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UNITED NATIONS ARCHIVES

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PROGRAMME

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1 TO 197
22nd January 1946.

Dear Dr. Schram-Nielsen,

From the charge against Dr. which your Government recently transmitted to the Commission, it follows that the evidence in this charge might be also used in the charge against General PANCKE who has been charged and listed on the Commission's initiative before your Government became a member of this Commission.

I enclose herewith a copy of that charge for your information and would very much appreciate if you could let me know whether your National Office would like to "adopt" this latter as its own charge. Such action of yours would enable the Commission to list PANCKE as wanted by Denmark whereas at present he is listed as wanted by the Commission.

Yours sincerely,

J. Litawski

Secretary to Committee I.

Dr. Erik Schram-Nielsen,
Royal Danish Legation,
20, Port Street,
London, S.W.1.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | Dr. HILDEBRAND, former Chief of the German "Sicherheitspolizei" in Denmark
---|---
Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | Winter 1943
| Denmark
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Instigation of several murders
References to relevant provisions of national law. | Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1936, Art. 23 confer Art. 277

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

During the winter 1943-1944 HILDEBRAND ordered the assassination of 3 - possibly 4 - Danish subjects.
In the autumn 1943 the German Police-General PANKE was instructed to carry into effect the so-called "counter-terrorisation". Panke passed on the instruction concerned to Himmler, and Himmler ordered during the month of December the assassination of three Danish subjects, namely, Ole Bjørn Kraft, M.P., Aksel Møller, M.P., and Christin Hansen Dam, a well-known Danish journalist, and it would appear that, furthermore, Himmler ordered the murder of the famous Danish poet Kaj Munk in January 1944.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The Indictment is based on statements made by the private staff of the "Sicherheitspolizei" in Denmark.
The Indictment is based on statements made by the private staff of the "Sicherheitspolizei" in Denmark.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

a) It would appear that MILDNER committed the said crimes in carrying out the so-called "counter-terrorism".

b) Probably MILDNER will point out that he acted under instruction, and that he furthermore made representations to Berlin against the "counter-terrorism".

c) The Danish authorities are anxious to get further information about the alleged crimes of MILDNER and about his participation in the deportation of Danish Jews and communists to Germany. They would, therefore, very much appreciate it if Dr. MILDNER be transferred to Denmark for interrogation, whereupon a decision will be taken to which extent he may be accused of having committed war crimes.
NOTES ON THE CASE

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

a) It would appear that MILDKRR committed the said crimes in carrying out the so-called "counter-terrorisation".

b) Probably MILDKRR will point out that he acted under instruction, and that he furthermore made representations to Berlin against the "counter-terrorisation".

c) The Danish authorities are anxious to get further information about the alleged crimes of MILDKRR and about his participation in the deportation of Danish Jews and communists to Germany.

They would, therefore, very much appreciate if Dr. MILDKRR be transferred to Denmark for interrogation, whereupon a decision will be taken to which extent he may be accused of having committed war crimes.
Lieut- Gen. (55) Gunther Pancke
(Brautftragter fur innere Angelegenheiten, Denmark)

Copenhagen, October, 1944

Deportations of Danes

Firing on crowds in Copenhagen.

Torture of prisoners.

Submitted Decision of Committee T

18. X. 44 B, 7
17. X. 45 A
13. 4. 46 Taken over by Danish Govt.
22nd January 1946.

Dear Dr. Schram-Nielsen,

From the charge against Dr. MERGER which your Government recently transmitted to the Commission, it follows that the evidence in this charge might be also used in the charge against General PAICKX who has been charged and listed on the Commission's initiative before your Government became a member of this Commission.

I enclose herewith a copy of that charge for your information and would very much appreciate if you could let me know whether your National Office would like to "adopt" this latter as its own charge. Such action of yours would enable the Commission to list PAICKX as wanted by Denmark whereas at present he is listed as wanted by the Commission.

Yours sincerely,

J. Liawska

Secretary to Committee I.

Dr. Erik Schram-Nielsen,
Royal Danish Legation,
29, Font Street,
London, S.W.1.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

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| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.) | LIEUT.-GENERAL (SS) GUNTHER PANKE  |
|                                                               | (Beauftragter für Innere Angelegenheiten, Denmark) |

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | Copenhagen, September, 1944. |
|                                               |                            |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Deportations of Danes  |
|                                                    | Firing on crowds in Copenhagen |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | Torture of Prisoners. |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

**TRANSMITTED BY.**

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

*0009 3 7/7/73 3 3*
Deportations of Danes. About September 14th, 1944, General PAECKE ordered that, by way of reprisals for the killing of certain informers, about 200 Danish patriots, imprisoned in the concentration camp at FROSLEV, close to the German frontier, would be transferred to Germany. The transport of these men commenced on 15th September.

As these deportations were a violation of an assurance that Dr. Best had given when the camp at FROSLEV was instituted, the Danish workers declared a strike on September 16th, 1944.

Deportations of Danish Police. On September 19th, the German police chief PAECKE announced the dissolution of the Danish Police Force and ordered the arrest and deportation of its members. The central and district police stations were stormed, and the Danish police were overpowered and disarmed. The grounds for this action — as stated in his proclamation — was that the Danish police had assisted the law-breakers. Many of the police hid to evade arrest, but 1,680 were taken to Germany in one ship, and another 287 marched across the frontier from Froslev concentration camp into Germany.

German Troops Fire on the Danes.

The Danish New Service (D.P.S.) reported on 19.9.44, that the Amalienborg Castle where the King was in residence, was attacked by German marines shortly after 11 a.m. The Castle was guarded by 160 Danish Police, who resisted the first attack, whereupon the Germans brought up artillery. Both sides suffered losses.

The (German-controlled) "Danish Home Service" at first alleged (19.9.44) that the German marines had been fired on while peacefully marching by. A second explanation sent out by the same agency a few hours later, said that the affair was due to a misunderstanding: the Danish police had mistakenly supposed that the German detachment meant to disarm the sentries and take the King prisoner.

On 16.9.44, German soldiers, who arrived in a lorry, fired on the public in the Raadhusplaats, and prevented the Danish ambulances from removing the wounded. The explanation given by the Germans was that the first shots had been fired from 3 taxis and that the German troops acted in self-defence.

Torture of Prisoners

Danish prisoners in the Gestapo Vestre prison were tortured by the German Gestapo.
(a) Evidence concerning Deportations from Froslev

The paper "Frit Danmark" (London) of 22.9.44, reported that it was the head of the Gestapo in Denmark, Gunther Pancke, who had ordered the deportations from Froslev during the absence in Germany of Dr. Best. Dr. Best had returned but did not seem to have any influence over Pancke. The Gestapo were now openly masters in Denmark.

The same paper in its English news-column reported as follows:

"The last fortnight has increased the number of denouncers liquidated by the patriots. There has scarcely been a day on which at least one or two have not been killed. This led the Germans to take reprisals on Thursday, September 14th, when the Gestapo Chief, General Pancke, ordered that about 200 of the Danish patriots now imprisoned in the newly established concentration camp Froslev (which is placed just north of the Dano-German Frontier) were to be taken away to Germany as hostages. This, said Pancke, was done to check resisters. The action is a complete breach of the promises made by the German plenipotentiary, Dr. Best, when his new concentration camp was established. It was upon Best's guarantees that no more Danes were to be taken to Germany that the Danish authorities gave their consent to the opening of the new camp. The reaction to the new deportation order came immediately. Danish workers, still working on the completion of the camp, went on strike and simultaneously strikes broke out in all the larger towns of South Jutland."

(b) Evidence concerning deportations of Danish Police

The (German-controlled) "Danish News Service" announced on 20th Sept, 1944, that the 1,700 Danish Police arrested on 19th September had been sent to Germany by ship for further interrogation, and that food parcels might be sent to them through the Danish Red Cross, marked "interned police."

The (German-controlled) Borsen of 22nd Sept, 1944, published the following notices:

**PROCLAMATION BY PANCKE**

*(in the German-Controlled Danish Press (Borsen 22.9.44)*
*(cuttings in file)*

"AN ORDER MADE BY THE CHIEF SS AND POLICE LEADER IN DENMARK CONCERNING A POLICE STATE OF EMERGENCY"

1. A police "State of Emergency" is hereby put in force with immediate effect in Denmark.
2. The Danish police and C.B. organisations excepting the C.P.U. are hereby disbanded with immediate effect.
3. Until such time as the Danish police have been reorganised the maintenance of public order and security will be undertaken by the German occupying forces.
4. Persons unlawfully in possession of firearms will be shot on the spot.
5. Any action tending to impede the measures taken for the restoration of public peace and order will be severely punished, - in certain cases by death.
6. The measures which it has been necessary to undertake in regard to the Danish police will be revoked as soon as normal order has been restored in Copenhagen and the provinces.

