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CHARGE FILES

YUGOSLAVIA vs. GERMANS

PAG - 3

UNWCCC

CHARGE FILES

YUGOSLAVIA vs. GERMANS

PAG - 3

1143/Y/G/34

I. STOCKHAUSEN and 7 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I
1 AUG 1945 Adv. views for further
particulars B

1143/Y/G/34

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1143/Y/G/34

21 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/34 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	<p>-1. STOCKHAUSEN, Generalmajor, Kommandant der Feldkommandatur in SABAC. (F.599)</p> <p>-2. SCHLIECHENMAYER, Militärverwaltungsrat für die Landwirtschaft der Feldkommandatur in SABAC. (F.600)</p> <p>-3. Dr. SAUER, Militärverwaltungsrat für Preise bei der Feldkommandatur in SABAC. (F.601)</p> <p>-4. BECKER, Militärverwaltungsrat für Preise bei Feldkommandatur in SABAC. (F.597)</p> <p>-5. KUEHL, Oberschützer vom Preisüberwachungstruppe bei Feldkommandatur in SABAC. (F.598)</p> <p>-6. Dr. SCHOLZ, Referent für Landwirtschaft bei der Feldkomm. in SABAC. (F.602)</p> <p>-7. MEYER, Militärverwaltungsrat für Preise bei der Feldkomm. in Sabac. (F.603)</p> <p>-8. DITTRICH, Militärverwaltungsoberrat der Feldkomm. in SABAC. (F.604)</p>
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	<p>During the German Occupation: SABAC, Serbia.</p>
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	<p>- IV. Deliberate Starvation of Civilians.</p> <p>XV. Exaction of Illegitimate or of Exorbitant Contributions & Requisitions.</p> <p>XVI. Debasement of the Currency & Issue of Spurious Currency.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 43, 46, 49, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Generalmajor STOCKHAUSEN, as "Feldkommandant" of the SABAC district, introduced worthless German currency against the local Yugoslav currency and so considerably debased the latter. In conjunction with his councillors for the military administration of the district - DITTRICH, SCHLIECHENMAYER, Dr. SAUER, MEYER, Dr. SCHOLZ and BECKER, he issued orders for exorbitant contributions and requisitions thereby causing serious poverty and starvation among the population. The orders were carried out by KUEHL and a number of Germans who have not been identified so far.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr. R. Zivkovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A & E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

19th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

K. Vojislav PAVLOVIC and M. Nikola KOCIC, both of SABAC, have given statements to the State Commission.

Particulars are also available in the German report for June and July 1942 written by FISCHER, Militärverwaltungs-
hochrat in Belgrade.

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1150/Y/G/41

WILD

Submitted Decision of Committee I
1945 Adjourn B

1150/Y/G/41

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1150/Y/G/41

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/H/41 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- I. WILD, Ortskommandant at BOR (F.1280)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- December 1941: BOR

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

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

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named is charged with the murder of Petar CULAKOVIC, a peasant from the village of GLOGOVICE. CULAKOVIC was arrested in November 1941, sent to BOR where, a month later, he was hanged by the order of Ortskommandant WILD.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zimonic

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

(29655) Wt.P.252/4 5,000 5/45 A.&E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

23rd July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the testimony of Marija CULAKOVIC, wife of the victim, whose statement is on file in the archives of the State Commission.

Z.G.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the testimony of Marija CULAKOVIC, wife of the victim, whose statement is on file in the archives of the State Commission.

Z.G.



NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1733/Y/G/78

SCHUTTE

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

12-12-45

Adjourned.

B

1738/Y/G/78

(for the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1738/Y/G/78

24 OCT 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/78

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. SCHUTTE, Major of the Moslem SS Division. F.1893

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- April 1943
- In Sarajevo (Yugoslavia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Illegal recruiting of inhabitants of occupied territory.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In April 1943, Major SCHUTTE recruited several thousand Yugoslav Moslems and formed an SS Division, which was used by the German command in military operations against the Allies.

TRANSMITTED BY Jugoslav State Commission :

AMR. Zivoni

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

(26952) W.P.1505/1120 500 144 A.S. E.W.LtL Cp.685
(26924) W.P.1817/P.1139 5,000 344 " " "

13th October, 1945.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1738/Y/G/78

24 OCT 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/78 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. SCHUTTE, Major of the Moslem SS Division. F.1893

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- April 1943
- In Sarajevo (Yugoslavia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Illegal recruiting of inhabitants of occupied territory.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In April 1943, Major SCHUTTE recruited several thousand Yugoslav Moslems and formed an SS Division, which was used by the German command in military operations against the Allies.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission :

AMR. Zivcic

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

(26521) W.P.1505/1120 500 1/4 A. & E.W.L.L. Cp.685
(26924) W.P.1817/P.1139 5,000 3/4

13th October, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the period of occupation, the German Command in Yugoslavia recruited a large number of Yugoslav citizens into German military units, or into quisling units, which they placed under their direct control.

One of such cases of illegal recruiting took place in Bosnia, which was incorporated in the Croat puppet State under the quisling PAVELIĆ.

In 1943 SS.Major SCHUTTE was charged by the German command to proceed with the recruiting of Yugoslav Moslems from Bosnia. In order to induce the Moslems to accede to Major SCHUTTE'S request, the German Government sent the former Grand Mufti of Palestine, EL HUSEIN MUHAMED EMIN, to SARAJEVO, entrusting him with the task of using his influence with the Yugoslav Moslems.

In April 1943 a conference was held in SARAJEVO between the heads of the Moslem religious community and the ex-Mufti. SS.Major SCHUTTE took part in the conference as official representative of the German command.

As a consequence of this conference, several thousand Yugoslav Moslems were drafted by Major SCHUTTE into a new SS Division, comprised solely of these Moslems. The Division was given the name of "HANDJAR" SS Division.

This Division was used in operations conducted by the German command against the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation. Later it was transferred to France, and in both countries it was ordered to commit a great number of crimes and this was done.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission
in affidavits of three reliable witnesses.

LM.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1968/V/G/85

Leader of Working Unit

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

12-12-45

C.

B

1968/V/G/85

1968/Y/G, 85

Leader of Working Unit

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

12-12-45 C.

B

1968/Y/G/85

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1968/V/G/85

28 NOV 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/85 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Name not known - leader of a working unit, GRAMBSCHÜTZ near NAMSLAU in the area of the VIII Wehrkreis Kommand; August 1944. (F.2039)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

18th August, 1944: GRAMBSCHÜTZ, near NAMSLAU.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The unknown leader of the working unit in GRAMBSCHÜTZ, near NAMSLAU, shot a Yugoslav prisoner of war, Blagoje STANCIC, 59410 (of KRSTAVCE near NIS, born in 1919) on the 18th August 1944. Because of the inefficient work of STANCIC, the unknown leader of the working unit ordered him to go and then, as STANCIC grumbled, he shot him with a rifle. The shot passed through the head, killing STANCIC instantly.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Marković

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

27th November, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Notice of the death was sent by the German Red Cross (VII/3 d Bb Ettal/obb of the 1st September 1944.)

A.S.K.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

2416/Y/G/94

Foreman of Working Party, Grambschuetz

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

14 FEB 1948

C

B

2416/Y/G/94

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

2416/Y/G/94

5 FEB 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/N/94 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	A Foreman of a working party at Command Grambschuetz, Kreis Namslau. (F.2039)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	18th August, 1944: at Grambschuetz, Kreis Namslau Germany.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Murder of a Serbian Prisoner of War. Violation of Geneva Convention (P.O.W. Convention) and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Blagoje STANCIC, born in 1919, a Yugoslav prisoner of war in Stalag VIII C, was shot dead by the foreman of a working party on the 18th August 1944. The death certificate (VII/3 d B b, Ettal/Obb of 1.9.1944) sent by the German Red Cross, signed by Lorenz, Chief of the Section for Foreign Service, runs as follows:

"The prisoner of war was employed at Command Gramschütz Kreis Namslau. His duty was to curry horses with another Serbian prisoner. They had to do this every day. The deceased refused to work and told the supervisor to curry the horses himself. Because of this impertinent answer he was taken away from the work, which is why he swore, raising his fist and attacking. In self-defense the foreman used his rifle and shot the prisoner through the head. Death was instantaneous". As would appear from the German admission, the Serbian prisoner was simply killed by the German foreman in

violation of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention.

TRANSMITTED BY ~~THE JUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:~~

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

(29352) W.P.1505 1120 500 141 A.S.E.W.L.11 Cp.685
(29924) W.P.1817 P.1139 5,000 3 44

5th February, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the German death certificate which shows the foregoing particulars of the shooting of the prisoner Stancic BLAGOJE.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3463/Y/G/144

I. SCHILLING

4 2.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 JUL 1946

Adjourned

B

3463/Y/G/144

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3463/Y/G/144

JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/144

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. SCHILLING, Commandant of the German Feld-gendarmerie at KRUSEVAC. (F 4404)

2. Ten German soldiers.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In: 1942 at ALEKSANDROVAC (Serbia)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Illegal arrest and ill-treatment.

of Hague Regulations, 1907, and Violation of Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

/when

In December, 1942, Captain SCHILLING, with a dozen German soldiers from the Feldgendarmerie at KRUSEVAC, surrounded the house of PERIC, a shoemaker at ALEKSANDROVAC, and asked for PERIC and his son. As they were not at home, the Germans sealed the workshop, cellars and other rooms, and left instructions for PERIC to come and see them at KRUSEVAC. A few days later/PERIC went to see them at KRUSEVAC. he was arrested and fined 100,000 dinars (£500) as he had not declared his debt to a Jewish firm

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission:

MR. Zindovic

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

(29655) WLP 252/4 5,000 5/45 A & E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

June 26, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The above particulars were given by the victim
to the Yugoslav State Commission for War Crimes.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3466/Y/G/147

DAUBERSCHMIDT

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 JUL 1946

Adjourned

D

3466/Y/G/147

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3466/Y/G/147.

1 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/147 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. Von DAUBERSCHMIDT, Lt. Colonel, Kreiskommandant at UZICE (F 689) (Also charged under R/N/36 - 1148/Y/G & R/N/67 - 1432/Y/G)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	On November 20, 1944, in the village of KARAN near UZICE (Serbia).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder Violation of Articles 23(b), (c) and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13 of the Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Ritter von DAUBERSCHMIDT gave general directives to the German Army at UZICE (Serbia). On November 20, 1944, a German patrol fighting against the National Liberation Army, entered the village of Karan where many National Liberation soldiers were killed. One of their victims, Maksim JOVANOVIC, tried to dig a grave for one of the soldiers killed, whose body was being eaten by carrion crows. When he saw the patrol approaching, he started for home but the patrol followed him and shot him in front of his house, pretending that he was a Partisan.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

B.K. Zindani

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

June 27, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission by reliable witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

~~3540~~ / Y / G / 156
3614

SEEMAYR, Josef.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
21 9 JUL 1948	Adjourned	B	

~~3540~~ / Y / G / 156
3614

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

3614
~~3540~~ / Y/G/156

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7 6 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Yugoslav

CHARGES AGAINST German

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4/1/156 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

JOSEF SCHAUM, born July 7, 1905, at ...
... Colonel. Chief der Abt. I A ...
Kommando Suedost-Seeferngruppe F. Now held at
No. 2236 POW Camp at ...

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Breaches of the Geneva Convention of 1929
relative to the treatment of POWs.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Colonel SCHAUM was Chief of Staff of the German Group F - the German High Command for the S.E. and was responsible for planning all operations against the National Liberation Army.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

M. Zivkovic

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

(29655) W.P.252 4 5,000 5 45 A. & E. W. Ltd. GP, 685
(30449) W.P. 1183 17 5,000 10/45

Jul. 16, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Colonel SEITZ was Chief of Staff of the German Group F - the German High Command for the South-East. He was responsible for planning all operations against the National Liberation Army in Yugoslavia and he admitted this himself. The Germans called the troops of the National Liberation Army "bandits" and treated them as such.

At the beginning of these operations POWs were shot by the Germans after a short interrogation. Such orders were issued to the troops and were seized by the Yugoslav Liberation Army. They have been presented to the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. SEITZ only admitted that POWs were delivered to the G.I. in Belgrade who sent them to Germany and that he believed that they were handed over to SAUER's "Arbeitseinsatz." Actually some of these prisoners were sent to Norway to special extermination camps where they were killed or starved to death.

According to the facts established by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission and sent to SAC, it was also the Wehrmacht's responsibility to carry out reprisals in the various regions of Yugoslavia when thousands of hostages were shot or hanged, villages burned down, the population destroyed or deported to Germany for slave labour, property seized, etc.

Colonel SEITZ is responsible for the above crimes as he was at the head of all these operations.

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COPIES IN POSSESSION OF THE

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were supplied to this Mission in document No 462/H/204/G of April 8, 1946, by the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to SAOR.

L.H.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3918/Y/G/188

BERNDT, Hans

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
5 SEP 1946	Adjourn	8

3918/Y/G/188

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3918/Y/G/158

29 ALC 1546

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. P/N/188 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	- 1. Hannes (Hans) BERNDT, from Dortmund, Obergefreiter, Feldwebel of "Teufel Division", in Sarajevo. F.4317
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- March, 1944. In Sarajevo.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- Denunciation
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

At the beginning of 1944 a group of followers of the National Liberation Movement was organised in Sarajevo for the despatch of medical supplies to the National Liberation Army. Among this group were some deserters from the German Army of Czech origin. Hannes BERNDT joined this group pretending to be a deserter, but he soon denounced the rest of the group so that they were arrested by the Gestapo and in March 1944 13 of them were shot and killed.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission :

Lep Markovic

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

(29655) W.P.252 4 5,000 5/45 A. & B. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(29449) W.P.1153 17 5,000 10/45

26th August, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1943 12 15

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Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement made by one of the victims, in the possession
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3921/Y/G/191

HEIKE

Date Submitted - Decision of Committee I

• 5 SEP 1946

Adjourn

B

3921/Y/G/191

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3921/Y/G/191

9 ALC 1545

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/191 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. HEIKE, Ortskommandant at POZAREVAC. (F 4353)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On September 12, 1941, at POZAREVAC, Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Illegal arrest.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On September 12, 1941, for no apparent reason, HEIKE personally arrested two young men in the street who had just finished their secondary school education, and sent them to the prison at ZABELA where they were detained until September 25, 1941. One of these young men when released, was sent by his uncle, a doctor, to his relatives in KRAGUJEVAC in order to avoid further trouble from HEIKE. There he was captured and shot by the German punitive expedition when, on October 21, 1941, a massacre of several thousand innocent people took place - (see Yugoslav charge R/N/60).

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *Lep Markovic*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Above particulars were given to the Yugoslav
State Commission by the relatives of the victim and witnesses.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

3924/Y/G/194

VON KOCHENHAUSEN

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 SEP 1946

Adjourn

B

3924/Y/G/194

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3924/Y/G/194

29 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/194 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. Von KOCHENHAUSEN, Major, 22 German Infantry Division, Stationed in STRUMICA. (F 3878)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In 1944, at the Church of St. Nicolas, near STRUMICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

XX. Wanton destruction of Religious, Charitable, Educational & Historic Buildings.

Violation of Article 56 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Between November 3 and 9, 1944, German soldiers, under the command of Major von KOCHENHAUSEN, damaged the Church of St Nicolas near STRUMICA & looted some of its contents.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission: *Lajthajkovic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) WLP.252.4 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) WLP.11-3.17 5,000 10/45

August 27, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

4421 J.A.H.S.

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission is in possession
of official documents concerning the damage done to the Church.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4208/Y/G/222

FELBER
and 63

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
7 NOV 1946	adjourn	B	

4208/Y/G/222

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4208/Y/G/222

30 OCT 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.222. *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1) FELBER, General. military commandant of Serbia.
- 2) DEHNER, General. From Bavaria. General der Infanterie, Commandant of the Corps.
- 3) BEHR, Heinrich von Born Sept.8th,1887, at Koenigsberg. General-leutenant. Commander of 173 Reserve division. Now detained at No.5 C.I.C. Padeborn.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From July 1943 in Yugoslavia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners-of-war, Geneva, July 27th,1929.

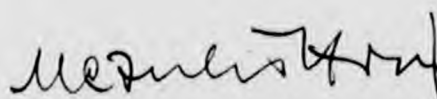
References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

von BEHR came to Yugoslavia in July 1943 to occupy Srem and Serbia, clear out the resistance forces and safeguard the railway lines and roads.

He was under the orders of Generals Felber and Dehner. His units undertook mopping-up operations in the regions of Fruska Gora, northern Serbia, Belgrade, Djerdap, Bor, Valjevo, Kragujevac, Leskovac and Krusevac. He admitted that his units were accompanied by the police who gave instructions regarding the arrest of suspected members of the population. He admitted also, that on the basis of Dehner's order, he issued an order to his units to hand over prisoners to the police.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:



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

(20655) W.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A.S.E.,W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) W.P.1183.17 5,000 10/45

29th October, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

100 0 R

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given by Yugoslav War Crimes Mission
To BAOR. (D.N.1115)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4254/Y/G/223

TERBOWEN

and to 129

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
1 4 NOV 1946	Adjourned to meeting of 28. 11. 46.	B	
2 1 NOV 1946	Adjourned to meeting of 28. 11. 46.	B	

4254/Y/G/223

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4254/Y/G/223

7 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N.223.

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

see enclosed documents

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

MA. Zivacic

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

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) WCF.1183/17 5,000 10/45

31st October 1946

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Case No. R/N.223

1.	TERBOWEN, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer und Reichskommissar in Norway R/N.10 - 427/Y/G/10	F	550
2.	GREVE, Ernest - S.A. Hauptsturmfuehrer, Strafgefängnslager Nord, Norway	F	12798
3.	SCHULTE, Heinrich - Hauptmann	F	9268
4.	ARTMANN, Paul - Oberleutenant, 24 (or 234) Komp.Gesteinbohr	F	13260
5.	FLECKESTEIN, Karl - Unteroffizier	F	9270
6.	RAINBOLD, Erich - Oberinspektor	F	12904
7.	WELKERT, Otto - Inspektor	F	12939
8.	MESSERSCHMIDT, SS-Inspektor	F	12814
9.	SCHWERING, Heinrich - Sekretäer	F	12926
10.	SCHIRRMACHER, Herbert "	F	12917
11.	ZELLBACH (or SELBACH), Paul - foreman of works	F	12833
12.	SCHLAGER, Markus - Oberregierungsrat	F	12918
13.	NIEZURAWSKI, Werkfuehrer	F	12896
14.	REICHMANN, Hans "	F	12905
15.	LECHNER, Hauptwachmeister	F	12807
16.	SAMLAND, Erich "	F	12822
17.	ZIMMERMANN, "	F	12834
18.	BAHL, "	F	12836
19.	BERGER, "	F	12838
20.	BRUENING, Albert "	F	12844
21.	DETMANN, "	F	12848
22.	DONNER, Rudolf "	F	12850
23.	FRANCK "	F	12855
24.	GREGORCEWSKI, Erich, Hauptwachmeister	F	12860
25.	HAUFF, "	F	12864
26.	HEILINGER, Franz "	F	12866
27.	HEIN, Mathias "	F	12867
28.	HEINRICH, Paul, I. "	F	12868
29.	KLIMA, "	F	12876
30.	KRIEWALD, Herbert "	F	12882
31.	LINCKE, Alfred "	F	12888

continued

32.	PASENAU, Paul	- I. Hauptwachmeister	F 12897
33.	RENATH, Hans	- Hauptwachmeister	F 12907
34.	REUTER, Arthur	"	F 12909
35.	SCHACK, Kurt	"	F 12914
36.	SPIESSEL	"	F 12928
37.	STANGE, Alfred	"	F 12929
38.	VOEGEL VOELKEL,	"	F 12934
39.	WALTER, Gustav	"	F 12936
40.	WALZEL, Adolf	"	F 12937
41.	BROEGGERMAIN, Otto	- Oberwachmeister	F 12790
42.	EISENREICH, Werner	"	F 12795
43.	MATTISECK,	"	F 12811
44.	RUESZBILDTH, Herbert,	(Norwegian?) Oberwachmeister	F 12821
45.	SCHUEBELIN,	Oberwachmeister	F 12824
46.	STOEHEN, Wilhelm	"	F 12826
47.	VIERLINGER, Albrecht	"	F 12830
48.	WOLF, Willi	"	F 12832
49.	ANTONI, Rudolf	"	F 12835
50.	BEHREND,	"	F 12837
51.	BERNARDI, Michael	"	F 12839
52.	BOGNER, Josef	"	F 12840
53.	BOLMO, Walter	"	F 12841
54.	BRANDS, Heinrich	"	F 12842
55.	BRAUN, Lothar	"	F 12843
56.	BUSS, Otto	"	F 12845
57.	CRAMER, Theodor	"	F 12846
58.	CZYCHELL, Johann	"	F 12847
59.	DONNER, Erich	"	F 12849
60.	DURNER, Josef	"	F 12851
61.	EIBICH, Robert	"	F 12852
62.	FISCHER, Hermann	"	F 12853
63.	FITTERER, Wilhelm	"	F 12854
64.	FRITZ,	"	F 12856
65.	GLOSS, Karl	"	F 12857
66.	GOEB, Martin	"	F 12858

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67.	GOEPFEL, Anton - Oberwachmeister	F 12859
68.	HANCKE, Luis "	F 12862
69.	HERMANN, "	F 12869
70.	HOFFMANN "	F 12870
71.	HOHNANOS, Otto "	F 12871
72.	HOEPPNER, "	F 12872
73.	HUBER, Josef (Norwegian?)	F 12873
74.	JOHANNSEN, Werner, Oberwachmeister	F 12874
75.	KIRSCH, Hans "	F 12875
76.	KLINBERG, "	F 12877
77.	KLUSE, "	F 12878
78.	KOCH, Willi "	F 12879
79.	KORF, Karl "	F 12880
80.	KOSRZEWA, "	F 12881
81.	KROPP, Wilhelm "	F 12883
82.	KRUEGER, "	F 12884
83.	KUBAT, Karl "	F 12885
84.	LACHNER, Franz "	F 12886
85.	LADENWIG, Karl "	F 12887
86.	MASUR, "	F 12889
87.	MATTHEE, Friedrich "	F 12890
88.	MEDING, Heinrich "	F 12891
89.	MISSWEIT, Erwin "	F 12892
90.	MUHLE, Karl "	F 12893
91.	MUELLER, Gerhard "	F 12894
92.	MUELLER, Hans "	F 12895
93.	PATSCH "	F 12898
94.	PIETSCH, Georg "	F 12899
95.	PINKES, Arthur "	F 12900
96.	PLEUEN, Karl "	F 12901
97.	POLITZ, Otto "	F 12902
98.	PROMERSBERGER, Josef "	F 12903
99.	REINERT, Johann "	F 12906

continued

100.	RENDAT, Oberwachmeister	F 12908
101.	RINDEL, Kurt "	F 12910
102.	ROITSCH, Alfred "	F 12911
103.	ROTHE, "	F 12912
104.	ROTTENMANNER, "	F 12913
105.	SCHAER, Josef "	F 12915
106.	SCHAUB, Hans "	F 12916
107.	SCHMIECH, Karl "	F 12919
108.	SCHOEBELIN "	F 12920
109.	SCHOEN "	F 12921
110.	SCHORG, Karl "	F 12922
111.	SCHRAMM, Max "	F 12923
112.	SCHUMACHER "	F 12924
113.	SCHULZ, Willi "	F 12925
114.	SPIESS, Hans "	F 12927
115.	STANKE, "	F 12930
116.	STINGEL "	F 12931
117.	WALTER, Anton "	F 12935
118.	WEHNELT, Richard "	F 12938
119.	WEWEL, Friedrich "	F 12940
120.	ZEIDELBERGER "	F 12941
121.	BINGER "	F 12942
122.	WENZEL, Adolf, Obergefreiter	F 9271
123.	RAETZEL, Hilfsaufseher	F 12816
124.	HAMAN, Max "	F 12861
125.	HASMAN "	F 12863
126.	HECK, Heinrich "	F 12865
127.	STROTH, Albert "	F 12932
A 128.	STEINMANN, Wehrmacht Angestellter	F 12825
A 129.	THIEL " "	F 12933

continued

Date and Place of commission of alleged crime.

From June 1942 until the end of the war - 1945, at Strafgefangenenlager
Nord, Norway

References to relevant provisions of national law

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment
of Prisoners-of-war, Geneva, July 27th, 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Yugoslav prisoners-of-war in penal camps in Northern Norway were exterminated
by shooting and starvation. Out of 9,000 prisoners-of-war about 1600
prisoners were alive at the end of the war.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The aforementioned German staff were employed at the penal camps for
forced labour, in Northern Norway, where under the command of TERBOWEN,
Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were exterminated en masse by shooting or being
beaten to death with sticks, truncheons, etc. Bad food and lodging
caused typhoid, TB., scabies and other contagious diseases. Sick
prisoners were killed. Prisoners were forced, in a temperature of 30°C,
to bathe in a frozen lake and if parts of their bodies froze these were
cut or hacked away with an axe or knife, without an anaesthetic.
Prisoners worked 12 hours a day building bunkers and strategic roads,
stripped to the waist. They were beaten while they worked so that every
day a few died. Prisoners were put into the snow, water was poured
on them and they died in these icy graves. When the number of prisoners
in a camp was reduced to a minimum, the staff and the remaining prisoners
removed to another camp where the extermination of prisoners was continued.
Towards the end of the war the Germans removed the remaining prisoners
to the Arctic Circle in order to exterminate them and hide their crimes.
There was always ice and snow and the temperature was never less than
20°C, and in this temperature the lightly dressed and starved prisoners
had to work very hard.

According to information given by one of the survivors, Djordje PETKOVIC,
collected from survivors and Norwegians, the number of Yugoslav prisoners-
of-war in penal camps in Norway exceeded 9,000 but only 1600 survived at the
end of the war.

Zellbach beat and terrorised Yugoslav prisoners and forced guards to beat
and ill-treat them. He fixed a quota of work for prisoners and the daily
quotas were so high that prisoners could not get through them in three
days. Zellbach ordered Andrija Kondic, bank clerk, from Belgrade, to be
killed in order to force the other prisoners to do more work but this order
was not carried out owing to the intervention of other prisoners.
Zellbach was one of the worst criminals in these camps.

All the aforementioned accused actively participated in planned and systematic
extermination of Yugoslav prisoners-of-war.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

The above particulars are based on statements of former prisoners-of-war in
these camps.

Transmitted by: Yugoslav State Commission

L.M.

31st October 1946

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

END PAGE 2

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.)

4313/Y/G/230

HEUER, Walter

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

21 NOV 1946 Adjourned B

19 DEC 1946 Addendum I: Adjourned B

4313/Y/G/230

4 DEC 1946

to the Yugoslav charge H/N/250 - 1315/10/230

Walter HEUER. At the meeting of Committee I. on November 21st, 1946, the above-mentioned case was adjourned for further particulars.

After a thorough revision of the files available in connection with the above-named, and especially after the reading of his own statement given to the Yugoslav investigating team, and after sifting subsequent and more precise information, the case is now rendered as follows :-

Walter HEUER, born on October 14th, 1912, at Schneverdingen, Kreis Soltau, Germany; profession: Polizeibeamter, Kriminaloberassistent; last rank in the Wehrmacht SS-Hauptsturmführer; married, father of two children. Joined the NSDAP in October 1930. Member of the SA from October 1930 to the 1st July 1933. He automatically became a member of the SS. from November 1942. Now reported detained in GIE No.13. (Plattling) U.S.A. zone of Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes and the first two paragraphs of the charge remain unchanged.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the charge are cancelled, while paragraph 5 is amended as follows :

Throughout the time Heuer spent in the Balkans he was a reporter (Sachbearbeiter) in Belgrade Gestapo's IV.D. Section, which came under the department of Zappe, replaced later by Kriminalobersekretär Nikitura, which dealt with espionage and sabotage. Heuer's official job was, as he himself has said, to deal with the questions of the White-guard Russian refugees. For this purpose he was in constant touch with a Russian Office called Russische Vertretungsstelle, the Wehrmacht in Serbia and the Serbian Special Police. According to his own statement the strength of the German sponsored Russian Corps in Serbia was five regiments. Heuer left Serbia in 1944 because wounded.

is

All this, in Heuer's statement, given on July 3rd, 1946. The original statement is in the hands of the Yugoslav State Commission, while a true copy is attached to this document.

