo men to chain me and my son and beat us until we confessed. We were beaten daily for 12 days, then handed over for deportation to the fortress at Ilava where we were kept until the 14th January, 1945."

2.) Witness Kilda Ertlová, born 22.4.1911, of Nitranské Pravno No 145, distr. Prievidza, states:

"On the 30th November, 1944, ZEIDLER sent 2 Gestapo men for us and we were brought to his office. ZEIDLER demanded that we reveal our relative's whereabouts. We said we had not seen them for several months and we did not know where they were. ZEIDLER was furious and started hitting us with his fist indiscriminately. He broke my mother's teeth and when she fell to the ground he continued kicking her. We were brought back to our cells with bleeding wounds and bruises all over our body. We were kept there for 5 days, then sent to the prison in Prievidza for a fortnight and from there to the concentration camp at Ravensbruck where we stayed until the 17th June 1945."

3.) Witness Pavlína Daníšová, born 6.5.1902, resident at Nitranské Pravno No 123, distr. Prievidza, states:

"My husband took part in the Slovak rising and was arrested in September, 1944, but he managed to get an alibi and was released. ZEIDLER ordered his arrest again on the 27th December, 1944. When I visited him 2 days later I found him ill-treated so badly that I could hardly recognise him. He complained about the bestial treatment of Zeidler who threatened his with shooting. In the beginning of January, 1945 I learned that my husband was shot, probably by ZEIDLER. I accuse ZEIDLER of having caused the death of my husband and make me a widow with 3 small children."
Witness Stefan Gurtler, born 4.5.1902 in Horní Salište, distr.Hlohovec, resident at Nitranské Pravno No 514, distr.Prievidza, states:

"ZIDLER established a reign of terror after the Slovak rising. He issued orders for the arrest of innocent people as well as of whole families. In September, 1944, he stopped me in the street and demanded from me that I reveal the whereabouts of partisans and their arms. I denied any knowledge of this whereupon he drew his pistol, aimed at me and fired a shot which hit the surface of the left part of my head. I fell to the ground and lost consciousness. As I was told later by some witnesses ZIDLER thought that I was dead and ran away. I can testify that ZIDLER ordered and participated in the shooting of partisans of whom about 20 were murdered in our village. ZIDLER as an Ortsleiter posted notices that partisans could be shot as soon as they were caught and without trial. I remember that in this way the following persons were executed: David and František KUřÍZ, Robert VÍKA, Ludvík ZÍBERMAN and his wife, František KRISTL, Pavel ČÍSER and STÁLER."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR OFFICER

Case No 153.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Kolmayer (Kohlmayer) Josef, born 19.4.1922 in Smolnicke Hut, distr. Gelnica, Slovakia, of Slovak origin, agent of the Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst, in 1945 seen at Achelmünster in Germany, at present supposed to be in Rome in Italy.


Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in illegal arrests and deportations, ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Josef KOLMAIER (KOHLMAIER) who acted as an agent of the Gestapo and Sicherheits Dienst participated in the illegal arrests of Slovaks whom he ill-treated.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1. Witness Alexandr Zngl of Lipt. Sv. Mikuláš, Hodičova cesta No 25, states:

"On the 6th December, 1944 at 8 a.m. KOLMAIER and another Gestapo came to my house to arrest me. I asked for the reason and KOLMAIER replied that I was of Jewish origin and an enemy of the German Reich. I pulled out my papers (birth certificate) proving that I was of evangelical faith. KOLMAIER said that they were false and hit me in my face. I, my wife and my daughter were chained and we were taken to the Kommandatur where the questioning started again."
KOILÁR demanded that I reveal the whereabouts of the person who gave me the false birth certificates. As my answers did not satisfy him he started beating and kicking me and threatened to flog my wife and daughter naked in front of me. Under this threat I gave in... I was sent to the prison in Ružomberok and then to the camp in Sered and to Osviecim where I stayed until the 2nd June, 1945. On my return home I learned that my wife and daughter were re-arrested on KOILÁR's order. My daughter died in the concentration camp at Ravensbruck.

2.) Witness František Řeverněn, born 15.11.1910 in Bratislava, at present prisoner in the prison at Humolov, states:

"I have known Josef KOILÁR for 11 years. When he returned from Bratislava in 1944, he showed me his secret Identity Card of an agent of the Gestapo. KOILÁR participated in several punitive expeditions against partisans in the district of Sielnice, Kvačany and Huty during which many Slovaks were executed and later discovered in mass graves."

3.) The District Council of Liptovský Mikuláš after a thorough investigation and hearing of witnesses sentenced the accused Josef KOILÁR (KOILÁR) to 50 years imprisonment.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Dankelmayer Hans, born 27.12.1913 in Schleswig, German nationality, SS-Oberscharführer, member of Gestapo.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941-1945, Brno.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: systematic ill-treatment.

FACTS STATED OF FACES:

Accused Hans DANKELMAYR systematically ill-treated and tortured persons at the Gestapo prison in Brno.

FACTS STATED OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Jan Fojtík, labourer, born 28.5.1907 in Lanžhot, resident at Brno, Lanžhot, ID No. 498 states:

"On the bases of photographs shown to me I can state with certainty that the Gestapo man who ill-treated me at Brno is Hans DANKELMAYR. During my questioning he constantly beat me, gave me several blows with his fists, boxed my ears and kept twisting them. This he repeated several times as I refused to change my statement. DANKELMAYR wanted me to confess that I took part in an underground movement. After 3 weeks of ill-treatment I was released... I can state that my cell mates František ROVÍK and Jan PAVLEK whose cases were investigated..."
by DANKLÄFER, bitterly complained about his brutal behaviour and were always brought back to the cell in a terrible state."

2.) Witness Jaroslav Pálek, born 15.3.1914 in Břeclav, resident at Břeclav, Na Pěších No 1992 states:

"On the 14th November, 1944 I was arrested for antirepublic activities. When I was brought to DANKLÄFER for questioning he threatened to break my skull if I did not confess. He kicked me and on his right hand he had a knuckle-duster with which he wounded my jaw. Many other prisoners received severe wounds from DANKLÄFER."

3.) Witness Marie Švachová, born 9.8.1890 in Vienna, charwoman, resident at Břeclav, Náměstí Petra Bezruče No 19, states:

"I knew DANKLÄFER from his activities at the station in Břeclav and the Gestapo H.Q. He was a brutal and merciless Gestapo man. He beat the prisoners indiscriminately, kicked them and often dragged them to the lavatory where he poured water over them. I frequently found blood stains all over the floor."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


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LIST 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAKIA CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Case No 1:55.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: P e n k a Karl,
born 6.9.1910 in Brno,
German nationality,
member of SS, chief of the Labour office (Commissar)
at present somewhere in the US zone of Austria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1939-1945, Kroměříž, Olomouc.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in deportation for slave labour
forced labour of civilians.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
Accused Karl PENKA was an informer and agent of the Sicherheits
Dienst in Olomouc and as chief (Commissar) of the Labour office on his own initiative
and without legal authority ordered the forced labour of citizens in Kroměříž as
well as their deportation for similar work in Germany. He also acquired the property
of a Jewish firm without any payment.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Witness František Pražák, former A.R.P. officer in Kroměříž, resident
at Brno, Stalinovy sady No 75, states:
"PENKA abused his official position. He exceeded far his power
and sent Czechs for forced labour to the Reich, to the front or to other places
away from their home because of his hate towards them. I warned him and brought
his orders from his superiors proving that many of his calling-up orders were illegal. RESKA threatened me and the mayors of the neighbouring villages with the Gestapo. I do not remember the names of all the people who were sent for forced labour in this way, the number of 1,000 is not an exaggeration. RESKA compiled the lists of persons who were to be sent to Germany. Very frequently he ordered the interruption of cinema shows or theatre performances and chose on the spot the Czechs who were sent to Germany. At other occasions he waited for the people coming out of the church."

2.) Witness Anastazie Koùarova, born in 1592, resident at at Zborovice No. 100, states:

"My son was ordered to appear before RESKA who did not recognise his illness and exemption from being sent to Germany. Although my son's arm was in plaster RESKA ordered its removal saying that it was a fake. My son showed his medical certificates but this did not help. He had to appear about 15 times at the Labour office. RESKA left him waiting outside for hours. He contracted Pleurisy and died on the 7th July 1943. I accuse RESKA of having caused the death of my son when he kept waiting in the frost thus causing his fatal illness. RESKA declared to my son in my presence that if he did not go to work to Essen he would have to die at home and he would order him to appear at the Labour exchange until he achieved his aim."

3.) The District Court at Uherske Hradiste has sworn affidavits of 17 witnesses all testifying that RESKA had illegally ordered their relatives to forced labour in Germany where most of them died either through bombing or as a result of the inhuman treatment given to them.

NOTES ON THE CASE: There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.

London, 11th April, 1948.
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Kolozsán, born 6.3.1922 in Velké Pole, German nationality, member of Heimat-Schutz.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1941-1945, Velké Pole.

Number and description of acts in war crimes lists:
il-treatment, complicity in murder.

STATEMENT OF ACTS:
Accused Kolozsán participated in the arrests and ill-treatment of alleged partisans and is suspected of having participated in their execution.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1. Witness Josef Urban, born in 1912 in Albrecice, German, former agent of the Sicherheits Dienst and Sicherheits Polizei, at present stationed at Nové Sabo, states:

"Kolozsán participated with us in December,1944 in a punitive expedition against partisans in the district of Nové Sabo. We were all armed and the partisans who did not give in were fired at. Kolozsán, Klaša and I had to clear a little hut where some partisans were hiding. As they did not give in we threw handgrenades and set the hut on fire. We discovered that there were 5 partisans who got burned to death..."
Sicherheits Dienst and gave us all valuable information about persons who were suspected of partisan activities. As a result of his information many people were arrested and HUBERHÖHL frequently acted as an incriminating witness. This happened especially in the case of Vojtich HANULÍK and Štefan PLÍHA against whom HUBERHÖHL testified that during the short period of the successful Slovak rising in August 1944 both declared their loyalty to president Beneš and that they forced others to take the oath of loyalty to president Beneš and his government. HANULÍK and PLÍHA denied this, nevertheless they were taken to the village of Pila where they were executed."