COPENHAGEN, 19th Sept, 1944.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)
The German-controlled Danish Press (of Borgen 22nd Sept, 1944.) printed the following:-

A STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF SS AND POLICE LEADER IN DENMARK ON THE REASONS FOR THE ACTION

The Press Office of the Chief SS and Police in Denmark announces:

"The reasons for the deportations of the arrested policemen to an internment camp in Germany are as follows:

1. After careful investigation it was found that the police, contrary to their duty, had assisted lawless elements, sheltered them, and hindered the German investigations, and had attempted to liberate offenders.

2. x x x

3. To prevent further attempts at liberation and to avoid bloodshed, the unlawfully-acting part of the Danish police force have been transported to a special internment camp in Germany, where all the men who were embarked have now arrived safely."

The Danish Home Service of Oct 2nd, 1944, reported from Copenhagen that some 2,000 police had been deported to Germany and were being taken from a camp at Hamburg to the Buchenwald Camp near Weimar.
Evidence in support of the charge of firing on the Danes

DPT, 19.9.44. "A most dramatic fight developed at Amalienburg Castle where King Christian and the Crown Prince are now in residence. The Amalienborg police force, which replaced the Royal Guard on August 29th, was warned immediately the treacherous siren sounded, and preparations were made. Barbed wire barricades were placed at all four entrances and Danish police reinforcements arrived. While preparations were proceeding, the queen arrived in a car. The castle, which was guarded by 100 Danish policemen was attacked by a large force of German marines shortly after 11 a.m. The first German attack was repulsed and the Germans suffered heavy losses. About a dozen Germans fell wounded outside the Danish Legation in Amalienbaek. After the first unsuccessful attack on the Royal Castle, the Germans called up reinforcements and also brought up artillery. The whole quarter was surrounded by the Germans and the people in that area were unable to leave their houses. It is not known how many were wounded and killed in the Amalienborg fighting, but losses on both sides were heavy."

DPT, 19.9.44. "With regard to the incident at Amalienborg Palace, it has been learned that it was due to a regrettable misunderstanding. The Danish police guarding the palace thought that the German detachment was going to disarm the sentries and take the King prisoner. Therefore they fired. However, German quarters never had the intention of disarming the King's bodyguard."

Evidence of firing on crowd in the Raadhuispleats

The Danish Press Service (DPT Stockholm) wrote 16.9.44. 

"On the night of September 15th at midnight a lorry arrived at Raadhuispladsen with 15 German soldiers, who jumped out. They started shooting at innocent passers-by without warning. Twenty-three persons were wounded. The Germans blocked the way with machine-guns; collected cartridge cases show that at least 53 shots had been fired."

"The German assault in Raadhuispleatsen took place at the time when all was quiet in Copenhagen. After the shooting, crying was heard everywhere and the moans of the wounded and dying who were lying on the pavements, were to be heard. Fire engines on their way to a fire came right into the shooting and the fire inspector directed his car back to the fire station and from there all available ambulances were sent out. The fire inspector and the police were thrown back from the wounded by the Germans and had to flee down Strøget. An ambulance was allowed to drive up, but was forced to take wounded Germans to hospital in Nørre Landsvej. The ambulances were not allowed to take the slightly injured people, who together with casual passers-by, were packed together in a corner of Raadhuispladsen where they were forced to stay with their hands up and the blood flowing down. The Germans continued to shoot with machine-guns at everybody they saw and pursued them down side streets. Those who in spite of threats helped the wounded were dragged into Dagmarhus and were not released until later in the night."

"The Germans at first tried to explain that the shooting started from three taxis and that the German soldiers had only defended themselves. The Germans, however, have already announced this explanation, and it is in a fact that the person shot by the Germans were entirely innocent."

(d) Evidence concerning torture of prisoners

EXTRACT FROM THE "NESS JOURNAL"

Helsingborg (Swedish) 20.9.44. reported: A citizen of

/Helsingborg
Olsens's escape from the camp was very exciting, and he thus avoided the third degree with torture, which was not unknown to prisoners in Vestre prison. He saw a teacher patriot lying badly injured without medical treatment in one cell. During questioning, this patriot was so tortured that one leg broke, and when mended so that he could stand he was shot. Another Dane who one evening was thrown into Olsens's cell had had his teeth kicked out by a doctor in a German field hospital. Many rumours about torture circulated in Horsell and there are reports of enemas of 80 degrees, and of people forced to eat salt and not given water until they are willing to speak. This, however, does not frighten the Danish patriots; they fight bravely.
A Memorandum, No. 164, produced by the F.O. Research Department based on Press sources, stated (April 4th, 1944):

"There were conflicting reports as to the identity of the Chief Gestapo official in Denmark, but at all events he is subordinate to Polizei General PANCKE in control of all German police troops in the country, who moreover ranks above Best in the Party hierarchy."

And in Memorandum No. 200, by the same department (July 4th, 1944) it was stated:

"The German chief of police in Denmark since October, 1943, Gunther PANCKE, was responsible for the recent war of nerves "clearing murders" sabotage of purely Danish interests, and the branding of patriotic Danes as Nazis."
Opraab til den danske Befolkning

Pressekontakt hos den højere SS- og Politifører i Danmark meddelser:


Forordning fra den højere SS- og Politifører i Danmark vedrørende politimæssig Undtagelsesstillstand

1. Der indføres med øjeblikkelig Virkning politimæssig Undtagelsesstillstand i Danmark.


5. Handlinger, som gaar ud paa at forhindre de til Genoprettelsen af den officielle Ro og Orden straffes med øjeblikkelig Skydning.
11 APR 1949
Decisions as at foot 4

[Handwritten note:]

[Signatures and dates]
Danish Legation,
9, Port Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Chairman de Baer,

Further to my letter of the 9th January last, regarding the list of German War Criminals, which Professor Hurwitz submitted to Committee I on the 11th April last, I beg to say that I have now been instructed to pass on to you the following information which the Danish authorities have obtained by further investigation in the cases against the alleged criminals.

The numbers refer to the Commission's list.

No. 31,

Part I (War Criminals).

Serial No. 140, Bohse is identical with Serial No. 144 Dehse.

145, Dominik appears to be a Danish subject and will therefore be prosecuted as a traitor, not as a war criminal.

147-148 Erichsen and Germandt, Further investigation in the matter has shown that the charge against them for having committed war crimes cannot be maintained.

151, Hansen is identical with Danish citizen Niels Rasmus D. Birkerod Hansen, who has committed high treason why he cannot be considered a war criminal.

154-174, Hofstedter, Klein, Klever, Rothe, Schweitzer, Thyssen. Further investigation in the matter has shown that the charge against them for having committed war crimes cannot be maintained.

In respect of No. 160 Klein it should be noted that he, (Wolther Klein, born 17/8/1903 at Dortmund) when he served with the

Konsieur E. de Baer,
Chairman Committee I,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Landsdowne House,
Berkley Square, W.1.
Germans in Denmark told several Danes who were in German custody that he had previously taken part in murder and ill-treatment of Jews in concentration camps in France, Austria and Poland. It has, however, not been possible to establish any proof of this.

Serial No. 178. Werner appears to be identical with Hans Werner Christian Phillipsen who was killed by the bombardment of the Shell House in Copenhagen, on the 21st March, 1945.

Part II (Suspects).

Serial No. 60. Blume. Further investigation in the matter has shown that the charge against him for having committed war crimes cannot be maintained.

Serial No. 64. Grünwald is identical with Serial No. 63 Gfoller.

Serial No. 65. According to information now obtained Himmel appears to have been killed in September, 1944, and buried in Copenhagen.

Serial No. 68. Preissler. Further investigation in the matter has shown that the charge against him for having committed war crimes cannot be maintained.

Serial No. 69. Werth. His real name appears to be Otto Alexander Friedrich Schmert.
List of War Crimes

List of War Crimes drawn up by the
Responsibilities Commission of the Paris Peace
Conference in 1919.

1. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism
2. Putting hostages to death
3. Torture of civilians
4. Deliberate starvation of civilians
5. Rape
6. Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution
7. Deportation of civilians
8. Interment of civilians under inhuman conditions
9. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy
10. Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation
11. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory
12. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory
13. Fillage
14. Confiscation of property
15. Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions
16. Debasement of the currency and issue of spurious currency
17. Imposition of collective penalties
18. Wanton devastation and destruction of property
19. Deliberate bombardment of undefended places
20. Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historic buildings and monuments
21. Destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without warning and without provision for the safety of passengers and crew
22. Destruction of fishing boats and of relief ships
23. Deliberate bombardment of hospitals
24. Attack and destruction of hospital ships
25. Breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross
26. Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases
27. Use of explosive or expanding bullets and other inhuman appliances
28. Intention to give no quarter
29. Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war
30. Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorized works
31. Issue of flimsy of truce
32. Poisoning of wells
5) **Particulars of alleged crime.**

6) **Particulars of evidence in support.**

7) **NOTES ON THE CASE**

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to
(a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his of-
official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's
own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a
system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable
defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).
1. **Ape**, 
Kriminalassistent of Scania, Police 
Service during the autumn 1943 in Copenhagen

2. Service during the autumn 1943 in Copenhagen

3. A). VII. 
   B).

4. A). The accused has as leader for several - unknown, Danish - accomplices participated in arresting Danish Jews, which were deported 
   B). Kriminalbetjent Folmer Larsen, Stockholm


6. 