Although carefully worded, the said statement proves Heuer's direct responsibility in forming a special military corps with some of the Russian refugees, and using others for espionage service hand in hand with the Serbian Special Police. As a result of this he was involved in both the traitorous and criminal activities of the group of Yugoslav Russians who had entered either the police or the army of the occupier. It should be remembered that most of these Russians have been Yugoslav citizens. As their number was not sufficient to form 5 regiments, these units were re-inforced in the latter part of the war by the Massov Russians, ex prisoners-of-war who, when operating in Serbia under German command, committed many atrocities in the course of various straf expeditions.

As Heuer had been a very early member of the NSDAP, the SA and the Gestapo, his comparatively low rank was no hindrance to entrusting him with a consciously responsible task. The enclosed statement is evidence that he had in fact been the head of the espionage service carried on in Serbia by the Russian "refugees". It is well known that there have been many victims as a result of that activity, although it is not possible to give concrete examples. Having in fact been an important member of the staff of the Belgrade Gestapo, Heuer, having regard to the judicially established criminal character of this body, is considered to be a war criminal.

The earlier allegations in connection with the Banjica camp murders are to be considered from the angle of collective responsibility for the activities of the Gestapo as a whole.

Transmitted by the Yugoslav State Commission.
December 3rd, 1946.

Heuer

JUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES INVEST. TEAM
HQ. 3rd U.S. ARMY, APO 205.

3 Juli 1946.

CIE No 13, Plattling.

1. Personalien:

Heuer, Walter, geb. 14.10.1912, Schneverdingen, Kreis Soltau.
Beruf: Polizeibeamter, Kriminaloberassistent; letzter Dienstgrad bei Wehrmacht: SS-Hauptscharführer; verheiratet, 2 Kinder unter 14 Jahren.
Eintritt in die NSDAP: Oktober 1920, Mitglied der SA: Oktober 1930- 1.7.1933, automatisches Mitglied in der SS: November 1942.

2. Zur Sache

Von November 1942 - September 1944 war ich bei der B.d.S.-Belgrad. September 1944 wurde ich als Verwundeter nach Deutschland geschickt und kam nicht mehr nach dem Balkan zurück.

Die ganze Zeit, die ich auf dem Balkan verbrachte war ich Sachbearbeiter der weiss-russischen Emigration. Wir unterstanden dem Referat: Spionage und Sabotage. Der Leiter dieses Referates war Nitura. Er hatte den Polizeidienstgrad: Kriminalobersekretär oder Kriminalinspektor. Der zweite Sachbearbeiter hiess Schubert, Fritz. Er war aus Sachsen, ungefähr 1908-oder 1909 geboren, ungefähr 1.74 gross, dunkelblond, schwarze Raucherzähne.

Wenn wir überhaupt eine Auskunft über einen russischen Emigranten brauchten, dann haben wir uns an die russische Vertrauensstelle gewandt. Der Vorsitzende dieser Stelle war Generalmajor von Kreuter. Ausserdem haben wir uns öfters an die serbische Spezialpolizei gewandt, die verpflichtet war, uns Auskunft zu erteilen und zwar über jede Person die wir brauchten. Unser Verbindungsmann sass bei der serbischen Spezialpolizei und der erledigte alle Fälle.

Das russische Corps wurde hauptsächlich von Seiten der Wehrmacht aufgestellt in Verbindung mit der russischen Vertrauensstelle. Die Stärke betrug in letzter Zeit 5 Regimenter.

So weit ich mich erinnern kann war ich einmal ein bis zwei Tage im Einsatz in der Nähe von Petrovac/Mlava.

v.u.

Walter Heuer
Unterschr. des Internierten:

Unterschrift des Vernehmers:

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4313/Y/G/230

15 NOV 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N. 230 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

HEUER Walter
SS Hauptscharfuhrer attached to Section IV D, Gestapo, Belgrade from November 1942 to September 1944, born 14th Oct. 1912 in Schneverdingen, Kreis Soltau, Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Between November 1942 and September 1944 in BELGRADE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murders and massacres and systematic terrorisation.
II. Putting Hostages to death.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions.
Violation of Articles 4,5,23 b & c,46 and 50, Hague Regulations 1907, and Violation of Article 3, para.3. of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HEUER was one of the leading members of Section IV D, Gestapo, Belgrade, and is personally responsible for the death and ill-treatment of innocent victims.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission:

B.R. Zimovic

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

(29655) W.L.P.259.4 5,000 5/45 A.S.E., W.Ltd. Gp.695
(30449) W.L.P.1183.17 5,000 10/45

11th November, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Walter HEUER came to Belgrade in November 1942, having been appointed member of the Staff, Section IV D, Gestapo, in Belgrade.

His record is that of a fanatical Nazi, who joined the Party in 1930 (at the age of 18) and as such entered the ranks of the S.A.

As a member of the Gestapo in Belgrade, he is known to have taken a personal part in the killing of hostages and in the running of the Gestapo Camp at BANJICA (Belgrade), where thousands of Yugoslavs were tortured or put to death.

The circumstances concerning the perpetration of these crimes have already been described at length in numerous charges previously submitted to the U.N.W.C.C. One instance of the killing of hostages during HEUER'S term of office in Serbia has recently been given in the Addendum to Charge R/N/210 - 4146/Y/G/210.

It may be added that, apart from the above, HEUER was also entrusted with the task of controlling and leading the criminal activities of the Serbian quisling "Special Police" in Serbia, and of drafting anti-communist Russian exiles living in Yugoslavia into the German ordinary and secret police. In doing so, he, on many occasions instigated Serbian quislings and Russian exiles to perpetrate crimes against innocent inhabitants by instructing them to select suitable persons to be killed as hostages, or put into the extermination camp at BANJICA.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds statements of witnesses and one statement by HEUER, confirming his functions.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4411/Y/G/233

BOSCHERT, Heinrich

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

23 JAN 1947

Adjourn

B

4411/Y/G/233

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4411/Y/G/233

23 DEC 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 233 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

BOSCHERT Heinrich Kriminalsekretär

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

BELGRADE, from April 1942 to June 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Illegal Arrests.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

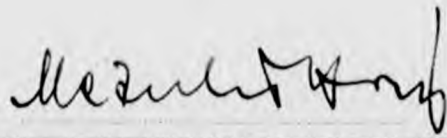
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

BOSCHERT came to Yugoslavia in April 1942 as Kriminalsekretär of the GESTAPO in BELGRADE and stayed there for two months. He worked in the 2nd Anti-Communist Department which was under SCHNEPPEL, Chief of the SD in BELGRADE.

BOSCHERT admitted that he received charges against suspected persons and made proposals for their arrests and investigations. He also admitted that there were many charges and denunciations. He gave orders to the special police for the arrests of denounced people and interrogated them.

He was two months in BELGRADE and pretended that he did not know what happened to the files he worked on.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.



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

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to E.A.O.R. sent these
particulars to the Yugoslav Delegation. (No. 1110)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4414/Y/G/236

KINKELIN, Josef
and Co 17

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
23 JAN 1947	adjourn	B

4414/Y/G/236

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4414/Y/G/236

6 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 5/7 236 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

M. Zindovic

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

(20655) Wt.P.252/4 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) Wt.P.1183/17 5,000 10/45

23rd December 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CRIMINALS WHOSE NAMES ARE MENTIONED IN THE CHARGES

Case No. R/N. 236

1. ✓ KRINKELIN, Josef, born on March 1st, 1912 at MORNARICA-TRIN/ODER
Kriminal-Oberassistent at the GESTAPO at SKOPJE LOKA,
from May, 1941 to the beginning of 1954. Now de-
tained at No. 6 C.I.C. Neuengamme
2. HITLER, Eugen, from MORNARICA, Kriminal-Oberssekretaer, Gestapo NEUMENSTADT,
Skofje Loka
3. KREJCI, Johann Hans, Kriminal Assistent at Grenzpolizei at MORNARICA,
SKOPJE LOKA
4. SCHWARTZBERGER, Fritz, KRIMINAL KOMMISSAR Kriko KOMMANDO, Kriminal Oberassistent,
SKOPJE LOKA
5. HUBER Willi, from VIENNA, Offen St., SKOPJE LOKA
6. SCHWARTZBERGER, Hans " " " " " "
7. SCHWARTZBERGER, Interpreter, from VIENNA, SKOPJE LOKA
8. SCHWARTZBERGER, Anton, from VIENNA, Interpreter, " "
9. SCHWARTZBERGER, Hermann, from VIENNA, Interpreter, " "
10. SCHWARTZBERGER, from VIENNA, Kriminalkommissar, Gestapo at LITVIJA
11. BECKER, Kriko, Kriminal Assistent, Gestapo, LITVIJA
12. GODEJA, from Lower Styria, Interpreter, Gestapo, LITVIJA
13. SCHOELE, Rudolf, born on June 22nd, 1922 at JENA, SS Untersturmfuehrer
14. SCHIMMELPENNIG, Standartenfuehrer, SD LITVIJA
15. SCHWARTZBERGER, Standartenfuehrer, SD " "
16. ✓ PAST, Obersturmfuehrer, from VIENNA, SD
17. DORN, Untersturmfuehrer " " "

Date and Place of Commission of alleged crime.

In Slovenia, from 1941 to 1945

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Illegal Arrests
VII. Deportation of Civilians
VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman Conditions
IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military
Operations of the Army.
XIII. Pillage.
XIV. Confiscation of Property and.-
Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes
Against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Krinkelin, Schoele and other above mentioned people committed war crimes
in Slovenia as described hereafter

PARTICULARS OF ARRESTED CRIMES.

KIMMEL came to Yugoslavia in May 1941 at the Gestapo at SKOPJE, where he remained until the beginning of 1944. During this time he participated in all massacres, arrests, deportations of the Slovene population from this region and in the confiscation of property of the deportees, as described in the Charge, 201 17 or 19. He admitted that his duty was to send arrested people to forced labour to Germany or to use them for forced labour on the spot. He took part in different moving up operations, during which peaceful citizens were arrested. He used to interrogate them and send them to the prison at Ljubljana, transformed into a punitive camp.

KIMMEL was for about 3 weeks in June 1943 at St. Vid and then came back to SKOPJE. At the beginning of 1944 he was removed to Ljubljana, where he remained until the capitulation.

Rudolf SCHNEIDER came to Yugoslavia (Ljubljana) on March 1941, as SS Grenadier, to the SS und Waffenunterführerschule. Units 1, 3 and 4 of the Unterführerschule, 2 battalions of the 2nd regiment "Brandenburg" Division, a Police regiment "TIGR" and some frontier guards surrounded St. Vid on June 10th, 1941 and at midnight arrested 45 people, who were taken to Ljubljana and then to a concentration camp. SS SAUL FOSTER was in command of all SS units. SCHNEIDER, PAST and DORNER from the SS Ljubljana participated in this action.

In July 1941 the same units with the exception of the Police regiment, participated in the arrest of between 80 and 1200 men, women and children at MEDVODE. PAST gave orders to the troops to take everything they could: pigs, cows, eggs, chickens etc. Officers took bicycles, wireless sets, clothing, bed linen etc. Arrested people could take only as much as they could carry. They were first put into a deserted castle and then deported to the east.

KIMMEL indicated the other above mentioned people as his collaborators and accomplices in the described crimes.

PARTICULARS OF WITNESSES IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given to the Yugoslav War Crimes Mission to HAGB by KIMMEL and SCHNEIDER. (RN. 1111).

L.N.

Transmitted by Yugoslav State Commission:

21st December, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4419/Y/G/241

EMPTING, Rudolf

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

23 JAN 1947

adjourn

B

4419/Y/G/241

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4419/Y/G/241

6 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 241 *

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

EMPTING Rudolf, born on October 15th, 1900, at BIEBRICH / RHINE, Oberbereichleiter der N.S.D.A.P., director of "JUGANILA", (I.G. Farbenindustrie), in ZAGREB. F. 21178

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In CROATIA from 1941 to 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Pogrom of Jews.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

EMPTING was a chief of N.S.D.A.P. Organisation in ZAGREB and collaborated with the GESTAPO in carrying out racial laws against Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission

DR Zivkovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29656) WLP.252.4 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685 30th December, 1946.
(30449) WLP.1183.17 5,000 10/45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

EMPTING came from Germany in 1926 to ZAGREB as an official of the I.G. Farbenindustrie. In 1933 he became a member of the Nazi Party and made propaganda for it in Yugoslavia. He was in close contact with the German Consul-General in ZAGREB. In 1938 he became a director of "JUGENIL" (I.G. Farbenindustrie) in ZAGREB. He collected economic and military information in Yugoslavia for Germany.

In 1939 he became Kreisleiter of the Nazi Party and was in close relation with the German Minister Plenipotentiary in BELGRADE and with the Consul-General NEUHAUSEN. In 1941, after the occupation of Yugoslavia, EMPTING became Bereichsleiter and Landesgruppenleiter in Croatia.

He formed the rganisation of the N.S.D.A.P. for Croatia, situated in ZAGREB and he was at its head. He was in touch with HESS and afterwards with BOHLE. He collaborated with PAVELIC and his USTASHI and with the GESTAPO, through Strumbanfuhrer HELM. He participated in carrying out the racial laws (against Jews) and in the Nazi methods in Croatia. He gave directions to the GESTAPO, through HELM, for the liquidation of the Jews.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds statements of ALEXANDER TIEMSTRICH, ERNAN POPP and DRAGAN TOULJENOVIC, regarding EMPING'S activity in Yugoslavia.

L.S.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4420/Y/G/242

GERLACH, Otto Heinz

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

23 JAN 1947

adjourn

B

4420/Y/G/242

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4420/Y/G/242

6 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 242 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

GERLACH, Otto Heinz, born 22nd July, 1900 at WILHELMSHAVEN.
Wirtschaftsstellenleiter der Landesgruppe KROATIEN der
Auslandsorganisation der N.S.D.A.P. Chairman of the German
Chamber of Commerce in ZAGREB. P 21179

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In ZAGREB from 1941 to the end of the War.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
1. Art. 23 b and 23 c, 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations
1907 and

Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning
Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

GERLACH took part in the German preparations for the attack on Yugoslavia, in the pogroms on political and racial basis and in the exploitation of the occupied territory.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission

M. Embosi

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

(29656) Wt.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A.& E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) Wt.P.1183/17 5,000 10/45

30th December, 1946.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Otto Heinz GERLACH came from Germany to ZAGREB in 1936 as an official of the firm "Juganil" (I.G. Farbenindustrie). He immediately started Nazi propagand. He was spying for Germany in Croatia and Slovenia and collected industrial and military information.

In 1941, after the occupation of Yugoslavia, he became Wirtschaftsstellenleiter der Landesgruppe Kroatien der Auslandsorganisation der N.S.D.A.P.

He formed a "German" Chamber of Commerce in Zagreb and became its Chairman. The task of this organisation was to clear the economic life of non-Aryan elements and to utilise the entire economic potential of the occupied territory for German war purposes. At the time this Chamber of Commerce was a centre for economic espionage.

During the occupation he collaborated with the Gestapo. Many patriots became victims of the Gestapo at his direction. On his order Dr. ILIAS, director of a factory at DRAMA HISA, was arrested by the Gestapo and was never heard of again, so that it could be presumed that he was liquidated. For these activities GERLACH was decorated on April 10th, 1942, by the chief of the Ustasi State, ANTE PAVELIC.

GERLACH took part in the German preparations for the offensive war, in the pogroms on a political and racial basis and economically exploited the occupied country.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the statements of ALEKSANDER TIEFFENBACH, DRAGAN TOMLJENOVIC, and Ing. VLADIMIR VRAPCEVIC.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4575/Y/G/244

AMLACHER, Dr. Gerhard

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 JAN 1947

adjourn

B

4575/Y/G/244

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4575/Y/G/244

23 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. ^{P/N} 244 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>AMLACHER Dr. Gerhard, Beauftragter fuer das Gerichtswesen.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In Lower Styria, from 1941 and onwards.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>XII. ATTEMPTS TO DENATIONALISE THE INHABITANTS OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY.</p> <p>Violation of Article 45 of the Hague Regulation 1907 and: Violation of Article 3 para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

AMLACHER was Head of Civilian Courts in Lower Styria and collaborated with Dr. UEBERREITER, German Head of the Province, in a denationalisation of this Yugoslav province, as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. *E.H. Brindley*

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

(29655) Wt.P.259/4 5,000 5/45 A.& E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) Wt.P.1183/17 5,000 10/45

16th January, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The above named is a judge by profession- German- he is now held by the Austrian authorities (probably Austrian Civil Gaol) in GRAZ.

Approximately one year before the war between Germany and Yugoslavia broke out, a special staff was set up for Lower Styria. Its members were appointed by dr. UEBERREITER, who was himself to become Head of the province.

The above named was appointed as "BEAUFTRAGTER FUER DAS GERICHTSWESSEN", i.e., Head of Civilian Courts.

When the staff was set up, elaborate plans for its action were drafted. Its aim was the denationalisation of the whole of Lower Styria, which was to be incorporated into the German Reich.

When Yugoslavia was actually invaded in April 1941 by the Germans, Dr. Ueberreiter with his staff, began his work.

As has already been mentioned, Dr. AMSLACHER was in charge of all civilian courts in the country.

The denationalisation of the country was carried out after the existing plan. HITLER ordered dr. Ueberreiter to "make Lower Styria a German country for me". This order was carried out to the letter.

A systematic terrorisation of the civilian population was set up. They were forbidden to speak their own Slovene language or to use it in schools, with the authorities or anywhere else. All persons described as "nationalists", i.e., all patriots, were to be deported to Croatia or to Serbia-if not, they were sent to concentration camps or to slave labour in Germany. According to the plan which was drafted by a special conference with the German Ambassador in Zagreb, about 85,000 people were to be deported. All these people were only allowed to take with them 500 dinars and their personal kit they could carry in their hands. The remainder of their property was seized by the courts and went either to the Party funds or else to the State. Much of it was pillaged before the seizure.

The a/m dismissed all judges considered as patriots and appointed new ones known as sympathisers of nazism. He set up new special courts to settle questions of race, of German nationality of individual persons, to decide on seizures in the above named zone.

When the National Resistance Movement started its activity, unheard of methods of terrorisation of the civilian population were started. Wholesale killing of civilians suspected of helping or even sympathising with the Resistance Movement, was a daily routine of Dr. UEBERREITER's staff, to which Dr. AMSLACHER belonged. The Putting to death of hostages was carried out on such a scale that it actually meant the uprooting of the population which did not comply with nazism. For one German or one Party member killed, one hundred nationalists were put to death and for one wounded 50 were shot.

Dr. AMSLACHER'S Courts approved of all such actions or carried them out themselves.

For these activities he has been declared a war criminal by the Yugoslav State War Crimes Commission.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav War Crimes Mission in Austria holds the above mentioned particulars. (P.Br.1266/46.)

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4578/Y/G/247

JANESCH, Josefina

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 JAN 1947

adjourn

B

4578/Y/G/247

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4578/Y/G/247

23 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 247 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

JANESCH Josefina, Secretary of the Commander of the Security Police and Security Service at BLEED (Slovenia)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From April 1941 to May 1945 at BLEED (Slovenia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorisation
II. Putting Hostages to Death.
III. Torture of Civilians.
VII. Deportation of Civilians
XIV. Confiscation of Property.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 42, 23 g, 46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations 1907 and Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Josefina JANESCH, a secretary of the Commander of the Security Police and Security Service at BLEED is guilty of the ~~same~~ crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

HR. Zimoric

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

(29655) W.L.P. 2524 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp. 685
(30419) W.L.P. 1183, 17 5,000 10/45

17th January, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Josefina JANESCH was an important member of the Security Service. She interrogated political prisoners at Begunje prison who were tortured, on the basis of her reports an unknown number of them were murdered as hostages or sent to concentration camps.

During a period she worked there 14,000 people at least were arrested by the Security Police and 973 were shot or hanged. About 7000 people were deported to German camps and all their property confiscated. 3,560 people were interned in German concentration camps where many were killed, tortured etc. Nearly all of them were tortured and ill-treated in prisons.

of them An unknown number of Yugoslav and Allied prisoners of war were tortured and half murdered. Gestapò and Security Police units committed a number of crimes in the country, destroyed and burned down houses and murdered innocent people.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the documents relative to the above described crimes.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4580/Y/G/249

REBERNIK, Hubert

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

30 JAN 1947 adjourn

B

4580/Y/G/249

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4580/Y/G/249

23 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 249

*

F 20849

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

REBERNIK, Hubert, Ortsgruppenleiter at STRAZISCE, near KRANJ

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

At STRAZISCE near KRANJ (Slovenia) in November, 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres.
III. Torture of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and:
Violation of Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Hubert REBERNIK denounced one Marjan RIBIC for having taken part in the murder of a gardener, LOIPOLD. RIBIC was arrested on November 15th, 1943 and then taken to the Gestapo at KRANJ where he was beaten and tortured and finally, on Feb. 24th, 1944, he was shot as a hostage.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

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

(29655) W.P. 252/4 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W. Ltd. Gp. 685
(30449) W.P. 1183/17 5,000 10/45

20th January, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds the statement of the victims relating to the aforementioned crimes.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4618/Y/G/251

ERTEL

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I
FEB 1947	adjourn
	B

4618/Y/G/251

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4608/4/6/257

31 JAN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMANS WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N 251 *

F 19921

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

ERTEL, from KLAGENFURT, Oberleutnant der Polizei.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On January 13th, 1943, at GLOBOK, near ZIROVNICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of occupied Territory.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 23 of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ERTEL was in a police force which controlled the railway from JESENICA to KAMNIK. A unit was stationed at GLOBOK near ZIROVNICA where the mother of one of the victims worked as cook. On January 13th, 1943, policemen of this unit went to a new post and took with them Parenta VINCINC, born in May, 1924, who was forcibly put into the German Army. His fate is unknown. The last news from here was dated March, 1945 from STETIN.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission

SR. Zimic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav State Commission holds statements of victims relative to the aforementioned events.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

4810/Y/G/271

SCHLINZEN
and 2

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

20 MAR 1947

adjourned

B

4810/Y/G/271

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

4810 / Y / G / 270

14 MAR '47

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/1/271 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	1. SCHLITZEN, Head of the Gestapo (SD) in FIUME. 2. Dr. Roland Kurt CHOLEWA, President of a Sondergericht in FIUME; now detained at WEISSENSTEIN Camp, Austria.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In March, 1945, in FIUME.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23b & c, & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In March 1945 CHOLEWA presided as German Sondergericht in Fiume. In that capacity he was instructed by the Head of the Gestapo (SD), SCHLITZEN, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, to pass the death sentence on 20 people of Yugoslav nationality, as a measure of reprisal for the struggle of the Yugoslav partisans against the German forces.

CHOLEWA consented and had 13 Yugoslav inhabitants selected for the purpose and brought before his Sondergericht, who condemned them to death on false pretences. All were shot on the 5th March, 1945. One had to be shot a second time the same day, having survived the first firing squad.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

M. Zivkovic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) W.P.252/4 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685 12th March, 1947.
(30449) W.P.1183/17 5,000 10/45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

CHOLEWA confessed to having committed the crime referred to, when he was interrogated by 428 FSS on the 16th October, 1945.

R.Z.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5122/Y/G/309

BLEICH

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

14 MAY 1947

Adjourned

B

5122/Y/G/309

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5122/Y/G/309

7 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/309 *

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

BLEICH, Gendarme at the MEDVODE post of SALZBURG in Austria. (F. 19806)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

March, 1942
At MEDVODE in Slovenia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4 and 5 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named, (together with the Gestapo-man Anton STURCH and the gendarme Konstantin BACHER), was directly responsible for the illegal arrest of Joseph OVČAK of Medvode in Slovenia, on March 3rd, 1942. The result of this arrest was that Joseph OVČAK was interned in the KRAUT concentration camp for six months, under inhuman conditions.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

M. S. Limonjić

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

(29655) WLP.2524 5,000 6/45 A. & E. W. Ltd. Gp. 685
(30449) WLP.1183.17 5,000 10/45

30th April, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of witnesses are in the files of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5127/Y/G/314

BILOVITZKI, Blom

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
14 MAY 1947	Adjourned	B

5127/Y/G/314

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5127/Y/G/314

7 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/314 *

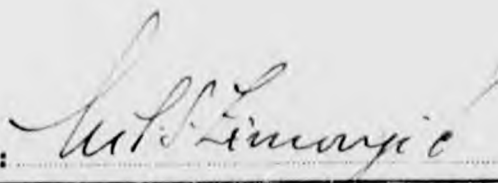
<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Oton BILOVITZKI, Manager of the Steel Works in the village of RAVNE, Slovenia. Secret Agent of the Gestapo. Born 9th September, 1899 at Vienna. F.19240.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941-1945. At RAVNE, Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5 & 23, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As manager of the steel-works at RAVNE, BILOVITZKI compelled some of his workmen to enter the enemy's military formations.

As a secret Agent of the Gestapo, he caused the internment of a number of civilians.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

As manager of the steel works in the village of Ravne, and as a secret agent of the Gestapo during the German occupation, BILOVITZKI was continually terrorising the local civilian population, particularly his own workmen in order to induce them to join the Nazi military formations.

Also, as an agent of the Gestapo, he brought about the forced deportation of the Slovene people, among them TURK, Ivan STAVIS, Karl ČRETNIK.

He participated in the carrying out of the internment of civilians, among whom were Jože TRBOVŠEK, Franz LEPKO, Ivan DITINGER and many others.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents, and statements given by reliable witnesses
are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5192/Y/G/316

SIMON, Frank

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

22 MAY 1947

Adjourned

~~CARDS CHECKED LIST 59~~

5192/Y/G/316

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5192/Y/G/316

16 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/N/316 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Franz SIMON, SS Unteroffizier, Agent of the Gestapo in Belgrade. About 30 years of age. (F.21488)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>April 28, 1942 BELGRADE (the Banjica Camp)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23b&c, and 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Agent of the Belgrade Gestapo Franz SIMON is assumed generally to have participated in a number of crimes carried out by that organisation.

He is particularly responsible for the arrest and detention of Radomir SKORA on April 28, 1942, and for his being sent to the Banjica death-camp, where, on September 11, 1942 he suffered death by hanging.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

M.R. Zivneri

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
13th May, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits in the files of the
Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5195/Y/G/319

BRANDECKER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

22 MAY 1947

Adjourned

~~ENRIS CHECKED LIST 58~~

5195/Y/G/319

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5195/Y/G/319

16 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/319*

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

BRANDECKER, Captain in charge of a Nachrichten Kompanie, SLOVENJGRADec in Slovenia. (F.14290)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

August 8th and November 23th, 1944. District of Slovenjgradec in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23g & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the head of a "Nachrichtenkompanie", operating together with police forces engaged in actions against the partisans and civilian population of Slovenia, Brandecker is responsible, as instigator or perpetrator, for the wanton destruction of two houses in the district of Slovenjgradec.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION:

Dr. Zivneri

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

(29655) W.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) W.P.1183/17 5,000 10/45

14th May, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

German soldiers operating in the district of SLOVENJGRADEC, Slovenia, set fire to two properties; on August 8th, 1944, they set fire to the house of Ernest EICHHOLZER, No.13, Raduše near Slovenjgradec, and on November 28th, 1944, they burned to the ground the house of Paul KOTNIK, No.64, Stari Trg.

This destruction was carried out by soldiers on the orders of Major Hans SPAAT, in charge of the Velocipede Company at Slovenjgradec, and men belonging to the "Nachrichtenkompanie", also at Slovenjgradec, who were under the command of Captain BRANDECKER. The two units worked in close co-operation with each other, and with police units raiding the region in their fight against the oppressed people and their armed units.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits of reliable witnesses in the possession
of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5196/Y/G/320

HUBERT, Josef

Date Submitted "Decision of Committee I

Date Submitted	"Decision of Committee I
22 MAY 1947	Rejected

B

5196/Y/G/320

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5196/Y/G/320

16 MAY 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/A/320 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Josef HUBERT, Gendarme at the Gendarmerie Station at PRAPROTNO near SKOFJA LOKA in Slovenia from 1943-45, and Commandant of the same Station from October 15, 1944 to May 6, 1945, when he escaped to Austria.

(F.20082)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

January 14, 1943. and May 6, 1945.