2.) Witness Emil Tome, of Velké Pole No 139, distr. Nová Baňa, states:

"On the 28th November HUBERHÖHL came to my house accompanied by 2 Gestapo men in order to arrest me. During the questioning all 3 beat and kicked me. HUBERHÖHL was not satisfied with my answers and pressing his bayonet against me threatened me that I would be executed on the spot. 2 minutes later he fulfilled his threat and pierced the bayonet into the left side of my chest so that I collapsed. I regained consciousness at the hospital where I was treated for 10 days and after that sent to the prison in Lave." 

3.) The District Court in Nová Baňa after a thorough examination of the case and hearing of witnesses condemned HUBERHÖHL on the 14th February, 1947, to death by hanging.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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United Nations War Crimes Commission  

Czechoslovakia Charges Against German War Criminals  

CASE No: 57

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Luther Stefan, born 22.8.1899 in Vienna, German nationality, SS-Officer, member of Gestapo, at present at the Provincial prison in Klagenfurt, Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1939 - 1945, Lutín, Bohemia,  

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: pillage.

Summary State of Facts:

Accused Stefan LUTHER acted during the occupation as a "Trauhinder" of the firm Sigmund-Chemnitz a.s.p., in Lutín. He pillaged the property of the firm and caused damage amounting to about 35,000,000 Crowns.

Particulars of Evidence in Support:

1) Josef Svoboda, manager of the firm Sigmund-Chemnitz a.s.p., states the following:

a) "LUTHER as a leading Nazi took over the management of our firm and has taken out of its funds for himself, for the support of the Nazi movement and for bribing Nazi officials during 4 years the sum of about 3,000,000 Crowns.

b) Without authorization he transferred to the Versicherung in Praga the amount of 30,000,000 crowns which formed part of the firm's capital."
c) He has transferred to Austria several lorry loads of Persian carpets, Chrystral glass, porcelain, artistic works and antiquities looted from Jewish houses and deposited them partly with his brother-in-law Karl GUTWILL in Vienna XVI., Gellringasse 30, partly with his other brother-in-law Erich SELLER in Vienna XVI., Pelzerstrasse 30, as well as with his father-in-law Oberst von Bugström. He acquired for himself and helped other German officials to acquire and carry away cars and lorries, typewriters and calculating machines, furniture and other articles belonging to the firm and amounting to 2 cars:

3,000,000 Crowns. The cars taken away were 1 BORGWARD type 170 V, reg.No PB-80 703 and 80704, type AUDI, reg.No BI 40 243. The lorry was a BORGWARD OM 59, reg.No H-44 001.

2.) The district Court at Lutin has in its possession all documents relating to the management of the firm Sigmund-Obenaüspol. during the occupation. On the basis of these a thorough investigation has been conducted and the guilt of the accused Stefan LITTHÜER established.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


CHECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number	Date of receipt in Secretariat

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK DISAPPEARANCES DURING WORLD WAR II

Case No. 38.

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

1.) Alexander Sasa Laa k, baltic German from Hapsala, Estonia, member of SS, Commandant of the camp at Raasika and Kamberme.

2.) Ralph Gerreo, SS-Camp adjutant at the camp at Raasika and Kamberme.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: September, 1942, Raasika and Kamberme, Estonia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: mass murder, confiscation of property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused ordered and participated in the mass murder of about 1200 Jews whose belongings they confiscated for themselves.

FACTS RELATING TO WITNESSES IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Eliška Friedova of Olomouc, former inmate of camps at Raasika and Kamberme, states:

"The Commandant Laa k and his adjutant Gerreo were in charge of the liquidation of Jews brought from Czechoslovakia. All people over 50 were immediately separated from their families. Their belongings were taken away and the old people were ordered to mount lorries which took them to a..."
place about 3 km from Raasika where they were shot and buried in a mass grave. The lorries always returned empty but with bloodstains. On September 15th, 1942 Mr. and Mrs. Spitzer were taken for liquidation in a similar way.

About 25 young people, including myself, were kept for slave labour in the camps at Jägal, nr. Raasika. The commandant LAAK and his adjutant were known as the chief "liquidiators of the Jews". LAAK was also for a time Governor of the Jewish Division of the prison in Reval. LAAK and his son robbed the Jews of all their belongings before shooting them. Between 1200 - 1300 people were liquidated by them and on their orders.

2. Helena Friedlander, at present in Palestine, confirms the above and states:

"Commander LAAK was responsible for the murder of about 1200 Jews brought to Raasika in lorries. Not only old people but also mothers with children were taken in lorries for these mass executions. These lorries came back every 3 1/4 hour empty and bloodstained for a "further load". My mother and father who were separated from me on the 5th September 1942 were also killed in this way."

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Kruššiak Jan,
born 3.5.1921 in Lipt.Šv.Štúr, Slovak nationality,
agent of ŽS and Gestapo, member of the Fascist police,
at present somewhere in the US zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1942-1945, district of Lipt.Šv.Štúr,
Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: illegal arrests,
complicity in deportation,
confiscation of property.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Jan KRUŠŠIÁK as an agent of the Sicherheits Dienst
and Gestapo and member of the Fascist police participated in the illegal arrests
of Jews and Slovaks who were imprisoned or deported. He frequently robbed the
victims of their property.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Albert Pollák, born 15.12.1892 in Priešov, resident at
Lipt.Šv.Štúr, Štefaníková 17, states:

"In September, 1941, KRUŠŠIÁK, GESTAPO and another Gestapo
man came to my house to take an inventory of my property. I demanded
the reason for this action. KRUŠŠIÁK said: 'You are a Jew and we shall soon find
You new quarters." KRÜLLIK went through all my belongings and when he noticed various valuable things he said that they did not belong to me and took away the following things: a silver dining set for 12 persons, china for 12 persons, my and my wife's wedding rings which we had to pull off our fingers, a writing desk, 4 carpets and 5 valuable paintings. KRÜLLIK carried all these things to his flat... He similarly plundered the houses of the following Jews: Abram I LIEBHÄK, Mrs. SACHS, HERLITZ, HERLITZ, HERLITZ, HERLITZ, HERLITZ, and many others...

In the beginning of October 1944, we were all arrested and taken to the concentration camp in Sered. KRÜLLIK wanted to get rid of us because we complained that he confiscated Jewish property for himself and hid it at his villa and in the houses of his relatives."

2. Witness Josef TRUBISCHKA, agent of the Gestapo, at present detained in Lit. Svidník

confirms the above activities of KRÜLLIK adding that as a person who knew the district well he enjoyed great confidence of the chief of the Gestapo for whom he prepared lists of Jews and "unreliable" Slovaks who had to be arrested and deported. KRÜLLIK received big rewards for his activities. He was allowed to keep the largest part of Jewish property and received also a Jewish villa.

3. The District Court in Lit. Svidník thoroughly investigated KRÜLLIK's case and after hearing 18 witnesses found him guilty and sentenced him to 30 years imprisonment.

NOTES IN THE CASE:

There appears to be no defense to this charge. The case is complete.

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List 79
Gabriel Adalbert, born 5.4.1907 in Spišská Belá, German nationality, Ortsleiter der Deutschen Partei (Commander of the terrorist organisation Freiwillige Schutzstaffel, Košice), present whereabouts unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1942, Košice.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Adalbert GABERL as a leader of the "Deutsche Partei" and Commander of the "Freiwillige Schutzstaffel" ordered and participated in the terrorist acts of this organisation against Jews and Slovaks in the district of Košice.

PATTERN OF TERRORISM IN KOŠICE:

Witnesses: Dr. Ernst Teichner, Júlia Palus-hinová, Emanuel Berge, Jakub Oleša, and Dr. Natalie Jekšiková all confirm that the accused GABERL established a rule of terror in Košice, especially between March - October, 1942 when he organised and
participated in the terrorist acts against Jews and the so-called "unreliable" Slovaks. 

ARRIBL organized missions in such a way that a street would be cordoned off by the soldiers of the Freiwillige Schutzstaffel and ARRIBL who knew the district would go round and check the identity cards of all persons and designate which Jews and Slovaks should be arrested and deported.

Dr. Ernst MARICHL, himself a Jew, states that he was knocked down in the street by ARRIBL who kicked him furiously and injured him so that he had to be carried to the Gestapo on a longy.

Samuel BRICHER states that he was beaten brutally with a truncheon used by ARRIBL indiscriminately. Both also state that many other Jews were similarly ill-treated and then deported on ARRIBL’s orders and never returned from the concentration camps.

NOTE ON THE FIELD

There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.

26 FEB 1948

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List 79
(For the use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECOSLOVAK STATE against GERMAN CRIME

Case No. 161.

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

Cvíček Anton,

born 27.12.1914, in Košice, distr. Nové

Košice.

German nationality, of Slovak origin,

agent of the Gestapo in Bratislava,

at present at Ambach-Anbach 24, Ried,

Austria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1943-44, Bratislava.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

ill-treatment,

plunder.

(See Statement of Facts)

Accused Anton Cvíček acted as an agent of the Gestapo in Bratislava and participated in the arrest and questioning of partisans who he ill-treated. As a result of his denunciations many Slovaks were arrested and deported.

PARTICIPATION OF SKODA IN CRIMES

1. Witness Jan Woźniak, born 17.5.1907, of Žanin no 24, states:

"Cvíček frequently came to the Orts-Obersorat attached with

the SS-List. SS-HEIM for whom he prepared list of Jews and Slovaks. He participated in the arrest of Rudolf Sliska and his wife Berta. After their deportation he became manager of their silk factory... He had almost access to the Command

of the SS from where he received regular payment."
2.) Witness Edith Biss e. m., née Pollak, states:

"In September 1944, SüssK and another Gestapo man came to our house to arrest me and my husband. My husband showed them a letter of exemption but SüssK tore it up and said: 'You Jewish swine, you won't escape your fate!', and his my husband with his fist. Both Gestapo men ran about our house, shackled us and took us to the Gestapo Hq. During the journey there SüssK hit my husband twice and threatened him with shooting if he dared to complain about what he has done in our house. SüssK wanted to get rid of us and the same night arranged for our transport to the concentration camp in Sered where my husband died."