7. 
1. Bernth
   Kriminalobersekretär, Security Police
   From September 1943 to 1944 served as leader of the
   R.S.D. in Aalborg, later service as "Meister der Ordens-
   polizei" in Copenhagen,

2. September 1943-1944 - Aalborg, Højskolehotellet,
   Boulevarden 27, and the prison in Sct. Hansgade,

3. A) - III
   B) -

4. The accused has as leader of the R.S.D. in Aalborg sub-'
   mitted a considerable number of arrested to torture
   by gross floggings, beatings in the face with knuckle-
   dusters, strangulation of the artery veins in the neck,
   in several cases with serious bodily harm as a con-
   sequence,
   B) Politimester Bach, Sweden,

5. The late Kriminalassistentz Berg and Meyntzer,

6. Bank clerk Åge Wind, fishmonger Sorensen, Overbetjent
   Hakon Leuridsen, all Sweden,

7. (The accused may have been killed during the bom-
   bardment of Shellhuset on the 21st of March 1945).
1. Best, Werner
Reichs-Bevollmächtigter des deutschen Reichs in Dänemark since
November 1942.

2. Since November 1942 - Denmark,
3. A). I - II - III - VII - VIII - XIV - XVII - XVIII - XXV,
    B).
4. A). As the supreme leader of the German administration
    responsible for innumerable war crimes: murder,
    comprising murder of hostages and "Clearing-murders",
    torture, deportations, internments under inhuman con-
    ditions, confiscations, usage of collective penal-
    ties, wanton explosions and other devastations of
    buildings and other valuable property, abuse of the
    Red Cross.
    B).
5.
6.
7.
1. **Bluhme, Knud**, called Bluhme-Knudsen, Oberleutnant in the Wehrmacht, approximately January 1st 1945 service with Abwehrabt. III F, Aarhus,

2. 29.8.1943 - the prison in Viborg,

3. A) - III
   B)

4. A) - Has as examining-judge 1st cheesemonger Børge Hansen, who was examined on account of illegal activity, be submitted to torture by thumbscrews,
   B) - Kriminalbetjent Mathiesen, Stockholm,

5.  

6.  

7.  

5 - Subsequently removed from list **Duits-Criminals**
(See letter of 3.4.47 file 3.21)
1. Bohe, (Identical with Bøhe, Case 2878, See letter 3.4.4).
Kriminalrat, leader of the R.S.D. in Odense, 7th 3.4.4.
2. 1944-45 - Odense, Husmandsakolen in Tarup,
3. A) - III
   B)
4. A) Accused has as leader of the R.S.D. in Odense submitted a large number of arrested to torture by floggings,
   B)
5. 
6. 
7. (Accused has possibly been killed during the airraid on the 17th April 1945).
1. **Bovensiepen**, Oberst der Polizei - SS-Standartenführer, Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD in Denmark since April 1944.

2. Since April 1944 - Denmark,

3. A) - I - II - III - VII - VIII - XVIII.

4. A) As Commander-in-Chief of the R.S.D. in Denmark responsible for the innumerable war crimes committed by this organization. **Murder**, comprising murder of hostages and "Clearing-murders", torture, deportations, internments under inhuman conditions, wanton explosions and devastations otherwise of buildings and other valuable property.

B)

5.

6.

7.
Bremer Bernhard alias Dominik (Dominique)
see Dominik.
1. **Bunke, Erich.**
Kriminalrat, SS-Hauptsturmführer,
approximately January 1, 1945, Chief of Section A.5.5.
Abt.IV -2-a and b as well as IV-4-a.

2. I -8.8.1944 - Copenhagen - Shellhuset
II -2.9.1944 - 
III - 1945 - Denmark.

3. A) I, II, III, VII, VIII, XVIII.
    
B)

4. A) The accused had eleven arrested Danish patriots shot either in the Shellhouse or on the road from Copenhagen to Roskilde without any previous trial.

II. The accused has had Sub-manager Poul Justesen and the parachutists Loch-Lindblad (Peter), Frands Lassen (Viggo) and S. de Haershen (Holger) submitted to torture, the three first mentioned by flogging, the last mentioned by strangulation, during examinations conducted partly by himself and partly by his subordinate Kriminalobersekretär Kesselmodel.

III. The accused has as leader of Hipo in Denmark let this organization commit a large number of murders, comprising murder of hostages and "Clearing-murders", torture, deportations, interments under inhuman conditions, wanton explosions and devastations otherwise of buildings and other valuable property.

B. ad I. Journalist Borge Gutze,
    
ad II. Sub-manager Poul Justesen, both Sweden.

5. ad II. Kriminalobersekretär Kesselmodel - "Hansen".

6.

7. (Accused has possibly been killed during the bombardment of the Shellhouse on March 21, 1945).
1) M.H.F.F.J.N.I. Thees
Born on 13/4 1904 at Grandsted, Germany.
Kriminalrat in Gestapo.
Leader of RSI at Kolding from 11/9 1943 and thereafter
Leader of RSI at Kolding from 3/6 1944 till 5/6 1945.

2) As the chief, responsible leader of the Gestapo detachment
at Kolding and later at Kolding, Burfeind is responsible
for the ill-treatments that have taken place in the two
towns during the period (see above) that he has been in
charge.
He has admitted that he personally hit a prisoner with
a dog-whip and also that he knew that his assistants, with
or against his consent, ill-treated prisoners. He denies
having committed any actual torture - or ordered it to be
committed.

3) A, III, IV, V, VI and partly also VII.

4) A. Has on 31/6 1944 dealt one Hurtisen, a carrier at Ton-
er, 5-6 blows with a dog-whip in the face and on the body.
On 26/9 1944 one Jense, an inn-keeper at Vedsted, was hit
in the face and on the body by Burfeind's people. At a
later examination, Jense was also ill-treated, which Bur-
feind could see from his face, but it was not done by or-
der of Burfeind. Jense's property (an Inn) was blown up
the next day by order of Séveringen, Copenhagen.
The Danish prisoner Hugo was ill-treated by the Interpreter
Riks. Burfeind heard the prisoner's cries and intervened.
4. Detectives Hamby and Otto Henriksen in the E.E. (State
Police Intelligence Section), Copenhagen.

5) See under No. 1.

6) Burfeind's own statements to report of 31/1 1945 from the
State Police Intelligence Section, Copenhagen.

7) Burfeind has stated that in October 1944 an order was re-
solved from Dr. Hoffmann, Copenhagen, that all means were
to be used in fighting the Danish Resistant. It is his
opinion of Burfeind that by this order full scope was in
reality given to the use of torture.
It was the many acts of railway sabotage that gave the
impulse to this order.
1. v. Eutler, Freiherr
   Oberst in the Wehrmacht,
   Standortkommandant in Aalborg 1.12.1942-1944.

2. 23.8.1943 - Aalborg.

3. A) I.
   B)

4. A) Accused has as Standortkommandant let German soldiers fire at unarmed Danish civilians which participated in a peaceful demonstration. 11 were killed and several persons wounded.
   B) Politimester Bach, Sweden.

5. Major Thyssen.

6. The attitude of the accused to the civilian population has presumably been ordered by his superiors.
1) P. H. W., Friedrich Wilhelm (Identical with Bohse —
Case 2 878)
Born on 22/7 1913 in Elmenhorn, Germany.
Affiliated to Albert and Ed-Hauptsturmführer.
Head of the German Sipo, the Cottager's School, Odense,
from 1/2 1943 till 1/5 1945.

2) Bohse is no head of the Sipo at Odense responsible for
the ill-treatments that took place in Odense during the
period 1/2 - 5/5 - 1945. He behaved personally very bru-
tally to the prisoners. He always ordered "rough" examina-
tions and had the motto: "Nobody escapes from here". Many
innocent people have landed in concentration camps. Has
personally ill-treated one prisoner.

3) A. I - III - VII.
B.

4) The Allied Po W. Heinrich Schülken has stated that Bohse
behaved in a very sadistic way in France and this Bohse
has admitted to Schülken. At Odense he was no hard that
even Dr. Hoffmann found it too severe and sent for him
to relax him. On his own initiative Bohse set up a ter-
ror group in charge of the Danish traitor Th. Birkadal Han-
sen. The Allied Po W. Hermann Scholz has stated that Bohse
was a rude and brutal person, who showed no consideration
in his behaviour towards prisoners brought before him.
When prisoners were being interrogated he ran from one
office to another to convince himself that they were
being treated HUMAN enough.