At PRAPROTNO near SKOFJA LOKA in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory. XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Josef HUBERT is charged with having committed one case of pillage and one case of compulsory enlistment.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

Mr. Zmerin

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

(29656) Wt.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A.& E. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) WCP 1183/17 5,000 10/45

14th May, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused, a member of the Gendarmerie Station at PRAPOTNO near Skofja Loka in Slovenia from 1943-1945, and Commandant of the same Station from October 15, 1944 until May 6, 1945, is responsible, as the immediate perpetrator, for the following crimes:-

1. For the compulsory enlistment into the German Army, on January 14, 1943, of Ivan PINTAR, born on August 16, 1923 at Praprotno. HUBERT took a calling-up paper to the home of PINTAR and threatened that all members of the family would be deported and their home burned down if he did not report for duty in accordance with the calling-up papers. Because of these threats Pintar joined the German Army and was last heard of on January 1, 1945, since when all trace of him has been lost.

2. On May 6th, 1945, when the German s withdrew from Praprotno, HUBERT took by force a horse-drawn carriage from the farmer Franc DOLENC of Praprotno and escaped in it, going in the direction of Carinthia.

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits submitted to the Yugoslav State
Commission by a number of witnesses.

ASK.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5498/Y/G/330

KLEIN, Dr Ernst

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

19 JUN 1947

adjourned

[Signature]

5498/Y/G/330

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5498/Y/G/330

13 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/330 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Dr. Ernst KLEIN, Judge in the "Politische Strafkammer fuer die besetzten Gebiete Kaerntens und Krains" from June, 1944 till May, 1945 at JESENICE, Slovenia. Born December 1, 1910 at JESENICE in Yugoslavia. Believed to be in Carinthia. (F.20170)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>Between June 1944 and May, 1945. At JESENICE, Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder. VII. Deportation of Civilians. X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23b & c, 42 & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused passed the death sentence on 22 political prisoners, and took part in the deportation of 324 political prisoners from a territory which was not part of Germany before the War.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION:



PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Dr. Ernst KLEIN was a judge of the court "Politische fuer die besetzten Gebiete Kaerntens und Krains", which dealt with political offenders. This Court, founded by the Chief of Civil Administration in the spring of 1944, consisted of three professional judges. Although it was expected that this change would mean an improvement in the treatment of political offenders - prior to this political offenders were simply handed over to the mercy of the Commandant of the SiPo and SD - the activities of the Court proved to be just another instrument of Nazi terrorism against the political opponents, and another means of wiping out nationally conscious Slovenes on the territories which were not a part of the German Reich before the War.

Since the above "Politische Strafkammer fuer die besetzten Gebiete Kaerntens und Krains" exercised its jurisdiction over a territory which was illegally incorporated into the German Reich, all the pronouncements of sentences were illegal and a breach of International Law.

Dr. Ernst KLEIN, together with his co-judges of the above named court, is responsible for the execution of 22 Slovenes, and for sentencing to various terms of imprisonment and the deportation to prisons in Germany of 234 Slovenes between June 1944 and May 1945.

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Original German documents and affidavits by numerous witnesses and victims are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

ASK.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5636/Y/G/341

GAPPMAYER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

13 JUL 1947

Adjourned

July

5636/Y/G/341

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5636/Y/G/341

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/341*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. GAPPMAYER, Gendarme at SENCUR near KRANJ. (F.19983)

(Not to be translated.)

Handwritten notes: 1. 2. should be added for the purpose of the investigation. The accused is a Gendarme. 3. accused is a Gendarme.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. In 1942 At SENCUR near KRANJ.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. I. Murder. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law. Violation of Articles 23b,c,g, & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

GAPPMAYER, a gendarme at SENCUR near KRANJ in Slovenia, committed the war crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION: [Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 19th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. On March 8, 1942, gendarmes from SENCUR with policemen surrounded the house of Janez PIPAN, and without warning opened fire with machine-guns and threw hand grenades. The house and adjoining building caught fire, and the wife of PRIPAN and a child were burned alive. GAPPMAYER took part in this crime.
2. Gendarmes and police set on fire some farm buildings belonging to Martin SUSNIK. Two partisans were captured there and taken to BEGUNJE prison. One of them was shot on March 30, 1942, as a hostage.
3. On May 5th, 1942, a gendarmerie patrol under GAPPMAYER's command brought an order to Janez STUPAR to present himself to the German Army, otherwise his family would be deported. Under this threat STUPAR joined the German Army.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements from relatives of the victims are in
the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5637/Y/G/342

Dr. FRANZ

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7-3 JUL 1947

Adjourned

[Signature]

5637/Y/G/342

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5637/Y/G/342

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/342*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Dr. FRANZ, member of the "Einsatzstab". A close collaborator with Dr. UIBERREITHER, Chief of Civil Administration in Lower Styria. Member of the Food Board at MARIBOR. (F.14656)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1944
at MARIBOR

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

II. Putting Hostages to Death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties. Violation of Articles 6, 23, 42, 45, 46, 47 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. FRANZ collaborated with Dr, Siegfried UIBERREITHER in war crimes committed in the Slovene province of Lower Styria.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Dr. FRANZ was a member of the "Einsatzstab" of Dr. Siegfried UIBERREITHER, Chief of Civil Administration in Lower Styria.

Einsatzstab represented the higher level of the German occupying machinery, with the SS, Sipo and SD, and was established before the invasion of Slovenia. Its duty was to take all measures for the denationalisation of the Slovene people of Lower Styria, in accordance with a pre-established plan, and the annexation of this Slovene province into the German Reich.

As a member of Einsatzstab Dr. FRANZ took an active part in war crimes including the shooting of hostages, deportation of the Slovene people, forced labour of Slovenes in German war factories, compulsory enlistment of Slovenes into the German Army, attempts to denationalise the people of Slovenia, pillage, confiscation of property and imposition of collective penalties.

Details in full are given in the Charge against Dr. UIBERREITHER No. 954/Y/G/19.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

- ✓ Captured German documents,
- ✓ Minutes of Meetings of the "Einsatzstab", Stabsbesprechungen.
- ✓ Statement of Dr. MUELLER-HACCIUS.

all in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

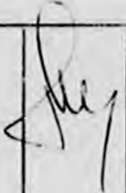
L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5638/Y/G/343

Dr. FISCHER

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I
- 3 JUL 1947	Adjourned 

5638/Y/G/343

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5638/Y/G/343

20 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/343 *

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

Dr. FISCHER, Stabsarzt. In charge of Camp Hospital at STALAG III.A. (F.13250)

(Not to be translated.)

col. N. J. ... should be held ... charges

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From April 1941 onwards. P.O.W. Camp - STALAG III.A.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Breaches of the International Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners-of-War, Geneva, July 27, 1929.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. FISCHER was in charge of the camp hospital and a member of camp administration from April 1941 onwards.

Yugoslav prisoners were killed, tortured and otherwise ill-treated. Dr. Fischer did not visit regularly the Yugoslav prisoners and would not allow Yugoslav doctors to look after them.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

[Handwritten signature]

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

At Stalag III.A. Yugoslav prisoners-of-war were killed, tortured, ill-treated, insulted, humiliated and starved. They were divided into different sections for Croats, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Montenegrins and Slovenes, and the protecting power was not recognised.

They were employed in war and ammunition factories. Their private belongings were pillaged, and food from parcels was stolen by the Germans.

On their return from Arbeitskommando, they were regularly detained in the camp prison or in the punishment section for no reason at all. Sick prisoners were treated in the same way.

Dr. Fischer did not make a regular inspection of the Yugoslav prisoners, and those who were sick, some with open tuberculosis, had to do heavy and hard work, as in the case of SUVAJZIĆ and ANICIN.

He did not allow Yugoslav doctors to examine the Yugoslav prisoners at the camp or at the Arbeitskommando. Prisoners with open tuberculosis were forced to sleep with healthy prisoners, so spreading the disease.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements made by former Yugoslav prisoners-
of-war are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5698/Y/G/345

FLEISCHMANN, Alfred

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1-3 JUL 1947

Adjourned

Alfred

5698/Y/G/345

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5698/Y/G/345

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/345*

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p> <p><i>was born in 13, 14, 15</i></p>	<p>Alfred FLEISCHMANN, Verwaltungsrat der Energieversorgung Suedsteiermark A.G. (F.19296)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941-1945 At TRBOVLJE</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23 b, c, g, 42, 45, 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Alfred FLEISCHMANN was responsible for the war crimes committed at TRBOVLJE, as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After the invasion of Slovenia, the Germans confiscated all mines, cement and electrical factories of Trbovlje Coal Mines Ltd., incorporating them into Energieversorgung Suedsteiermark A.-G. One of its high officials was FLEISCHMANN, who is responsible for the exorbitant exploitation of the Slovene mines.

As the Germans did not make the necessary installations to prevent the collapse of the coal pits, and fire, even today this still happens as a consequence. The Germans did not use skilled workers "Bergbankompanie", and buildings and installations were badly damaged as a result. At the same time the Germans pillaged the stocks of petrol and oil, and from the mines 6,422,328 tons of coal were extracted by the Germans during the occupation.

Fleischmann was a member of the Nazi Party and one of the principal economic advisers of Gauleiter Dr. Siegfried Uiberreither. He is responsible for spying on the workers through the "Werkschutz". Many workers were shot, as for instance Filip KRIZNIK, Ing. Vladimir JAN and Hugo KOKALJ. Many were deported or interned.

Inhabitants among the civilian population were also shot, interned or deported. On August 6th, 1944, 700 people were deported from TRBOVLJE and their property confiscated.

The Germans carried out measures for denationalisation and Germanisation of the Slovenes, introducing the German language into schools, offices and shops.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents and reports regarding the activities of the Germans in Lower Styria, are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5700/Y/G/347

13

FLUCH, Ulrich

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I
- 3 JUL 1947	Adjourned

July

5700/Y/G/347

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5700/Y/G/347

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/347 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

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Ulrich FLUCH, Commander of the Gendarmerie Station
(Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer) at St. MARJETA on
Pesnica from July 4th, 1944 until February
1st, 1945. Born June 23rd, 1907 at Maria
Zell near Graz. (F.14295)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Between July 4th, 1944 and February 1st, 1945.
At St. MARJETA, on the river Pesnica.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of
Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the
Enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the
Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
Violation of Articles 6, 23 & 42, of the Hague Regulations,
1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes
against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer, Ulrich FLUCH is responsible for the following crimes :-

1) He took part in the forced mobilisation of Slovenes for the German Army and for forced labour, "Reichsarbeitsdienst". He took part also in the enlistment of Slovenes for the Volkssturm and the reserve Police force.

2) He took part in the arrest of Jozef ZERJAV and Rajmund BREZNIK, who were taken by the Gestapo to the Dachau concentration camp, where they were submitted to inhuman treatment.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

24th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Documents concerning the crimes committed by FLUCH are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5701/Y/G/348

KAREL, Augustin

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1-3 JUL 1947

Adjourned

[Signature]

5701/Y/G/348

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5701/Y/G/348

26 JUN 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/348 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p> <p><i>Heckler is an employee of the office etc.</i></p>	<p>Ing. Augustin KAREL, born at GRAZ. Administrationsrath with the "Energieversorgung Suedsteiermark A.-G." (F.19228)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941-1945 At TRBOVLJE</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder, Systematic Terrorism, VII. Deportation of Civilians, XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23b & c, 42, 45 & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As a councillor on the board of directors with the coal-mining establishment at TRBOVLJE, KAREL took part in the crimes of murder, deportation, confiscation of property and attempts to denationalise the Slovene miners at TRBOVLJE.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: *[Signature]*

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

25th June, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Augustin KAREL, a German-Austrian mining engineer, was a councillor on the board of directors of the coal-mining establishment at TRBOVLJE in Slovenia during the war. He took part in the confiscation of this coal mine, to the advantage of the German "Energieversorgung Suedsteiermark A.-G." society, and in the attempts to denationalise the Slovene inhabitants among the engineers and miners of the establishment. Terrorism was the type of propaganda used.

KAREL is responsible, with others, for the following crimes :-

1) For the deportation on August 6th, 1944 from TRBOVLJE to internment of 700 miners and engineers.

2. For the murder, sometime during the occupation (exact date not established), of Filip KRIŽNIK, Ing. Vladimir JAN and Hugo KOKALJ.

KAREL was constantly terrorising the miners who did not want, or were not able, to speak German

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5815/Y/G/353

1807061 1808/11 0000 N/10 MAC/100 01/1

10 JUL 1947

Admitted

MR2

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

PAVLISTA

5815/Y/G/353

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

5815/Y/G/353

3 JUL 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/353 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Karl PAVLIŠTA, Gestapo Agent; Member of the K.B.; railway-worker at RUŠE. Born Jan. 29th, 1915 at WIENERNEUSTADT. (F. 15370)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941-42 In the village of RUŠE</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. Violation of Articles 4, 5 & 42 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Gestapo Agent at the village of RUŠE, PAVLIŠTA is responsible for deportations and internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

From RUŠE 102 people were deported and 50 sent to concentration camps.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements of reliable witnesses in the
files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5816/Y/G/354.

RAUCH

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

10 JUL 1947

Adjourned

MR. Z.

5816/Y/G/354.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

5816/Y/G/354

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3 JUL 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/354 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	Hans RAUCH, Commissary of the Franc BOGNAR retail business at LAŠKO. About 52 years old. Native of Graz, Eggenberg. (F.16918)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During the occupation. At LAŠKO, Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

From the beginning of the occupation RAUCH was appointed by the Germans, Commissary of the retail business of Franc BOGNAR, who was deported to Serbia. In this capacity he pillaged the goods and confiscated property and mis-managed the business to the extent of 430,000 dinars.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
1st July, 1947.

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

5817/Y/G/355

I. CERHAR

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

10 JUL 1947

Adjourned

DR. 2

5817/Y/G/355

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

5817/Y/G/355

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

23 JUL 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/355 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



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

2nd July, 1947.

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/355

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

1. CERHAR, (D.R.B. Rat), Member of the "Untersteiermark-Gau-Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.14639)
2. Dr. SCARIA, Member of the "Untersteiermark-Gau-Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.16006)
3. Dr. STRENGER, Member of the "Untersteiermark-Gau-Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.15989)
4. TRAININGER, Member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.14094)
5. WESIAK, Member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.14057)
6. Dr. WETZ, Member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.14059)
7. Professor WITSCHITSCH (or WITSCHIEBEN), Member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.14063)
8. Dr. WOEHNER, Oberregierungsrat; Member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab" at Maribor. (F.14064)
9. Dr. WOETZ, Member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab at Maribor. (F.14070)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During the occupation - 1941-1945.

At MARIBOR.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- VII. Deportation of Civilians.
- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.
- X. Usurpation of Sovereignty During Military Occupation.
- XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.
- XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.

XIV. Confiscation of Property.

XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23, b,c,g, 42, 45 46 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As members of the Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab, at MARIBOR, the accused are all responsible for, and guilty of, the numerous crimes committed by this organisation, and in which they as individuals took part.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

The accused were all members of the Untersteiermark-Gau-Einsatzstab at Maribor, the head of which was Dr. UIBERREITHER. This institution was the supreme civilian authority in the Gau. Its activities ranged from the advancement of economic penetration to the encouragement of anti-Slavism and anti-Semitism; from political infiltration to the instigation of treason. There is no need to chronicle again the record of mass murder, spoliation and brutality carried out by its members. It suffices to state that its existence was a means for the massacre of Jews, and in our special case, for the killing of numerous sections of the Slav population which were regarded by the Nazis as undesirable. "Einsatzstab" and its "Einsatztruppen" were formations of the Sipo and S.D. and were sent out to operate in and behind the operational areas, on the Eastern Front as well as in Yugoslavia, in order to combat partisans and to keep the civilian population passive. Their orders were to behave with the utmost severity against all who were in a position to hinder or report the Partisan attacks, and failed to do so.

There is one instrument (Doc.3012-PS, Exhibit USA 190, dated 19th March, 1943) containing one of these directives concerning atrocities, such as the shooting of Hungarian Jews, the shooting of children, and the total burning of villages; and directing that in order not to obstruct the procuring of slave labour for the German armament industry, "as a rule no more children will be shot".

The Einsatzstab must be regarded as a conspiring body with a collective responsibility. Each member knew of these plans and directives and was in agreement with them. The mere appurtenance to the S.D. Einsatzstab, according to the Nuremberg judgement, was in itself a war crime. }

Of the numberless crimes carried out by this organisation, we will quote only a few for the sake of illustration.

(1) For the shooting of hostages at MARIBOR :

- (a) on October 15th, 1941, the student Bojan ILIĆ,
- (b) on October 30th, 1941. 30 hostages,
- (c) on February 18th, 1942. 10 hostages,
- (d) On April 29th, 1942. the factory owner POGAČNIK and 5 other hostages,
- (e) on July 30th, 1942. 10 hostages,
- (f) on March 10th, 1942, 5 hostages,
- (g) on August 25th, 1942, 13 hostages,
- (h) on September 3rd, 1942, 10 hostages,
- (i) on October 10th, 1942, 10 hostages,
- (j) on October 21st, 1942, 6 hostages,
- (k) on November 15th, 1942, 35 hostages,
- (l) on December 27th, 1942, 40 hostages,
- (m) on January 6th, 1943, 10 hostages.

(2) For the forcible attempts to denationalise the Slovene children of the Gau Untersteiermark, in so far as out of about 70,000 pupils only 6%-10% knew German, they were all forced to learn exclusively German.

(3) For the deportation of the peasants living along the Sava and Sotla rivers to the concentration camp in Silesia, and later to Poland, where they suffered many hardships.

(4) The compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory, and for forcing them to acknowledge that the enlistment was done freely and from choice.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Many affidavits, documents and statements in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission. (Docs. No.3143 - 3689).

M.V.

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6208/Y/G/359

PETRASCH

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 4 SEP 1947

adjourned

[Signature]

6208/Y/G/359

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6208/Y/G/359

11 4 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/359 *

<p>* Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Ing. PETRASCH Bayrat member of Unter-Steiermark Gau-Einsatzstab Consultant for the construction of roads and bridges at MARIBOR native of GRAZ F.15299.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>During the occupation 1941 to 1945 at MARIBOR</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman Conditions. X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Operations of the Enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.</p>

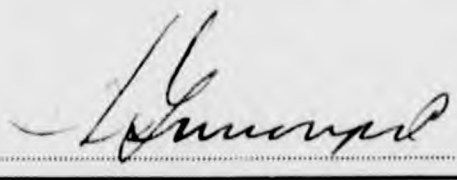
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23, 23b, c and g, 42, 45, 46 and 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As a member of the Unter-Steiermark-Gau-Einsatzstab at MARIBOR he is responsible for and guilty of numberless crimes which his organisation committed and in which he himself participated.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



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

August 12th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Ing. PETRASCH was a member of the Unter-Steiermark-Gau Einsatzstab at MARIBOR headed by UEBERREITHER. This institution meant the supreme authority in the Gau. Its activities ranged from economic penetration to the fostering of anti-Slavism and anti-Semitism, from cultural and political infiltration to the instigation of treason. "Einsatzstab" and its "Einsatzgruppen" are a formation of the SiPo and SD and were being sent out to operate in and behind the Eastern operational areas on the Eastern front as well as in Yugoslavia in order to fight against the partisans and to intimidate the civilian population.

There is one instrument (Doc.3012-PS which is Echolt U.S.A. 190 - dated March 19th, 1943) containing their directive, praising atrocities, such as the shooting of Hungarian Jews, the shooting of children and the burning down of entire villages, and directing that in order not to obstruct the procuring of slave labour for the German armaments industry as a rule no more children will be shot.

The "Einsatzstab" must be regarded as a conspiring body with a collective responsibility which is to stand trial.

Out of the numberless crimes carried out by this organisation we quote only a few. Therefore, the charged man is as participant responsible:

1. For the shooting of hostages at MARIBOR:

- (a) On October 15th, 1941 of the student Bojan ILIC
- (b) On October 30th, 1941, of 30 hostages
- (c) On February 18th, 1942, of 10 hostages;

etc., etc.

2. For the forceful attempts to denationalise the Slovene children of the Untersteiermark-Gau, as out of about 70,000 pupils only 6 to 10% knew German, but the total had to learn exclusively German.

3. For the deportation of the peasants living along the SAVA and SOTIA rivers to concentration camps in Silesia and later on to Poland where they suffered many hardships.

4. For the compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of the occupied territory and for forcing them to acknowledge that their enlistment was done freely and of their own choice.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

Refer also to document (Doc. 5012-PS Echolt U.S.A. 190, dated March 19th, 1943) quoted on page 2 under 'Particulars of Alleged Crime'.

M.V./TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6212/Y/A/363

MAYER, *Makes*

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee		
4 SEP 1947	<i>Adjourned</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	

6212/Y/A/363

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6212/Y/G/363

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/363 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Maks MAYER, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at SELCA near SKOFJA LOKA, from VILLACH</p> <p>F.20332</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>From April 1943 to December 1943</p> <p>At SELCA near SKOFJA LOKA</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism</p> <p>II. Putting Hostages to Death</p> <p>III. Torture of Civilians</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 46 and 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Maks MAYER is responsible for the arrest, torture and shooting of hostages as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

- (1) On November 18th, 1943, on the occasion of an action against the partisans, in which MAYER participated, a soldier of the National Liberation Army, ALOJZ SMID, was captured and taken to SKOFJA LOKA, where he was detained for a fortnight. All his personal belongings were taken from him by the Germans. He was removed to the prison at BEGUNJE where he was interrogated and inhumanly tortured. On December 31st, 1943, he was shot at MEDVODE as a hostage.
- (2) On November 29th, 1943, MAYER with two Gendarmes arrested one Franc LEBEN as being suspected of giving help to the partisans. He was taken to the Gestapo prison at SKOFJA LOKA where he was atrociously tortured and then taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where he was tortured again during the interrogation. On January 24th, 1944, he was shot as a hostage at SENCUR nr KRANJ.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

- (1) Janez LEBEN
- (2) Marija LEBEN

LM/TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6213/Y/G/364

KOS, Alois

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 SEP 1947

Rejected

[Signature]

6213/Y/G/364

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6213/Y/G/364

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/364 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Alois KOS, Keeper of a vineyard at Ober Poesnitz
in Austria. (F.14318)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During 1944.
At. Sv. Jurij ob Pesnici in Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4 & 5 of the Hague Regulations, 1907,
and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against
the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

KOS is responsible for giving information to the authorities regarding an individual, on the basis of which information the man was interned and inhumanly treated.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
8th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The Yugoslav subject Jožef GORIČAN of Sv. Jurij ob Pesnica, was arrested by the German Gendarmerie on November 11, 1944, and taken to the GRAZ prison from whence he was transported to the FLOSSENBURG concentration camp and later to the DACHAU concentration camp. As an internee he had to suffer all the hardships reserved for these unfortunate people; he was severely beaten many times, and was utterly exhausted by starvation when the war came to an end.

He was charged with having had contact with the partisans, and for having said that Germany was going to lose the war. During his interrogation in the GRAZ Gestapo prison, GORIČAN learnt that he had been denounced by the accused.

There is no doubt that KOS was fully aware of what would be the consequences of his action. Every child knew perfectly well, in 1944, that information alleging somebody's co-operation with the Partisans, or remarks as to the defeat of Germany, must necessarily cause imprisonment and the cutting of the suspect into a concentration camp.

The accused is therefore charged with instigation in the crime of internment of civilians under inhuman conditions, and with giving information which led to the commission of a war crime.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Testimonies of the victim and two witnesses
are in the possession of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

H.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6214/Y/G/365

PIROLT, Frank

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 SEP 1947

Adjourned

[Handwritten signature]

6214/Y/G/365

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6214/Y/G/365

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/365 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Franz PIROLT, 38 years old; from Poertschaach aa Woerthersee. Gendarmerie Oberwachmeister at GORENJA VAS from May 1941 to April 1942. (F.20793)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In July and December, 1941.
At GORENJA VAS, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder
III. Torture of Civilians.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Among other crimes, PIROLT is responsible for the following:-

1) In July, 1941, Feliks KOSICEK was arrested at GORENJA VAS and taken to the BEGUNJE prison, where he died on May 23rd, 1942, as a result of torture, beatings and other sufferings.

2) In December, 1941, gendarmes led by PIROLT arrested Alojzij OSREDKAR and his daughter at GORENJA VAS and detained them for a week in prison. Alojzij OSREDKAR was so badly beaten in the prison that, as a consequence of it, he died at his home 3 months later.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

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

13th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

1. Marija KALAN
2. Ivana DOLINAR
3. Anton BLATNIK
4. Marija TRATNIK

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6215/Y/G/366

SEHRAMM, Franz

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
4 SEP 1947	Adjourned	P M

6215/Y/G/366

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6215/Y/G/366

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/366 *

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

Franz SCHRAMM, SS.mann on duty with the EK.III. OSIJEK.
Now in Lower Styria, at Weitra-Wultshau, No.9.
(F.23846)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During the occupation.
At OSIJEK.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Systematic terrorism.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23a&c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As SS.mann in the service of the OSIJEK German police, SCHRAMM is responsible for having taken part in all the crimes carried out by this police; and for the internment of 30 workers, in June, 1943.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
9th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A former Commercial Traveller, and a member of the Nazi Party. He was, during the war, in the service of the OSIJEK German police (EK.III.), at the head of which was DAUMLING. In this capacity he contributed to the carrying out of the German plan to destroy the Serb and Jewish people to the utmost possibility, and to ~~destr-~~ annihilate the Resistance by every means possible.

He was an SS.mann, and all branches of this body were involved from the very beginning in the Nazi programme referred to above.

His particular responsibility was the denouncement of 30 workers from OSIJEK, in June 1943. He denounced them to the German authorities for having supposed to have given assistance to the Liberation Army. This supposition was unfounded. The result of this denouncement was that the 30 people concerned were deported.

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavit given by Josip MARIĆ, dated 27.6.1946.
in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6220/Y/a/371

AREND, Franz

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
4 SEP 1947	Adjourned	by

6220/Y/a/371

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

14 AUG 1947

6220 / V G / 371

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/H/371*

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

Franz AREND, 30 years old, Policeman at SUSARA

F.20618

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

On 12th April 1941 at SUSARA (Voivodina, Serbia)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism

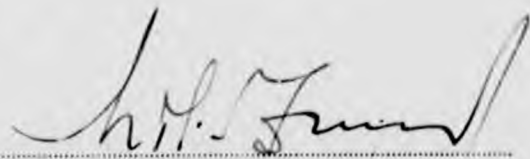
References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On April 12th, 1941, Franz AREND as a policeman killed at SUSARA one SLOBODAN NIKOLIC who was on his way home from the army.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement submitted by the following witness is in
possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

Stojanka NIKOLIC.

L.M./TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6227/Y/G/378

KRAMER
and 63

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
F 4 SEP 1947	<i>Adjourned</i>	<i>Key</i>

6227/Y/G/378

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0227/Y/G/378

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/378 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>I. KRAMER- Unteroffizier, native of GRAZ, (F.17357) II. Franz KAUFMANN- " " " " (F.17331) III. Rudolf Kaufmann " " " VIENNA, (F.17332) Veidling-Schardengasse 2. They belonged to the 2nd Battalion of the 139th Regt. der ALPENJAEGER RESERVE DIVISION. The dwelling alternately HERPELJE-KOZINA.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1943 - 1944. HERPEJE - KOZINA (Julian March, Zone B).</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacre, XIII. Pillage, VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 47, 4 & 5 and 23 g & 46) of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and: Violation of Art. 3, para. e of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The criminal trio of non-commissioned officers of the JANSEN Unit, belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the 139th Rgt. of the "ALPENJAEGER RESERVE DIVISION", during the period from 1943 to 1944, in the area of HERPELJE and KOZINA committed various crimes and are responsible for, and guilty of the crimes this unit committed.

They are charged with murder, torture, wanton destruction and destruction of property, pillage and internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION *M. J. Finney*

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

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0227/Y/S/378

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/378 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	1. KRAMER- Unteroffizier, native of GRAZ, (F.17357) II. Franz KAUFMANN- " " " " (F.17331) III. Rudolf Kaufmann " " " VIENNA, (F.17332) Veidling-Scherdengasse 2. They belonged to the 2nd Battalion of the 139th Regt. der ALPENJAEGER RESERVE DIVISION. The dwelling alternately HERPELJE-KOZINA.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1943 - 1944. HERPEJE - KOZINA (Julian March, Zone B).
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder and Massacre, XIII. Pillage, VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 47, 4 & 5 and 23 g & 46) of the Hague Regulations, 1907 and: Violation of Art. 3, para. e of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The criminal trio of non-commissioned officers of the JANSEN Unit, belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the 139th Rgt. of the "ALPENJAEGER RESERVE DIVISION", during the period from 1943 to 1944, in the area of HERPELJE and KOZINA committed various crimes and are responsible for, and guilty of the crimes this unit committed.