3.) Horita Grun, companion of the firm Rudolf Biss confirms the above statement and adds that SüssK was the chief arsonist (Aryan confiscating Jewish property) and Jew baiter and on his own initiative secured the early deportation of over 30 Jewish persons most of whom lost their lives. All this he did in order to acquire their property.

4.) The Czechoslovak National Office has in its possession original documents confirming that Anton SüssK was receiving as a "Y - Mann" a salary of 3,000 Czech Crowns monthly. SS-Beamtsträger Horn stated about him the following:

"An L III.
Pressburg, den 31. Oktober 1944.
Sehr: Herr Anton Cviček, Pressburg, Reichardgasse 15.
Ich bitte um Auszahlung von Rs 3,000, - für 30. Oktober.
Es ist anzunehmen, dass er sich eifrig und bewusst unbeobachtet bemüht hat, die wichtigsten Informationen zu beschaffen, die er als alter Aktivist die meisten politischen Faschisten kennt.

SS-Beamtsträger Horn."

NOTE ON DEFENCE: There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.

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LIST 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE NO.: 62.

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK, UNIT OR OFFICIAL POSITION:
Bührn Edmund,
born 15.12.1906 in Heraltic,
Oberlandrat in Prostějov,
City prefect in Loštice,
Zellenleiter der NSDAP,
present whereabouts unknown.

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME:
1939 - 1942, Loštice.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME:
Complicity in illegal arrests and deportations.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Edmund Bührn became Oberlandrat in Prostějov and City prefect in Loštice in 1940. He made false denunciations to the Sicherheits Dienst in Olomouc whose commandant he was. He caused the arrests and deportations of many Jews and Czechs whose property he confiscated.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1. Witness Bohuslav Štěpánek, born 25.1.1909 in Jakubovice, resident at Loštice, states:

"Bührn became prefect at Loštice and as a confident of the Gestapo participated in the arrests and deportations of Jews and prominent Czechs against whom he made false accusations alleging that they listened to foreign..."
broadcasts or had an anti-German attitude. He thus denounced Bruno HENZL and Emil FISCHER who were both deported to the concentration camp in Ganzania where they died. BENI confiscated FISCHER's property and moved into his villa.

All this happened a long time before the mass-actions against the Jews in the Protectorate so that BENI is responsible for FISCHER's fate.

BENI also participated in the selection of prominent Czechs who were to be arrested as former leaders of the SKODA-covent and caused the arrest of my brother, Hans HENZL, DR. KURTA and myself.

2.) The Czechoslovak National Office has in its possession the original denunciations signed by the accused BENI and among them a "Verzeichnis der Deutschfeindlichen und politisch gefährlichen Personen von Loschwitz" containing apart from the above mentioned 4 persons 5 more persons. This list is dated 6.10.1941, and is addressed to M. SALZER, Sicherheits Dienst, Olmütz and its ends with the following sentence: "Es ist nochmal, dass stolicher hier angeführten Herrn sehr gefährliche Gegner des Deutschen sind und es wäre an der Zeit die Nazis von Loschwitz verschwinden zu lassen!!!"

NOTES ON THE CASE:
The case is complete. There appears to be no defence to this charge.

Leningrad, 16th February, 1946.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
--- | ---
26 FEB 1948 | 2: A partial complaint in illegal arrest
1: adjourned

List 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
COMMISIONAL CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
Case No: 63.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
1.) Wollner Adam Georg, born 15.12.1903 in A,, German nationality, St-Sturmbannführer, Beneinspector of the NSDAP in Plzen, Kreisleiter and Gaorganisationalleiter of the NSDAP in Plzen, at present interned at the camp in Woosburg in the US zone of Germany.

2.) Sperk Hans, born 26.6.1903, German nationality, NSDAP-Kreorganisationalleiter in Plzen, present whereabouts unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
April, 1945, Plzen

Number and description of crime: Murder.

In war crimes list:

SCHUL STANDFORD WHERE

Accused Adam Georg Wollner and Hans Sperk ordered and participated in the hanging of 25 deserters in April 1945. NSDAP acquired the property of a Jewish firm in Plzen.

FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES:

Wollner was a leading member of the NSDAP and held the rank of St-Sturmbannführer, Beneinspector, Kreisleiter and Gaorganisationalleiter.
der NSDAP in Plzeň. In April 1945 he organised in the district of Karlovy Vary the SS-EINSATZ and Freikorps of Adolf Hitler. Many German soldiers were deserting at that time because the war seemed to them lost. WOLLER and SPERK ordered and took part in the execution of 25 German soldiers as a deterring example. They were hanged and WOLLER ordered the following notice to be fixed on their breast: "Dieses Schwein wollte nicht mehr für Deutschland kämpfen."

2.) Gestapo man M a x a, detained in Plzeň, confirms the statement of ANZEIGER.

3.) Witness Josef M a x a, Plzeň, states:

Hans SPERK became Kreisorganisationsleiter der NSDAP in Plzeň after the occupation and denounced KÖRPER who was the owner of a paper-wholesale business, as a dangerous enemy of the Reich. I carried out his arrest on the 10th September, 1939 and saw the denunciation signed by SPERK in the file. It was common knowledge among the police that SPERK arranged for the arrest of KÖRPER in order to get hold of his business.

4.) The district Criminal Court in Plzeň has issued a warrant for the arrest of WOLLER as the chief culprit.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No 104.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Hoffmann Albert, born 16 April 1902 in Vienna, German nationality, assistant of the Gestapo in Uherske Hradiste, present whereabouts unknown.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1939-1945, Uherske Hradiste.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Illtreatment, pillage.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Albert HOFFMANN acted from March 1939 until April 1945 as assistant of the Gestapo in Uherske Hradiste. He systematically ill-treated his prisoners many of whom he robbed of their belongings.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Jan K E R I S T A , born 7 December 1907 of Uherske Hradiste states:

"On the 28th April 1945 Albert HOFFMANN and two other Gestapo men came to my shop. They searched it and then went to our house where they took away our jewellery, a photo camera and other valuables, amounting to 120,000 Crowns."

2.) Witness Dr. V. MAJER of Uherske Hradiste states:

"On the 30th November, 1939 I was arrested together with 14
other people. We were mostly members of the Czech Legion who fought during the first world war. Albert ROPẢЖN questioned us and Lt.Col.ŠТРШA. He wanted us to confess that we were preparing an underground organisation. As we did not confess, ROPẢЖN subjected us to torture. My arm was twisted, he hit me with a truncheon and threatened me with shooting. VI.ŠТРШA was brought back into the cell completely defaced and with bruises all over his body. He complained to us that all this was done by the best ROPẢЖN. He asked us not to give in because we all would lose our lives and they had so far no prove against us. We were separated in small groups and sent to various concentration camps."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

London, 15th February, 1918.
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LIST 79
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number: 7689 (C8/4/21)  
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 18 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No. 65.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:</th>
<th>Eckel Alfred, born 1.2.1905 in Brno, German nationality, member of the SS, commander of the SD in Uherské Hradiště.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime:</td>
<td>1944, Uherské Hradiště.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list:</td>
<td>ill-treatment, complicity in illegal arrest and deportation.</td>
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Acused Alfred ZCKIL, member of the SS, acted from 1943 until April 1945 as Commander of the Sicherheits Dienst in Uherské Hradiště. He ill-treated prisoners and handed over many of them to the Gestapo with false reports on the basis of which they were sent to concentration camps.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) J. Dostálek of Uherské Hradiště states:

"I was arrested on the 27.7.1944 together with 11 other persons. I was questioned by Alfred ZCKIL and he promised me that I would be released if I testified against the others. I refused this. He ordered his 2 assistants to bring in the whips and the chains. I was chained by the 2 men, ZCKIL got hold of the whip and started beating me all over my body for
at least 20 minutes. After that I do not remember what happened because I must have fainted and I recovered only in the cell. He tried a similar trick on J. P. A. and M. J. A. and when he did not succeed with them they were similarly ill-treated by ŠEŽEL."

2.) Witness František Dvěl, former member of the Gestapo in Uherské Hradiště, at present detained, states:

"About one quarter of all reports which our H.Q. received came from Alfred ŠEŽEL. In July, 1944, he sent us a report that a large number of Czechs were listening to foreign broadcasts and participated in a whispering campaign. The two groups contained about 28 people part of whom were released but about 15 people were sent to the concentration camp in Breslau.

3.) The district court in Uherské Hradiště has in its possession copies of denunciations dated 2nd July and 7th July, 1944, in which ŠEŽEL listed 2 groups of "enemies of the German Reich", one containing 11, the other 17 names. In his reports ŠEŽEL states that he suspects this people and even if their activities were not proved he recommended their arrest and deportation to a concentration camp as a precautionary measure because at that time the situation on the front necessitated it."

**NOTES ON THE CASE:**

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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List 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Case No. 66.

Race of accused, his rank, unit or official position:

1.) Winkler Julius, born 15.10.1910, German nationality, Kriminal-Assistent of the Gestapo in Ostrava, SS-Unterscharführer.


Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1942, Frydek, Nová Ves.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Julius WINKLER and Sepp MALOTH shot in April, 1942 in Nová Ves nr. Frydek a member of the underground movement, Jan KOVÁR.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Ludvik Tvardík, born 5.3.1910 in Nová Ves, nr. Frydek, states:

"On the 21st April, 1942 a car in which were the Gestapo men WINKLER and MALOTH and 2 other men, stopped about 50 m from my house. They searched the house of my neighbour [?K?VA and then turned towards our house."
ROBERT who was hiding in my house ran to the attic and hid in the straw. When they entered our house and asked me whether I had seen a stranger, I said I did not. WERNER and KALLETH searched the house and then ordered me and my wife to go in front of them and lead them to the attic. They heard some rustling and ordered the man to come out of his hiding. As he did not move they started shooting. In this way they killed him. I was arrested together with my wife, my mother-in-law and my brother-in-law and we were taken to the Gestapo in Ostrava and later deported to Breslau. After my return I learned that the person who was hiding in my attic was by his genuine name Jan KOVAR and that he came from Lityny.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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LIST 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL
Case No: 67.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Schobr Ludwig, Oberfeldwebel, 26th Inf. Reg., German nationality, Assistant of the KRIPO in Klatovy (Criminal police)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1940-1945, Klatovy,

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Ludwig Schobr (Schobr) ill-treated during interrogations the prisoners whom he forced to confess by submitting them to systematic torture.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1. Witness Jan Růžička, 43 years old, of Blatná, states:
"On the 16th January, 1942 I was arrested. Immediately after my arrival to the Criminal Police SCHOB hit me twice in my mouth, ordered me to stand against the wall for one hour and a half. As I did not confess he knocked my head against the wall. The next day I was brought to him again. He ordered me to take my shirt off. His assistant KLEB plumped the ropes into water, each of these two took one end and they both started beating me. SCHOB was shouting: 'I do not mind if your child won't have a father'. They beat me until I lost my consciousness.
I was dragged into the cell where they poured water over me and left me in the frosty room with the windows open all through the night."

2.) Witness Emanuel Klíška, born 14.10.1902, labourer of Lišic, states:
"On the 24th January, 1944 I was questioned by SCHOBR who hit me with a rubber truncheon and knocked out 2 of my teeth."

3.) Witness Matěj Jakubec, farmer of Šlitov, states:
"On the 8th June, 1944 I was questioned by SCHOBR about selling some grain on the black market. SCHOBR gave me several blows with his fist in my face and squeezed my throat."

4.) Witnesses Václav Buráš and Vojtěch Kleiner of Kloušovské Lhoty both confirm that they were ill-treated by SCHOBR. BURÁŠ was hit in his ear by SCHOBR so badly that he partially is deaf up to the present day.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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<td>26 FEB 1948</td>
<td>A for complicity in illegal arrest and treatment resulting in death</td>
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</table>
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Hansel (Henzal) Franz, born 21.1.1888, German nationality, member of SA in Kyjov.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941, Kyjov.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: ill-treatment, complicity in illegal arrest resulting in death.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Franz HANSEL (Henzal) denounced Arnost HÁJEK for insulting the German race. HÁJEK was arrested and 3 days later beaten to death by the Gestapo at Uherské Hradiště.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Karl HASEL, born 21.5.1880 in Kyjov, states:

"In 1941 I saw in front of my house Arnost HÁJEK and Franz HANSEL quarrelling. HANSEL hit HÁJEK. HÁJEK returned the blow and HANSEL fell to the ground. When he got up he said: "You Jewish swine, you won't live long" and left. A few minutes later Karl HASEL came to my house and told me he saw HANSEL going to the Gestapo, probably in order to get HÁJEK arrested. One hour later the car of the Gestapo arrived in front of our house. I Gestapo men went into the house of HÁJEK which was opposite of mine and a few seconds later I saw..."
HAJEK being dragged into the car and taken away. HAJEK was beaten to death at 3 days later at the Gestapo prison in Uherské Hradiště.

NOTES ON THE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this case.
The case is complete.

London, 15th February, 1948. CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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PALKOVIC.
2.) Gustav Zima, former interpreter of the Sicherheits Dienst in H. Styria, states:

"PAIKOVIC frequently came to my chief Otto KARGER whom he systematically brought reports. Once I witnessed when a Slovak accused PAIKOVIC of giving false statements. PAIKOVIC fell on him, boxed and kicked him while other Gestapo men joined in.

PAIKOVIC was also carrying a pistol on him and when prisoners were being taken to Kremnička for execution he went with them on the same lorry."

**NOTES ON THE CASE:**

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRESSE NATIONAL OFFICE.
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1621
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:

1.) Holeo Paul, born 3.8.1905, German nationality, commander of Hlinka Guard (equivalent to SS) in Nové Město n.Váhom

2.) Vlášek Stefan, born 3.4.1901, German nationality, member of Hlinka Guard in Nové Město n.V.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1939 - 1945, Nové Město n.Váhom.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:

ill-treatment, complicity in deportation and confiscation of property.

Both accused terrorized the local inhabitants of Jewish origin whom they selected for deportation although many of them had exemptions. They ill-treated the arrested persons and confiscated their property after they had been deported.

PARTICULARS OF WITNESS IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Ad. Rosenberg, born 20.7.1909, of Nové Město n.Váhom, states:

"When the taking over of Jewish property started HOLE and VLÁŠEK decided to acquire our business. They themselves made a valuation of it..."
and although it had a value of 200,000 Crowns they estimated it for 40,000 Crowns only. They paid my father 20,000 Crowns and when he asked them for the rest they had him deported to the concentration camp in Zilina. As we had an exemption card I managed to achieve my father's release. On the 5th September, 1944, HOLZI and VLÁŠEK arrested our whole family and called in the Gestapo from Zilin in order to be deported. On the 13th October our whole family was deported to the concentrations camp in Sered and from here my father and mother were taken to Osviecim where they were gassed. - I also remember the case of Mrs. GRIEBHALZ who came to the camp with bruises all over her body and when we asked her who had done it she told us that HOLZI and VLÁŠEK had beaten and kicked her."

2.) Witness Anna Sláviková, born 14.4.1894, of Nové Mesto n. Váhom states:

"On the 14th September, 1944, my son Milan SLÁVIK was arrested. When I went to see him, he complained to me that for 3 nights he had been tortured by HOLZI and VLÁŠEK and other Gardists. HOLZI pulled him by his hair and knocked his head against the wall. VLÁŠEK was kicking him in the back and in the stomach both trying to force a confession from him. My son was then deported to Germany where he died."

3.) Andrea Žíak and Růžena Franklová, born 5.1.1905, of Zilina confirm the above statements and recall that they both paid HOLZI and VLÁŠEK 150,000 Crowns to be exempted from deportation. 2 days later, however, both were deported in spite of their payment. -

HOLZI and VLÁŠEK systematically extorted money from prospective victims whom they assured they would not be deported but after they received the payment they nevertheless arranged for their deportation.

NOTES ON THE CASE: There appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.

London, 16th February, 1948. CENTRAL UNION FOR CZECH NATIONAL OFFICE.
UNIVERSAL  
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION  
CASE No.: 71.  

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:  
Kreßmér Otto, born 20.3.1910, German nationality,  
surveyor of road in Brno, member of the "Freikorps" of the NSDAP.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:  
1941 - 1942, Brno.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:  
ill-treatment, complicity in deportation.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
KREßMEr terrorized Czech workers whom he threatened with shooting and deportation and ill-treated a Jew named KLIND.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Witness Antonín Sobotka, born 12.6.1900, of Brno, states:
"Otto KREßMEr was our supervisor and whenever he could be caused unnecessary suffering to all Czech workers. In Winter 1941 Jews were ordered to clear the snow. I witnessed how an elderly man, KLIND, fell to the ground from exhaustion. KREßMEr jumped at him and started beating him. KLIND recalled that he was a former Austrian officer decorated in the first world war. KREßMEr knocked him in his jaw and dragged him to the storehouse where he continued beating him and ordered him to stand to attention in the severe frost.
for 2 hours. On other occasions he boxed the ears and kicked any worker with
whom he was displeased."

2) Witness Valerie Trávníčková, born 18.1.1908, of Brno, states:
   "KOMAR moved into our house in 1942. He evicted himself
   and without an official order a Jewess, Emilie MÍŠKOVÁ, took her to the police
   and achieved her deportation so that he could occupy her flat."

NOTES ON THE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

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United Nations War Crimes Commission

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 72

| Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position | Schertel Johann, born 4.1.1901, German nationality, first Lieutenant of the German Gendarmerie in Kutná Hora |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime | 1943-1944, Kutná Hora |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | illegal arrest, ill-treatment, confiscation of property |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Accused Johann SCHERTEL as a first Lieutenant of the Gendarmerie in Kutná Hora on his own initiative searched the homes of Czechs, arrested and ill-treated them and frequently confiscated their properties.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1. Witness Anton Pokorny, born 18.1.1896, of Kutná Hora, states:

"On the 17th November, 1943 SCHERTEL and 2 gendarmes searched my home. I just arrived home when my belongings were being loaded on a lorry. I asked for the reason whereupon SCHERTEL hit me and said "You will find it out at our station" and arrested me. SCHERTEL made out a report and I was handed over to the District Court which sentenced me to 12 months imprisonment. His whole action was illegal and so was the sentence because the time limit for
the grain-delivery had not expired and I had time until the 31st January, 1944, i.e. 2 1/2 months during which to deliver the so-called 520 kilo hidden grain."

2.) Jarmila Chytílova of Byšán states:

"My husband was arrested on the 1.2.1944 by SCHERÉL, REPD and another one. As soon as they entered our house they plundered everything, beat up my husband and dragged him out in chains."

3.) Witnesses Josef Voděnilek, born 29.1.1899, of Sv. Mikuši, Ladislav Havlík, born 6.7.1914, of Lišice and Marie Bláhová of Habrovice confirm the above statements and the fact that each of them were beaten by SCHERÉL who stole their belongings while searching their homes before they were arrested.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number

1631

Date of receipt in Secretariat

18 Feb 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CASES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No: 74.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Vido Robert, German nationality, member of the Execution Squad of Sicherheits Dienst, in Zvolen

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1944, Zvolen

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Mass murder, torture.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Robert Vido systematically ill-treated and tortured his prisoners and participated in the mass-executions.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Matěj Hála, born 6.10.1887, of Zvolen, states:

"I was arrested in December, 1944 and brought to the prison at Zvolen where I met Vido. He systematically and in the most brutal way tortured the prisoners. He came to our cell, armed with a revolver and ordered the prisoners to read newspapers while he was shooting over their heads. For the slightest reason he beat and kicked the prisoners with his butt. He was raging like a madman when he was drunk and in such a condition he ill-treated us too. During my stay in prison I saw Vido twice taking prisoners for execution. He came in the early hours to the cell with a paper in his hand, read out some names and ordered these prisoners to march to a lorry which was waiting for them in the
yard. When he returned from the execution his boots were always covered with blood which was confirmed also by my fellow prisoners who had to clean his boots."