5) The statements originate from report of 23/11 1945 from
Detective Telega, State Police Intelligence Section.
Copenhagen.

5) Concerning details reference is made to item 4.A.

6) Witnesses are Allied Po W. Heinrich Wolfgang Schülken
and Allied Po W. Arangesteller Hermann Scholz who both
are detained at the Allgerad School, Copenhagen, and both
have worked in Odense under Bohse.

7) Bohse is an Allied Po W. and is at present at Odense
for interrogation. There is already a very weighty ma-
terial at Odense against Bohse, who is responsible for
many brutal acts. As stated under item 4.A. he has, on
his own initiative, set up a terror group that committed
murdering murders and "Schalburgteige" (count r sabotage)
in Lyn.
1) Dominik (Dominique) alias Bernhard Bremer.
   Kriminalassistent, q Secuit, Police
   Until October 1944 served in Helsingør since then in
   Kungsted.
2) Spring and summer 1944 - Helsingør "Wisborg".
3) A). - III.
   B).
4) A). Accused has during the questioning of several
   arrested had them submitted to torture by flogging.
5) Kriminalassistent Hennemann.
6) 
7) 
   A — Subsequently removed from First &
   War Criminals.
   (See letter 3.4.47 File 3.29.)
1) Elpert

Kriminalrat, SS-Obersturmführer,
approximately Jan. 1st., 1945; Leader of the KSD, Abl IV-2-a.

2) I - February 25th, 1945 - Copenhagen, Shellhaus.
II. - 27th, 1945 - 

3) A). III.
B).

4) A): The accused has had

I) Civilengineer Ove Kampmann, Lt.Col. Tiemroth, Lektor Brandt Rehberg and Civilengineer Cornelius Prior, who were being examined by Kriminalobersekretär Hans Werner, subordinate to accused, and

II) cand.pharm. F.S. Ahnfeld-Mollerup, who was being examined by Kriminalobersekretär Wiese, subordinate to accused, submitted to torture by flogging

B). ad I. Civilengineer Ove Kampmann,
ad II. cand. pharm. F.S. Ahnfeld-Mollerup.

5) ad I. Kriminalobersekretär Hans Werner,
ad II. Wiese.


7) (Accused was possible killed during the bombardment of the Shellhouse on 21st of March 1945).
1) Erichsen
Kriminalobersekretär, SS-Obersturmführer,
approximately Jan. 1st, 1945: Chief of Section of the RSD IV-4-b.

2) Autumn 1943 - Copenhagen.

3) A). VII
B).

4) A). Accused has assisted Dr. Mildner in organizing
the arrest of Danish Jews who were deported, and
has as a leader for several unknown Danish accomplices participated in the arrests.
B). Kriminalbrotjent Folmer Larsen.

5) Walther Atte, Walther Falkenberg, Dr. Mildner, Kriminal-
obersekretär Jaensch, Hofstedter, Apel, Reumann, Renner, Prinzik.

6).

7).

(Accused was possibly killed during the bombardment
of the Shellhouse on 21st of March 1945).

A - Subsequently removed from List Juda
Criminals
(See letter of 3.4.47 File 3 21. D)
1). Falkenberg, Walther
Kriminaloberassistent of Security Police
1943 service in Copenhagen

2). Autumn 1943 - Copenhagen.

3). A) - VII.
    B) -

4). A). Accused has as a leader for several unknown Danish
    accomplices participated in arresting Danish Jews who
    were deported.
    B) Kriminalbetjent Folmer Lersen, Stockholm,

5). Ludwig Ruf, Walther Sothe, Kriminalobersekretär
    Erichsen, Dr. Mildner, Kriminalobersekretär Jaensch,
    Hofstadter, Apel, Neumann, Renner, Prinzik.

6).  

7).  

5
1) RA. R.A. A.A. (common = T) Heinrich,
    born on 5/15 1906 in Germany,
    Councilor of Instruction, "Propaganda-Abteilung",
    Head German Legation in Copenhagen.
    Was in Denmark from Oct. 13/6 1944 till 5/5 1945.

2) Gernandt is said to be the instigator of the clearing murder
    and acts of counter sabotage that took place in Copenhagen
    in the autumn of 1944 and the beginning of the year
    1945.

3) A. I - II - XVIII
    B.

4) A. Not available here:

R. Hans Gerner, Bl.1: 53, Tranegaardsvej, Hellerup, has given
    certain information to Professor Hammerich, Bl. Stens Allé,
    Hellerup, who has written a report and sent it to the then
    Minister, Professor Hansen.

5) The German Lieutenant Heinr. (residence unknown), who was
    anti-Nazi, has told Hans Gerner that it was Gernandt who
    was the instigator of the wave of systematic terror
    (clearing murder, acts of counter sabotage, etc.) that
    passed over Copenhagen in the autumn and winter of 1944/45.
    Heinr. gave his information to Hans Gerner, who based on his
    information in Professor Hammerich, who wrote down the
    statement that presumably now is in the Ministry for
    Foreign Affairs.

6) No other evidence is available than Hans Gerner's statement
    as mentioned above.

7) No special comments. He may however be stated that the
    British Field Police made a search for Gernandt at his resi-
    dence, 7, Suomiavej, Copenhagen, on 22/5 1945, but he had
    disappeared. It was - by inquiry in the house - ascertained
    that Gernandt already in the autumn of 1944 had returned to
    Germany with his family.

A - Subsequently removed from List Quaer Antica
(See letter by 3. 4. 47, File 3. 21. D)
Councillor of Instruction "Commissions-Ciclititor",
Dr. German Legation in Copenhagen.
Was in Denmark from 11/12 1944 till 5/5 1945.

2) Bernhardt is said to be the instigator of the clearing murders and acts of terror sabotage that took place in Copenhagen in the autumn of 1944 and the beginning of the year 1945.

3) A. I - II - XVIII
B.

4) A. Not available.

B. Hans Jørgen, P.C. R., 53, Tran-Bergsvej, Hellerup, has given certain information to Professor Hammerich, B. Steens Allé, Hellerup, who has written a report and sent it to the then minister Foreign Office.

5) The German diplomat Herr (residence unknown), who was anti-Nazi, has told Hans Jørgen that it was Bernhardt who was the instigator of the wave of systematic terror (clearing murders, acts of terror sabotage, etc.) that passed over Denmark in the autumn and winter of 1944/45. Herr gave no details to Hans Jørgen, who passed on his information to Professor Hammerich, who wrote down the statement that presumably now is in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

6) No other evidence is available than Hans Jørgen's statement as mentioned above.

7) No special comments. It may however be stated that the British Field Police made a search for Bernhardt at his residence, 7, Sohenved, Copenhagen, on 22/5 1945, but he had disappeared. It was by inquiries in the house - ascertained that Bernhardt already in the autumn of 1944 had returned to Germany with his family.

A - Subsequently removed from list Judicial Criminal

(In letter D 3.4.47, File 3.21 D)
1. Goller (Identical with Grünewald – Case 2885)
   Unteroffizier

2) Since January 1944 – Copenhagen.

3) A) – XVIII
   B) –

4) A). – Accused has been a member of a terror organization
   who directed by Dr. Hans Wäsche has carried out the
   explosions of buildings at Copenhagen such as the
   house of the Students' Union on the 10th of January
   1944. 3 persons were injured through this explosion
   and damage was caused totalling 100,000 Kr.

5). Dr. Hans Wäsche, Grünewald, Johan Freissler, Himmel og Huf.

6).

7). (Accused was possibly killed during the bombardment of
the Shellhouse on 21st of March 1945).
1. **Grunwald (Accused until 24th January – Case 2884)**
   SS-Untersturmführer,
   approximately Jan. 1st, 1945 Service in R.S.D. Abt. VI S,
   Copenhagen.

2. Since January 1944 – Copenhagen.

3. a) – XVIII
   B).

4. a) – Accused has been a member of a terror organization
   who directed by Dr. Hans Wäsche has carried out the
   explosions of buildings at Copenhagen such as the
   house of the Students’ Union on the 10th of January
   1944. 2 Persons were injured through this explo-
   sion and damage was caused totalling 100,000 Kr.


5. Dr. Hans Wäsche og SS. Untersturmführer Werth, Johan
   Freissler, Simmel, Ruf and Unteroff. Gfoller.

6. 

7. (Accused was possible killed during the bombardment
   of the Shellhouse on the 21st of March 1945).
1) **A.H.F.A.N.** , Kurt Alfred
   Born on 3/5 1902 in Wittendorf, Germany.
   Criminal organisation in the German Security Police.
   From 30/1 1945 Leader of Gestapo, the Cottagers' School, Odense.