They are charged with murder, torture, wanton destruction and destruction of property, pillage and internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

6th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

2, The trio, KRAMER, Franz KAUFMANN and Rudolf KAUFMANN, belonged to the II Battalion of the "ALPENJAEGER DIVISION", and during the year 1944, they lived in the villages of HERPELJE and KOZINA. Belonging to the JANSEN unit, well known for systematic terrorism they spread over the area, they are all responsible for, and guilty of the crimes this unit carried out, namely:-

1) For the wanton killing, on October 3rd, 1943, in the village of RAKITOVAC, of the farmer Anton SVARA, shot down by the soldiers of the unit.

2) For the forcible deportation, from the village of KOSANI, on March 13th, 1944, of Rudolf SEVER and his 17 fellow men, to the concentration camp, KARFENBERG, near GRAZ, carried out by the soldiers of the JANSEN unit.

3) For the wanton killing, on April 26th, 1944, by the same soldiers, of Marija JELUSIC, at the village of SLAP.

4) For the wanton devastation and destruction, on 20th July, 1944, by setting on fire of 24 houses in the two villages of ARTVIZE and RODUK after their previous looting; for the subsequent killing in front of a burning house, on the same occasion, of the victims, Jozefa DOBRILA, her servant ALOIZ, Olga IVANCIC, Sergije SLAVEC, Silvo BABIC, Albin RACE, Sochina RACE, and Josko BRADAC. They were all mercilessly tortured before they were shot down.

2, From the above it is clearly shown that the above named unit was composed of criminals. Therefore, they are charged with murder, wanton devastation and destruction of property, pillage, torture and internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many affidavits and statements in the files of the
Jugoslav State Commission.

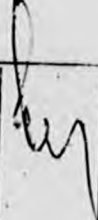
M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6232/Y/G/383

SCHICK, Friedrich

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
4 SEP 1947	Rejected	

6232/Y/G/383

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6232/Y/G/383

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/383 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Friedrich SCHICK, Gendarmerie Kreisfuehrer, Gendarmerie
Hauptmann at BREZICE from 1942 to 1944.
Born in 1898 in GRAZ. F.16957.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

March 19th, 1942.
At BREZICE (Slovenia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Interment of Civilians
Under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, & 46, of the Hague Regulations,
1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes
against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above accused who was the Gendarmerie Kreisfuehrer at BREZICE from 1942 until 1944, is responsible for the crime described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

Ant. Furuncic

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
14th August, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6232/Y/G/333

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/333 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Friedrich SCHICK, Gendarmerie Kreisfuehrer, Gendarmerie Hauptmann at BREZICE from 1942 to 1944. Born in 1898 in GRAZ. E.16957.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

March 19th, 1942. At BREZICE (Slovenia).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians Under Inhuman Conditions.

Violation of Articles 4, 5, & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above accused who was the Gendarmerie Kreisfuehrer at BREZICE from 1942 until 1944, is responsible for the crime described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. [Signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 14th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the 19th of March 1942, Gendarmes, on the orders of SCHICK, arrested Joze TOMSE, who in 1941 had been deported to Silesia and had returned home in 1942. TOMSE was handed over to the Gestapo who cruelly tortured him. He was then sent to Germany and again imprisoned where he was so badly tortured that his ribs were broken, and consequently had to be operated upon, and remain in hospital for six months. On his recovery he was sent to the BUCHENWALD Camp on January 25th, 1943, and later to the DACHAU Camp, where he was liberated by Americans on April 28th, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

- 1) Martin GRANC.
- 2) Miha TOMSE.


L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6233/Y/G/384

HACHMANN, Edward

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
4 SEP 1947	adjourned	
19 JAN 1948	Adjourned	

6233/Y/G/384

Addendum to the Yugoslav Charge R/N/384 - 6233/Y/G/384

Eduard HACHMANN

Statement by Eckhardt von KLASS :

Haag, den 11.8.1942

" I, the undersigned Eckhardt von KLASS was appointed manager to the following commercial firms :

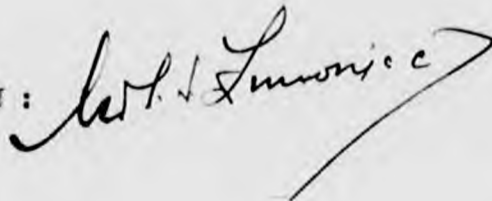
N.V. De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij
N.V. Petroleum Assurantie Maatschappij
N.V. Nederlandsch Industriehandelsmaatschappij

which firms are registered proprietors with the Ministry of Trade and Economy, at Zagreb, in the Independent Croat State, of the whole of the effects of the "Hrvatski Shell d.d." firm in Zagreb, state herewith that the German citizen Eduard HACHMANN was appointed by myself, in my aforesaid capacity, "Hrvatski Shell D.d." manager, according to the motion of the general assembly of 11.4.1942."

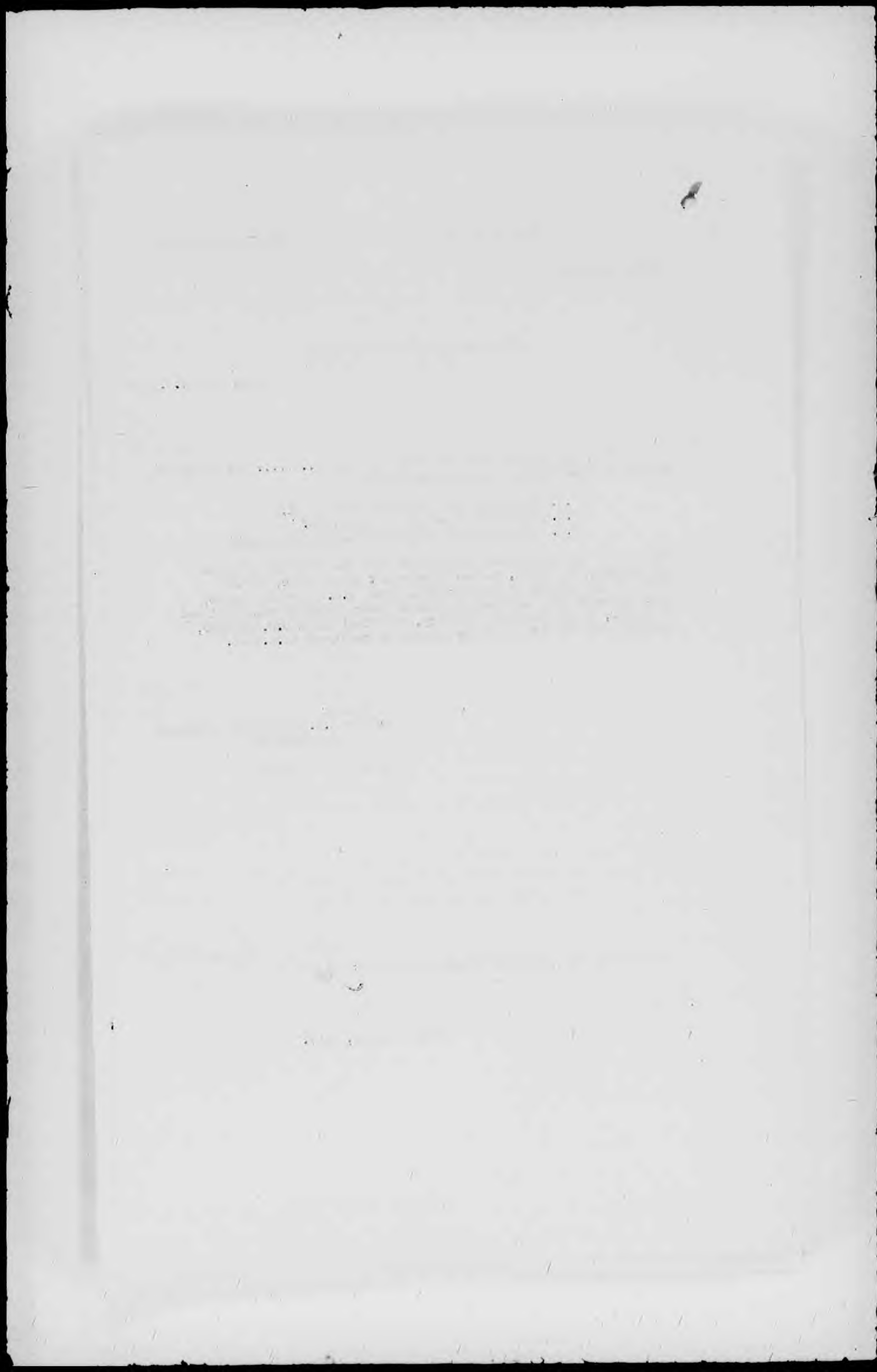
Manager
of the N.B. BATAAFSCHE PETROLEUM
MAATSCHAPPIJ

(signed) KLASS

Transmitted by YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :



30th December, 1947.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6233 / Y / G / 384

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/384 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Eduard HACHEMANN, Manager of ~~the~~ both the Serb and Croat Shell Oil Company; born on February 15th 1901, in Hamburg; residing at ZAGREB, now somewhere in Germany.

F. 22333.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From April 1942 till Liberation.
ZAGREB - BELGRADE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Manager of the former Yugoslav Shell Oil Company (Serb S.O.C. and Croat S.O.C.) from April 1942 till Liberation, he is responsible for the crimes of confiscation of property and pillage, and charged with the same crimes.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
11th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In April 1942 Eduard HACHMANT was appointed manager of both the Serb and Croat Shell Oil Company with absolute authority. They were part of the Yugoslav Shell Oil Company, with a share-bonus capital of 100,000,000 Dinars. He is responsible for, and guilty of, the total confiscation of the said capital and property of the Company, and for draining the Serb and Croat territories of goods and commodities, by unlawful and arbitrary proceedings and transactions, to the benefit of the German war effort.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

M.V./I.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.)

6234/Y/G/385

TURNER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 SEP 1947

Adjourned

[Signature]

6234/Y/G/385

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6234/Y/G/385

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/385 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>TURNER, Gendarmerie officer at SLOVENJGRADEC from April 11th to July 15th, 1941. (F.15381)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>Between 11.4.1941 and 15.7.1941. At SLOVENJGRADEC, Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23b, c & g, 45, 46, 47 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TURNER had under his control the Gendarmerie Commanders in the district of SLOVENJGRADEC, and is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:

W. J. Murray

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

8th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the occupation Turner was a Gendarmerie Officer at Slovenjgradec from April 11, to July 15, 1941, and controlled the Gendarmerie Service in the district of Slovenjgradec.

He took part in the denationalisation activities of the occupiers, and Commanders of the Gendarmerie stations in the district under his control, carried out and gave orders for the confiscation of Slovene books, forbade the use of the Slovene language, even in the Churches.

He is also responsible for the arrest of the wives of members of the Communist Party who had escaped, and for their internment and torture in camps, and the confiscation of their property.

He is responsible too for the crimes committed, during actions against the National Liberation Army, against the civilian population, such as massacres, murders, arson and destruction of private property.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements made by witnesses are held by the
Slovene War Crimes Commission.

LM.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6235/Y/G/386

WILLY, Paul

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 4 SEP 1947

adjourned

W

6235/Y/G/386

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6235/Y/G/386

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/386 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Paul WILLY Obersturmfuehrer, SABAC Gestapo chief from October 1941 until May 1942

native of Stuttgart, formerly a merchant at ULM F. 5845

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

October 1941 until May 1942

At SABAC

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As SABAC Gestapo Chief from October 1941 until May 1942 he has been giving orders^{for} or participated in killing of innocent people and in systematic terrorism of the population of the district.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: 

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
August 11th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Paul WILLY, a Nazi Obersturmfuehrer, was by the middle of October 1941 appointed Gestapo chief at ŠABAC where he remained until the middle of May 1942. He intentionally practised terrorism as an instrument for governing the enslaved peoples. As a matter of course he deliberately ordered or participated in crimes and knowingly associated himself with this policy of organised criminality.

He is particularly responsible for and guilty of the following crimes:

1. For the complicity and shooting of Bvsko STOJKOVIĆ on January 30th, 1942, in the concentration camp at ŠABAC by German soldiers.
2. As accomplice for the shooting of Marko VIDOVIĆ on April 15th, 1942, at ŠABAC along the SAVA river at the place called KIENAK.
3. As accomplice for the shooting of Wikola MITROVIĆ on August 19th, 1941, at ŠABAC by German soldiers.
4. As accomplice for the shooting of the Gestapo detainee Vladislav MIRKOVIĆ in March 1942 at an unknown place by the German soldiers.
5. As instigator of the killing, at the close of December 1941 at ŠABAC, of Kristiwje ILIĆ.
6. For the shooting of Mija MILIĆ on November 3rd, 1941 at the concentration camp at ŠABAC (in the court-yard of the camp engineer's barrack).

wantonly
The victims were/killed without trial for their supposed part in the liberation struggle.

There have been other killings and deportations in connection with WILLY, but these are not quoted here.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

M.V./TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6237/Y/G/388

KELLNER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 SEP 1947

adjourned

[Handwritten signature]

6237/Y/G/388

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6237/Y/G/388

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/N/388 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

KELNER, Hauptmann - II Battalionskommandant der 188. Alpenjaeger Reservedivision, from MUNICH.

F. 17333

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944

KRENOVICE- GORENJE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism, XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 23g & 46) of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and:-

Violation of Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As II. Battalionskommandant of the 188. "Alpenjaeder-Reservedivision", Hauptmann KELNER is responsible for the crimes of murder and wanton devastation and destruction of property his soldiers perpetrated in the area of KRENOVICE and GORENJE, in 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

13th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Hauptmann KELLNER, Commander of the II. Battalion of the 139. Regiment "der Alpenjaeger-Reservedivision", is responsible for having given orders for, or participating in the crimes the soldiers of his unit perpetrated at HRENOVICE and GORENJE in 1944, namely:-

1) For the wanton shooting, on May 5th, 1944, in the village of RAZDRTO, of the farmer, Anton MAHNIC, killed by the soldiers of his unit, without reason.

2) For the wanton shooting, on May 9th, 1944, in the village of SAJEVCE, of Franc DOLES by the soldiers of his unit, lying in ambush.

3) For the shooting and subsequent knifing, on July 28th, 1944, in the area of GORENJE, of the farmer, Maks SEVER, by the soldiers of his unit, lying in ambush.

4) For the wanton setting on fire and destruction, on April 23rd, 1944, of the habitation and household goods of Franc POCKAJ, the damage amounting to 364.00 Din.

5) From the above it is clearly seen that these systematic offences had been carried out according to the accused's instructions or orders.

He is charged with murder and wanton destruction and devastation of property.

Page 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements and affidavits on the Files of the
YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6240/Y/A/391

KRUMP, Philip

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 SEP 1947

Adjourned

by

6240/Y/A/391

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6240/y/a/391

14 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGO-SLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/N/391*

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

Philip KRUMP, born on April 19th, 1893 at LEOBEN, Vodja Rudniske Straze at the mining village of VELENJE.

(Not to be translated.)

F. 14323.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

7. IX. 1944.

VELENJE

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism, XXIX.III-Treatment of Wounded and Prisoners of War.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 25 b & c, 46 and Article 4 & 21 of the Hague Regulations 1907 and: Violation of Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As VELENJE miners guard chief, he is responsible for, and guilty of participating in the torturing of the Partisan prisoner, driver Anton ARISTOWNIK and of his subsequent murder. He is charged with murder and with torture and ill-treatment of prisoners of war.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGO-SLAV STATE COMMISSION.

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

6th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Filip KRUMP, the miners guard chief at the VELENJE mine in Slovenia is responsible for and guilty of the beating and torturing, on September 7th, 1944, at the vicinity of the VELENJE village, by the miners' guard, headed by ing. Tomaz MARTHY, of the driver, Anton ARISTDWNIK. The victim had his leg broken twice, in which the accused was involved. Afterwards the victim was finally hanged.

KRUMP is charged with the crime of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners of war, as well as of murder.

*not clear
has excess
as is imp.
add para 3*

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Several statements on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

M.V.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Several statements on the files of the Yugoslav State
Commission.

M.V.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6260/Y/G/399

LERCHBAUM, Johann

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I
- 4 SEP 1947	<i>adjourned</i>

6260/Y/G/399

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6260 / Y / G / 399

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

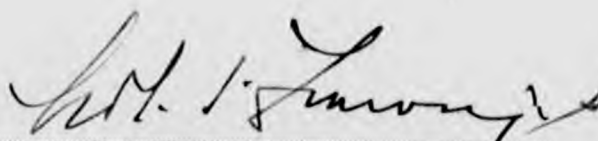
CASE No. Y/N/399 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	Johann LERCHBAUM, born on July 23rd, 1899, at OPFOWITZ, Kreis AMSTETTEN, gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at RADOVLJICA F. 20287
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 and 1944 in the district of RADOVLJICA
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory Violation of Article 23 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

LERCHBAUM is responsible for the compulsory recruitment of Slovenes to the German Army as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION



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

August 15th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On LERCHEAUM's orders the following crimes were committed:

- (1) On June 24th, 1943, two men were taken away at HLEBC the Gendarmes and forcibly sent to the German army. The fate of one of them, Stanko POZNIK is unknown.
- (2) On August 13th, 1943, Joze PRISTAV of HRAS was forcibly recruited into the German army.
- (3) On November 18th, 1943, Marjan ROZMAN of HRAS was forcibly recruited into the German army. Later he was taken a prisoner of war by the British.
- (4) On March 30th, 1944, Joze TRIPLAT of MOST was forcibly recruited into the German army. He was taken a prisoner of war on the Western Front.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements of reliable witnesses, whose names appear below, are in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission:

- (1) Katarina KNAFLIC
- (2) Terezija KNAFLIC
- (3) Anton PRISTAV
- (4) Jalen VALENTIN,

etc.

LM/TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6262/Y/G/401

OMAN

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 4 SEP 1947

Adjourned

[Handwritten signature]

6262/Y/G/401

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6262/Y/G/401

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/401 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>OMAN native of CELOVAC guard on duty with the SiPo and SD at the Assembly camp "Meljska Vojašnica" at MARIBOR in 1941 F.7071</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>Summer 1941 At MARIBOR</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>III. Torture of Civilians VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions Violation of Articles 4, 5 and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1946.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As SiPo and SD guard at the Assembly barrack "Meljska" at MARIBOR in 1941, he is, as accomplice, responsible for and guilty of the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. August 15th, 1947.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6262/Y/G/401

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/II/401 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>OMAN native of CELOVAC guard on duty with the SiPo and SD at the Assembly camp "Meljska Vojašnica" at MARIBOR in 1941 F.7071</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>Summer 1941 At MARIBOR</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>III. Torture of Civilians VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions Violation of Articles 4, 5 and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As SiPo and SD guard at the Assembly barrack "Meljska" at MARIBOR in 1941, he is, as accomplice, responsible for and guilty of the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

[Handwritten signature]

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. August 15th, 1947.

In 1941 OMAN was on duty as guard with the SIFC and SD at the Assembly camp (Meljska barracks) at MAHIBOR which housed Slovenes to be deported to Serbia. They were ill-treated during the period they spent there, robbed of their belongings and tortured according to the general rule directed by the Germans.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Many affidavits and statements by reliable witnesses are on file with the Yugoslav State Commission.

MV/TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6263/Y/G/402

NIEMSZANDOWSKY, Rudolphine

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee 1
- 4 SEP 1947	<i>adjourned</i> <i>by</i>

6263/Y/G/402

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6263 / Y / G / 402

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/402 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Rudolfine NIEMSZANOWSKY, born on September 2nd, 1897, at VIENNA Gestapo agent at RUSE F.15367.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>During 1941 - 1945 At RUSE</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres, Systematic Terrorism Violation of Articles 23 b & c, and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Gestapo agent at RUSE she worked hand in glove with this organisation which brought about during the period from 1941 - 1945 102 deportations, 50 internments, 20 murders and systematic terrorism against the Slovene people at RUSE. } ?

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

W. J. L. Lundy

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavits and statements of reliable witnesses are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission. (Yugoslav State Commission file No.3893 - charge against Liselotte DOBROZCKY.)

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6264/Y/G/403

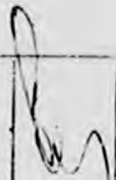
MAYER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 4 SEP 1947

adjourned



6264/Y/G/403

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6264/Y/G/403

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

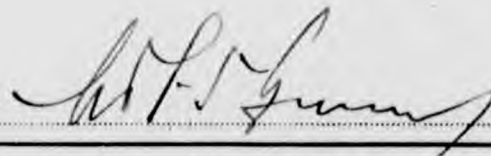
CASE No. R/N/403 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	MAYER (or MEYER) SS.-Untersturmführer-commander of the MELJSKA VOJASNICA Assembly camp at MARIBOR, afterwards concentration camp commander at REICHENBURG whereabouts unknown F.7065.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In April and May, 1941 at MARIBOR
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	III. Torture of Civilians VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions Violation of Articles 4, 5 and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the camp commander of the Assembly camp at MARIBOR, he is responsible for and guilty of having given orders for and participated in the ill-treatment and torturing of the Slovene people to be deported to Serbia in May and April, 1941.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION



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

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

M.V./TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6266/Y/G/405

MADER, Robert

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 4 SEP 1947

adjourned

[Handwritten signature]

6266/Y/G/405

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6266/Y/G/405

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/405.*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	Ing. Robert MADER, born on October 14, 1885 at SODAVA (Czechoslovakia) During the occupation he was mayor of RUŠE. Whereabouts unknown. F.15358.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1941 and 1942 at RUŠE (Slovenia) and at MARIBOR
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism VII. Deportation of Civilians
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, 42 and 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

MADER, former RUŠE gas factory manager, was at the beginning of the occupation appointed by the Germans as mayor of RUŠE. In this capacity as well as Gestapo "confidant" and KB Fuehrer, he is liable as accomplice for the crimes committed in RUŠE and MARIBOR in 1941 and 1942 which are described hereafter. His former activities as well as those during the occupation were insidious and hostile to the country in which he lived and where he was bred. He shared in the undermining of the country's morale on Fifth Column lines.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

August 10th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

He collaborated and helped in the progress of all the organised and vast criminality of the Nazi régime in occupied territory.

As accomplice responsible for the deportations of the Slovene people from RUŠE to Croatia and Serbia on a vast scale in 1941. The number of deportees amounted to 45 persons, among whom were Tomaž STANI with his wife Roze and son Branko; Franjo SOHNIK and his wife Antonia; Ing. Josop TRŽAN, his wife Ive and 3 children; Anton KREJČI and wife; Jožef KAVČIC, etc.

Liable for the killing of 14 citizens of RUŠE who were shot by the German authorities at MARIBOR on April 3, 1942.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

M.V./TE.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6269/Y/a/408

SAGER

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 SEP '94

Adjourned



6269/Y/a/408

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6269/Y/G/408

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

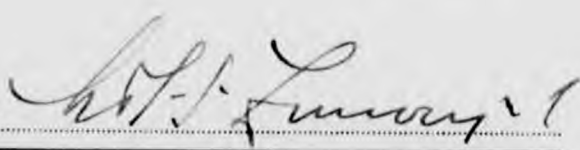
YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/408 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	SAGER, Major, Police Commander at MARIBOR, - "EINSATZSTAB" of the Chief of Civilian Administration of Lower Styria. Now detained at the WOLFSBERG, CARINTHIA. (F.16000)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	During the occupation 1941 - 1945. In Lower Styria.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupies Territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties. Violation of Articles 6, 23b,c, 42, 45, 46, 47 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Major SAGER was a member of the "Einsatzstab" under Dr. Siegfried UIBERREITER, Chief of Civilian Administration of Lower Styria, and he is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.



* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
16th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Major SAGER was a member of the Inner "Einsatzstab", which included the command of occupational apparatus of the SS, SiPo and SD.

The duty of the "Einsatzstab" was to carry out a plan of denationalisation of Lower Styria and to annex it to the Third Reich.

As a member of the "Einsatzstab", he is responsible for the following crimes committed in Lower Styria:-

- 1) Murder and massacres - Systematic terrorism and shooting of Hostages.
- 2) Deportation of civilians to forced labour in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
- 3) Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation, compulsory enlistment, attempts of denationalization, pillage, confiscation of property and imposition of collective penalties.

He participated at meetings of the "Einsatzstab" as seen from the minutes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Original minutes of meetings of the "Einsatzstab" - called
"Statsbesprechungen".

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6271/Y/G/410

PRENNINGER, Johann

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 4 SEP 1947

adjourned

by

6271/Y/G/410

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6271/Y/G/410

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/410 *

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

Johann PRENNINGER, Gendarmeriepostenfuehrer at MAVCICE.

Born in January, 1902, at Seebach

near SALZBURG. (B.20824.)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During the night of the 21st/22nd July, 1943.

At MAVCICE, Slovenia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23^b & c. & 46. of the Hague

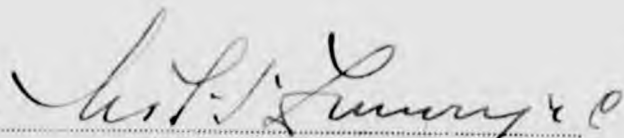
Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3. of the Law

concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the night of the 21st/22nd July, 1943, PRENNINGER and another gendarme, who were in ambush, killed Rudolf BOHINC, a tailor's assistant from MAVCICE.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION:



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

16th August, 1947.

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statements concerning this crime have been made by
the following witnesses :-

Marjana SILAR

Ivan TISLAR

and are in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6273/Y/G/412

KOLMANITSCH, Josef

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 4 SEP 1947

Adjourned

by

6273/Y/G/412

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6273/Y/G/412

25 AUG 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/412.*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	Josef KOLMANITSCH born on November 2n, 1883 at LAFFELD (Austria) Bezirksendarmerie-Hauptmann (Gendarmeriekreisführer) at CELJE (from April 15, 1941, until the end of the war. F.15533
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From April 15, 1941 - the end of the war at CELJE CELJE
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	XI. Compulsory enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XXVIII. Directions to give no quarter. Violation of Articles 23 & 23d, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Bezirksendarmerie-Hauptmann and Gendarmeriekreisführer at CELJE from April 15, 1941 until the end of war, KOLMANITSCH was an accomplice in all the German criminal activities perpetrated in that district. These activities range from the promotion of economic penetration to fomentation of racial hatred, from cultural and political infiltration to the instigation of treason.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION



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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

- (1) Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the Slovene people of the occupied territory.
- (2) In particular, he is responsible for and guilty of the murder at the village of ČRETO near VRANSKO on October 25th, 1941, of two partisan prisoners of war, one unidentified and previously tortured, the other also unidentified. They were shot by the police and gendarmerie unit headed by KOJMANITSCH.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

M.V./TE

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

6953/Y/G/415

WOETZ Dr.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

11 DEC 1947

Adjourned

by

6953/Y/G/415

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

6953/Y/G/415

17 NOV 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

SERBIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 27/595 *

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

Dr. WOETZ, member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab" at MARIBOR.

F. 14070

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1945

In Slovenia

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. VII. Deportation of Civilians. X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIV. Confiscation of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23, 3b & c, 42, 45 & 46 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the member of the "Untersteiermark Gau Einsatzstab" at MARIBOR, the accused is responsible for having participated in the crimes enumerated above.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In occupied territories which were considered to be military operational areas, members of the Gestapo, Kripo and SD joined together into a type of military organisation, known as Einsatzkommandos and Einsatzgruppen. During operations the key positions were held by them, and members of the Police, the Waffen SS, and even the Wehrmacht were used as auxiliaries. These organisations were all under the control of the RSHA. Within the frame of such organisational structure, the Einsatzstab in MARIBOR was the "Civilverwaltung" for Lower Steiermark. Its activities ranged from murder, execution of hostages, deportation of civilians to compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory, and attempts to denationalise the inhabitants, etc.