2.) Witness Ján Greńo, born 27.5.1905, of Zvolen, states:

"On the 8.12.1944, I was questioned at the Gestapo prison. As I did not confess I was beaten by the Gestapo can VICH who was the terror of all prisoners... Once I was taken by him to dig trenches in which the executed prisoners were buried. At another occasion I saw how VICH beat František Hrbieľ with a stick until it broke. — In Zvolen were kept allied Airmen and as far as I saw they were Americans. VICH hit one of them and the American returned the blow. There was a fight and at the end 2 Airmen were put against the wall and shot by VICH with his automatic rifle. — I can state with certainty that VICH personally executed prisoners which was known to other people in the prison too. I frequently cleaned his leather coat and boots which were also heavily covered with blood."

3.) According to the official findings of the District Court in Zvolen, between the 29th - 31st March, 1945 six mass graves have been discovered and the bodies of 128 men and women exhumated. Nearly all of them had shot wounds in their neck and many of them bore the traces of violence."

**NO DEFENCE**

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 16th February, 1946.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRUSADE NATIONAL OFFICE.
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*CHANGED LIST 79*
UNIVERSITY OF NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGES against GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
Case No 1: 75.

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

Uhrovskik Stefan,
born 1.11.1902,
German nationality, of Slovak origin,
police chief in Zvolen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1940, Zvolen.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Torture and ill-treatment.

CHARGE STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Stefan Uhrovskik had been police chief since 1940 at Zvolen. During the interrogations he systematically tortured and ill-treated his prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Štefan Tomáš, born 25.3.1888, resident at Zvolen, states:

"On the 25th December, 1940 my house was searched by security organs who stated they were doing so on the orders of the chief Uhrovskik and demanded that I should follow them. When I was brought to Uhrovskik he said:

"You chimney sweep we will give you such a wash that you will become blue."

Uhrovskik then boxed my ears and gave me some blows with his fists and when he got tired he ordered his assistants to continue. When I fell to the ground they kicked me until I fainted. Uhrovskik then ordered them to take me half naked into the cold cellar where there was at least minus 25 degrees of frost."
2.) Witness Jan Tóth, born 8.2.1917, resident at Zvolen, states:

"I was arrested on the 31.12.1940 and kept in a cell. Owing to the severe frost I caught a very bad cold. I asked ČRNOVEC to transfer me to another cell whereupon he ordered to chain me and having caught me by my throat he started beating my head against the wall. Then he asked me: "You are warm now aren't you?". The following day I was beaten up again until I finally confessed as I could not stand the torturing any longer."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Novotný Miroslav, born 6.3.1923 in Lešáč, Volks-German, Lieutenant of the Waffen-SS, Leader of the Fascist organisation VLJMA.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1940-1943, Zbraslavice

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: complicity in racial persecution and illegal arrest and deportation.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Novotný Miroslav publicly incited to racial hatred and demanded in newspaper articles that the Gestapo should arrest Jews and Czechs who were associated with them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:
1.) Witness Dr. Karl K e i s l a, resident at Zbraslavice, states: "On the basis of systematic calumniations in the newspaper "The Aryan Struggle" the Gestapo of Kolín searched my house and summoned me to their H.Q. for questioning. This was done by the Gestapo man KADER who ordered me to stand facing the wall from the morning until 5 p.m. During this time he frequently boxed my ears or kicked me. Then he shouted at me that I should behave so that nothing appeared about me in the newspapers otherwise I would find myself...

\[In October 1947 held by Great Britain as POW, No: A A 00526; Enclave Mirial, Lagen, 5 B 14, Zd B 3, A - J - F, UK, Camp 32, Naples, Italy, via Hannover.\]
in a concentration camp.

NUVOTNÍ similarly incited the Gestapo against the families FREJMAN, TEJVARSKÉ, LUSTIG, FUCHS, PACOVSKÉ and BLACHOVA, who all were deported to Terezin.

2.) Extract from an article by Jiříslav NUVOTNÍ published on the 27.4.1940 in the newspaper "The Aryan Struggle":

"...The most persistent parasite in our district is Dr. KESSL. He manages to survive and find people who testify that he was giving them free medical attention. But, dear citizens, if this KESSL really cared anybody free of charge you must not allow yourselves to be deceived by this parasite who was not so stupid as not to know that the Jewish bastards are doomed for ever and, therefore, he wanted to gain favour of some people and thus insure himself against extirpation for which his arrogant appearance is clamouring... The wife of this lousy swine, an honest aryan as she calls herself still does the shopping for this stinker and nobody dares to prevent her from doing so because according to her birth certificate she is an aryan by origin..."

Similar inciting articles which lead to the arrest and deportation of at least a dozen people were published by NUVOTNÍ.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRISIS NATIONAL OFFICE.
Date Submitted  Decision of Committee I

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Mакко.
Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Macko Jan,
born 29.11.1897 in Tursk.Sv.Martin,
German nationality, of Slovak origin,
Deputy Commander of the Fascist organisation
Hlinka Guard (equivalent to SS) in Lipt.
Sv.Mučínsk.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1941 - 1942, Liptovský Sv.Mučínsk.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
complicity in illegal arrests,
departments and confiscation of property.

DATED STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Jan Macko participated in the illegal arrests and deportation of the Jewish population and acquired for himself their property.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Josef Lászöl, resident at Lipt. Sv.Mučínsk, states:

"On the 31st May, 1942 LÁZSÖL, ŠKÁREA and ŠKULÁR stopped in
the street Eduard ŠTED and us and arrested us. When we were asking for the
reason of their action, ŠKÁREA said: "You Jevri swines, you must disappear from
this land." and ordered us to follow them. During the 2 miles journey all 3 of
them kept kicking us, spitting on us and humiliating us. 5 days later we were
put into a transport for Oswiecim where 2325 died."
2.) Witness Herman Vág, watchmaker, resident at Lišt, Sv. Mikuláš, states:

"On the 16.1.1841 JAKO, DUHEA, STUPAL and a fourth person came to my house where I was lying ill. They searched it and stole a lot of silver, 183 watches, silverchains to watches, 2 briefcases and others. JAKO said: "You won't be watchmaker for long, you will be deported". One week later JAKO returned to my wife and forced her to give him the key from our safe from where he removed gold watches and jewels worth over 100,000 crowns. The following day he arrested my wife and arranged for her deportation."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 16th February, 1841. GREGORIOVÁK WAS GÉZS NATIONÁL OFFICE.
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REPKA.
Accused Josef, born 24.9.1914 in Trebišova, Captain of the Slovak army incorporated in the German Army on the Russian front.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1942, Karpilovka

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Complicity in terrorism and murder.

SIGHT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
Accused Josef RSKFA ordered and participated in April 1942 in a punitive action against Russian inhabitants whom he had assembled in a barren where he burned them. He also personally tortured 3 Russian civilian captives.

EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT:
1. Witness Ladislav Sedlik, 23 years old, resident at Spišské Vlachy:
"I was a member of the 5th Company commanded by RSKFA. In the beginning of April 1942 he and the German officer ordered that the population of Karpilovka be assembled in a barren where they were burned.

The soldiers told me that RSKFA before my arrival shot while playing gramophone records 21 prisoners whom he asked for from a German commander. I did not witness this but in June 1942 when somebody asked RSKFA in my presence..."
what he would do if the partisans attacked him. RMA replied: "I would shoot them as I have shot the 21 prisoners in Karpilovka.

In July, 1942, 2 civilians were caught with maps. RMA questioned them and as they refused to confess that they were partisans he tortured them with his whip. The next morning both disappeared and I suspect that they had been murdered by RMA with whose bestial character this action would be in full conformity."

3) Witness Jan NovoÁ, born 30.5.1917, resident at Bardajov, former member of RMA's unit, states:

"That RMA shot 21 Russian prisoners I not only know from hearing but I remember how he ill-treated a Russian partisan boy who managed to escape later. The Russian civilians hated RMA because he systematically tortured them for the slightest offense. I can testify that the burning down of civilians assembled in a barrack at Jarpilovka has been done on RMA's order and with his participation."

4) Witnesses Alexander Vitalay, born 2.2.1910 and Eduard Ditrich, 28 years old, former member of RMA's unit confirm the above statements and add that the German major WAGNER gave Oup RMA a medal for his services in the interest of the German army.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


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LIST 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No : 79.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Blizner Rudolf, born 30.9.1914 in Stara Lubovna, German nationality, of Slovak origin, agent of Sicherheits Dienst

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1945, Nové Dvory, Slovakia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Murder.

SHEET STATEMENT OF WITNESS:

Accused Rudolf Blizner shot the paratrooper PAVLNIČEK in February 1945.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1.) Witness Alexandra Pischová, born 31.1.1922 in Bratislava, resident at Bratislava, Petraská, St. Boleslav Hencovay No 6, states:

"On the 2nd February, 1945 I visited together with my friend Helena PISHCOVÁ and her sister Maria, a friend of hers. This friend introduced himself as Ing. BUCK and as we later learned, his genuine name was PAVLNIČEK and he was a paratrooper. After about 2 hours somebody knocked at the door and BUCK went to open it. At that moment we heard several shots and a few seconds later PAVLNIČEK was lying on the ground bleeding. The attacker fled. We tried to save PAVLNIČEK's life but in vain. We managed to learn from him that he had..."
been betrayed by Rudolf BLENKIR about whom he complained that he shot him. He asked us to take revenge on that murderer BLENKIR."

2.) Witnesses Helena FEREROVÁ, born 3.1.1925 and Karelka RYCHOVÁ, born 29.6.1921 who were together with FEREROVÁ fully confirm her statement.

NOTES ON THIS CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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CH/CHEKED LIST 79
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Czechoslovak Charges against Czech War Criminal

Case No: 60.