2) Presumably from the autumn of 1943 till 20/1 1945 he was leader of the principal station of the Gestapo near Odense. Numerous ill-treatments of Danish prisoners have - according to several reports left with this office - taken place.

3) A. No. Ill (possibly also No.1).

4) A. At this section there is no material of any importance against Gutmann. Detective RAUSCH has interrogated the ill-described P.O.W. Heinrich Söhnelin, who has stated that Gutmann is responsible for the many ill-treatments that took place in Odense from September 1943 to January 1945. Gutmann is thus said also to have selected the victims that were murdered by the German terror gangs from Copenhagen.

   Reference is made to Detective Regner's report of 23/11 1945 (from the State Police Intelligence Section).

5) Regarding details concerning Gutmann's crimes reference may be made to the reports that are being made now (March 1945) by the Criminal Investigation Department at Odense but are not known here yet.

6) Regarding evidence reference is made to the reports mentioned under item 5 and Detective Regner's report (item 4.5).

7) Gutmann is an Allied P.O.W. in Denmark. He is lent to the Criminal Investigation Department at Odense, which is examining him concerning his conduct.
1). v. Hanroken, Hermann
Infanterigeneral,
Oktober 1942 – 1944 Oberbefehlshaber der deutschen Truppen in Dänemark.
2). Oktober 1942 – 1944.
B).
4). A) As military Supreme Commander responsible for innumerable war-crimes: murder comprising murder of hostages and "clearing-murder", torture, deportations, internment under inhuman conditions, confiscations, employment of collective punishments, wanton explosions and other destruction of buildings and other valuable property, abuse of "Red Cross".
B).
5).
6).
7).
1. **Hensen** (German, a native of Hamburg), Assistant to Kriminalobersekretär Kesselmodel (A8D, Abt. IV-2-a).

2. 2/9.1944 - Copenhagen, Shellhuset (420).

3. A). - III.

4. a) The Accused has as an accomplice executed torture by the flogging of Sub-manager Foul Justesen.

5. Kriminalobersekretär Kesselmodel.

6. Subaltern assistant.

7. (The Accused may possibly have been killed by the bombardment of Shellhuset the 21st March, 1945).

A - Subsequently removed from list of War Criminals

(See letter 3.4.47 File 3.21.D)

2). I. Approximately 1st May, 1944 – Kungsted.
II. Spring and summer 1944 – Helsingør, "Hisborg".


B).

4). A). I). The accused has as station-leader in Kungsted caused let manufacturer Alfred Emil Berg, Lyngby, undergo torture by flogging and kicking and has for 7 days interned him under inhuman conditions.
II). The accused has under examinations of several accused let them undergo torture by flogging.

B). re I. Manufacturer Alfred Emil Berg.
re II. Kriminalbetjent Gunnar, both Sweden.

5). re I. Regierungsrat, Dr. Karl Heintz Hoffmann,
re II. Kriminalassistent Dominik.

6).

7). re I. Berg had before the ill-treatment shot the accused's chauffeur.

A
1). Himmel
SS-Untersturmführer,
appr. 1/1.1945 service in A S L, Abt. VI S, Copenhagen.

2). The period from January 1944 - Copenhagen.

3). A) - XVIII
B)

4). A) - The accused has been a member of a terror-group, which under instruction from Dr. Hans Wäsche has executed explosions of buildings in Copenhagen, f. inst. 10/1.1944 the house of the students' union. At this explosion 3 persons were injured and damage was caused for appr. 100,000.

5). Dr. Hans Wäsche and SS-Untersturmführer Werth, Johan Freissler, Ruf and Unteroff. Groller, as well as Grünwald.

6).

7).
(The accused may possibly have been killed by the bombardment of Shellhuset the 21st March, 1945).
1.) Hoffmann, Karl Heintz, 
Regierungsrat, SS-Sturmführer, Dr. jur.
appr. 1/1.1945 - : Chief of a section for A/S. Abt. IV.

2). I.- appr. 1st May, 1944.
II. 1944-1945.

3). A) I - II - III - VII - VIII - AVIII.
B).

4). A) I. The Accused has personally submitted Manufacturer
Alfred Emil Berg, Lyngby, to torture by hard blows
in the face, while Berg stood hand-cuffed.
II. The Accused has let his assistants in the section
commit a great number of murders comprising murder
of hostages and "clearing-murders", torture, deporta-
tions, internment under inhuman conditions, explo-
sions and other destruction of buildings and other
values).
B).

5).
6).
7).

(The Accused may possibly have been killed by the
bombardment of Shellhuset the 2st March, 1945).
1.) Hoffmann, Karl Heintz,
regierungsrat, SS-sturmb.- undführer, Dr. jur.
appr. 1/1.1945 - : Chief of a section for nSD.Abtt.IV.

2). I.- appr. 1st May, 1944.
II. 1944-1945.

B).

4). A). I. The Accused has personally submitted Manufacturer
Alfred Emil Berg, Lyngby, to torture by hard blows
in the face, while Berg stood hand-cuffed.

II. The Accused has let his assistants in the section
commit a great number of murders comprising murder
of hostages and "clearing-murders", torture, deporta-
tions, internment under inhuman conditions, explo-
sions and other destruction of buildings and other
values).

B).

5). 6).

7).

(The Accused may possibly have been killed by the
Bombardment of Shellhuset the 2 st March, 1945).

A
1. **Hofstetter**
   Kriminalsekretär,
   approximately 1/1.1945 served in S D, Akt. V.

2. Autumn 1943 - Copenhagen.

3. A). VII.
   B).

4. A). The Accused has as leader for several - unknown
   Danish - accomplices participated in the arrest
   of Danish Jews who were deported.

5. Ludwig Kauf, Walther Rothe, Walther Falkenberg, Krimi-
   nalobersekretär Erichsen, Dr. Milchner, Jaensch, Apel,
   Reumann, Renner and Prinzik.

6.

7.

---

*Subsequently removed from list Jews Ainned.*

(See letter of 3.4.47 file 3.21.D)
1. **Karl Ludwig**
   SS-Untersturmführer, Criminaloberassistent,
   approximately 1/1, 1945; served in RGB Abt. VI C.

2. **I)** Autumn 1943, Copenhagen.
   **II)** The period from January 1944, Copenhagen.

3. **A)** VII–VIII.
   **B)**

4. **A)**
   1) The accused has as leader for several-unknown, Danish – accomplices participated in
      the arrest of Danish Jews who were deported.
   2) The accused has been member of a terror-group, who under instructions from Dr. Hans Jäcke
      has executed explosions of buildings in Copenhagen, for instance 10/1, 1944 the house of the
      Students Union. At this explosion three persons were injured and damage was caused for approxi-
      mately 100,000 kr.

   **B)** re-I) Criminalbetjent Folmer Larsen,
      re-II) Criminalbetjent Mathiesen, both Stockholm.

5. **re-I)** Walter Roth, Walter Felkenberg, Criminal-
   obersekretär Kirchler, Dr. Mildner, Criminalober-
   sekretär Jaensch, Hofstetter, Apel, Neumann,
   Henner, Fränkel.
   **II)** Dr. Hans Jäcke, Werth, Grünwald, Johann Preßler,
         Nimmel and Unteroff. Gstoller.

(Th accused may possibly have been killed by the
bombardment of Shellhuset 21, March 1945.)
1. Hof Luise

SS-Untersturmführer, Kriminaloberassistent, approximately 1/1, 1945; served in RSD Abt. VII B.

2. 1) Autumn 1942, Copenhagen.

II) The period from January 1944, Copenhagen.

3. A) VII - AVIII.

B).

4. A) 1) The accused has as a leader for several unknown, Danish - accomplices participated in the arrest of Danish Jews who were deported.

II) The accused has been member of a terror group, who under instructions from Dr. Hans Jägcher has executed explosions of buildings in Copenhagen, for instance 10/1. 1944 the house of the Students Union. At this explosion three persons were injured and damage was caused for approximately 100,000 kr.

B) re-I) Kriminalbetjent Folmer Larsen,

(re-II) Kriminalbetjent Mathiesen, both Stockholm.

5. re-I) Walther Atthe, Walther Falckenberg, Kriminalobersekretär Arichsen, Dr. Milmer, Kriminalobersekretär Jaesch, Hofstedter, Apel, Reumann, tenner, Frinkil.


6).

7).