This Einsatzstab held regular meetings in secret, under the Presidency of Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter WENIGER, or Regierungspresidenten HELMER-MACCIUS. These meetings dealt with the annexation of occupied territory (10.10.41 - 22.12.1941 Actenvermerk); deportation of civilians and German colonisation on the ground confiscated (29.10.41. - 12.11.1941 - 26.11.41. - 9.12.41. - 22.12.41. - 5.1.42. - 14.5.42. 15.2.43.); denationalisation of the Slovene population (17.8.1943); compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the Slovene inhabitants, who were compelled to become German citizens (19.1.42. 23.2.1942); the "Sondergericht" policy (19.1.42. - 2.2.42. - 5.10.43.) the confiscation of property (13.4.1942. - 2.5.43.); slave-labour camps (23.11.42. 1.11.43 - 15.11.43.), etc. At these meetings they dealt with all the major war crimes committed by the police as well as by the district authorities.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Extract from statement of 20.6.1942, in which the district chief DORFMISTER informs :
 "In the Celje district there were perpetrated 105 executions and 362 apprehensions..... There is opportunity for the seizure of another 300-500 persons."
Evidence : Report on the Crimes of Austria and the Austrians against Yugoslavia and her peoples.
2. Extract from the "Stabsbesprechung" on 19.1.42. "On January 6th, 1942, ten Communists were executed by way of reprisal."
3. Stabsbesprechung on 13.4.1942. "The 30 persons in Sonderverfahren executed, seising of belongings could not be done."
4. Extract from the "Stabsbesprechung" on 13th July, 1942 :
 "On 30th June, 1942, at GILMI, there were 60 persons executed, amongst whom were 6 women; On July 7th, 1942, there were 37 persons in "Sonderverfahren" shot."
5. Extract from the "Stabsbesprechung" on 27.7.1942 :
 "On July 27th, 1942, there were, at GILMI, 100 criminals shot, 17 women among them."

Aktenvermerk
Reference : Marburg, 19 January, 1942
 Stabsbesprechung am 19.1.1942, 9 Uhr.

Extract : Sicherungsdienst : " by way of reprisal, there were ten Communists shot on January 6, 1942. A great rounding-up action was performed."
 Dr. Schers

 Marburg, 13 April, 1942.

Reference :
 Stabsbesprechung am Montag, den 13 April, 1942, 9 Uhr.

Extract : "The seizure of property of the executed persons (from 30/3 to 13/4/1942) , totalling 30, sentenced by the summary court is now going on....."

 Marburg, am 13 July, 1942

Reference :
 Stabsbesprechung am 13 July, 1942.

Extract : "On June 30th, 1942, there were in GILMI 67 persons shot, among them 6 women; on July 7th, 1942 - 37 persons; all as a result of Summary Court sentences."

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

Signed 23.9.1947.
 (sgd.) Dr. Milan Vukotić

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7088/Y/G/424

BOLMAN

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
11 DEC 1947	Adjourned	by

7088/Y/G/424

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7088/Y/G/424

4 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/596 *

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

BOIMAN, Oberleutnant of the "Devils Division" at Imotsko.

Adjutant of the Division.

F.9955

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

April, June and August, 1944.

In the villages of Srednja Župa, Raščani and Krstatice.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder. XIII. Pillage, XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23b,c & g, 46 and 47, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3, of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Oberleutnant BOIMAN was an adjutant of the "Devils Division" at Imotsko, units of which committed the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :



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

32901 W.P.172 45 3,000 J.13 A.S.E.W.L.C.I Gp.515

25th November, 1947

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

From the 1st April till August, 1944, there was at IMOTSKO a German battalion of the "Devils Division", under the command of Lieut. Colonel Ritter, and of which Lieutenant BOLMAN was an Adjutant.

The following crimes were committed by this battalion :-

1) On the 2nd and 3rd April, 1944, German units and Ustashi surrounded the village of Srednja Župa, pillaged it, sent six people to internment and publicly shot Mato Lovrinevic near the school.

2) On 17th April, 1944, the village of Raščani was pillaged by the same units.

On the same day, a unit of the "Devils Division" from Zagrozd arrested 3 men in the village of Krstatice, who were shot at 9 p.m. in the village of Zagrozd.

3) On the 28th and 29th June, 1944, units from Imotsko came to the villages of Krstatice, Župa and Raščani and pillaged several houses.

4) On 1st August 1944, actions were carried out against these villages and houses were pillaged and set on fire.

BOLMAN was among the officers responsible for these crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness Stipe ROGLIĆ, son of Ivan, 26 years old, farmer from Župa has made the following statement :

"From the 1st April 1944 till August 1944, there was a German battalion of the "Devils Division" under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ritter, the first officer Ordnance Lieutenant Gros and Adjutant Oberleutnant Bolman, all three of them of German nationality. Among other officers there were Lieutenant Mijo Karoglan, a Croat, from the village of Šumavica, district of Imotsko, Lieutenant Hodžić, a Slovene, Company Commander of the company of the "Devils Division" at Zagrozd.

During the said period, these troops carried out several criminal actions against the peaceful population of this district, and particularly at the villages of Krstatice, Župa and Pašćani, namely :

1) On 2nd and 3rd April, 1944, a unit from Imotsko came together with a unit from Zagrozd and with the 6th Ustashi formation from Imotsko, under the command of Colonel Frane ŠIMIĆ, to the village of Srednja Župa, armed with tanks, guns, machine guns, mine-throwers and rifles, and surrounded the village.

The people were peaceful and did not make any provocation, and there were no partisans in the village to provoke them. However, the soldiers divided into groups and pillaged the homes of ten people; and seven persons were arrested.

All of the arrested but one were sent to internment, where they were ill-treated and suffered starvation; while the 7th person, after having his possessions looted, was released the same day.

On the same day, Mato LOVRINČEVIĆ, Jure's son, from Župa, 44 years old, Roman Catholic, a Croat, farmer, married, having a wife and a son Ivan, was arrested and shot on the same day in the road in front of a school.

The same soldiers while going through the village of Krstatice on their way to Srednja Župa, arrested three men. Two of them were interrogated and released, while one of them was mercilessly beaten with rifle butts and taken to a prison in Zagreb, and from there to a camp at Zenica. It is not known whether he is still alive as he has not been heard of since.

2) On 17th April, 1944, the same units pillaged the house of Šimun LENDIĆ, Stipan's son, and of Marija, wife of Mirko OŽIĆ from Pašćan at the village of Pašćan.

3) On 28th and 29th June, 1944, the same units mentioned under 1) carried out an action against the peaceful people of the villages of Krstatice, Župa and Rašćani. A German patrol of the "Devils Division", together with some Ustashi, led by the notorious murdered Mile ČARAPINA, an Ustashi unit chief of the 6th Ustashi unit from Zagrozd, came to the village of Krstatice near Bakota - Zec, and without any provocation by the population or by Partisans, as there were no Partisans in the village, they pillaged the property of 9 people, and set on fire the farm building of Ivo ZEC, Grga's son from Krstatica, two small houses and a farm building of Matija Gudelj, widow of Marijan from Krstatice. After that, they robbed 4 more people on their way through the villages of Župa and Rašćane.

4) On 1st August 1944, when the said units went back to Imotsko through Krstatica, they saw by the road a girl, Mara Gudelj, Mijo's daughter from Krstatica, 17 years old, farmer, Croat, single, who was guarding a cow. Three of them suddenly, without any reason fired at her and wounded her so that medical attention was useless and she died the next day."

These incidents have been confirmed by the witnesses, Luka VULETIĆ, 35 year-old farmer from Župa, and Ivan ROGLIĆ, 53 year-old farmer from Župa.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7160/Y/G/441

FRIDEROZI

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
18 DEC 1947	<i>Adjourned</i>	<i>by</i>	

7160/Y/G/441

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7160/Y/G/441

12 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/W/495*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	Fridrich FRIDEROZI, chief of the group G.F.P.20 at DEDINJE (Belgrade), which belonged to the Feldkommandation No.599. Now in a hospital near LUEBECK. (F.24165)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From August 1941 till October 1944; in Belgrade and neighbouring towns.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 4, 5, 23b, c, & g, 42, 46, & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

FRIDEROZI was the chief of the group G.F.P.20 at DEDINJE, which group committed the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
28th August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The accused was the Chief of the group G.F.P.No.20 in BELGRADE. This group was an organ of the German Feldkommander stationed in BELGRADE. On FRIDEROZI's orders, and under his directions, this group committed the following crimes.

1) On August, 30th 1941 German soldiers killed with fire arms, Radosav GASIC, a farmer, near the village of BACEVAC.

2) In Autumn 1941, German soldiers took three men from their flat who have not been heard of since. They were probably murdered.

3) In February 1942, German soldiers transported a man from LAZAREVAC to BELGRADE, and from there he was sent to slave labour in Norway, where he died.

4) On 5th December, 1942, two men were taken by German soldiers from the village of JAGNSILO to the BANJICA Concentration camp, where they were detained for 13 months under particularly vile conditions.

5) On 7th May 1943, four people from the village of BELJINA were taken to the BANJICA Concentration camp, where they stayed 8 months.

6) On 8th May, 1943, a farmer from MEMENIKUCE was taken to the BANJICA Concentration camp where he was detained eight months.

7) On 3rd April, 1944, at RIPANJ, German soldiers shot two men.

8) In April 1944, a civilian was arrested at the village of V.MOSTANICA by German soldiers, and taken to the BANJICA Concentration Camp, where he was detained till September 7th of the same year.

9) On May 6th, 1944, German soldiers burned down a house at BINOVAC and took two people to the BANJICA Concentration Camp, where they were detained for a year.

10) In the Spril of 1944, at the railway station of RUDOVCI, German soldiers fired at a farmer who was gravely wounded and permanently disabled.

11) In August 1944, near M.POZAREVAC, German soldiers fired from out of a train and killed a man.

12) In October 1944, German soldiers took a man from the RIPANJ railway station, and as he has not been heard of since, it is probable that he was shot.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

- 1) Vasilijè GAJIC
- 2) Dusan GLISIC
- 3) Ivanka PANTELIC
- 4) Milovan BOSNJAKOVIC
- 5) Aleksandar SIMIC,
etc,

L.M.

Tanasije MILJUŠEVIĆ, 31, farmer from Ripanj, has given the following statement :

"Germans of a detachment of the regular army, who came from the direction of Sopot and belonged to an unknown unit, arrested me on May 10th, 1944, and drove me, with other people, to Banjica. The same day, these Germans executed the brothers Dragutin and Milutin ILIĆ from Ripanj. I saw the execution of Dragutin ILIĆ, they killed him at point blank (from five steps)."

The witness Vasilije GAJIĆ, gives the following evidence :

"On August 30th 1941, I went with Radosav GASIĆ in an oxen driven cart to the forest of Lipovci, to take wood. While we were loading on the road, I heard shots. There were Germans shooting at the people who were going to the forest for wood. It was then that Radosav GASIĆ was hit in the breast; I took him home but he died next day."

Milica BOŠNJAKOVIĆ, housewife from Belgrade, gives the following evidence :

"In the autumn of 1941, unknown Germans entered our flat in Marinkova Bara, and with them members of the S.D.S. (Serbian State Guards) and took away with them my husband Aleksandar M. BOŠNJAKOVIĆ, from Senaja. The same happened to Aleksandar I. DANIĆ, from Senaja. The two never came back."

The witness M. Milovan BOŠNJAKOVIĆ, 55, farmer from Senaja, gives the following evidence :

"In the autumn of 1941, Germans and members of the S.D.S. drove away from Marinkova Bara my father Mihajlo Lj. BOŠNJAKOVIĆ, from Senaja, then living in Belgrade. He never came back."

The witness Persa BOŠNJAKOVIĆ and others have given similar evidence.

The witness Zivan TADIĆ, 54, farmer from Resnik, has given the following evidence :

"I once saw some people from Ripanj come to the railway station with a young man whom the Germans arrested and drove away to their guard-house. Afterwards the others went back to Ripanj. I learned later that this boy was Radomir, the son of Tihomir CVETIĆ, from Pinosava."

Tihomir CVETIĆ, farmer from Pinosava, states :

"My son was driven away from the station of Ripanj by the Germans and I do not know what happened later with him."

This is confirmed by many other witnesses.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7163/Y/G/444

RECH

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I
1 8 DEC 1947	<i>Adjourned</i> <i>[Signature]</i>

7163/Y/G/444

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7163/Y/G/444

2 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/528. *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>Paul-Pal RECH, 40 years of age, a policeman at PETROVGRAD.</p> <p>E.20557.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>September 7th, 1941.</p> <p>At MELENCI (Voivodina)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23b & c, and 45, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Paul RECH, with some other policemen, took part in the shooting of patriots on September 7th, 1941, among whom was a patriot by the name of Ljubinko VUKOV.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement submitted by Jelena VUKOV is in possession of the Yugoslav State Commission.

L.M./TE

Jelena VUKOV, housewife from Melenci, states :

"The police authorities of Zrenjanin and German soldiers arrested our whole family in the fields near Zrenjanin, while we were at work. They released immediately myself and my younger daughter, while my two sons were set free 12 days later. They kept my elder daughter, Ljubinka VUKOV, 19 years old; she was shot in Melenci, with other people, on or about September 15th, 1941. Besides Paul RECH, I recognised amongst the executioners the Mannschaft-man KORCE, but I do not know the names of the others."

This can be confirmed by : Arkadije TURČINSKI and Ljuba KIRČANSKI, from Zrenjanin.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7245/Y/G/446

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

19 JAN 1948

Adjourned

7245/Y/G/446

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7245/Y/G/446

JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/454. *

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

See enclosed documents.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/454.

1. HOSTERBACH, 54 years old, General, O.C. 717 division. F.9304.
2. DOESCH, 48 years old, Major, O.C. 749th Regiment of the 717th division. F.9278.
3. BAUERNHANSEL, 50 years old, Captain, Commander of the 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9303.
4. Alfons MAZIECVITZ, Oberleutnant, deputy of the Ortskommandant at KRALJEVO, lived near LINZ in Austria. F.9286.
5. WETTSTEIN, Oberleutnant, Commander of the Air Force Unit, 749th Regiment. F.9282.
6. BENZ, Oberleutnant, Commander of the tank unit, 749th Regiment. F.9297.
7. ROTMAYER, Leutnant, Company commander, 749th Regiment. F.9288.
8. SCHULTE, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9292.
9. LERCH, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9299.
10. MAYER, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9301.
11. HUEFNER, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9302.
12. GARNOFER, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9317.
13. SCHMIDT, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9324.
14. POTCHOW, Leutnant, Commander of the Stabskompanie, 749th Regiment. F.9298.
15. SEIFERT, 28 years old, Leutnant, Aide de Camp of Major DOESCH. From Saxony. F.9316.
16. MADER, from Saxony, Leutnant. 749th Regiment. F.9281.
17. FICHLER, Leutnant, 749th Regiment. F.9291.
18. LAECHEL, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9325.
19. HOFFMANN, Fritz Valentin, 26 years old, Sonderfuehrer, 749th Regiment. F.9294.
20. MIEGEL, NCO, commander of the reconnaissance unit, 749th Regiment. F.9326.
21. VOLKMAYER, NCO, 749th Regiment. F.9280.
22. SCHORKMAYER (or SCHORMAYER) NCO, 749th Regiment. F.9327.
23. BUSCHERHOF, NCO, 749th Regiment. F.9323.

CONTD.

CASE NO. F/N/454.

24.	WOLFINBER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9322.
25.	SZAMLOWSKY,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9321.
26.	WARAS,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9320.
27.	WOSER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9319.
28.	WAHL,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9318.
29.	KUTSCHIK,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9311.
30.	GRUBER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9307.
31.	STICKA	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9306.
32.	BIERMAYER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9296.
33.	Herbert KINAST,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9284.
34.	Josef KOMAREK,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9289.
35.	Helmut BESS,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9305.
36.	Karl LIBANSKY,	Austrian, Agent of the Orts- kommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9295.
37.	JOSEB	Austrian, Agent of the Orts- kommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.23575.
38.	Maria WINCKLER,	from AUSPANG, Agent of the Orts- kommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.23835.
39.	Heinrich MUELLER,	Wastage agent, KRALJEVO	F.9310.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Autumn 1941

In the county of CACAK and in the district of ZICA in Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
- XIX. Deliberate Bombardment of Un defended Places.
- XX. Wanton Destruction of Religious Charitable, Educational & Historic Buildings & Monuments.

References to Relevant provisions of National Law.

Violation of Articles 23b, c & g, 25, 46, 47 and 56, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short Statement of Facts.

In the autumn of 1941 the German punitive expedition, composed of units of the 749th Infantry Regiment, under the command of Major DOESCH, committed 157 murders of peaceful civilians, destroyed 709 private houses, pillaged and destroyed a number of religious and educational institutions, in the villages of the county of CACAK and in the district of ZICA.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

1. In order to suppress the National uprising of 1941, the Germans committed mass murders, pillages and arson in the county of CACAK in Serbia. All these crimes were committed by the punitive expedition under the command of Major DOESCH. The expedition was composed of units of the 749th Infantry Regiment, which was a component part of the 717th Division, which was under the command of General HOFERBACH. The whole of inhabited localities were transformed into smoldering ruins. Thousands of people became homeless and lost all their property. The punitive expedition came from KRALJEVO and went from one village to another, namely: VITANOVAC, SIFCA, POCENOG, ZICA, KOVACI, JARCUJAK, ADRANI, VRBA, SAMILA, etc., committing numerous murders of peaceful people. All people found at home or arrested in the fields were either shot by the Germans or tortured and thrown into the burning houses without any reason at all. Men, women, old people and children, even infants in arms, were victims. For instance, a boy, aged 13, Slavoljub MILJOVIC, and his mother Ljubica, were arrested at SIFCA and thrown into a burning house where they were burned alive together with Stanka and Jelenko AKSENIJEVIC and their baby. According to the data collected, 157 people were killed in the above-mentioned villages by this expedition.

2. Besides these crimes, the same expedition committed other crimes in the county of CACAK and especially in the district of ZICA, such as arson, plundering and destruction of private property and of public buildings, educational and religious establishments and cultural monuments of inestimable value.

On October 9th, 1941, the Germans with six "Stukas" bombed the village and the famous medieval Monastery of ZICA, in spite of the fact that this was not justified by any military necessity, as there were no partisan units at this time. The Monastery and its buildings, which are historic monuments, were gravely damaged by this bombing. The following day German units came there with tanks and set fire to the main Church of the Monastery; the Monastic library containing precious books, the elementary school, the educational staff's home, the village library and the reading room, the cooperative and other public buildings, as well as 50 village houses and over 140 other buildings were destroyed by fire.

3. At the same time the Germans carried out the systematic plunder of village houses, foodstuffs, fodder, drinks, clothing, etc. In the villages of MILNICA and KOVACI 70 houses and 120 buildings were pillaged and set on fire. In the village of RATINA 13 houses and 13 buildings were burned down and a number of homesteads pillaged. In the village of VITANOVAC 47 houses and 80 other buildings were pillaged, set on fire and destroyed. In the villages of POCENOG and MILANOVAC a number of homesteads were looted, and 40 houses and 30 other buildings were burned down. In the village of VRBA, the elementary school, the library, 50 houses and a great number of other buildings were burned down. In the villages of JARCUJAK, GRADICE and ADRANI over 30 houses and 15 other buildings were burned down, and a number of homes were looted.

In October 1941 MATABUSKA BANJA (Spa) in Serbia, was bombed without any military justification and 10 houses were destroyed. In the village of SIRCA the elementary school, 50 houses and 70 other buildings were burned down. Private property was also looted. At OPLANICI 70 houses and 60 other buildings were burned down and many homesteads were pillaged.

The afore-mentioned took part in the organisation and carrying-out of these crimes.

Particulars of evidence in support.

The Yugoslav State Commission holds 886 documents charges brought by the victims and statements submitted by witnesses. Here are a few names of the witnesses:

- (1) Isidor MILIVOJEVIC
- (2) Dobrica TOSIC
- (3) Miroslav ZLATIC
- (4) Radivoje KOSTIC
- (5) Vicentije MARKOVIC
- (6) Tihomir DULOVIC,

etc.

IM/TE.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The witness Darinka VUČKOVIĆ, 55, housewife from Mrčajevci gives evidence : That her son Bojimir VUČKOVIĆ, 22, during the people's rising was a combatant of the IVth Partisans Company of Ljubić. After the retreat of the Partisans to Bosnia, he paid a short visit home; he was caught by the Četniks and Milutin VUČKOVIĆ, from Mrčajevci, gave him over to the Germans, who shot him and some of his comrades in Mrčajevci on September 30th, 1941.

The witness Milovan POLJAKOVIĆ, 50, farmer from Mrčajevci, gives evidence : That his son Tadija POLJAKOVIĆ, from Mrčajevci, was a combatant of the IVth Company of the Ljubić detachment. While the Partisans were retreating to Bosnia, he was caught in Mrčajevci by the Četniks of Milutin VUČKOVIĆ and delivered by them to the Germans who shot him.

Similar evidence has been given by Vidosav MILENKOVIĆ and Ljubiša ALEKSANDRIĆ from Mrčajevci.

The witness Andrija Dj. MILOVIĆ, farmer from Grdična Kosa, gives evidence : That on September 20th, 1941, early in the morning, German soldiers of the 749th Infantry Regiment, of the 717th Infantry Division, entered the village of Kovača and forced Stana MILOVIĆ and her five children out of their house. They ordered her to lie on the ground with her children, and they killed all of them with a machine-gun.

The witness Radomir JOVOVIĆ, 37, clerk from Kraljevo, gives evidence : That he knew Stana MILOVIĆ, wife of the late Viđak, who was killed by the occupants in October 1941, in the village of Kovača, district of Žiža. This fact is known to him through personal experience.

The witness Julka NEŠKOVIĆ, housewife, 55 years old, from Drakčići, gives evidence :

That, in October, 1941, with a view to suppressing the people's rebellion, German soldiers of the 749th Infantry Regiment of the 717th Infantry Division set fire to entire villages of the neighbourhood and killed many people. It was then that her husband Petronije NEŠKOVIĆ was murdered in his house.

The witness Miloš LUKOVIĆ, 27, farmer from Drakčići, gives evidence : "It is personally known to me that Petronije NEŠKOVIĆ was killed in his house by soldiers and officers of the German punitive expedition, in the village of Drakčići, in the autumn of 1941.

Similar cases are supported by the statements of witnesses Jelka GRUJOVIĆ, Vojimir ŠTAGOVIĆ and many others.

The witness Vlastimir MIJUŠKOVIĆ, 40, farmer from Oštra, gives evidence : That on December 2nd, 1941, the Germans and some Četniks (Pavle BOGIĆEVIĆ and others) arrested all the men of the village and took them to Mrčajevci. There, the Četniks set apart the men who had to be shot, so the Partisans, Marinko ANDJELIĆ, Momir BOJOVIĆ, Bogosav RACIĆ, Svetomir ANDJELIĆ, Velimir ANDJELIĆ and Dragoljub PEROVIĆ from Oštra were taken to Mojsinje and killed by the Germans.

The witness Dušan MILIĆ, 43, farmer from Mojsinje, gives evidence : That the fact is personally known to him that on December 5th, 1941, the Germans and Četniks shot five Partisans from Gorevnica. They were : Steva DJORDJEVIĆ, Branko VUČKOVIĆ, Zajko ALEKSANDRIĆ and Milovan ALEKSANDRIĆ.

Concordant evidence has been given by Milan OBRADOVIĆ, Svetomir ANDJELIĆ, Bogosav RACIĆ and many others.

The witness Milan MILOVANOVIĆ, 50, farmer from Žiža, gives evidence : That in October 1941, the troops of the 749th German Regiment of the 717th Infantry Division, killed a great number of peaceful people, amongst them the schoolmistress Kristina GUCALO.

The witness Radivoj KOSTIĆ, 43, farmer from Gračac, gives evidence : That he knew Vladimir ŽERADJAN, Ljubodrag DEBELJAK, Slobodan PETRAŠINOVIĆ, Dobrivoje CVITKOVIĆ and Dragoslav DJORDJEVIĆ, all from Gračac and all shot

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

by the Germans during the punitive expedition of 1941, directed against the citizens of Kraljevo. The shooting took place in the Kraljevo camp.

The witness Milan DUNIĆ, 50, farmer from Adran, gives evidence :
That the 749th Regiment of the 717th Infantry Division undertook a punitive expedition in October 1941. On this occasion fire was set to the village of Adran and many people were killed. The father of the witness Redoje PETROVIĆ was killed in his house.

The witness Leosava BOJOVIĆ, 35, housewife from Donja Trepča, gives evidence :
That her husband Desimir was a Partisan in 1941, but after the retreat of the Partisan units to Bosnia he went home. Then the Germans and Četniks gathered all the men of the village and took them to a place called Orlovac. There they separated the Partisans, and Desimir BOJOVIĆ, with 12 of his comrades, was shot.

The witness Živadin MILOVANOVIĆ, 52, farmer from Žiča, gives evidence :
That on May 9th, 1941, with six Stukas, the Germans bombed the Monastery of Žiča, although there were no Partisans there. A big part of the principal Church was destroyed and the dwelling houses damaged. Other private houses were also damaged. Next day the Germans came with tanks and destroyed dwelling houses and public buildings. With hand-grenades they demolished the principal ~~part-of-~~ Church of the Monastery and the dwelling houses, of which not one was left; they then set fire to everything. It was thus that the Library, the Church requisites and, in the village, the school, the town-hall and many other houses were burnt. The witness enumerates 47 persons who suffered losses, principally through fire.

Many hundreds of other witness give similar evidence.

The witness Blaž PRISTOVŠEK, 55, civil engineer from Celje, gives evidence :
That on October 4th, 1941, at 1 p.m. the Gestapo and soldiers of the Reichswehr blocked the aircraft factory of Kraljevo. All the clerks and workers were taken as hostages and the majority were taken to the trucks works. On October 15th, the Gestapo sergeant Banazijak chose 35 from amongst those who were present and they were also conveyed to the trucks works. They were all killed within the next few days.

On October 16th the first victims were killed and on the following days the others. The witness estimates their number to be 3,500. The survivors, about 120 of them, had to dig the graves for those killed. When this was finished they were ordered to dig their own graves by 6 p.m, but were released half an hour before this by the sergeant Banazijak.

The last shooting in Kraljevo took place on October 20th, 1941.

The witness Živko ALEKSIĆ, 44, engine driver from Kraljevo, gives the following evidence :

He was arrested on October 15th and a German patrol took him to a camp. With 20 other people he was carried to a glade which later became a common grave. There were 60-80 others there digging graves. At 5.30 p.m. the commander Macijević came with 12 officers and soldiers and the people from Kragujevac (?) who were present were arranged three by three close to each other. Macijević's first shot was followed by the fire of 25 German soldiers. The witness was slightly wounded and fell, and others fell over him. Afterwards a soldier, Franz from Zemun, looked for survivors in order to kill them. By night, with another man who had remained unharmed, the witness jumped over the hedge and so escaped.

Similar evidence has been given by hundreds of other witnesses.

7245/Y/G/446

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

19 JAN 1948

Adjourned

7245/Y/G/446

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7245/Y/G/446

JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/454. *

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

See enclosed documents.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

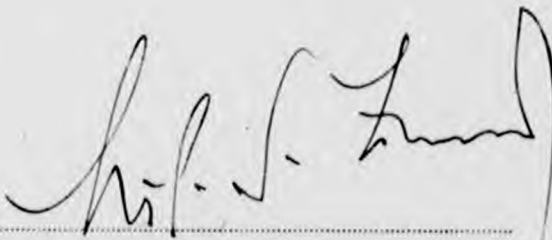
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION



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

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/N/454.

1. HOSTERBACH, 54 years old, General, O.C. 717 division. F.9304.
2. DOESCH, 48 years old, Major, O.C. 749th Regiment of the 717th division. F.9278.
3. BAUERNHANSEL, 50 years old, Captain, Commander of the 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9303.
4. Alfons MAZIECVITZ, Oberleutnant, deputy of the Ortskommandant at KRALJEVO, lived near LINZ in Austria. F.9286.
5. WETTSTEIN, Oberleutnant, Commander of the Air Force Unit, 749th Regiment. F.9282.
6. BENZ, Oberleutnant, Commander of the tank unit, 749th Regiment. F.9297.
7. ROTMAYER, Leutnant, Company commander, 749th Regiment. F.9288.
8. SCHULTE, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9292.
9. LERCH, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9299.
10. MAYER, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9301.
11. HUEFNER, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9302.
12. GARBOFER, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9317.
13. SCHMIDT, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9324.
14. POTCHOW, Leutnant, Commander of the Stabskompanie, 749th Regiment. F.9298.
15. SEIFERT, 28 years old, Leutnant, Aide de Camp of Major DOESCH. From Saxony. F.9316.
16. MADER, from Saxony, Leutnant. 749th Regiment. F.9281.
17. PICHLER, Leutnant, 749th Regiment. F.9291.
18. LAECHEL, Leutnant, Company commander, 1st battalion, 749th Regiment. F.9325.
19. HOFFMANN, Fritz Valentin, 26 years old, Sonderfuehrer, 749th Regiment. F.9294.
20. MIEGEL, NCO, commander of the reconnaissance unit, 749th Regiment. F.9326.
21. VOLKMAYER, NCO, 749th Regiment. F.9280.
22. SCHORKMAYER (or SCHORMAYER) NCO, 749th Regiment. F.9327.
23. BUEBERHOF, NCO, 749th Regiment. F.9323.