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

Jáchotka, Jan, born 1 December 1906 in Brno, German nationality, member of the Gestapo in Zlín from 1939-1945.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1940 - 1945, Zlín and district of Zlín.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: ill-treatment.

Short Statement of Facts:

Accused Jan Jáchotka was a member of the Gestapo in Zlín from 1939 - 1945. He participated in the mass-arrests of Czech persons and ill-treated them.

Particulars of Evidence in Support:

1.) Witness Štěpán Š o t k a, of Vínovice, states:

"I was arrested in September 1942 by Jáchotka and Donček. They wanted to force me to confess and as I refused to do so they put my head in a furcoat, Jáchotka and another man knealed on my head while Donček was beating me with a truncheon. Each of these ill-treated me and after about 60 or 70 blows I lost my consciousness. I had been tortured for 3 days, then handed over to the Criminal Court and sent to the concentration camp."

2.) Witness Josef V a š á k , born 21 July 1900, of Mikulov, states:
"In October, 1942 I was brought to Zlin. The questioning was done by HALEVKA and RΛSKΛ who together with other Gestapo men beat and kicked me until I fainted. HALEVKA hit my jaw so violently that he broke my teeth."

J.) Witnesses Josef Černý, of Prlov, and Marie Chaloupková, born 3.9.1918, of Chropen confirm the above statements.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

London, 16th February, 1948.  CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CROSS NATIONAL OFFICE.
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KRAMEL

List 79

1651
Date of receipt in Secretariat
18 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Case No: 81.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Kramel Viktor,
born 19.4.1911 in Jihlava,
German nationality,
prison guard of the Gestapo-prison in Uherské Hradiště.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1940-1945, Uherské Hradiště.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
systematic ill-treatment.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Accused Viktor KRAMEL systematically ill-treated and tortured the prisoners, especially of Jewish and Russian origin many of whom died as a result of this ill-treatment.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1.) Witness Alois Grebeník, born 5.1.1922, resident at Staré Město, states:

"In June 1942 I was brought to the prison in Uherské Hradiště. I made the acquaintance of KRAMEL on the first day when he brutally ill-treated us on the corridor. Throughout the six months I spent there KRAMEL proved his brutality, he kicked everybody indiscriminately and often beat the prisoners with a heavy bunch of his keys. Once he threw an axe after us. KRAMEL tortured on Sundays the Jewish prisoners ordering them to double along the corridor and hold..."
the washing basins in their outstretched hands. During this he picked and boxed them and beat them with his bunch of keys. The Russian prisoners he left barefoot through the whole winter. At least 5 of them died having caught pneumonia. They were all young boys, aged between 15 or 16."

2.) Witness Václav Šťaťica, born 3.11.1896, resident at Uh. Hradiště, states:

"I was imprisoned on 1944. Krašl used to come to my cell and beat me with his bunch of keys. At another occasion I saw how he hit a political prisoner with his revolver so that the prisoner fell to the ground unconscious and was covered with blood.

Krašl also stole the food and cloths which were sent to the prisoners."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


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CHECKED LIST 79
Pfeifer Hubert Heinrich, born 6.8.1905 in Cinvald, German nationality, Kreisleiter of the NSDAP.

1939 - 1945, Teplice-Sanau

crimes against humanity, complicity in illegal arrests, ill-treatment.

SIEKE STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Hubert Heinrich ordered and participated in the assaults on Czech inhabitants at Teplice-Sanau by members of the SS and the Nazi party NSDAP. He also ordered the arrest of many other Czechs several of whom were deported to concentration camps where they died.

PARTICULARS OF ATROCEITIES IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Frantisek Pecnik, born 2.4.1906 in Kutna Hora, resident at Trnavy, states:

"Pecnik who has been living in Northern Bohemia since 1919 became Kreisleiter and in October 1938 he organised the "Ordner" whom he trained and used for assaulting and arresting Czech persons. On the 9th and 10th Oct. 1938 70 persons were arrested on his order. I was amongst them. When the German army marched in 2 days later we were handed over to them, beaten and imprisoned. About
In 1939 15 Czechs including myself were arrested on PFEDER's order as hostages. We were kept in prison for 4 days. Before our release PFEDER ordered us to attend a roll-call at the prison yard, pulled out his revolver and shouted he would shoot us all if he learns of our political activities.

2.) Witness František Gůhla, born 11.4.1906 in Doboj, Yugoslavia, resident at Trnovany confirms the above and adds that during his arrest as a hostage in 1943 he was taken to the prison yard on PFEDER's order 4 times every day and had to double until he was exhausted. Similar treatment was meted out to the other hostages. He states also:

"As regards the assaults on Czechs on 14th March, 1939 I saw Kreisleiter PFEDER making a speech to the SA-men detailing them into small groups for various districts in Teplice-Šanov. These Nazi bandits raided the homes of peaceful inhabitants during the night, beat up Czechs and plundered their homes."

2.) Witness Viktor Volía, born 14.12.1906 in Louňy, resident at Teplice-Šanov,

also confirms the above and states that in August 1943 he witnessed in the Hůnský Restaurant in Teplice-Šanov how PFEDER made a speech to the SA-men inviting them to actions against Czechs and saying: "Every 5th Czech must be held as a hostage and eventually shot if the anti-German demonstrations do not stop."

NOTE ON THE CASE: The appears to be no defence to this charge. The case is complete.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CHARGE against GERMANY

Case No.: 83.

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

1. Dr. Hauser, German nationality, SS-Hauptsturmführer, Commander of the staff of the Einsatzkommando No. 14 in B. Bystrica.

2. Ramrat, German nationality, SS-Obersturmführer, Assistent of the Commander of the staff of the Einsatzkommando No. 14 in B. Bystrica.

3. Treiber, German nationality, SS-Sturmführer, member of the staff of the Einsatzkommando No. 14 in B. Bystrica.

4. Wein, German nationality, SS-Sturmführer, member of the Einsatzkommando staff No. 14 in B. Bystrica.

5. Döffner, German nationality, SS-Obersturmführer, Commander of the Sicherheits-Dienst in B. Bystrica.

6. Pick, German nationality, SS-Sturmführer, Assistent of the Commander of the S-D in B. Bystrica.

7. Karger Otto, German nationality, SS-Obersturmführer, member of S-D in B. Bystrica.
8.) Zille Gerhard, German nationality, SS-Obersturmführer, member of the SD in B. Bystrica
9.) Hancke Otto, German nationality, SS-Obersturmführer, member of the SD in B. Bystrica
10.) Krones, German nationality, SS-Sturmführer, member of the SD in B. Bystrica
11.) Vysnovský Alexander, German nationality, SS-Hauptsturmführer, member of the SD in B. Bystrica
12.) Ulbrich, German nationality, SS-Obersturmführer, member of the SD in B. Bystrica
13.) Drecke Rigo, member of the SD in B. Bystrica, German nationality
14.) Müller Alexander, German nationality, member of the SD and inspector of the prison of the SD in B. Bystrica
15.) Ulmány, German nationality, member of the SD in B. Bystrica

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1941-1945, Benátská Bystrica, Kremsnáka.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list: mass murder, ill-treatment.

Affidavit of Witness:

Accused No 1 - 5 forced the staff of the Einsatzkommando...
the rest were members of the Sicherheits Dienst. They all participated in the arrests, persecution and ill-treatment of Slovaks, Jews, gypsies and other civilians, numbering altogether 2030 people. The arrested partisans were tortured and kept without sufficient food and medical help under inhuman conditions. Between November, 1944, and February, 1945, the accused participated in the murder of 536 persons, among whom were Czechs, Slovaks, Russians, French and 2 American airmen.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Miloslav Kostka, born 23.7.1908, in Bystrica, states:

"I was arrested in September, 1944, and taken to the Sicherheits Dienst in Bystrica. I have been questioned by PICK (accused No 6.) who beat and kicked me although I was wounded... I was not given any medical treatment. All the other prisoners were similarly ill-treated, especially if they were found to be partisans. A certain VÁCIK and a gase-keeper were shot on the corridor by the members of the Sicherheits Dienst."

2.) Witness Jere Knej6, born 31.1.1905, resident at Bystrica, states:

"On the 14th March, 1945, I was interrogated for 6 hours during which I was tortured. My fingers were burnt by candles. I was beaten with whips and truncheons and kicked by the members of the Sicherheits Dienst. When I lost consciousness I was resuscitated with cold water and given 10 minutes to confess. As I did not confess I was beaten again... The other prisoners were treated similarly. I saw Prant. SREZAN covered with blood on the floor."

3.) Witness Koloman Kysely, born 2.6.1906, in Bystrica, states:
"I was imprisoned at the Sicherheits Dienst prison from 14.11.44 - 2.2.45. There were 20 - 32 prisoners in one cell and we had 4 straw-mattresses. We were all afflicted by lice and were given hardly any food (bread and water only). 8 of us contracted intestinal inflammation. They were taken to Kremnica and executed."

4.) Witness Ludvík Hítko, a c h, resident at B. Bystrica, states:

"I was arrested on the 6th January, 1945 and brought to a Sicherheits Dienst Officer who after questioning said in German: "Kann nach Kremnica gehen". I understood from this that I was to be taken to Kremnica where they usually executed the prisoners. A member of the Sicherheits Dienst took me back to the cell and called out about 30 other prisoners. We were all ordered to board a lorry. In the tussle I managed to hide behind a pillar where I could not be seen. The others were taken away."

5.) Witness Gustav Šaňuš, resident at N. Bystrica, states:

"During my imprisonment at B. Bystrica I had been subjected to systematic torture by the members of the Sicherheits Dienst serving there. The prison guard MILLER (accused No 14.) proved to be the worst sadist."

6.) Witness Samuel Kruste, born 5-3-1892, resident at Kremnica, states:

"Towards the end of 1944, I heard one day some lorries passing by and soon afterwards some mining and shooting. I went out and hid behind the trees. I saw members of the Sicherheits Dienst who served at Bystrica unloading people from the lorries. From the first lorry they unloaded about 57 persons, including women and children and led them to the anti tank ditch and shot them with automatic rifles. From the second lorry they unloaded about 35 and from the
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1. Case No: 85.