(The accused may possibly have been killed by the bombardment of Shellhuset 21. March 1945)
1) J.B.S.P.E., Hans Nicolaj,
born on 26/2 1895 at Sæby, Germany, 
kriminalrat, 9 stufe.
leader of SS, ABT IV.-I-b., the Shell House, Copenhagen,
from 10/11 1944 till 4/5 1945.
2) During the period from November 1944 till May 1945 he
has, while serving with the Gestapo, the Shell House,
Copenhagen, been responsible for the ill-treatment of
several Danish prisoners.
3) A. A.
B.
4) A. Jessen has ordered "rough" examinations in many cases.
A number of persons were tortured in his department. The
editor Peter J. Hamar Gudm., was so badly ill-treated
that he after an examination jumped over the railings
of a staircase and into the well and was killed on the
spot (in the Shell House). Jessen had the prisoners
whipped with a leather-strap and with a rubber cudgel.
B. Detective Sergeant Hukun-Lauritsen and other members
of the police force.
5) With regard to further reference is made to item 4 A.
6) Statements given by: a) one Røber, a merchant at Hasle.
b) one Gerda Williamine Poulsen Poulson at present at
the lock-up at Fanders. c) one Erik Schledermann, an en-
gineer, 70 Copenhagen, Charlottenlund. These persons and
several others can give evidence against Jessen.
7) Jessen admits that he has ordered "rough" examinations
in some cases, but he has always obtained orders from Re-
gierungsrat HELMANN beforehand. He always told his men
that they were only to hit on the buttocks, and he has
never ordered the prisoners to be fitted with handcuffs.
The case against him, Peter J. Hamar Gudm., is not yet
finished. The Copenhagen Police has several charges
against Jessen.
1.) **JOHN, Alfred**
A native of Upper Silesia (Silesia or Breslau).
Kriminalinspektor in Gestapo.
Leader of the main station of the Gestapo at Elsinore.

2.) In the beginning of August (10/8/1944) he arranged the shooting at Snekkersten of two members of the Danish Resistance: Detective Holms Christoffersen and Juel Jensen (employees of Frick's salvage corps).

3.) a. Group I.

4.) According to an intercepted telephone conversation, John was the instigator of the murders of the two Resistance men mentioned under item 2. The were shot at Snekkersten. The murders were celebrated on the same evening with "Schnaps" etc., which John gave his men saying that it were two grand-saboteurs who had been rendered harmless now.

5.) The Central Register has procured this information.

6.) Details of the murders are not available at this office.

7.) Information that has reached the Central Register is at present the only evidence. The information originates from the tapping of telephone wires which was organised by the Resistance.

8.) The two Danes were shot at Snekkersten inn. Kriminalsekretär Prößnitz took part in the action. John fled on 5.6.1945 to Germany by a German naval vessel.

S
1). Juhl Hans
Kriminalobersekretär. From approximately 1941 leader of RSD abt. IV -3-0 in Helsingør.

2). Autumn 1943 - the north-east coast of Sjælland.

3). A) - VII - VIII.

4). A) Exercised much zeal and brutality in the hunting down and arrest of Danish Jews who were deported.


5). Unknown German police and soldiers.

6). Politifædre Sandholt, Olsen, kriminalbetjent Ejner Andersen and about ten other policemen in Sweden together with many witnesses in Helsingør.

7). The accused acted under orders but showed much zeal himself.
29, PONT STREET,
S.W.1

10th October, 1947.

Dear Sir Robert,

With reference to my letter to Monsieur de Beer of the 3rd April last in respect of the first Danish List containing charges against German war criminals I beg to say that the Danish authorities have decided to leave the charge against Kapitän zur See von Kamptz, where it is, and consequently I shall have to withdraw our request for his inclusion in the Commission’s Lists of war criminals.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Craigie, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., P.C.,
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
1). von Kamptz,
   Kapitän zur See,
   Militärkommandant in Bornholm,
3). A). - XIV - XVII.
   B).
4). A). The accused has as a collective punishment for the
    inhabitants of Bornholm because of an act of sabotage
    confiscated 300 private bicycles.
   B). Inf. 430 of 25/4.45. Pag.II.
5).
6).
7).

Adjourn
1) Kesselmodel
Kriminalsekretär,
approximately 1/1.1945; Served in sec., abt. IV.-2-a.
2) 2/9.1944 - Copenhagen, "Shellhuset".
3) a) - III.
B).
4) a) - The accused has 1st sub-manager Poul Justesen
and the Parachutists F.Loch-Lindeblad (Peter), Frands
Lassen (Viggo) and S. de M.Kerschend (Holger) under-
go torture during examination, the three firstnamed
by flogging, the lastnamed by strangulation.
B) - Sub-manager Poul Justesen,
5) Kriminalrat Erich Bunke and the accomplice "Hansen".
6) F.Loch-Lindeblad, Frands Lassen, S. de M.Kerschend.
7).
(The accused may possibly have been killed by the
bombardment of "Shellhuset" on March 21, 1945).
1. **Klein Walther** (Born 17.8.05 at Dortmund)
   Wachtmeister in the concentration camp at Fraslev,
2. Before 1945 - Russia, Poland,
3. A) - I
   B)
4. A) - The accused has participated in barbaric ill-treatments and murder of Jews,
   B) - The accused's own statement to the internees in Fraslev (Report in Walma 279)
5.
6.
7.

A - Subsequently removed from list of War Criminals

(See letter of 3.4.47, File 3.21.D)
1. Klever, Kriminalobersassistent, 
   Has served at the German passport-control at Copenhagen, later Helsingør,

2. Summer 1944 - "Wisborg", Helsingør,

3. A) - III
   B)

4. A) The accused has by blows in the face manhandled 15 young workers, whom he examined as witnesses on circumstances in the Helsingør shipyard,
   B) Kriminalbetjent Volkersen, Stockholm,

5. 

6. 

7. 

A - Subsequently removed from list of War Criminals

(See letter of 3.4.47 File 3.21 D)
Knudsen, Bluhme—
see Bluhme,
9th January, 1947.

Dear M. de Baer,

In the meeting of Committee I on the 11th April last, Professor Hurwitz promised to supply information regarding that period in which General Lindemann was "Oberbefehlshaber der deutschen Wehrmacht" in Denmark.

I have now learned that Lindemann took up his post as German Commander-in-Chief on the 1st February, 1945 - a position he kept until the surrender of the German forces on the 5th May, 1945.

Monsieur M. de Baer,
Chairman Committee I,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
1. Lindemann, Georg
Generaloberst,
From Oberbefehlshaber der deutschen Truppen in Dänemark,

2. From Am 1945

3. A). I - II - III - VII - VIII - XIV - XVII - XVIII - XXV,

B).

4. As Supreme Commander responsible for innumerable war crimes: murder, including murder of hostages and "clearing-murder", torture, deportations, internments under inhuman conditions, confiscations, employment of collective punishments, wanton explosions and other destructions of buildings and other values, abuse of "Red Cross".

5.

6.

7.
1. Marquart, Kriminalsekretär, about 1/1 1945: service in the RSD - Abt.IV.-1-b.
2. 28/2 1945 - Copenhagen, the Shellhouse,
3. A), III
B)
4. A). During an interrogation of Kaptajnlejtnant E.O. Condil accused has caused him to be tortured by beating,
B). Kaptajnlejtnant E.O. Condil, Sweden,
5. Kriminalrat Wåke,
6.
7.

(Accused may have been killed during the bombardment of the Shellhouse March 21, 1945).
1. **Mildner**
   Oberregierungsrat, Dr.
   Befehlshaber der Sipo und der SD in Dänemark until February 1944,
2. Autumn 1943 - Copenhagen,
3. A) - VII
   B) -
4. A). Accused had charge of the deportations of Danish communists and jews,
   B).
5. 
6. 
7. 

A
1.) HANSSEN, Ernst,
Born on 8.1.1902 in Niidersosemus, Germany.
Kriminalrat in the German Security Police.
Second in command of Gestapo, the Cotters' School, Odense.

2.) During the period 1943-1945 a number of ill-treatments of Danish prisoners were committed by Gestapo in Odense, and Müssener must as second in command carry his share of the responsibility therefore. Personally he has - no doubt in 1943 - during an exchange of shots near Geel inn in Fynen killed a member of the resistance. He has also on the night of 17.2.1945 killed by shooting the quite innocent Dane Niels Henrik Bernhard Mathissen, Svendborg, and wounded some others.

3.) A. Group I and III.
B.

4.) A. At Geel's inn some members of the Resistance held a meeting. Gestapo was informed thereof and surrounded the inn. The members of the Resistance defended themselves and during this incident Müssener shot a man. On the night of 17.2.1945 a raid was made at Svendborg by the Gestapo from Odense. Müssener took part in it, and when he came across above mentioned Mathissen in the street, he shot him down as a matter of course.
B. Report of 15.9.1945 from the Criminal Investigation Department at Svendborg.

5.) Reference is made to item 4.a., as no other details are available than those mentioned therein.

6.) Müssener has himself confessed this murder of Mathissen during an examination at Odense in the month of January 1945. The report respecting this examination is at Odense.