CCNTD.

CASE NO. R/W/454.

24.	WOLFINBER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9322.
25.	SEANLOWSKY,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9321.
26.	WARAS,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9320.
27.	MOSER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9319.
28.	WAHL,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9318.
29.	KUTSCHIK,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9311.
30.	GRUBER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9307.
31.	STICHA	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9306.
32.	BIERMAYER,	NCO, 749th Regiment.	F.9296.
33.	Herbert KINAST,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9284.
34.	Josef KOMAREK,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9289.
35.	Helmut BESS,	Agent of the Ortskommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9305.
36.	Karl LIBANSKY,	Austrian, Agent of the Orts- kommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.9295.
37.	JOSSE	Austrian, Agent of the Orts- kommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.23575.
38.	Maria WINCKLER,	from AUSPANG, Agent of the Orts- kommandantur at KRALJEVO	F.23835.
39.	Heinrich MUELLER,	Wastapo agent, KRALJEVO	F.9310.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Autumn 1941

In the county of CAGAK and in the district of ZICA in Serbia.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.
- XIX. Deliberate Bombardment of Un defended Places.
- XX. Wanton Destruction of religious Charitable, educational & Historic Buildings & Monuments.

References to Relevant provisions of National Law.

Violation of Articles 35b, c & g, 25, 40, 47 and 56, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short extract of facts.

In the autumn of 1941 the German punitive expedition, composed of units of the 748th Infantry Regiment, under the command of Major DOESCH, committed 137 murders of peaceful civilians, destroyed 709 private houses, pillaged and destroyed a number of religious and educational institutions, in the villages of the county of CACAK and in the District of ZICA.

Particulars of Allied Crime.

1. In order to suppress the National uprising of 1941, the Germans committed mass murders, pillages and arsons in the county of CACAK in Serbia. All these crimes were committed by the punitive expedition under the command of Major DOESCH. The expedition was composed of units of the 748th Infantry Regiment, which was a component part of the 717th Division, which was under the command of General KOSTERBACH. The whole of inhabited localities were transformed into smouldering ruins. Thousands of people became homeless and lost all their property. The punitive expedition came from KRALJEVO and went from one village to another, namely: VITANOVAC, SIRCA, POCENOG, ZICA, KOVACI, JARCUJAK, ADRANI, VRBA, SAMILA, etc., committing numerous murders of peaceful people. All people found at home or arrested in the fields were either shot by the Germans or tortured and thrown into the burning houses without any reason at all. Men, women, old people and children, even infants in arms, were victims. For instance, a boy, aged 13, Slavoljub MILJKOVIC, and his mother Ljubica, were arrested at SIRCA and thrown into a burning house where they were burned alive together with Stanka and Jelenko AKSENIJEVIC and their baby. According to the data collected, 137 people were killed in the above-mentioned villages by this expedition.
2. Besides these crimes, the same expedition committed other crimes in the county of CACAK and especially in the district of ZICA, such as arsons, plundering and destruction of private property and of public buildings, educational and religious establishments and cultural monuments of inestimable value.

On October 9th, 1941, the Germans with six "Stukas" bombed the village and the famous medieval Monastery of ZICA, in spite of the fact that this was not justified by any military necessity, as there were no partisan units at this time. The Monastery and its buildings, which are historic monuments, were gravely damaged by this bombing. The following day German units came there with tanks and set fire to the main Church of the Monastery; the Monastic library containing precious books, the elementary school, the educational staff's home, the village library and the reading room, the cooperative and other public buildings, as well as 50 village houses and over 140 other buildings were destroyed by fire.
3. At the same time the Germans carried out the systematic plunder of village houses, foodstuffs, fodder, drinks, clothing, etc. In the villages of RIBNICA and KOVACI 70 houses and 120 buildings were pillaged and set on fire. In the village of RATINA 13 houses and 13 buildings were burned down and a number of homesteads pillaged. In the village of VITANOVAC 47 houses and 80 other buildings were pillaged, set on fire and destroyed. In the villages of POCENOG and SAMILA a number of homesteads were looted, and 40 houses and 20 other buildings were burned down. In the village of VRBA, the elementary school, the library, 30 houses and a great number of other buildings were burned down. In the villages of JARCUJAK, GRADICE and ADRANI over 30 houses and 15 other buildings were burned down, and a number of homes were looted.

In October 1941 MATAFUSKA BANJA (Spa) in Serbia, was bombed without any military justification and 10 houses were destroyed. In the village of SIRCA the elementary school, 50 houses and 70 other buildings were burned down. Private property was also looted. At OPIANICI 70 houses and 80 other buildings were burned down and many homesteads were pillaged.

The afore-mentioned took part in the organisation and carrying-out of these crimes.

Particulars of evidence in support.

The Yugoslav State Commission holds 286 documents charges brought by the victims and statements submitted by witnesses. Here are a few names of the witnesses:

- (1) Isidor MILIVOJEVIC
- (2) Dobrica TOSIC
- (3) Miroslav ZLATIC
- (4) Radivoje KOSTIC
- (5) Vicentije MARKOVIC
- (6) Tihomir DULOVIC,

etc.

IM/TE.

by the Germans during the punitive expedition of 1941, directed against the citizens of Kraljevo. The shooting took place in the Kraljevo camp.

The witness Milan DUNIĆ, 50, farmer from Adran, gives evidence :
That the 749th Regiment of the 717th Infantry Division undertook a punitive expedition in October 1941. On this occasion fire was set to the village of Adran and many people were killed. The father of the witness Radoje PETROVIĆ was killed in his house.

The witness Leosava BOJOVIĆ, 35, housewife from Donja Trepča, gives evidence :
That her husband Desimir was a Partisan in 1941, but after the retreat of the Partisan units to Bosnia he went home. Then the Germans and Četniks gathered all the men of the village and took them to a place called Orlovac. There they separated the Partisans, and Desimir BOJOVIĆ, with 12 of his comrades, was shot.

The witness Živadin MILOVANOVIĆ, 52, farmer from Žiđa, gives evidence :
That on May 9th, 1941, with six Stukas, the Germans bombed the Monastery of Žiđa, although there were no Partisans there. A big part of the principal Church was destroyed and the dwelling houses damaged. Other private houses were also damaged. Next day the Germans came with tanks and destroyed dwelling houses and public buildings. With hand-grenades they demolished the principal ~~part-of-~~ Church of the Monastery and the dwelling houses, of which not one was left; they then set fire to everything. It was thus that the Library, the Church requisites and, in the village, the school, the town-hall and many other houses were burnt. The witness enumerates 47 persons who suffered losses, principally through fire.

Many hundreds of other witness give similar evidence.

The witness Blaž PRISTOVŠEK, 55, civil engineer from Celje, gives evidence :
That on October 4th, 1941, at 1 p.m. the Gestapo and soldiers of the Reichswehr blocked the aircraft factory of Kraljevo. All the clerks and workers were taken as hostages and the majority were taken to the trucks works. On October 15th, the Gestapo sergeant Banazijak chose 35 from amongst those who were present and they were also conveyed to the trucks works. They were all killed within the next few days.

On October 16th the first victims were killed and on the following days the others. The witness estimates their number to be 3,500. The survivors, about 120 of them, had to dig the graves for those killed. When this was finished they were ordered to dig their own graves by 6 p.m., but were released half an hour before this by the sergeant Banazijak.

The last shooting in Kraljevo took place on October 20th, 1941.

The witness Živko ALEKSIĆ, 44, engine driver from Kraljevo, gives the following evidence :

He was arrested on October 15th and a German patrol took him to a camp. With 20 other people he was carried to a glade which later became a common grave. There were 60-80 others there digging graves. At 5.30 p.m. the commander Macijević came with 12 officers and soldiers and the people from Kragujevac (?) who were present were arranged three by three close to each other. Macijević's first shot was followed by the fire of 25 German soldiers. The witness was slightly wounded and fell, and others fell over him. Afterwards a soldier, Franz from Zemun, looked for survivors in order to kill them. By night, with another man who had remained unharmed, the witness jumped over the hedge and so escaped.

Similar evidence has been given by hundreds of other witnesses.

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The witness Darinka VUČKOVIĆ, 55, housewife from Mrčajevci gives evidence : That her son Bojimir VUČKOVIĆ, 22, during the people's rising was a combatant of the IVth Partisans Company of Ljubić. After the retreat of the Partisans to Bosnia, he paid a short visit home; he was caught by the Četniks and Milutin VUČKOVIĆ, from Mrčajevci, gave him over to the Germans, who shot him and some of his comrades in Mrčajevci on September 30th, 1941.

The witness Milovan POLJAKOVIĆ, 50, farmer from Mrčajevci, gives evidence : That his son Tadija POLJAKOVIĆ, from Mrčajevci, was a combatant of the IVth Company of the Ljubić detachment. While the Partisans were retreating to Bosnia, he was caught in Mrčajevci by the Četniks of Milutin VUČKOVIĆ and delivered by them to the Germans who shot him.

Similar evidence has been given by Vidosav MILENKOVIĆ and Ljubiša ALEKSANDRIĆ from Mrčajevci.

The witness Andrija Dj. MILOVIĆ, farmer from Grdična Kosa, gives evidence : That on September 20th, 1941, early in the morning, German soldiers of the 749th Infantry Regiment, of the 717th Infantry Division, entered the village of Kovača and forced Stana MILOVIĆ and her five children out of their house. They ordered her to lie on the ground with her children, and they killed all of them with a machine-gun.

The witness Radomir JOVOVIĆ, 37, clerk from Kraljevo, gives evidence : That he knew Stana MILOVIĆ, wife of the late Vidak, who was killed by the occupants in October 1941, in the village of Kovača, district of Žiža. This fact is known to him through personal experience.

The witness Julka NEŠKOVIĆ, housewife, 55 years old, from Drakčići, gives evidence :

That, in October, 1941, with a view to suppressing the people's rebellion, German soldiers of the 749th Infantry Regiment of the 717th Infantry Division set fire to entire villages of the neighbourhood and killed many people. It was then that her husband Petronije NEŠKOVIĆ was murdered in his house.

The witness Miloš LUKOVIĆ, 27, farmer from Drakčići, gives evidence : "It is personally known to me that Petronije NEŠKOVIĆ was killed in his house by soldiers and officers of the German punitive expedition, in the village of Drakčići, in the autumn of 1941.

Similar cases are supported by the statements of witnesses Jelka GRUJOVIĆ, Vojimir ŠTAGOVIĆ and many others.

The witness Vlastimir MIJUŠKOVIĆ, 40, farmer from Oštra, gives evidence : That on December 2nd, 1941, the Germans and some Četniks (Pavle BOGIĆEVIĆ and others) arrested all the men of the village and took them to Mrčajevci. There, the Četniks set apart the men who had to be shot, so the Partisans, Marinko ANDJELIĆ, Momir BOJOVIĆ, Bogosav RACIĆ, Svetomir ANDJELIĆ, Velimir ANDJELIĆ and Dragoljub PEROVIĆ from Oštra were taken to Mojsinje and killed by the Germans.

The witness Dušan MILIĆ, 43, farmer from Mojsinje, gives evidence : That the fact is personally known to him that on December 5th, 1941, the Germans and Četniks shot five Partisans from Gorevnica. They were : Steva DJORDJEVIĆ, Branko VUČKOVIĆ, Zajko ALEKSANDRIĆ and Milovan ALEKSANDRIĆ.

Concordant evidence has been given by Milan OBRADOVIĆ, Svetomir ANDJELIĆ, Bogosav RACIĆ and many others.

The witness Milan MILOVANOVIĆ, 50, farmer from Žiža, gives evidence : That in October 1941, the troops of the 749th German Regiment of the 717th Infantry Division, killed a great number of peaceful people, amongst them the schoolmistress Kristina GUCALO.

The witness Radivoj KOSTIĆ, 48, farmer from Gračac, gives evidence : That he knew Vladimir ŽERADJAN, Ljubodrag DEBELJAK, Slobodan PETRAŠINOVIĆ, Dobrivoje CVITKOVIĆ and Dragoslav DJORDJEVIĆ, all from Gračac and all shot

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7246/Y/G/447

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

9 JAN 1948

Adjourned

7246/Y/G/447

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7246/Y/G/447

1 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/492 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>HANZER, Lieutenant, Military Investigation Officer, 3rd battalion, the 13th Jaeger Regiment, the Prinz Eugen SS-Division.</p> <p>(F.24135)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>In September and October, 1943, in the villages near METKOVIC, Herzegovina.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.</p> <p>Violation of Articles 23b, c, & g, 46, 47 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HANZER is responsible for the crimes committed by Germans in the villages along the river of NERETVA and at METKOVIC, as described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. 

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 28TH August, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Lieutenant HANZER was a Military Investigation Officer at the 3rd battalion of the 13th Jaegar Regiment, and is responsible for the following crimes:-

1) On 30th September, 1943, units of the 3rd battalion made a cleaning up operation along the river Neretva and took with them to METKOVIC all males from 12 to 70 years old from OPUZEN and surrounding villages. They also killed four peasants who were working in the fields and burned their corpses in a house which they had set on fire. At METKOVIC 20 persons were selected from amongst the arrested, and were interrogated by HANZER. He asked personal particulars only, without any other interrogation. All of them were afterwards hanged, in reprisal, as hostages without trial. Four were hanged in the main square at METKOVIC - as shown in picture attached to this Charge. Another four were hanged on trees at PODGRADINA, and the remaining twelve on the telegraph poles at the side of the railway METKOVIC-ROGOTIN. Other arrested were beaten.

2) During the period 1st to 17th October, 1943, the said units arrested many people at the villages along NERETVA. Twelve persons were shot near METKOVIC, without trial.

3) In October 1943, the same units pillaged the village of KREMENO-MIHALJ taking food, and setting fire to houses and barns.



PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

- 1) Branko MAKALA.
- 2) Kata MILOLEZ
- 3) Mata BJELIS
- 4) Rafa KLJUC
- 5) Luka COVIC, etc.

I.

- 1) Branko MAKALA stated on 27th February 1945, the following regarding the action of the II Battalion, 13th Jaeger Regiment, SS "Prinz Eugen" Division, when on 30th September 1943, 20 people were arrested at Opuzen and neighbouring villages, and hanged at Metković or nearby :

HANZER, investigating officer of the 3rd Battalion said to him that only 2 or 3 of the hanged were guilty and that he, the witness, several times asked officially to get documents regarding the hanged people, but never got them.
- 2) Ivka VUKOSAV stated on 21st September 1945, that units of the 3rd battalion seized all males from 12 to 70 years of age at Opuzen and took them to a prison at Metković, and that the German authorities selected 20 of them, on the advice of the Ustashe, and that these people were shot 16 days later. Lieutenant HANZER carried out the interrogation, asking only for particulars. Prisoners were tortured during the interrogation.
- 3) Mato BJELISA, stated on 28th December, 1944, that he was among the arrested men and that he was forced to hang the victims and that prisoners were beaten before being interrogated, and that he himself had to put a cold compress on Ivan BJELISA after he had been tortured, and who was later hanged.

II.

Units of the 3rd battalion arrested many people between the 1st and 17th October, 1943, in the villages near the Neretva river, and put them in prison at Metković. SS. troops shot them, with 7 other people, near Metković, without any trial.

- 1) Witness Ivka VUKOSAV confirmed these items in her statement of 21st September, 1945.
- 2) Stipan ŠUMAN, who was kept in prison with the shot people, stated on 16th February 1945, that only relatives of those serving in the National Liberation Army were shot.

These statements are in the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission
Doc.N.4723.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

- 1) Branko MAKALA.
- 2) Kata MILOLEZ
- 3) Mata BJELIS
- 4) Rafa KLJUC
- 5) Luka COVIC, etc.

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HANZER, investigating officer of the 3rd Battalion said to him that only 2 or 3 of the hanged were guilty and that he, the witness, several times asked officially to get documents regarding the hanged people, but never got them.

- 2) Ivka VUKOSAV stated on 21st September 1945, that units of the 3rd battalion seized all males from 12 to 70 years of age at Opuzen and took them to a prison at Metković, and that the German authorities selected 20 of them, on the advice of the Ustashis, and that these people were shot 16 days later. Lieutenant HANZER carried out the interrogation, asking only for particulars. Prisoners were tortured during the interrogation.
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- 1) Witness Ivka VUKOSAV confirmed these items in her statement of 21st September, 1945.
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These statements are in the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission
Dos.N.4723.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7247/Y/G/448

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

9 JAN 1948

Adjourned

7247/Y/G/448

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7247/Y/G/448

1 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/494 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	Franz HALLA, 33 years old, at ZELEZNIKI near SKOFJA LOKA as Gendarme. From WIENER-NEUSTADT, Bahnhofstrasse 35/III. F.20027.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1943 and 1944 At ZELEZNIKI, Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. Violation of Articles 23b & c, 42, 46, 47 and 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HALLA is an organiser of and accomplice in the crimes (described hereafter) which were committed at ZELEZNIKI near SKOFJA LOKA in Slovenia.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION

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

August 28th, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

- (1) On January 24th, 1943, HALLA with two other Gendarmes came to arrest and deport the family of Marjeta BERTONCELJ, a housewife of ZELEZNIKI. Marjeta succeeded to escape with other members of the family whilst Lina BERTONCELJ was arrested and sent to the camp at FALLENBACH in Bavaria and then to the Camp at ECKSBERG and later for forced labour to AMERLAND and METTENFEIN. Marjeta, with the remainder of the family, hid for three months. During this period her house was under control of the Gendarmes who searched it several times and stole many things.

Three months later Marjeta returned home. As her son had joined the partisans, her house was many times searched and she was four times arrested, and forced to do hard work in the Gendarmerie prison in spite of a wound on the right hand.
- (2) On January 25th, 1943, Josef POTOČNIK, a cooper, his wife and two children were arrested by HALL and other Gendarmes and taken to the assembly camp at GORICANE. They were deported to the ECKSBERG Camp and MUEHLDOFF in Bavaria. In July POTOČNIK was handed by the Camp Commander the decision of the Chief of Civil Administration regarding the confiscation of all his property for the benefit of the Third Reich.
- (3) On the same day the said gendarmes arrested Franc OBLAK, his wife Apolonija and their two grandchildren who were deported to the camp at EUGHAUSEN in Bavaria. Apolonija died there on August 28th, 1944, in consequence of hardship. Their property was confiscated for the benefit of Germany.
- (4) On the same day Janez KAVCIC with his wife and two children was arrested by the said Gendarmes and deported to the camp at ECKSBERG where they were detained until the liberation. All their property was confiscated. This decision was passed on to Janez by the Camp Authorities in July 1943.
- (5) On April 23rd, 1943, Gendarmes searched the house of Ivan KOSEM where two people were hiding and set it on fire so that one of them was burned alive and the other was captured whilst trying to escape. He was taken to the prison at BEGUNJE and shot as a hostage on July 13th, 1943.
- (6) On September 12th, 1943, HALLA discovered two partisans and succeeded in capturing one of them, whilst the other escaped. HALLA shot the captured partisan, Janez KLOPCIC.
- (7) On June 27th, 1944, Toncka KRISTAN, a milliner, was arrested, taken to the Gestapo at SKOFJA LOKA, then to the prison at BEGUNJE where she was detained until September 22nd, 1944, and later transferred to the camp at GORICANE. On the occasion of her arrest the Gendarmes stole different things from her house.
- (8) On June 27th, 1944, Cecilia LOTRIC, a milliner, was arrested and taken to the Gestapo at SKOFJA LOKA where she was tortured by beating during the interrogation. Afterwards she was taken to the prison at BEGUNJE where she was forced to do hard labour. On September 22nd, 1944, she was transferred to the camp at GORICANE where she stayed until the Liberation.
- (9) On September 28th, 1944, Marija LOTRIC with her four children, was arrested and taken to the Camp at GORICANE where she stayed until the Liberation.
- (10) In the night of November 19th - 20th, 1944, the partisans attacked the Gendarmerie Station at ZELEZNIKI. The next morning, Jakob DEMSAR and his wife were examining the damage done to their house when HALLA came with the Gendarmes and showed them in one of the rooms the body of a partisan who had been found hiding by the Gendarmes and was shot by them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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

- (1) Marjeta BERTONCELJ
- (2) Zora PEGAM
- (3) Marica BENEDICIE
- (4) Karol DOLENC
- (5) Janez KAVCIC
- (6) Ivanka JELENC,

etc.

In the files of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, under Dossier No. 3577, are statements made by Jakob DEMŠAR and Marinka DEMŠAR, both of ŽELEZNIKI, on September 20th, 1945. The evidence given by these witnesses is identical and reads :

" We fled from our house at Železniki because of the fight which was going on there between the Liberation forces and the Germans, during the night of the 20th November, 1944. On the following day, when the fighting had ceased, we returned home. The moment we entered our house a shot rang out and we thought of running away and hiding again, but we were already encircled by the Germans who were in the house and had heard us coming. When we made it clear to the soldiers that we were the owners of the house, Franz HALIA, whom we knew well, showed us to a room where they ~~shot~~ shot came from and showed us there the body of an already dead Partisan, who was in a crouched position and was not known to us. Some time afterwards the soldiers dragged out the body and thrust it into the snow."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7248/Y/G/449

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

9 JAN 1948

Adjourned

by

7248/Y/G/449

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7248/Y/G/449

1 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN (AUSTRIAN)

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/509 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission.

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

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

30th August, 1947.

YUGOSLAV CHARGES Against GERMAN (Austrian) WAR CRIMINALS.

CASE NO. R/M/509

Julius WASZARY, German (Austrian). Hauptmann in World War I., lived afterwards as Tax Officer at FELDKIRCH in Austria (Tyrol); during last was German Intelligence Officer, Chief of the Abwehr service at SARAJEVO; believed now to be in Austria. Born at SARAJEVO in 1893.

Date and Place of commission of Alleged Crime.

1941 - 1945

SARAJEVO and BOSNIA

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
- II. Putting Hostages to Death.
- III. Torture of Civilians.

Reference to Relevant provisions of National Law.

Violation of Articles 23b & c, 46 & 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

Short Statement of Facts

The accused was head of the German Military Intelligence Service in Bosnia throughout the war, and is responsible for the instigation of and participation in the above crimes as these were frequently due to information of direction given by WASZARY to other German military or police executive organs.

Particulars of Alleged Crime.

WASZARY, of Hungarian extraction, was born at SARAJEVO in Bosnia, in 1893, whilst this country belonged to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and his father lived there for many years as a member of the civil service. Julius went to military schools, became an A. - H. Officer and was captain by the end of World War I. When as a result of this war Yugoslavia was created, WASZARY (who, meanwhile had under the influence of his military education and career become German) emigrated to Austria and settled in the Tyrol. At the beginning of the second World War, he was a civil servant (tax officer) at FELDKIRCH.

A few weeks after the downfall of Old Yugoslavia (April 1941), Julius WASZARY went back to Bosnia, this time in the capacity as "Vorgesetzter Obwehroffizier" in Bosnia, responsible for the whole working of the military intelligence service. Being Bosnian-born, knowing both the country and the language well, having acquaintances of pre-war days and relations in SARAJEVO and all over Bosnia - Herzegovina, WASZARY was an excellent man for

this job. He was able to gain the confidence of his seniors which eventually resulted in his being appointed chief of the Gruppe A.O. beim bevollmáchtigten general in ZAGREB, AUSSENSTELLE in SARAJEVO. This meant that he was General Horstenou's (the German General Plenipotentiary in Croatia) representative for Intelligence service all over Bosnia-Herzegovina. WASZARY remained in this post until the end of the war.

Enquiries made with regard to WASZARY's case, after the war, proved that his office was extremely well organized and able at any time to give information regarding anything that was going on in Bosnia. A dense network of spies was at work to supply WASZARY with all the details he needed. On the grounds of information available, orders were issued regarding counter measures, and these orders were issued either by WASZARY direct or by other Ustastia or German authorities on the basis of WASZARY's information.

There is no need to go into details of the mass of crimes committed in Bosnia during the war. It is a matter of common knowledge that this land was one of the most unhappy Yugoslav provinces in the years from 1941 - 1945, and it is sufficient to point out, in passing, that all these crimes were committed with, at least, the knowledge of the Germans. Bosnia during the war was the scene of a few large-scale German offensives, and a series of numberless small actions against the population and their property. Beside the Gestapo, working closely together with the Ustastia, the main military organ involved in these operations on the German side, was the Geheime Feldpolizie (G.F.P.) in SARAJEVO, which acted in accordance with the instructions and the advice received by WASZARY. The responsibility of the latter can, therefore, not be dissociated from that of the agencies directly engaged in the perpetration of crimes.

Another German military institution, the E.K.2. (Einsatzkommando 2), entrusted with safeguarding the means of transport in Bosnia, firstly the railways, was also in touch with WASZARY who sent them regular reports on persons suspected of having taken part in the cutting of the railway lines, or who, for other reasons, were suitable for execution in retaliation for destroyed lines of communications. It is notorious that thousands of people lost their lives in such a way. Julius WASZARY knew that these people had no personal guilt in these affairs, the executed persons were often taken from prisons and concentration camps, or from areas which had had nothing to do with the lines concerned. WASZARY has, therefore, co-operated in various crimes concerning the exterminating of the population of occupied Yugoslavia.

(3)

The activities of WASZARY were the objective of detailed studies carried out by organs of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission. His role in the occupational machinery and the bearing of his work on the decisions of other German bodies as to crimes to be committed against the inhabitants of Bosnia, was proved by witnesses whose statements and reports are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

H.M.

would disappear and die in prisons under blows.....

Inmates of German prisons, if not liquidated, or at least beaten up in these prisons, were sent to the German concentration camp at Dachau, which was as well a sort of liquidation only with more and longer lasting pains. There were inmates who were passed to the Croatian authorities, with instructions to send them to the Jasenovac or another concentration camp....."

Witness Sofija BOSTANDŽIĆ, from Sarajevo, shop assistant at "Granap's", on February 26th, 1947, (Minutes Inv.No.6500) stated :

"I was arrested together with my brother on December 10th, 1943. I heard for 11 days running, each day at 11 and 15 o'clock, how my brother was being beaten in his cell by three men. I recognised the cries of my brother. After each of these scenes the three men entered my cell, sweating, tired and red-faced and threatened me with identical measures unless we both confessed. While my brother was in prison, I too was being beaten every day.....

We learned afterwards from the Šabačić hospital, that my brother had been taken to that hospital, clad in SS uniform, with his throat cut, his bones fractured and teeth and finger nails pulled out....."

A number of other witnesses have given similar statements regarding torture which they themselves experienced in the E.K.2 and G.F.P. prisons.

Page 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Witness Rudolf SOKAL, on the staff of the Sarajevo (in Bosnia) Police during the occupation, in his statement on February 2nd, 1947 (Inv.No.60.372 of the Yugoslav State Commission), says :

"..... Immediately after the arrival of the first enemy division in Sarajevo, there was established in the town the first German Police, under the Geheime Feld-Polizei..... Its responsibility was, in the main, to combat criminality on the part of German soldiers in their relations towards civilians, but this scope was extended to the political field as soon as there had been set up the German service of information called "Abwehrstelle". I shall deal with this later.....

During May 1941, the German 'Abwehrstelle' was organised. Its task was to collect information on any person suspect, and it was engaged in espionage work until the middle of 1942. The Abwehrstelle co-operated with the G.F.P., and while remaining secret gave orders for arrests which were carried out by the G.F.P.

Chief of this Police was, from May 1941 up to the middle of 1944, Major WASZARY, from Sarajevo. He was replaced by Captain WANER, who had till then been his deputy and who remained in that post until the end.....

In the middle of 1943 there was set up, at Sarajevo, another Police, with the name of E.K.2 (Einsatzkommando 2 Sarajevo), which chronologically was the fifth Police. It was one of the most important police services at Sarajevo and surroundings. Now it was the E.K.2. which received the warrants issued by the Abwehrstelle. E.K.2. dealt with political affairs only and had prisons of its own."