Date and place of commission
1940 - 1945, Nové Varnáčice.

Description of crime in war crimes list
Ill-treatment.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused Karl Faßneder was a factory owner and he employed French and Russian prisoners of war whom he forced to work under inhuman conditions, often ill-treating them and handing them over for deportation in concentration camps.

FACTS RELATING TO AIDERS IN SUPPORT:

1.) Witness Josef H a r ú k a, born 29.12.1946, resident at H. Varnáčice, states:

"FAßNEDER was a leading member of the NSDAP. He employed Russian and French prisoners of war towards whom he behaved brutally. He beat especially the Russian prisoners forcing them to work 15-16 hours daily and withholding even their meagre rations from them. For the slightest offense he used to send for the Gestapo and arrange for their deportation to concentration camps."
2. Witness Costair Kříž, born 4.5.1911, of 17. Verneisice, confirms the above and adds that PASNER incited the German workers against the Russian and French prisoners and allowed the Germans to beat the prisoners. When there was an air raid he did not allow Czechs, Russian or French to enter the shelter and imposed a guard at the entrance.

3. Witness Marta Křetašková, born 5.8.1921, resident at Strzelí, former employee of Fašter's firm, states:

"FAŠTER employed about 100 prisoners of war. He forced them to work as much as 18 hours a day and if any of them stayed away for illness he did not get any food at all.

HOLEN ON THIS CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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Accused: Wolfram Duchek was Abwehrleiter later of the SA. He denounced over 300 workers of whom at least 92 are known to have died in the concentration camps. He also participated in the arrest of SA-workers whom he ill-treated.

Statement of facts:

Accused Wolfram Duchek was Abwehrleiter later of the SA. He denounced over 300 workers of whom at least 92 are known to have died in the concentration camps. He also participated in the arrest of SA-workers whom he ill-treated.

Statement of evidence in support:

1) Witness Ing. Jaroslav B r e t, born 21.4.1924, resident at Libin, states:

"In January, 1943 DÜCHE was sent to our department accompanied by 4 Gestapo men in order to arrest HÖLL and HANSA. DÜCHE beat and kicked them while they were being arrested and acted in such a brutal way that our colleague HANSA was horrified and faint. HÖLL and HANSA were deported to concentration camps where they died."
2. Witness Anna P e č k o v á , born 23.4.1923, resident at Břeclav, states:

"I was working since 1941 in Břeclav office. The Gestapo from Zlin regularly visited him and DÚEK gave them systematic reports. He had also prepared a list of people and during the conversations with the Gestapo he ordered me to bring in the personal files of Bata workers. I used to warn the foremen and tell them which files were asked for by DÚEK. As far as I can remember about 300 people were arrested on the basis of DÚEK's reports."

3. Witness Karl R a ã k a , born 21.3.1901, former employee of the Gestapo in Zlin, states:

"The denunciations of Josef B a t a and 15 other workers came from DÚEK who sent a great number of reports. On the basis of these we took proceedings against the Bata workers, removing the dangerous agitators and sending them to concentration camps. I do not remember the exact number of people concerned but there were well over 200. Some of DÚEK's reports were considered unimportant from our point of view and no action was taken in these cases."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

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JÄGER.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
COMMUNICATION OF CASE AGAINST GERMANY
CASE NO.: 67

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 21 FEB 1948

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
Jürgen August, German nationality born 2.8.1921 in Größentrudorf, SS-Hauptsturmführer, member of the Gestapo in Novorossiysk.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
1941 - 1945, Novorossiysk, USSR.

Number and description of crime
Illegal arrests, complicity in slave labour.

FACTS CONCERNING THE ACT:

Jürgen August, SS-Hauptsturmführer, was a member of the Gestapo and Ortgrenadier of the SS in Krasnodar, in which capacity he decided together with the mayor of Krasnodar which Gypsies should be deported for slave labour to Germany.
In April 1945 he ordered and participated in the arrests of Greek persons kept as hostages.

PARTICIPATION OF WITNESS IN SECRET:

1) Witness Samuel G. born 30.11.1902, resident at Novorossiysk, Kasarekovskiy, 4, 26, states:

"I have known Jürgen August since 1940 when I was arrested for the first time and questioned at the Gestapo by him. In 1943 Jürgen August also together with the mayor OF THE CITY decided which Gypsies should be sent to forced labour to Germany. At least 50 people were sent to work on their orders. The majority of them did not return."
In April 1943 Jürgen returned with the German soldiers to our town and took part in personal arrests of hostages so that the Germans could evacuate without hindrance. He came to my house and arrested me and my son. We had been kept imprisoned from the 17th April – 7th May, 1943."

2.) Witness Jan Š, born 13.8.1919 in HorºKramlov, resident at HorºKramlov, 13.11.45 states confirming the above statement, that he was arrested on 10th April 1945 and taken to the prison in HorºKramlov on the orders of Jüger. He was arrested together with 30 other Czech residents of Horº Kramlov and were released on 7th May, 1945.

REASONS OF THE CASE

There appears to be no defence to this charge.
The case is complete.

Lesyn, 15th February, 1945.
Ludwig
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number 7867/8

Date of receipt in Secretariat 21 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK CRIMES against SERBIA WAR CRIMES

Case No.: 82

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Anna Marie Ludwig
Born 2.7.1900 in Vienna, German nationality.
Former employee of the Gestapo in Brno-Kristlov, at present somewhere in Austria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 7.5.1945, Horni Kostelno-Kokyno,

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: Complicity in murder.

FACTS FAVORING THE CHARGE:

Accused Anna Marie Ludwig was employed by the Gestapo in Brno-Kristlov from 1939 - 1942 when she received as a reward the estate of Josef MÜLLER whose family was murdered by the Germans. On 7th May, 1945 accused Ludwig who had already left the estate, returned and together with 2 SS-men killed Pavlišek Józef 8/06/15 by giving order to these two SS-men to shoot him.

PARTICULARS OF WITNESS IN SUPPORT

1) Witness Anna T │aʊ.tová of Horni Kostelno-Kokyn No 168 states:

"On the 7th May, 1945 accused Ludwig evacuated together with the retreating Germans and I took over the estate on behalf of my relatives. On 7th May Ludwig returned to our village. She came to my house and asked me where my husband was. She threatened me to tell the truth otherwise I would be..."
shot on the spot. At this moment our neighbour Frantisek JÍROŠK ordered him to stay there under the threat of being shot. He went into the next room to search my house and JÍROŠK who saw that the other 33- men who stayed in the room did not pay much attention to him left the house. When LÁMO returned and saw that JÍROŠK left she shouted to the 33-men: "What are you sitting here for? He is running away, come, let us shoot him. LÁMO and the 2 33-men ran after JÍROŠK when they killed with 4 shots. LÁMO returned and said: "This time it was JÍROŠK who got it. Your husband’s turn will be the next. We shall get him." She asked the 33-men to search with her the neighbouring farms.

2. Witness Josef K., a priest, of Kostín No 70:

"On 7th May, 1945 I saw LÁMO returning with 2 33-men to our village. I knew she was going to take revenge and I fled. On my return I learned that LÁMO ordered Frantisek JÍROŠK to be shot. She had the same fate in stall for us because she searched my house with the 33-men and left a message that she would return within 5 days."

JOSEF JÍROŠK

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.
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1675

7870/C8/G/239
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

COMMISSION STATE AGAINST GERMAN CRIMINAL

Cas No: 69.

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

W. a. d. i. o. Oskar August,
born 8. 1. 1908 in Flensburg,
German nationality,

At present nowhere in the British zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Ostrava, 1941-1942.

Nature and description of crime

Illegai arrests and deportations.

CERTIFICATE OF FACTS:

The accused was in charge of the Gauleitung at Ostrava in
1941-1942. He ordered and participated in the illegal arrest and deportations
of about 500 Czech patriots.

STATEMENTS OF FACTS:

I, Wilhelm Anton Leonold SKARDOF, born 4. 3. 1917, former Gauleiter of the
Gauleitung, at present detained in Ostrava, declare:

"I can testify that several hundreds of Czechs were arrested
during 1941-1942 on the orders of NAZI who also presided at the so-called
Standartrecht Stajo which decided, together with the Gauleiter WOLFF, NAZI,
CIVIL, and BAND which persons were to be sent to concentration camps or camps
over to the Soviet in Ostrava. According to the index before me I can state that
21 persons were sentenced under NAZI's camp ending to deportation to cam-

concentration camps. The persons who died are marked with a cross, they total 66.

I know this for certain because the index has been compiled at the department II/A in whose charge I was. I wish to state that if these persons would have been handed over to normal courts they would have been sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment or have been released for lack of evidence.

2.) Witness Karl KETTERER, born 22.1.1967 in Losenstein, and
   Paul IRNER, born 2.9.1904 in Dresch, both former secretaries of the Gestapo in Ostrowa,
confirm the above statement and state, that the Ständgericht presided by KREUTZ
composed of members none of whom were judges by profession. No witness and no proper
defense for the accused was permitted and it was a foregone conclusion that they
would be sent to concentration camps.

END OF THIS CASE;

There appears to be no defense to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 28th February, 1946.

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**LIST 80**
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
CZECHOSLOVAK STATE AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL

Case No.: 90.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Salvadore Franz,
born 18.4.1911 in Solymár,
German nationality,
prison guard in Uh. Hradisté.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1940-1945, Uherské Hradisté.


EXCRIMEN OF FACTS:

Accused Franz SALVADORE acted as a prison guard in Uherské Hradisté from 1940-1945 during which time he systematically ill-treated his prisoners.

PARTIES OF THE WITNESS.

1.) Witness František Keller, of Strážnice, states:

"In 1942 I was arrested and taken to the prison in Uherské Hradisté. SALVADORE, frequently bared my ears, hit me with his bunch of keys and kicked me. He similarly beat and kicked all the other Czech prisoners."