7.) Müssener has not been taken to Germany where he is being detained as an Allied P.O.W.
1. *Nauiok* or *Noviuc*,
   vide *Noviuc*. 
1) **N.E. E.A.B. Hermann**,  
Kriminalinspektor.  
Place of service: ESMARK and GOFTHAGAN.

2) Cannot be answered exactly, but as far as it is known he had a hand in the ill-treatment of a member of the resistance in Copenhagen in the spring of 1944.

3) **Item 117.**

4) A. Ruchen is said to have had a hand in the torture in Copenhagen of the now deceased teacher Svend Otto Nielsen (known as John Hansen) who, severely wounded, was arrested at Naturere and ill-treated with blows immediately after he was arrested.

5) The information originated from Commander N. K. Hansen,  
Royal Danish Navy, who died in a German concentration camp in 1944.

6) Further to item 4.A. it can be stated that John was left in solitary confinement without medical attention for several days and nights. He was often hit and kicked (in the cell). His leg, which had been crushed by a bullet, was allowed to heal in an oblique position, and he had to walk on crutches to the place of execution.

7) At the present time no other evidence exists than the information that was in the clandestine press, but some of the members of the resistance that were imprisoned at "Vestre Bemmede" together with JOHN are sure to be able to give evidence.

8) No special comments under this item. Ruchen is wanted by the Subjerg Police, no has not yet been arrested.
1). Levjue or Lauvack
Kriminalobersekretär,
February-September 1944 in service at the RSD in Kolding, for a part of this period as the leader of the section, later in Højbjerg.

2). Early summer 1944 - countryside of Kolding.

3). A) - III.
   B).

4). A) - During the arrest of a Danish civilian accused has maltreated him by knocking him down and jumping upon his stomach with heavy boots.

5).
6).
7).
1). Fauche, Günther,
General, SS-Obergruppenführer, höhere SS und Polizei-
führer in Dänemark.
B).
4). A). In his capacity of supreme chief of the SS in
Denmark responsible for the innumerable war crimes
of this organisation: murder, comprising murder of
hostages and clearing-murder, torture, deportations,
confinements under inhuman conditions, senseless
blastings and other destructions of buildings and
other values.
B).
5).
6).
7).

A
1). Fancke, Günther,
   General, SS-Obergruppenführer, höhere SS und Polizeiführer in Dänemark.


   B).

4). A). In his capacity of supreme chief of the SS in Dänemark responsible for the innumerable war crimes of this organisation: murder, comprising murder of hostages and clearing-murder, torture, deportations, confinements under inhuman conditions, senseless blastings and other destructions of buildings and other values.
   B).

5).

6).

7).

A
1. Peter, alius Schäfer, alius Merth.
vide Merth.
1). Preissler, Johan,
SS-Untersturmführer,
about 1/1.1945 service in the RSD Abt. VI S, Copenhagen.

2). Period from January 1944 - Copenhagen.

3). A) - XVIII
   B) -

4). A) - Accused has been a member of a terror-group which
      under the direction of Dr. Hans Wäsche has executed
      blastings of buildings in Copenhagen, for instance
      on January 10, 1944 of the building of the undergra-
      duate-association. At this blasting 3 people were
      wounded, and damage estimated at about 1 ml. 00,000.-
      was caused.

   B) Kriminalbetjent Mathiesen, Stockholm.

5). Dr. Hans Wäsche, SS-Untersturmführer Werth, SS-Unter-
       sturmführer Grünwald, Himmel, Ruf and Unteroff.
       Großer.

6).

7). (Accused may have been killed during the bombardment
       of the Shellhouse March 21, 1945).

5 - Subsequently removed from list of
     (See letter of 3.4.47. File 3.21 D.)
1) Prinzik, kriminalassistent der Sicherheitspolizei
autumn 1943 service in Copenhagen,
2) Autumn 1943 - Copenhagen.
3) A), VII.

4) A). As a leader of several - unknown, Danish - assistants accused has taken part in the arrest of Danish Jews who were deported.


5) Ludwig Huf, Walther Rothe, Walther Falkenberg, Kriminalobersekretär Erichsen, Dr. Mildner, Jaensch, Hofstedter, Apel, Neumann and Henner.

6).

7).
1). **Nehner**, (called the butcher)
   Kriminalassistent,
   Service in the ASD, Abt. IV - 2, in the period before January 1, 1945.
2). Autumn 1943 — Copenhagen.
3). a). VII.
    B).
4). a). As a leader of several — unknown — assistants accused has taken part in the arrest of Danish Jews who were deported.
6).
7).
1). Neumann.
Kriminaloberassistent.
About 1/1 1945, service in the SS-D. Abt. IV - I - b.
2). Autumn 1943 - Copenhagen.
3). A). VII.
B).
4). A). As a leader of several - unknown, Danish - assistants accused has taken part in the arrest of Danish Jews who were deported.
5). Ludwig Rup, Walther Rothe, Walther Falkenberg, Kriminalobersekretär Erichsen, Dr. Milchner, Jaensch, Hofstedter, Apel, Kemen and Frinzik.
6).
7).
1. Rothe Waither (not identical with the Kriminalobersekretär of the same name, guilty of the same crime and later killed)

   Engineer, Dr., consular official,
   service in the German Consulate in Copenhagen,

2. Autumn 1943 - Copenhagen,

3. A). VII
   B).

4. A). As a leader of several - unknown, Danish - assistants accused has taken part in the arrest of Danish Jews who were deported,

   B). Kriminalbetjent Folmer Larsen, Stockholm,


6. 

7. 

A — Subsequently removed from list of war criminals

(See letter of 3.4.47 file 3.21 D)
1. Schäfer, alias Werth, alias Peter, 
vide Werth.
1. Schweitzer, Kriminalrat, SS-Obersturmführer, about 1/1 1945: chief of section of the RSL, Abt.IV - l - b.

2. 2/9 1944 - Copenhagen, "the Shellhouse",

3. A). III

4. A). When interrogating Professor Mogens Fog and Mr. Aage Schoch, chief editor, who were under accusation of illegal activity, accused has ordered them to be tortured by beating,

B). Afdelingschef Poul Justesen, Stockholm,

5.

6.

7. As a prominent leader of the RSD in Denmark accused must be held co-responsible for the misdeeds of the organisation on the whole, murder, maltreatments, deportations, destructions, etc.

(The accused may have been killed during the bombardment of "the Shellhouse" the 21st March, 1945).

A - Subsequently removed from list of war criminals

(See letter of 3.4.47 file 3,21 D)
1) \[\text{H.H.,} \] Hermann.  
Born on 16/8 1900 in Alt en, Thuringia, Germany.  
Overseer/later in Schutzpolizei.  
Prisoner: 477770 in Ostapoe, the Cottagers' School, Germany.

2) From October 1943 till the capitulation in 1945 ill- 
treated Jewish prisoners who were examined by Ostapoe, the  
Cottagers' School, Germany.

3) A. Item II.

A.

4) A. Information has been laid by 12 members of the Danish 
Resistance, who all, in a more or less similar manner, have 
been ill-treated by Nish, while they were being detained 
by Schutzpolizei. He hit his victims on the naked body partly 
with a dog-whip, with an iron chain, and with spruce 
reeds. He left them naked with their hands tied behind their 
hocks in the cells without food for several days.

5) There are 12 reports from the Criminal Investigation 
Department at Cöpen concerning Nish's crimes.

6) Particulars concerning the crimes mentioned are to be 
found in the 12 reports mentioned above and corroborate 
the whole what has been stated under item 4 A.

6) The following persons can give evidence against Nish:  
Copenhagen; Hans Joches Hansen, schoolboy; Leo Hans Scheander, 
Mechanic; Olow, Vignard Emanuel Moller, mechanic;  
Lars Johansen, fatier; John, Anders Pedersen, foreman, 
Frederiksdal 113 and Millerson, father; Pastor, and 
Paul Andersen, father, and several more who all have been 
ill-treated by Nish.

7) Some personally ill-treated the persons mentioned under 
item 6. He has been examined and admits that he may have 
beaten their mouths, and some of them he may also have hit 
on the ears, but real ill-treatment he denies having 
committed.
1. S.E.L.E.K.E.L., Allegra Teunich Bolius
   Born on 25/2/1911 in Amsterdam,
   SS-Oberscharführer.
   Service in SS Auschwitz, Beihingen, and last Odense.

2. 4/1 1944 taken part in the murder of the Reverend Jørg
    Munk, Voderga. In 1944 and the beginning of 1945 taken
    part in a number of acts of extermination in Fyn (Odense
    and Svendborg).

3. A. Item I and II.

4. A. Together with some other members of the Gestapo he
    appeared at Voderga Vierales, the residence of Jørg Munk,
    whom they wanted to kidnap. On the way to Svendborg,
    Jørg Munk was shot down from behind and thrown into
    the roadside ditch.
    Taken part in a number of blinding of civilians
    properties in Svendborg and Odense (including the Odin
    Tower).