Witness Veljko FIRIĆ, locksmith of Sarajevo (interrogated on March 11th, 1947, file No.Inv.6637), said :

" After that were created the following police services of either political or criminal character : 1) The E.K.2..... this was the principal political police for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The whole of the civilian population was within its sphere..... The headquarters were at Sarajevo but it had branches all over Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2) G.F.P..... their business was to watch communications..... they enquired into any traffic accident, in particular if caused by sabotage..... In as much as they stated somebody's guilt, people were arrested, some of them liquidated without trial, others brought to justice, others sent to Dachau in Germany; a part of them was handed over to the Croatian authorities for further prosecution....."

The witness then enumerated a series of crimes committed by these various police and went on to say :

"Units of this police heard civilians on political questions, not on behalf of themselves, but as assistants of the E.K.2 and the Abwehrstelle. The G.F.P. would in such cases convey prisoners and their files to the police from which the order to inquire into the matter had originated. That was the rule when the E.K.2 or the Abwehrstelle had too much work to do. 3) Abwehrstelle Polizei : Resided also at Sarajevo..... its chief was Major WASZARY..... this police was a sort of supervising secret police it did no enquiring or interrogating work, but conferred this task on the E.K.2 or G.F.P. To my knowledge WASZARY was, in Bosnia, subordinate to none, but stood directly under the orders of Berlin. When one of the two mentioned Police had finished the study of some case, its chief would report to WASZARY who afterwards passed his verdict. There was nobody to alter it there and it had to be carried out.....

Owing to this Police a great number of patriots experienced the worst things, many of them having been sent to Dachau or put straight to death....."

When asked about torture in the G.F.P. and E.K.2 prisons, the witness stated :

"It is a well known fact that inmates were tortured and beaten up. This was done by examiners entrusted with the study of the case. They were German N.C.O-s as a rule. Scenes of the kind were visible only to the interpreters. There was no admission for anybody to watch them, not even for our detectives. I therefore was never present at the torturing of prisoners..... I only know that people

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7367/Y/G/465.

PROBHARDT.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

22 JAN 1948

Adjourned

by

7367/Y/G/465.

For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7367/4/G/599

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/H/599 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Edward PROBHARDT, born 8th February, 1900. From

Kneppenberg, Upper Carinthia.

At MOSNJE. (F. 19431)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

15th January, 1944

In the village of MOSNJE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

VII. Deportation of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 42 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3 para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Edward PROBHARDT came from Austria to Slovenia, when he was settled on the Slovene estate called "Bernard" at Koritno.

On the 15th January, 1944, Janez Jansa was deported with his wife Marija and son Vincenc, from Ribno to Goriscane. While being driven there, there was a car accident and the wife died the same night. Janez and his son were afterwards taken to Germany.

PROBHARDT is responsible for this deportation as, on his demand, a number of families were deported from Slovene villages.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

E. J. Schubb.

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In March and April 1944, PROBHARDT took part with the Kreisleiter Dr. Hochsteiner, in the deportation of 144 peasants from the village of MOSNJE to German camps, especially to the Aussenhausen camp.

All their property was confiscated and 8 houses were burned.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Extract and translation

District Committee of the
Liberation Front,
RADOVLJICA
War Crimes Officer

No. 296

28th June, 1945.

CHARGE

- Transmitted by the District Committee of the Liberation Front of Ribno
(Collector Hrastar)
for Janez JANŠA, born 17th June 1882, landowner
at Ribno.

.....

Janez JANŠA, his wife Marija, born 27th June 1882 and his son Vincenc, born 22nd January 1915 were deported on 15th January 1944 by German authorities and taken to Goričane nr. Medvode. There was a car accident and Marija Janša fell out and fractured her skull, and died of the consequences on the night of 15/16th January, 1944.....

Janez JANŠA and Vincenc were in Germany at Schwarzenberg. Responsible for the deportation is Edward PROBHARDT, on whose request several families were deported from our villages.

District Committee of the Liberation Front of Ribno.

"I guarantee the truth of the above charge with my own signature. I know that anybody giving a false statement will be responsible before a criminal tribunal"

Signed : Stanko Sagler,
officer.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1405/Y/G/477

HAZE (or HASE).

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 FEB 1948

Adjourned

[Handwritten scribble]

1405/Y/G/477

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7405/Y/G/477

26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/611 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

HAZE (or HASE), Artillery Lieutenant, in charge of a battery belonging to the 118th Alpenjaeger Division. Stationed at the village of DRVENIK in Dalmatia during July, 1944. 22 years old. (F.25080)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

DRVENIK near GRADAC, in Dalmatia.
9th and 10th July, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b.c.g., 46 & 47, of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named, as officer commanding a battery, gave armed support to the infantry detachment which, of the 118th Alpenjaeger Division which, under the command of Lt. Teo HARI entered the village of DRVENIK in Dalmatia and arrested there, without any reason, and shot dead the peasant Drago IVIČEVIĆ, on the 9th July, 1944. Later on the same day, and also on the following day, they set houses on fire and pillaged moveable things to the extent of 503,760 dinars, and caused a loss to 15 different inhabitants.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

E. J. Schubb.

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, under Dossier No.5164, have a joint statement, given on March 25th, 1945, by Dominik DIVIĆ, Niko GABRIĆ and Ivan IVIČEVIĆ, witnesses from DRVENIK, which says :

"At DRVENIK there was stationed a detachment of the 118th Alpenjaeger Infantry, with Lieutenant Teo HARI in command. On a hill above that village, called ŠKULJE, was a battery under the command of the 118th Alpenjaeger.

On July 9th and 10th, 1944, both units, led by Teo HARI undertook an action against the village of DRVENIK. While proceeding towards their objective they entered the home of Drago IVIČEVIĆ, arrested him for no apparent reason, led him to the outskirts of the district, where they shot him dead outright.

After this shooting the soldiers went on plundering, burning down and devastating real and moveable property of the inhabitants."

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7408/7/G/480

BUTKEREITH.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

5 FEB 1949

Adjourned



7408/7/G/480

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7408/Y/G/480

26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/614 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Richard BUTKEREITH (Butkereitt). Obersturmfuehrer chief of the Gestapo at LESKOVAC. 39 years old, from Rhineland.

(F. 4377)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In 1943 and 1944; at the villages of MIROSEVAC and SINKOVAC.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. V. Rape. VII. Deportation of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 23 b. c. & g, 42, 46, 47 and 50, of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3 para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Obersturmfuehrer BUTKEREITH in his capacity as Gestapo Chief at LESKOVAC, is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

E. J. Schubb

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

32004) W.P.1372 45 3,000 314 A.S.E.W.L.1 09.535 21st January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. On 17th March 1943, at 3 a.m., the village of MIROSEVAC was surrounded by Germans and Albanians, and all people of over 16 years of age were shut in the school, 42 of them were detained, the others being released. Many of them were beaten up. Houses and farm buildings were set on fire and pillaged. 11 Gypsies were shot and many people ill-treated or tortured.

2. In the first half of 1943, 10 people were arrested at LESKOVAC, and on the 31st May 1943, they were shot at the village of SINKOVAC, on German orders, as reprisals for the murder of a local Quisling official.

3. On 12th January 1944, Dragutin IVANOVIC, from KURSUNLIJA, was detained at the Gestapo at LESKOVAC under a charge of being a communist. He was detained there until 5th February 1944, and then taken to the Banjića Camp - probably after being sentenced to death - and was shot on 20th July 1944, according to the announcement of the Feldkommandatur at NISH of 21st July 1944.

3. In revenge for the destruction of the power station at the village of VUCJE by Partisan units, German units with Albanians and Quisling units, pillaged the village of MIROSEVAC on 14th June 1944 and burned down houses and farm buildings. Over 80 people suffered damage of property. On this occasion a man was shot dead in his fields. Another man was beaten by Germans and Albanians and his daughter-in-law was raped. Another woman was beaten and raped by Albanians.

As leader of the German and Albanian soldiers, BUTKEREITT is responsible for the above mentioned crimes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Stojan DJORDJEVIĆ, from MIROŠEVAC, dated 28th March 1945.

"On 17th March 1943, several units of the German army, Serbian State Guard and Albanians came to MIROŠEVAC. They took out from their homes all people of over 16 years of age and drove them to the school. They selected people there in groups of aged peoples, young people, Gypsies and families of partisans. Gypsies and partisan's families, 42 people in all, were locked in a room at the school. The remainder were released and ordered to collect in two hours time 3,000 kgs. of wheat and that every home should give a cartful of wood and drive to LESKOVAC.

From the arrested, 18 were selected and beaten with 25 strokes. After the beating, 11 Gypsies were selected and shot by "Zotovic" and 10 SSG. near the school. 8 people were taken to LESKOVAC and handed over to the Gestapo. 15 houses of partisan's families were burned down on this occasion.

There were all the time several Germans with ZOTOVIC who participated in the selection of people in groups and in the commission of all above mentioned crimes.

During this time, Albanians in the service of the German army, pillaged almost all the houses in the village, and Germans and SSG. secured the perpetration of crimes."

The above mentioned statement is confirmed also by 35 witnesses, all from MIROŠEVAC, and among them are Jovan RISTIĆ, Luka SIMONOVIC, Mihailo ILIĆ and others.

All the statements are in the files Dos.Nr.3116 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7411/7/G/483

GOTTHART

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 FEB 1948

Adjourned

[Handwritten signature]

7411/7/G/483

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7411/Y/G/483

26 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/617 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Dr. Hermann GOTTHART, "Ministerialrat und Abterlängschef der Allgemeinen Wirtschaft GBW" from the close of 1942 to the end of 1943; afterwards in the service of the military economic office in Serbia. Born December 18th, 1901.

(F.24320)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

In 1942, 1943 and 1944.
In BELGRADE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy. XV. Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions. XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 6, 47 & 49, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. GOTTHART, as an outstanding GBW "Wirtschaft" leader in Serbia during 1942, 1943 and 1944, is responsible for the planned and executed policy of the crimes of forced labour, pillage and exorbitant contributions and requisitions against the population of Serbia.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

E. J. Schuhl

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
January 22, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

"Ministerialrat" Dr. Hermann GOTTHART was in service with the "Allgemeine Wirtschaft GBW" in Serbia from the end of 1942 to the end of 1943, in the capacity of Division Chief, and later with the Military Economic Service in Serbia. During this period he was GBW KAISER's deputy, and in this capacity he instigated or ordered the compulsory transport of Serb labour to Germany. As regards economic pillage during his period of office as GBW Chief's deputy, the Serb economic system was plundered like that of the other occupied countries. This pillage manifested itself in the abuses which went on in connection with the requisition of food products. In fact, the evidence shows that from the beginning of the occupation food stocks were systematically removed on the instigation of the accused, as was also the case with agricultural produce, which was transported to Germany. As a result of this it was impossible to prevent the starving of many thousands of the population.

In April 1941 the Germans established a currency system of 1 R.M. for 20 dinars. At the same time they established the "Reichskreditkassenscheine" as a compulsory means of currency. When later, on taking back these "Kassenscheine", the Germans compelled the newly formed "Srpska Narodna Banka" to pay the holders with the newly issued dinars, which were of small value and of no foundation whatsoever.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Statement by Franz NEUHAUSEN of 2.1.1947.

"
The economic leadership had the following divisions :

- a)
- b) General economy - its chief "Ministerialrat" Dr. GOTTHART,
of the "Wirtschaftsministerium" - Berlin.
.....
.....
- f) Division for Jewish property : Dr. GOTTHART. "

2. "UZICE District Service
Secret No. 311/43
15.IV.1943
UZICE.

To the Serb State Security Chief
BEOGRAD.

.....

Victualling : The victualling conditions are the same. It is going on with the action to the aim of producers handing over a determined amount of Indian corn. The commercial firms had have handed over till now 883.620 kg. or 10,27⁰6. Because of the weakening of the selling off one stops giving any more of flour and Indian corn to the unproductive population of the district. Therefore there is a case of jeopardy of the victualling of the town and poor village population in this district.

.....

District Superior Deputy.

(signature illegible) "

3. LESKOVAC District Service
K. Secret No.2091.
31.XII.1942.
LESKOVAC.

To the
Serb State Security Chief,
BEOGRAD.

".....

The District economic conditions continue being difficult. After the selling off of wheat, now is the great sale of Indian corn going on The imposition of the selling off of cattle is a large one. Because of not having been effected, it is going on with the imposition of collective penalties, as for the LESKOVAC District, the fine amounting to 2.500.000 Dinars, and for the JABLANICA District to 5.635.000 Dinars.

..... "

NOTES ON THE CASE

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



7443/7/G/485

BRENNER.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

5 FEB 10 19

Adjourned

1/2

7443/7/G/485

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7443/Y/G/485

30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. H/Y/519 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

KAROL BRUNNER: "General der Polizei" Befehlshaber der Alpenland-Ordnungspolizei.
Born at KARLSRUHE or MANNHEIM.

(P.22024)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941 - 1945

BLEED SLOVENIA

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

X. Denigration of Sovereignty during Military Occupation. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory.

Violation of Articles 42 & 45 of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3 para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As "Befehlshaber der Alpenland Ordnungspolizei" during the war, the accused is responsible for the following crimes:

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

G. Y. Schubert

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

(3204) W.P.1572 45 3,000 3.10 A.S.E.W.L.F. Gp.333

22nd January, 1948.

Page 3 Contd.

weakening, for the police, and especially for the Gendarmery stations to consider all the possibilities of connection with, for collaboration, ready population, as well as of winning such people for the cause of the weakening of banditism. There is an incessant and intensive stressing to be done to the effect of Intelligence purpose. The officers as well as the rank and file are to be conscious that the pollution of banditism should be put at an end, in this country as speedily as possible in order to ensure a peaceful rebuilding. The consciousness of the pro-German population is to be deepened and strengthened. Both distrust and treason are to be put at an end with all possible means and most decisively.

Signed Karl BRENNER.

Generallmaier and Commander.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

General der Polizer Karl BREWER was "Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizie" for the "Alpenland" from April 1941 until October 1942, and from the spring of 1943 onwards with the residence at B.L.D. It is hardly necessary to point out the important of this function to the successful carrying out of the conspiracy. Though "Ordnungspolizie" they were in the Slovene occupied territory the "Strong arm" of the Party, as well as its propaganda instrument which involved, and was combined with, the exercise of physical violence and brutality. It was a function of the C.P. to beat up and terrorise all political opponents. In the spirit of usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation in Slovenia, the accused indulged in playing with the fiction of "trust" and "treason" against the Slovene population which refused to accept the Nazi doctrine and Germandom. What he meant by these words is illustrated in the directive of 17.7.1942, "Ord-Po" Commander - B.L.D. - enclosed and submitted as evidence. It meant the usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation, as well as attempts to denationalise the Slovene inhabitants of the occupied territory.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Markus HALLMUT, born on 30.3.1891, at Miesbach, reads as follows:-

"He was from June 1939 the "Schupo" colonel, at SALZBURG, in his capacity as the "Ord-Po" commander for "ALPENLAND". After Yugoslavia's collapse his area was broadened with "Süd-Steiermark", which is the region of MARIBOR, PTUJ and CELJE, where he had his local officers appointed with the titles of "Schupo" and "Gendarmerie" commanders. After the fight with partisans on December 12th, 1941, he suggested to the "Ord-Po" commander in Berlin, that someone should be entrusted with the Yugoslav region, whereupon they chose the Generalleutnant SCHNEIDER who was first directed to BLED, and later on, as far as I know, to LJUBLJANA.

The "Ord-Po" authorities regarded the hostage question. The SD compiled the lists of hostages to be taken from various areas. The SD when cancelled, claimed support from the "Ord-Po". They claimed too, when in need, the firing squads (Executions-Kommando). There is no evidence as to the number of hostages shot or hanged during this period. Deportations in their Organisation and proceeding structure, were the same. The "Ord-Po" were obliged to gather up people pointed out by the Gestapo or SD; afterwards they had nothing to do with it at all except for occasionally giving convoys to transports.

In a few cases the "Ord-Po" would take part in the clearing-up operations, but merely on the express orders of the SS, of the Police Superior, respectively, of the military commander. In such cases the "Ord-Po" units depended upon military commander's orders. The operation leadership would be given then specific orders as to the soul-cleansing, setting fire in the locality, shooting of hostages etc. He gave orders to the "Ord-Po" units for the execution of such operations, and later on would have nothing to do at all.

The Counter-Partisan warfare was considered to have been a Wehrmacht job. The "Ord-Po" would take part in it. Partisans were spoken of as gangsters, but only in words. He himself, starting from December 1941 considered them as an Organized Armed Force. The captive partisans, according to orders, would be given over to the S.D. I knew that the rule was that prisoners should be forwarded to the Prisoners-of-war camps, but they had to obey the orders that they were given. I know nothing about the later fate of these prisoners.

After 14th, December 1941, he did not communicate with "Untersteiermark".

There is also a document which reads:-

Ord-Po Commander
ALPENLAND

BLED, 17.7.1942

BLED Command.

Abt. I. Matter: Intelligence Service concentration
Liaison: High SS and Police chief's of the Mil. Area
XVIII. of 15.1.1942. Disposition Ia. of 17.1.1942:

There must be pointed out the need for strict conformity to the execution of the above orders. Especially must be stressed the fact that the "Si-Po" Commanders have any amount of money for the secret purposes. It is ~~needed~~ necessary in the event of gangster-bands

Contd.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

1449/Y/G/491

BRANDSTAETTER

Date Submitted*

Decision of Committee I

5 FEB 1948

Adjourned

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1449/Y/G/491

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7449/Y/G/491

30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV ~~GERMAN~~ CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/N/625 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Helmut BRANDSTAETTER, Untersturmfuehrer at the Intelligence Department of the Einsatzkommando at Banjaluka. F.24832.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During 1943 and 1944.
In Banjaluka and district.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced labour of civilians in connexion with the military operations of the enemy. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

Violation of Articles 6, 23 b.c.g., 42, 46, 47 and 50, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Helmut BRANDSTAETTER worked at the Intelligence Department of the EINSATZKOMMANDO at Banja Luka, and on the information received from this department the following crimes were committed.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

E. J. G. Hubb.

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In the spring of 1943 the Einsatzkommando was for the Independent State of Croatia was formed at Belgrade. Thus, at the beginning of May 1943 the E.K. No.1 came to Belgrade. Its chief was SS. Sturmbannführer WOLTER; he was also at the head of the Intelligence Department, where Helmut BRANDSTAETTER and two other NCO's worked.

The E.K. was in close contact with the Ustashi police and interrogated captured Partisans regarding political conditions. Prisoners were tortured and beaten on these occasions. The E.K. used to hand over prisoners to the Ustashi after interrogation. The E.K. even arrested people and sent them to Germany to camps for forced labour, or murdered them or handed them over to the Ustashi.

On the grounds of particulars received from the 3rd Intelligence Department, the Executive Department of the E.K. arrested patriots, tortured and ill-treated them.

In his statement BRANDSTAETTER said that prisoners were not ill-treated, but a witness, Gojko KONJEVIĆ, stated that his daughter Jelika was beaten and ill-treated in prison, and two other witnesses, Miloš SKENDERIJA and Branko ŠIPKA were beaten in a prison.

The E.K. also kept a camp at Bosanska Gradiska, where citizens and peasants from Banja Luka and the neighbourhood were taken on their way to Germany for forced labour.

The following crimes were committed at Banja Luka by the E.K. :

1. On 15th September, 1943, a family of 6 was arrested and detained 3 weeks because one of the daughters was with the Partisans.

2. Savo ZELENKA from Klasnica was arrested in 1943 and taken to Banjaluka and handed to the Ustashi, who shot him.

3. Branko ŠIPKA was arrested by the E.K. and beaten during his stay in prison.

4. After a Partisan attack at Banjaluka on 31st December, 1943, the Germans shot 20 peasants as hostages, who were taken out of a prison and shot in the town park. On the 1st January, 1944, the Germans murdered also a number of innocent people.

On January 3rd, the Germans hanged 2 Partisans in a park, and murdered 11 people, mostly women, at their homes, and set fire to several houses.

5. In March 1944, Vasilije RATKOVIĆ was arrested by German police and ill-treated. He was detained for 15 days.

6. In April 1944, a man was arrested and sent to forced labour in Germany.

7. Miloš SKENDERIJA was detained for a month and a half, during which time he was ill-treated.

8. In May 1944, Jelka KONJEVIĆ from Glamočani was arrested and detained for 2 months, when she was beaten and ill-treated.

9. In August 1944, a family of 6 was arrested and taken to the Topola Camp. Two women from this family were transferred to Germany and have not been heard of since.

10. In September 1944, a 61 year-old man was detained for a month, because the E.K. did not find his son at his home, whom they wanted to arrest.

11. In October 1944, the E.K. arrested and shot a Domobranci Colonel, with his wife and daughter.

12. They arrested a man at GLAMOCANI, detained him for some time and handed him to the Ustashi police, who put him in the Gradiška Camp. The E.K. men also pillaged his house.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

- 1) Statement by Helmut BRANDSTAETTER, SS. Untersturmfuehrer, born in 1914, regarding his activity in Yugoslavia in 1943/1944.

" In May 1943 I was transferred unexpectedly on an order of the SD. Central Office in Berlin, and at the beginning of June, after sojourning 8 days in Belgrade, where the Einsatzgruppe was formed, I arrived at Banjaluka, where I worked as official at the Si-Po and SD Einsatzkommandatur in the 3rd Department, cultural life, and worked there until my return to the fatherland. Beside me, there were in this department two Hauptscharfuehrer, Struebing and Helmut Seibel. The chief of the department was the commander himself, Sturmabannfuehrer WOLTER. at the 3rd Department only we 3 officials (among them myself) worked on the intelligence service"

- 2) Witness Miloš SKENDARIJA, from Jakupovci, district of Banjaluka, 48 years old, states the following :

" On 15th April 1944, I was arrested by German SD police at Banjaluka, where I was detained for a month and a half. In a cell I was detained for 8 days. I was beaten in a prison After that I was twice arrested again. I was beaten up and ill-treated again.

..... At the beginning of October 1944, Germans and Ustashi pillaged from me things worth 14,460 dinars."

This statement is confirmed by witness Jovo POLIĆ, 56 years old, from Jakupovci.

- 3) Witness Milan TATIĆ, from Glamočani, district of Banjaluka, 60 years old, farmer, stated :

" On 10th August 1944, German police, SD. with SS men came in 4 lorries and arrested me, my son Mirko 35 years old, my son Dragutin 37 years old, my son Zdravko 14 years old, my daughter Dragica 17 years old, and my daughter-in-law Milja, 34 years old. We were taken to Banjaluka to a prison and on the 3rd day we were transferred to Topola..... where I remained 15 days and was released. My sons Dragutin and Zdravko were murdered by German troops on the occasion of an attack of the National Liberation Army at Topola (about 21 September, 1944), and my son Mirko escaped. My daughter Dragica and my daughter-in-law Milja were sent to Germany and I have not heard from them since.

On this occasion they pillaged (list of articles quoted here) worth 282,410 dinars."

This statement is confirmed by Stevo BOŽIĆ and Jovanka KAJIĆ from Glamoč.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7454/Y/G/496

BERESCH

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 FEB 1948

Adjourned

[Handwritten signature]

7454/Y/G/496.

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

7454/Y/G/496

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

SERBIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/Y/530 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Arthur BEKASOVIĆ: Lieutenant of the Lehrregiment "Brandenburg" at BLED during 1944; domiciled in Sudetenau.

(F.19792)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

September 20th, 1944 - SRBEDNJA RADOVNA near BLED.
February 1944: - PRNJKI

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians. V. Rape. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

Violation of Articles 25 b, c, & g, and 4b, of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused is responsible for the total destruction of a village and for the murder of 24 people, and for terror and arson in another village.

TRANSMITTED BY

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

E. J. Schell.

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

32094 W.P.137245 3,000 115 A.S.B.W.L.11 Gp.535

27th January, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During 1944, the accused, Arthur BERESCH, was a Lieutenant of the Brandenburg Lehr regiment stationed at BLAG. In September 20th, 1944, he participated, as Commanding Officer, in the total destruction by fire and mining of the village of SAMONJA RADOVNA near BLAG, and in the murder, in most brutal circumstances, of 24 persons. Women were raped and people were ill-treated before they were murdered or burnt to death in their houses. Among the victims were babies and persons aged over eighty. Among the victims were: Mrs. Terezija BEKAR; Jožefa BEKAR, (grandmother), Vinko BEKAR, aged 4, Helena aged 15, Francka aged 11, Viktor aged 2 and Primož aged 8 months; Janez SETINA senior, Mrs. Jerca SETINA, Janez junior, Penca SETINA; Jakob SMOLJ aged 70, and Mrs. Marija SMOLJ, and others. Altogether twelve houses and other buildings were burnt down or destroyed in other ways.

These crimes were committed by the Mongols ("Vlasovci") who were under the German command. They also looted in the village.

2. In February 1944, the same unit destroyed by fire three houses in the village of P. NINI. These were the property of Janez KUNŠIČ, Jožef POTOČNIK and Janez EVAN.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Statement by Jože REKAR, aged 25 years, of RADOVNA, reads as follows:-

1. "On September 20th, 1944, about 4.30 a.m., about 600 enemy soldiers arrived by lorries into the village of RADOVNA. They were Whiteguards, henchmen of Vlasov and Germans. I watched from the forest above the village. They surrounded the village and soon there was terrible shooting and bursting of bombs. About 25 of them attacked our house in which there were my mother, Terezija REKAR, grandmother Jožefa, brothers: Vinko aged 4, Viktor, aged 2, and Primož aged 3 months, and sisters: Francka aged 11 and Helena aged 15. I learned later that they raped Helena. They killed them all and put firebombs into the house and burnt it together with the people in it. There were also four other persons brought into the house and burnt together with our family. We could hear their shouting. After the house was burnt, they roasted some meat and had food which they had looted. At 4 p.m. they went away towards BLEJ, taking with them things and livestock which they had looted."

2. Statement made by Krissin ČEŠIČ, aged 56 years, a forester of SREDEJA RADOVNA, reads as follows:-

"On September 20th, 1944, at 5.30 a.m., soldiers of the Brandenburg Lehrregiment arrived in lorries in the village of RADOVNA and took positions along the road in the upper part of the village. At the same time, other units, they were infantry, which arrived in the village during the night on foot, took positions and prepared ambushes all over the village: then they began to break into the houses and shoot through the windows. There was a wild shooting, and explosions of mines were echoing through the village. Houses were being mined and people were not allowed to escape. After they went away we found that 22 people had been murdered, including children. In the house of the REKAR family we found eleven bodies. Six were members of the REKAR family, including five children. Five bodies were of the ŠETINA family who lived at No.7, namely Janez ŠETINA, his wife Jerca and son Janez and daughter Pepca, who had been taken into REKAR's house and murdered. All these eleven bodies were then put into two coffins and photographed. In the house where the couple SMOLEJ lived, we found the bodies of Jakob SMOLEJ aged 76, and his wife Marija. They had been shot and burnt together with the house. On the same day that unit burnt down all houses, twelve by number, and all economic buildings and barns and haystacks, etc., so that only the beehives and forestry-house which were the property of the Gau, were left of the entire village."

3. Similar statements were also made by witnesses Franc POKLUKAR, Janez ZUPAN and others, and all are in the file Dos.No.3773 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7457/7/G/499

STRUBIG.

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I
11 FEB 1948	Adjourned <i>by</i>

7457/7/G/499

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

7457/Y/G/499

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

30 JAN 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

GERMAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/Y/633

*

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

(Not to be translated.)

Erich STRUEBIG; Hauptscharfuehrer, Intelligence section, Einsatzkommando (I.K.) at BANJA LUKA.

(F.24366)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During 1943 and 1944; at BANJALUKA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

I. Murder. II. Putting Hostages to Death. III. Torture of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property.

Violation of Articles 6, 23b, c, & g, 42 46 & 50, of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Erich STRUEBIG is responsible for the crimes described hereafter.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION.

E. J. Schubert

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

32064 W.P.1172 15 3,000 119 A.&B.W.11 Gp.533

27th January, 1947.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In the spring of 1943, the Einsatzkommando for the Independent State of Croatia was formed. The chief of its branch at BANJALUKA was Sturmbannfuhrer WILHELM. He was also the chief of the III. Intelligence Department where Stuch STRUBER worked with the Untersturmfuhrer Helmut BRADSTADTER.

The E.K. was in close collaboration with the Ustashi police and its main task was the interrogation of captured Partisans who were ill-treated and tortured on these occasions. After interrogation, the E.K. handed them over to the Ustashi authorities.