2.) Witness Dr. Vlastimil Jankovič, born 27.5.1913 in Uh. Prosl, resident at Libni, states:

"I had to bear SALVADORE's tortures for 10 months in 1941/42. SALVADORE hit me with his keys and seriously wounded my back. During the "Freisonden"
he ordered the prisoners to double until they were exhausted. He frequently robbed us of our wages scale. He was a sadist and caused untold sufferings to many of us."

**ROBHS IN THE CASE.**

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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KREK.
(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

1682

7872 / 53 / 4 / 241

Date of receipt 5 Feb 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Case No: 91.

STATEMENT OF

Josef, born 19. 11. 1906 in Toplice-Sanov, Volks-German,

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1940-1945, Steier, Hofam

Nature and description of crime in war crimes list:

Complicity in illegal arrests

BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEF:

Josef acquired German citizenship and became a confident of the Gestapo in Hofam. As a result of his communications, over 30 people were arrested and many of them deported.

FACTS OF INQUIRY IN EVENING:

1. Witness Georg HOFER, former Gestapo man, stationed at Klagenfurt, stated:

"During my activities at Hofam between 1941-1945 I have met HOFF who brought regular reports to my colleagues. On the basis of his reports leading members of the Workers' Club in Hofam were arrested. HOFF testified against them that they were carrying out underground activities and that the leaders were former communists. As a result of this cost of them were sent to concentration camps.

I received another report by HOFF according to which at the
fire station at Dukhany Sawana were listening to foreign broadcasts. I investigated the cases but could not find sufficient evidence for prosecuting them... KSOK reported many more people and we had the impression that he wanted to get a higher reward and, therefore, often sent us reports without any foundation or very scanty evidence so that we had to dismiss many cases.

3. Witness Josef Voprásek of Hodonín, states:

"I was a member of the boxing-club. KSOK infiltrated in it and provoked people into discussions during which the Germans were criticised. For a long time we suspected him of acting as a confidant of the Germans and, therefore, most of us avoided his company. In April 1942 we decided to expel him. KSOK left us threatening and said: "I shall settle my accounts with you." On May 12th members of our club were arrested and charged with carrying out communist activities. 4 of our members were sent to Bruslen where they were sentenced to live imprisonment, 3 other leading members including myself were sent to the concentration camp in Terezin."

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

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**BRUCKMÜLLER**
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

BRUCKMÜLLER JOHANN, against OSCAR ALVAR ESTRADA

Case No. 132.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: BRUCKMÜLLER JOHANN, born 12.4.1903 in Velliez, German nationality, in charge of slave labourers in Osacana.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1942 - 1943, Osacana.

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

BRIEF STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused JOHANN BRUCKMÜLLER was between 1942-1943 in charge of slave workers of the "T.O. - Furtan-Industrie" - branch in Osacana. He ill-treated the prisoners who worked under him causing the death of many of them.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE:

1. Witness Frankard: "I am 36 years old, resident at Kajetin, Croatia. 

"I was interned at Osacana between the 17th June 1942 - 15th July 1944, where I learned to know BRUCKMÜLLER's brutality. In December 1943 I was bossing several boys working, over one hundredweight and fell to the ground because of exhaustion. BRUCKMÜLLER jumped at me and hit me with a wooden stick over my head and legs several times with his scuffed boots. He similarly ill-treated the prisoner H. S.C. and very often beat, threatened and abused, a matter of which I died as a result of the unendurable suffering inflicted on them by BRUCKMÜLLER."
2. Witness Frantisek Beneš, 42 years old, resident at Chlumnice, and Jaroslav Beneš, born 19.4.1893, resident at Kvasice, both former inmates of Block 23 at Chlumnice, confirm that MATUSEK beat them with a steel cord and kicked them indiscriminately. Frantisek Beneš also states that MATUSEK beat to death several persons with his steel cord.

**NOTES ON THE CASE:**

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.


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VAVROUH

1687

7874/3/16/2-43
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Case No. 90.

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position: Vavröuch Otškar, assumed name Vanröuch Irrk, under which he is living now at Rome in Italy, born 19.6.1887 in Uhboroč, Zmr. Kojetin, Yola Orom.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 1942, Dirni.

Nash and description of crime in war crimes list: Complicity in murder.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Vavröuch Otškar, alias Vanröuch Irrk, condemned during the Heydreich-affair V. 627 and his wife who were executed on the 29.6.1942.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT:

1. Witness Džić A. d. s. , former member of the Gestapo in Tabor, at present detained, states:

"I have arrested Victor TIMČić and his wife on the basis of the written report sent in by Otškar VAVROUCH and signed by him. I also talked to him about the case personally. VAVROUCH said TIMČić and his wife were arrogant Nazis and it would be a good thing to get rid of them preferably on the ground that they approved of the monstrous attack on Heydreich. I passed on the case to the Sender central and as far as I remember both were sentenced to death towards the end of June 1942."
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(For the use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number

1691

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 21 FEB 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CASE NO. 29

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND OFFICIAL POSITION:

SOUS-LIEUTENANT Friedrich, Born 5.7.1904 in Novi Bradok, German nationality, Zeihenleier der SS.

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME:

1942 - 1943, Kaplice, Czechoslovakia.

NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST:

Complicity in illegal arrests and deportations.

STATEMENT OF PAGE:

Accused Friedrich, SS-OFFICER became a confidant of the Gestapo to whom he denounced many Czechs. These were sent to concentration camps where a great number of them died.

STATEMENT OF FURTHER PROOF:

1. Witness Alois K., a M.L., born 1.1.1896, former Legal Assistant of the Gestapo in Cesky Krumlov, stated:

"In 1942 SS-OFFICER reported to us that the brothers T.M. and their associates were members of the Reich who in 1938 had seized several houses and property belonging to the Social Organisation in the district which were to become a part of Germany. The three brothers T.M. and X.S. were arrested and sent to the concentration camp in Theresienstadt."

2. Witness Otto H., born 2.2.1889, former worker of the Gestapo in Cesky Krumlov, stated:

"In February, 1942, SS-OFFICER reported to me that the Czech Josef K..."
visited a Czech quarter and that both were listening to foreign broadcasts. The case was handed over to the Astagiricht which had found them guilty. Both were, however, kept in prison from November, 1934 - February, 1935. As far as I remember 3,000P. also denounced a village policeman for his anti-Jewish activities during 1936. This policeman was also arrested and sent to the concentration camp in Terezin."

HEAD OF THE CASE:

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 19th April, 1945.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
EXTRAORDINARY COURT AGAINST OTTO SCHMIDT
Case No: 95

Name of accused, his rank, unit or official position:
SCHMIDT Otto,
born 1.1.1905 in Kassel,
captain of the German Airforce,
in charge of the aeroplane works at Kunovice.

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes:
21.4.1945, Uherské Hradiště.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:
Illtreatment resulting in death.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED

Accused Otto SCHMIDT mortally wounded on 21/4/1945 the Czech political prisoner Vratislav ŠOVÁK by firing at him 6 shots. ŠOVÁK died while being transported to the hospital.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS I. B.

I, witness Ivan Perner, born 9.4.1927, former secretary of the Gestapo in Uherské Hradiště, at present in America, state:

"We were escorting ŠOVÁK from our M.4 to the prison at Uherské Hradiště. ŠOVÁK tried to escape and Otto SCHMIDT who happened to pass by fired at him from his revolver and hit him so that while we were transporting him to the hospital he died."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

SHMIDT was not asked to intervene and was under no obligation.
to take part in the pursuit of the prisoner. He pulled out his private revolver and fired 6 shots. He is thus responsible for Bowray's death.

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 19th February, 1895.

CONFIDENTIAL WAR CROSSES NATIONAL OFFICE.
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Kotex.
**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Bosnia-Herzegovina Section, Office of the Chief Investigator**

**Case No.: 36**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank,</th>
<th>Alois Kotras</th>
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<td>and official position</td>
<td>SVC. OF THE REEL-OF-STEEL, VOLTA-DEMANT, BALKENWEHR IN STIPANICE.</td>
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<th>1940 - 1943, STIPANICE.</th>
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**Report and description of crime in war crimes list:**

Complexly illegal arrests and deportations.

**Statement of A. Alonzo**

Accused Alois Kotras arrested for an nationality in 1940,

because BALKENWEHR in STIPANICE and systematically announced Croats who were accused, arrested or sentenced to death by the German authorities.

**Statement of A. Alonzo II, Soldier**

1. Vlado Anna, 2.50 m & 80 kg, born 2.11.1945, resident at STIPANICE,

STIPANICE 30, 7.2.1943,

"KOTRA came to our house in winter 1942 together with the village policeman Reinhard and asked to eat the weight of a killed pig. Next day KOTRA returned and said: "You wanted to eat the pig so I did not know what to do. It has a very strong smell and writes too little. I wrote with my coal pen and the documents will have to face the consequences." A fortnight later Alonzo was arrested and taken to the concentration camp in Osijek, where he died."
2.) Witness Alois Šeško, born 23.3.1901, resident at Slagenice, Šťárnikova to 1974, states:

"When KOMA was arrested KOMA boasted in public: "I have helped KOMA to where he belongs, he won't weigh the pigs so lightly any more". When our citizen KOMA was arrested and executed KOMA again declared: "I declare, there will follow KOMA and soon there will follow him".

3.) Witness Helena Nechámová, widow, born 31.7.1905, resident at Slagenice, Čechova 19, states:

"After the attack on HEDOCH uniformed Germans were searching the houses of our village. Amongst them was KOMA dressed in a brown uniform. He entered our house and when he noticed my husband he said: "Here is the Bendi-mine". He hit him whereupon the Germans chased him and took him away.

On 3.6.1942 I learned from the broadcasts that my husband was sentenced to death and that our property had been confiscated for the German Reich. - I consider KOMA responsible for the death of my husband as only he as a former Czech knew our district and it was he who pointed out to the Germans that my husband should be arrested knowing that anybody arrested during the Imperial-attack affair would be sentenced to death."

**NOTES ON THE CASE.**

There appears to be no defence to this charge.

The case is complete.

London, 18th February, 1948.

CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CRIMES NATIONAL OFFICE.