On the basis of reports received from the intelligence department of the E.K. where STRUBER worked, the executive department of E.K. arrested patriots and ill-treated and tortured them at its prison.

According to a witness Gojko KONJEVIĆ, his daughter Jelka was arrested by the E.K. and beaten and tortured in a prison. A witness Milos SKENDERIJA was also beaten in a prison, as well as a witness Franko SIPKA.

Moreover, the E.K. kept a camp near M.B. GRADISKA where arrested people were put whilst on their way to forced labour in Germany.

The following are some instances of crimes committed by the E.K.

1. On September 15th, 1943, Rade SOVILJ from JAKUPOVAC with his wife and four children were taken to a camp in Germany because his daughter was with Partisans. They were released three weeks later.
2. Savo ZELENIKA from KLASINAC was arrested by the E.K. and taken to BANJALUKA. He was later handed over to Ustashis who shot him.
3. On 31st December 1943, Partisans attacked BANJALUKA, but on 2nd January 1944 they retreated. On 1st January 1944, Germans shot 20 hostages - peasants - who were taken from a prison in which they had been detained. 13 other people mostly women and girls were murdered in their homes by Germans. On January 3rd, 1944, two Partisans and 4 other men were publicly hanged in a park, and 11 other women and men were murdered in their homes.
4. In Spring 1944, many people were arrested and tortured in the prison or sent to forced labour in Germany, or handed over to Ustashis.
5. In August 1944, Milan TATIC was arrested with two of his sons, a daughter and a daughter - in - law, and taken to a camp. The two latter were transferred to Germany where they disappeared.
6. In September 1944, Petar JANJUS, 61 years old, was arrested and detained at the Topola camp for a month because the E.K. agents did not find his son when they came to arrest him.
7. In October 1944, the E.K. arrested MATKOVIC with his wife and daughter and shot them.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witness Helmut BHAUDELIN, states that:
 "Spruebe was on duty at the Einsatzkommando at BARTANUM from the beginning of May 1944 till the first half of 1944, in the capacity of Hauptsturmführer....."
2. Witnesses were DRONOVIC, Madovan NESTIC, Vjekoslav PUKANOVIC, Hassanbeg DIZIC, Mica MILEVIC, Matelija MURIN and Dr. Zeharilje DAVIDOVIC state that:-
 "Germans on 1st January 1944 took out of a prison at BARTA LUKA 20 men, mostly peasants, and shot them in the park."
 "On 2nd January, Germans hanged in the park 4 men, among them two captured partisans. On the same day, they broke into some houses and murdered on the spot, Danica, Dusanke, Ljubica, Jova and Mica MILAVINOVIC, Milava and Mica MIVANOVIC, Mica DAVIDOVIC and her husband, and Albert GERINOVIC, and they afterwards set all the houses on fire. They also built an assembly camp in the BARTA LUKA field where 4,500 people could be put, and citizens from BARTA LUKA and peasants from neighbouring villages were put there, and then taken to forced labour."
 3. Witness Miro KALINIC states that:
 "On 2nd April 1943, the SD police came from BARTA LUKA and arrested my brother Gava, took him to BARTA LUKA and shot him near the Church of Hebrovac."
 4. Witness Branko ZILJA states that:
 "In 1943 I was arrested by the SD of BARTA LUKA and 111- treated in a prison, where I was kept 40 days and even put in a cell, and I do not even know the reason for this."
 All the above statements are in the files DOK. N. 4869 of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7507/4/G/511

HUBER.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

11 FEB 1948

Adjourned

[Handwritten signature]

7507/4/G/511

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7507/7/G/511

4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/645 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	Hubert HUBER, Schoolmaster at Žabnica near Kranj. Now in the British zone of Austria. (F.20081)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	In 1942 At the village of Žabnica, near Kranj in Slovenia.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Denunciation, resulting in the death of the victims.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

1. Hubert HUBER, schoolmaster at Žabnica near Kranj, is responsible for the arrest of Ing. Peter OMAN, at Žabnica on 17th May 1942. OMAN was put in prison at Skofja Loka and Begunje and then deported to Carinthia. He was arrested by Gendarmes from Žabnica on the denunciation of Hubert HUBER and his wife Agnes.

2. HUBER denounced to the Gestapo Janez ŠIFRER, professor at Žabnica, who was arrested on 19th February, 1942, and two months later sentenced to death and shot as a hostage.

3. HUBER also denounced Anton BERČIČ, estate owner, who was arrested on 4th March, 1942 and taken to Begunje and shot as a hostage on 11th April, 1942.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION : E. J. Schubb

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1. Witnesses Ivan ČEMAŽAR, Ivan BERČIĆ and Franc FIREDER made a joint statement in which they said :

"Anton BERČIĆ, on the denunciation of Hubert HUBER, was on the 4th March, 1942, arrested, taken to Begunje, where he was shot on the 11th April, 1942.

2. Witness Ludvik ŠIFRER, said: ~~that~~ "Prof. Janez ŠIFRER was arrested on 19th February 1942, taken to Begunje, sentenced to death and executed. He was arrested by the Gestapo on the denunciation of a schoolmaster Hubert HUBER."

3. Witness Irma OMAN stated : "My husband Ing. Peter OMAN, because of the denunciation of a schoolmaster Hubert HUBER was, on 17th May 1942, arrested by the gendarmerie, taken to prisons at Škofja Loka and Begunje, and finally confined at Klagenfurt."

All the statements of witnesses are in the files of The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, Dos.No.1162, 1163 & 1164.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7516/4/G/520.

1. LIPPMANN
and 2.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I		
11 FEB 1948	Adjourned	<i>by</i>	

7516/4/G/520.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7516/4/G/520

4 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN/AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/654 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	LIPPMANN; member of the "Einsatzstab" of the Chief of Civil Administration for Lower Styria, committee member of the German deutsche Ansiedlungsgesellschaft (society for resettlement). (F.15263) Dr. NEUMANN: Councillor; member of the "Einsatzstab" of the chief of Civil Administration for Lower Styria, in charge of the department for military economy. Austrian citizen; perhaps from GRAZ. (F.15282)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1941 - 1945, in Lower Styria (Slovene province)
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	I. Murder & Massacres, Systematic Terrorism. II. Putting Hostages to Death. VII. Deportation of Civilians. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connection with the Military Operations of the Enemy. X. Usurpation of Sovereignty during Military Occupation. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XV. Exaction of Illegitimate or of Exorbitant Contributions and Requisitions.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 6, 23, 23b & c, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49 and 50, of the Hague Regulations 1907, and Article 3, para. 3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused in the capacity of members of the inner Einsatzstab are responsible for the hereafter described crimes committed by Germans in Lower Styria, according to plans and on the orders of the Einsatzstab.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION. E. J. Schubb

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

3rd February, 1948.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Both the accused during the German occupation were members of the inner Einsatzstab representing the highest occupational ~~author~~ authority in Lower Styria and including also the SS, Si-Po and SD police.

The Einsatzstab had to carry out plans (Planung) of denationalisation and Germanisation of Lower Styria, a province of Slovenia, which had to be incorporated to Germany according to Hitler's order.

In view of their official positions, the accused are responsible for the following crimes committed there by Germans: Murders and massacres, systematic terrorism and shooting of hostages, deportation of civilians and forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy; usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation, recruitment for the German Army, attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory, pillages, confiscation of property and imposition of collective penalties.

They took part at the meetings of the "Einsatzstab" as it appears from minutes of meetings that took place from 10th October 1941 till 3rd May 1944. These meetings were called "Stabsbesprechungen" and the minutes were found at MARIBOR at the office for Germanization.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Z-4/a-405-No. Sche/Schw.

Maribor, 2 February 1942.

Official note.

Object.

Einsatzstab consultation,
of 2 February 1942, 9 a.m.

Security service.- No extraordinary events happened. In the district of PTUJ bandit MEXLE was killed. On 20th January 1942 bandit SCHIK (spy) was found shot. The last time 200 people were arrested. Arrests were made on the basis of spy information. Posters regarding future recruitment for Wehrmacht were found. Criminal proceedings should be put in action in some way. From June till December 1941, 4,700 denunciations arrived. 2,000 sentences were carried out; about 2,000 were stopped. 800 cases against unknown authors were stopped; 300 were handed over to other authorities; 60 cases are under examination. 5,000 cases were under examination and are ended. Political crimes were sentenced by the SI-Po commander himself. He pronounces death sentences. Responsibility of LANDRAT's and of chief BUECHER-WEISTER's remained the same. GAVLITER declared that offences affecting supplies should be severely treated.

Signed: Dr. SCHERZ

F.d.R.

Signed: SCHWARZ

SI-Po and SD Commander
in Lower Styria.
Criminal Section I.1.

Maribor, 9th June 1941.

Object: Punishment of criminal deeds.
Reference: A Circular of chief of civilian administration of
19th May 1941.

By the above mentioned circular, the chief of civil administration issued an order that political cow issars should refrain from taking decisions, and should all present any future proceedings regarding criminal acts, to the competent SD stations in each case. The scope of this order was to prepare united proceedings for criminal acts in the sphere of criminal jurisdiction until the introduction of German jurisdiction in Lower Styria. Unification of criminal-legal decisions could be secured only if decisions were taken by a central authority. Because of that a special department is being formed for criminal affairs which comes into force at once, and it will be the only one responsible for bringing up of sentences in all criminal acts committed in Lower Styria.

..... Signed: LUKE,

SS-Standartenfuhrer.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7580/Y/G/538

1. BECK
No 3.

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

19 FEB 1948

Adjourn

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

7580/Y/G/538

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7580/7/G/538

17 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/666 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Hans BECK, Kriminal Obersekretaer. Chief of the Vth SiPo and SD department at MARIBOR in 1944. Born 13.4.1890 at HOF-SALE. (F.14831).</p> <p>2. Adalbert SUTTER, born 11.5.05. at Fuerstenfeld. Ortsgruppenfuehrer of the Steirischer Heimatsbund at St. Lovrenc and at St. Anton during the German occupation. (F.14200)</p> <p>3. Gottfried BULLECK, born at Pappenheim on 24th April, 1908, member of the Gestapo at Trbovlje. during the German occupation. (F.14634)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>1941-1945 at Trbovlje, Slovenia. 1944 at Maribor and Lower Styria. 1.5.41 to the end of the occupation at St. Anton and from 11.7.44 to 31.10.44 at St. Lorenc in Slovenia.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>I. Murder and Massacres. II. Putting Hostages to death. III. Tortur of Civilians. VII. Deportation of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. IX. Forced Labour of Civilians in Connexion with the Military Operations of the Enemy. XI. Compulsory Enlistment of Soldiers among the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XII. Attempts to Denationalise the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory. XIII. Pillage. XIV. Confiscation of Property. XVII. Imposition of Collective Penalties. XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property. Violation of Articles 6, 23b, c, g, 23, 42, 45, 46, 47 & 50 of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and the Geneva Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1959, relating to Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Hans BECK, Chief of the Vth SiPo and SD Department at MARIBOR, is responsible for the crimes committed in that area in 1944.

Adalbert SUTTER was "Ortsgruppenfuehrer" of the "Steirischer Heimatsbund" at St. Anton from 1st May 1941 to the end of the German occupation. He was also "Ortsgruppenfuehrer" of the Steirischer Heimatsbund" at St. Lorenc from 11th July 1944 to 31st October 1944. He was a Gestapo informer during the German occupation, and a member of the NSDAP from June 1933. He participated in the crimes committed in the districts of St. Anton and St. Lorenc.

Gottfried BULLECK, a Gestapo man at Trbovlje in Slovenia during the German occupation, participated in the crimes committed in that district.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION :

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
6th February, 1948.

Particulars of Alleged Crime. Contd.

8. On the occasion of the arrest of Slovenes, the Gestapo looted poultry, pigs, cattle. It pillaged most especially in the country and burned down houses.

9. The Gestapo also took part in the confiscation of the property of deported people and of Partisans relatives. Thus only until 15th March 1943, 1862 properties, 23,000 hectares of land, 100 industrial and 700 trade businesses were confiscated.

10. Relatives of shot hostages, of those who joined Partisans with a free will, and deserters from the German army, were sent to punitive forced labour camps and their property was confiscated.

11. The Gestapo also on the occasion of its action against Partisans, set on fire and destroyed all villages and buildings and houses.

The above mentioned accused is responsible for the above said crimes in so far as that they were committed in the area under his responsibility during his duty there.

Particulars of evidence in arrest, etc.

1. At the two reference points of a memo of 11/1/44, made the following statement:-

"Shooting of hostages started in July 1941 at 11:30 when seven people were shot, each three hours of killing on a school mistress's house. The matter was closed by 'Katholikentag'. Shooting of hostages went on until 11:45 1943 when it stopped for a while and in winter 1944 started again at double force.

Hostages were at first generally shot in the courtyard of a district tribunal at 11:30, in 1943 at C. C. at a Tribunal's prison, and then in courts where partisan actions took place, as a result of these for the shooting of hostages were allowed by 'Katholikentag' of the 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische', as I established for some documents sent to the 'Katholikentag' and 'Katholikentag' I found in a prison office, I don't remember which one. I found them at the 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' in barracks near the 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' letters sent to a 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' from GILLI, who I know as 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' and at the same time I know as 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' on the basis of these proposals, in the 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' issued orders for shooting a number of hostages on the coast in question. On the ground of these orders, a 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' since a number of hostages were killed in prisons, and were then in prisons. I know as 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' and some other by 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' and some other by 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' in July 1944 were shot by the administration from 11:30 to 11:45.

"Except hostages, political prisoners were shot 'Katholikentag' (stilles Verbleiben), and later on as 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' murders were not only killed and were shot by the 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' and 'Steinische'. The list of these prisoners back since on 4th April 1945 at 'Steinische'. In this was men who were shot generally and for men of the industrial and economic state of affairs or were suspects without evidence. Thus on the occasion of the bombing of a prison at 'Steinische', a number of political prisoners were set free. While over 50 of them were shot at 'Steinische' by the 'Steinische'. This order was not made public.

"Special 'Steinische' section called 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' charge of investigation and dealt with all political acts against the State. This section organized and carried out actions against partisans and also executions. It was composed of 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' section. 3D section at 'Steinische' and controlled the 'Steinische' 'Steinische'.

"Ordinary police was in charge... of street circulation, market control, price control etc."

2. Marija LITVINOVA, 65 year old supervisor at GILLI, made the following statement:-

"...During the process I was a order in a prison. As I was trustworthy I was transferred in 1943 and 1944 to 'Steinische' where political prisoners were. I was on duty there and heard from some of the victims how torture was committed. I did not hear if women were killed in the same way as men because none of the women told me that. I know that victims were beaten so much, that skin and flesh were injured. I remember that a victim had deep wounds on the back 'Steinische' which were festering. With another order I looked after a victim and 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' was in 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' 'Steinische' interrogated, she was undressed and had various cigarettes put into her sexual organs..... Women were killed by their hair. They were undressed and their nude bodies beaten. Their was a victim who had not had her face slapped in a prison."

Partisanship of Vidica in 1944. Cilli.

3. Franjo MITIĆ, 27 years old, director of a lycée, made the following statement:-

"My daughter Vida MITIĆ was a cashier at the post office at S. MICEC and was in touch with Partisans, organized their movement and had a Partisan nickname "Ljuba" people from S. MICEC and neighbourhood liked her very much and she would have gone to Partisans herself if there had not been her old mother who was ill and in that case would be ill-treated and tortured.

On 3rd December 1944, she was arrested by Gestapomen and detained at the Tribunal prison at PTUJ, where a Gestapoman WEISER was in charge of her case. On 3rd or 4th January 1945 she was transferred to MARIBOR prison where a Gestapoman GABRISCH was in charge of her case. She begged him to tell her the reason for her arrest and he answered "bewusstes Hochverrat" that is, that she gave information to Partisans regarding a movement of ammunition trains and that five trains were bombed, one of them with wounded, and that ruins at STRANISCE were of her doing. When later my wife went to the said GABRISCH, he affirmed that she did not know here daughter was a Slovene Chauvinist and that even in prison she dressed the wounds of some wounded Partisans, women taken to the prison, and she kissed them.

11..... Marija PRIMOŽIĆ, Post office official at St. VID near PTUJ who was also sentenced to death and then reprieved told me that on 6th April 1945 my daughter Vida and others were transferred to the prison at the Franciscan monastery, and that she was shot there together with Darinka FIŠIĆ, schoolmaster or professor, and Primorka PETELIN. The same was confirmed to me by Stefica OSTAPČIĆ from MARIBOR, 13 Slovenska ul, my sister-in-law, who said that Gestapo men laughed at them, pretending that they were going to be released home."

Gend. Hauptmannschaft Cilli.

Cilli, 28 September 1944.

Tgb. Nr. 1889/44

Betrifft : Wehrerfassung des Jahrganges 1928

Der Reichsminister des Inneren hat sich auf Vorschlag des Chefs der Zivilverwaltung in der Untersteiermark mit der Erfassung des Jahrganges 1928 einverstanden erklärt. Da ein grosser Teil der zur Musterung Einberufenen nicht gestellt hat, hat der Steierische Heimatbund, Kreisführung Cilli, den HJ-Bann in Cilli fuer das Kreisgebiet beauftragt, diejenigen Personen, die sich nicht gestellt haben, heranzuziehen. Diese Aktion is bereits angeordnet (eingeleitet) worden und hat verschiedentlich zu Missverstaendniss gefuehrt.

Die vom HJ-Bann Beauftragten Streifenfuehrer is bei Durchfuehrung dieser Aufgabe notfalls Unterstuetzung zu gewahren.

Der. Gend. Hauptmannschaftsfuehrer
Fehleisen, eh. Hpt.d.Gend.

Announcement

All families of those born in the period from 1884 till 1926 who :

- 1) of his own free will went to the bandits,
- 2) was forcibly recruited by them and did not return in the next 14 days,
- 3) was recruited and when on leave joined the bandits, or deserted,

will be interned. Also all those who lived together with military deserters and those forcibly recruited.

Male members of those families belonging to the classes born from 1884 till 1926 shall be interned in special punitive camps.

Exempted from that provision : a) those in possession of red identity cards of the Heimatbund, b) those who have another member of the family in the German Army, at Alarmkompanie, at RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst), Internment shall finish when the deserter reports to the German offices.

Against families of deserters who do not return in 14 days, other measures will be taken.

Signed : Eberhardt.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The Gestapo came to Lower Styria with the German Army. By a decree of 17th April 1941, the Gestapo was under a special commander at MARIBOR. By his order of 9th June, 1941, the Gestapo was made responsible for all criminal and political affairs. By a decree of 14th April 1943, ordinary tribunals were made responsible for criminal affairs, and by a decree of 22nd September 1944, a special tribunal "Sondergerichtshof" was made responsible for political affairs. Until that period, the Gestapo tried and sentenced people to death as they liked, having a free hand in that matter. As Slovenes were considered political opponents, the Gestapo's activity consisted mainly in pogroms and the extermination of Slovenes.

From 1941 till 1945, the Gestapo is responsible for the following crimes:-

1. The Gestapo murdered Slovenes at night and pretended that they were murdered by the "Black Hand". They murdered them also in prisons, took them en masse from the prisons and murdered them and even burned them alive. Under the pretext of searching for Partisans they murdered peaceful peasants in the villages. Prisoners were tortured by the Gestapo, and many died as the results of this torture.

2. The Gestapo shot and hanged Slovenes as hostages in the courtyards of prisons at CILLI and MARIBOR, and later even at the place of sabotage. These murders were publicised by posters and were carried out "in revenge" or "as Reprisals". For every German killed, 10 or more hostages were executed. At MARIBOR and CILLI the Gestapo shot them in groups of 5, others being obliged to wait their turn and listen to the sound of the shots. 1,575 Slovenes were murdered in that way. Shooting of hostages took place on the orders of Franc STEINDL and the Gestapo chose victims from among political prisoners.

3. The Gestapo tortured Slovenes in order to make them confess, beating them with truncheons on the body, on the soles of their feet, burning them with cigarettes, putting salt in the wounds, etc. and putting them in bunkers for days without food.

4. From April till September 1941, about 20,000 Slovenes were deported, and in October and November 1941 about 60,000 were deported to Serbia, Croatia and Germany.

5. By a decree of 24th March, 1942, compulsory work was created for Slovenes who had to work in German war factories, or on fortifications.

6. By a decree of 24th March 1942, a compulsory military service was introduced for Slovenes, who were sent to different German fronts. Forcible mobilisation of Slovenes to the Wehrmannschaft was made for fighting Partisans. In 1942 they were mobilised in "Selbstschutz" used for fighting Partisans. In 1944 Slovenes were put in the "Volkssturm" formations.

7. Immediately after the occupation of Lower Styria, the denationalisation of Slovenes started. Slovene schools were closed and societies disbanded. Books were seized and burned. Use of the Slovene language was forbidden. The Steirischer Heimatsbund was created, and its main aim was to Germanize the Slovene people of Lower Styria. Slovenes who did not wish to join became "Schutzangehoeriger" and were put into forced labour camps.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

--A/A-408-10.Sche/Schw.

Maribor, 2nd February 1942.

Official Note.

Object:

Einsatzstab consultations
of 2nd February 1942, 9 p.m.

Security service. No extraordinary events happened. In the district of PTUJ a bandit [REDACTED] was killed. On 20th January 1942 a bandit [REDACTED] (a spy) was found shot. The last time 200 people were arrested. Arrests were made on the basis of x spy's information. Posters regarding future recruitment for Wehrmacht were found. Criminal proceedings should be put in action in some way. From June till December 1941, 4,700 denunciations arrived. 2,000 sentences were carried out; about 2,000 were stopped. 600 cases against unknown authors were stopped; 300 were handed over to other authorities; 80 cases are under examination. 5,000 cases were under examination and were dealt with. Political crimes were sentenced by the Si-Po Commander himself. He pronounces death sentences. Responsibility of Leaders and of the chief Burgermeister remains the same. [REDACTED] declared that offences affecting supplies should be severely dealt with.

Signed Dr. Scherz.

.....

F.d.R.

Signed: Schwab.

.....
Si-Po and SD Commander
in Lower Styria.

Maribor, 9th June 1941.

Criminal Section I.1

.....
Object: Punishment of criminal acts.

Reference: # Circular of the chief of Civilian Administration
of 19th May 1941.

With the above mentioned circular the chief of Civilian Administration issued an order that political commissars should hand over all present and future proceedings regarding criminal acts, refraining from taking up decisions, to the competent SD stations in each case. The scope of this order was to prepare unified proceedings for criminal acts in the sphere of criminal jurisdiction until the introduction of German jurisdiction in Lower Styria. Unification of criminal-legal decisions could be secured only if decisions were taken by a central authority. Because of that, a special department is being formed for criminal affairs, which comes into force at once, and it will be the only responsible one for bringing up of sentences in all criminal acts committed in Lower Styria.

.....Signed: Lurker,

SS-Standartenfuhrer.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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

7581/Y/G/539

J A E N 2

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

19 FEB 1948

Adjourn

[Handwritten signature]

7581/Y/G/539

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

7581/Y/G/539

11 FEB 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/N/667*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	Alexander JAENZ, Oberfeldrichter, Chief-Judge to the Military Commandant of Serbia. Born at Kuestrin on 30.9.1898; married, without children; Evangelic. Now detained at No.4 Camp Recklinghausen. (F.25069)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	From August to October 1944. In Belgrade.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder & Massacres of Civilians and Prisoners of War.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	Violation of Articles 23 b & c, & 46, of the Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 3, para.3 of the Law concerning Crimes against the People and the State, 1945.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Chief-Judge of the Military Commandant of Serbia, the accused is responsible for numerous cases of murder, carried out by shooting, of detainees of the Belgrade concentration camp "Banjica", during the summer and autumn of 1944.

TRANSMITTED BY YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION: *[Signature]*

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

February 6th, 1948.

necessary information required by the authorities and family members.

Victims from the Banjica camp were taken to the cemetery under the escort of either the Special Police agents or Gestapomen, in open lorries, or in shut up hearses generally used for burials by the Belgrade town services. Such transports used to occur by day or by night. Those who supervised such burials attended the interring and each time gave us orders not to disclose to anybody the sites of the respective graves. We were threatened that in the cases of the secret leaking out we would die with all our families. The graves had to be evened to the level ground and when the earth sunk lower, covered up with new earth so that nobody could know the sites of the corpses and their number.

group

As regards the ~~number~~ of people shot in the cemetery (the list of which numbers 64 men and 10 women) that has happened in the way I have described in one of my reports which I handed to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission and which I see now before me. The police agents took these people, in smaller parties, to the spot of the grave and killed them by pistol shots fired at the skulls of the victims. Then we were ordered to inter them in their presence and in the manner described above.

Signed : Božidar MILOVANOVIĆ.

Nikola BOBIĆ.
Branislav KORAC.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. On August 21st, 1944, 12 women (Milica NAPIJALO among them) were taken by night from the BANJICA prison to the Belgrade Central Cemetery, where they were shot dead and interred in a common grave.

2. On August 26, 1944, Ljubivoje GLAVNIČKI was shot dead in the camp.

3. Early in September 1944, according to instructions held by JAENZ, Angela POPOVIĆ, Radmila BLAGOJEVIĆ, and the husband of the latter, Milutin BLAGOJEVIĆ, were shot at the camp.

4. On September 7, 1944, a group of 25 people (Jelena BOGDANOVIĆ among them) were shot in the camp.

5. September 11, 1944: Shooting of Stana MIHAJLOVIĆ and 23 more women and three men, at the Banjica camp.

6. Of the people transferred from the Banjica camp to the Mauthausen or Dachau camps during August 1944, the names of Svetislav POPOVIĆ and 7 others are known; during September 1944 Petar MIRKOVIĆ and 5 other people were sent.

The above are only a few examples chosen from a mass of crimes committed.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Translated from the German

Minutes of the hearing of March 8th, 1946, at No. 4 Camp Recklinghausen. Present on behalf of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, Major KOSOVIC and Captain GROZDIĆ.

"My name is Alexander JAENZ, Higher Military Judge, born 30.9.1898 at Kuestrin, married, no children, Evangelic.

I was a Military Judge in Albania (Kurrichter) and was transferred to Belgrade early in August 1944. As the Higher Military Judge (Oberfeldrichter) there had died, I have taken over his office and remained in Belgrade until the fall of that town in the middle of October 1944. The Staff of the Higher Military Judge has been re-organised and assigned, first to the Army department (Armee-Abteilung Serbien) for Serbia and then to the Armeegruppe Felber. It is with that army group that I have retreated as far as Osijek. I reached Graz in the beginning of November 1944.

In my capacity as Chief Judge to the Military Commandant of the South East, I was entrusted with the supervision of the Feldkommandanturen Tribunals and the Tribunal of the Belgrade Military Commandant for the South-East.

The Tribunals of the divers Feldkommandanturen were concerned with trying military personnel and civilians; the Tribunal of the Military Commandant was a higher degree Tribunal with the right of approving the sentences brought in by the lower Tribunals mentioned above. I also dealt with matters of commuting sentences, but the right of reprieving was in the hands of the Military Commandant himself. The right of approving sentences was practised, but very rarely during my office as the situation of our troops and communications were very bad at that time. As far as I can recollect, only three people (2 men, 1 woman) in Croatia were sentenced to death during the time when I was in office, but these sentences were commuted to penal servitude on my initiative. People of that kind were not sent to prisons but to labour camps. I don't know what had occurred in the present case.

My business was rather an administrative one. I had to institute new judges into new posts etc. I also carried through the liquidation of the large Belgrade prison (camp). There in the prison were, among others, Serbian citizens also. The latter have been transferred to Austria. I don't know what had been their number.

The above minutes correspond to my statement."

Signed Jaenz.

Signed : Major KOSOVIC
Capt. GROZDIĆ

Translated from Serbo-Croatian.

Minutes of the hearing of the witness Božidar MILOVANOVIĆ, Belgrade Town official and Clerk at the Belgrade Central Cemetery; made in the Federal War Crimes Commission for Serbia, on April 11th, 1945.

Those present : Member of the Commission : Nikola BOBIĆ.
Secretary " " : Branislav KORAC

Witness Božidar MILOVANOVIĆ of Belgrade, born 26.2.1908.
Serb, orthodox, divorced.

"I have been up to the present day head official of the Belgrade Central cemetery. During the occupation I kept a record of all the Banjica camp inmates who had been shot and buried in the cemetery. As a matter of fact I was not allowed to keep that record and to make notes of date and place of burials, but I have done that all the same, as I was anxious to give, after the war, the

NOTES ON THE CASE

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