B. Reports made by Assistant Commissioner of Police (Vice-
    politiinspektør) Himmelstrup and the Criminal Investiga-
    tion Department in Svendborg and Odense.

5. Abridged account concerning the crimes committed reference
    is made to item 4.4

6. Schönhähn was under the direction of "Vicepolitiinspektør" Himmel-
    strup.

7. Schönhähn had worked in Denmark since the beginning of the
    occupation in 1940 and is a fanatic zeal who without
    scruple has done what he was ordered to.
1. Thyssen,
Major in the Wehrmacht,
1940-1944 second-in-command at the Standortkommandantur.
Autumn 1943 chief of the Feldgendarmerie at Aalborg,

2. I - August 23rd, 1943 - Aalborg,
II - abt. October 1st, 1943, Aalborg,

3. A). I -
B).

4. A). I. Accused has let German soldiers fire upon Danish unarmed civilians taking part in a peaceful demonstration. 11 were killed and a great number wounded.
II. As chief of the Feldgendarmerie accused has let 2 Jews be arrested who were deported later on,
B). I. Politimester Bach,
II. Overstjent Knud Lauridsen, both Sweden.

5. I. Oberst v. Butler,

6.

7. In his attitude towards the civil population accused has probably been acting under instructions from his superiors.

A - Subsequently removed from list of war criminals
(See letter 9 3.4.47 file 3.2.8)
1). Förk, Richard,
Kriminalrat, SS-Stabsscharführer
abt. January 1st, 1945, service in the RSD Abt. IV-1-b.

2). February 26th, 1945 - Copenhagen, The Shellhouse.

3). A). III.

B).-

4). A). Accused has let Kaptajnlejtnant E.C. Condil be tortured by beating during an interrogation which was undertaken by the assistant of accused, Kriminalkommissar Marquart.


5). Marquart.

6).

7).

(Accused may have been killed during the bombardment of the Shellhouse on March 21st, 1945).
1. **Häsche, Hans (born 1895 at Upperthal)**
   Studienrat, SS-Hauptsturmführer, Dr.
   abt. January 1st, 1945, chief of section of the A 8 D abt. III A-4 and III B, as well as the E.T. Organization in Denmark.

2. I. The time from January 1944 - Copenhagen.
   II. abt. April 1944 - Horsered Internment camp.

3. A) III - XVI - XVIII.
   B).

4. A) I) Accused has been instructor of a terror-group which has executed blastings of buildings in Copenhagen, for instance on January 10th, 1944, the building of The Danish Undergraduate League (Studentenforeningen). By this blasting damage was caused amounting to abt. 100,000 kr.
   II) During his stay in the Horsered Internment camp accused prevented the calling in of a physician to an internee who was mortally ill.
   B) Kriminalbetjent Mathiesen, Stockholm.


6. Hendrik Ludvig Hagensborg (November 12th, 1915) and August Varming (August 28th, 1922), Malmö, Sweden.

7. As a prominent leader of the A 8 D in Denmark accused must be held co-responsible for the misdeeds of the organization on the whole, murders, maltreatment, deportations, destructions etc.
1. **Weiss**
   Oberstleutnant - in the time December 1942 - January 1944 commandant of the garrison at Odense.

2. 1. Summer 1943 - Odense, Denmark,
    II. August 1943 - 

3. A). I - III - XVIII,
   B).

4. A) - As commandant of the garrison accused has ordered the execution of one or more unspecified victims.
   I) a terror attack on the civil population of Odense, 2 or 3 were killed and abt. 100 wounded. 5 men were coarsely maltreated by beating, 4 in the barracks of the Wehrmacht and 1 at home.
   II) Wanton destruction executed by abt. 70 soldiers in the restaurant "Ambassadeur" at Odense, during which shots were fired at the Danish clientele of the restaurant, and damage caused for abt. Kr. 100,000. -

   B) - Kaptajn, Kristinaltjent Kaj Christiansen, Stockholm,

5.

6. Mr. Arnvig, assistant editor, and Aage Willumsen, manager, both of Stockholm. Many witnesses at Odense.

7. In his attitude towards the civil population accused may probably have been acting under instructions from his superiors. Prior to or during the terror-attack a German officer who had fired on civilians was maltreated by these and thereby killed.
1) **Jerner, Hans**
Kriminalobersekretär, SS-Oberscharführer,

2) February 25, 1945 - Copenhagen, the Shellhouse.

3). A). III.

B).

4). A) - During the interrogation of Ove Kampmann, engineer, Oberstlejtnant Timroth, Master (Lektor) Brand Rehberg and Cornelius Frior, engineer, accused has had them tortured by beating.

B) - Ove Kampmann, engineer.

5). Kriminalrat Elpert.


7).

(Accused may have been killed during the bombardment of the Shellhouse on March 21st, 1945).
1. SCHWERDT, Otto Alexander Friedric
   [alias: Peter, alias Schäfer]
   SS-Untersturmführer.
   abt. January 1st, 1945, service in the RSD Abt. VI S,
   Copenhagen.

2. In the time from January 1944 - Copenhagen.

3. A) - XVIII.
   B) -

4. A) - Accused has been a member of a terror-group, which
   under the direction of Dr. Hans Wäsche has executed
   blastings of buildings in Copenhagen, for instance
   on January 10th, 1944, of the building of the
   Danish Undergraduate League (Studerforeningen).
   By this blasting 3 persons were wounded and damage
   was caused estimated at abt. 100,000 Kr.
   B) - Kriminalbetjent Mathiesen, Stockholm.

5. Dr. Hans Wäsche und SS-Untersturmführer Grünewald,
   Johan Preissler, Himmel, Ruf und Unteroffizier Gfoller.

6. 7.

   (Accused may have been killed during the bombardment
   of the Shellhouse on March 31st, 1945).
1. Kriminalobersekretär - SS-Hauptscharführer, on January 1st, 1945, in the service of the ssab.IV - 3-6, possibly in the capacity of Vice-Chief of Section.

2. On February 27th, 1945 - Copenhagen, the Shellhouse.

3. A). III.
   B).

4. A). During the interrogation of P.S. Ahnfeld-Mollerup accused has had him tortured by beating.

5. Kriminalrat Elpert.

6).

7).

(Accused may have been killed during the bombardment of the Shellhouse on March 21st, 1945).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Jun 1947</td>
<td>Adjourned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Jun 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>Decisions as shown on the first page of individual charges. (See additional note to charges - Extracts from Supplement to Pr 129 Memo, 3 Oct 45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED
LIST: 66
as mentioned above, the most drastic feature of the German terror were the perpetuation of the so-called "clamping down", the killing of innocent citizens as a reprisal for one of the German or their helpers who fallen in an action against the resistance movement, and the "Grenzdurchgang", i.e., sabotage against objects in which the Germans were not interested, but the loss of which for some reason could not be simply felt by the German population, the aim being partly to take revenge, partly to take the sabotage committed by the Danish resistance movement unaltered among the population. This method was used in express orders from Berlin.

Rommel and Brandtcken gave in almost identical statements to the effect that Hitler and Himmler in agreement with Kullenbrunner at the beginning of December 1943, before the transfer to Berlin of German and Norwegian, had ordered that counter-terror was to be carried in Norway to combat sabotage and the murder of members of the occupying forces and pro-German forces. The counter-terror was to consist partly of retaliation and deterrent measures on intellectual and persons who might be suspected of having the sabotage, for instance financially, and partly of the blocking up of destruction of Danish property. The counter-terror was to be in charge of the then chief of the German security police in Denmark, Dr. Willner, who, like Dr. West, was informed of the order by German when on December 2th, 1943, he returned to Denmark. The counter-terror did not, however, begin at once, as the three wished to postpone its use as much as possible, and at any rate, until a discussion with Himmler, Ribbentrop, and Kullenbrunner before commencing it. In, however, the resistance against the occupying forces did not decrease during the last month of 1943, from Brandtcken, Norve and Willner were aussered to a meeting at Hitler's headquarters on 30th December, 1943, where, besides Hitler, the following persons were probably present: Himmler, Kullenbrunner, Generals Feld, Joll, Stumitz, and Halle, and from the German foreign Office, von Brandtcken. After having expressed his dissatisfaction with developments in Denmark, Hitler gave new and definite orders for an increased counter-terror in Denmark, and at a subsequent meeting between Himmler and Stumitz, the former further increased the order on Norway.

On his return to Denmark, von Brandtcken transmitted Hitler's order to Brandtcken for execution, and in the period following, the German police, to some extent assisted by Danish collaborators, practised an extensive counter-terror in which many Danish subjects were Killed and many Danish buildings destroyed. The objects of the counter-terror were selected by Brandtcken, partly on co-operation with police and court, though the latter desire having participated. To assist in the actual perpetration of the counter-terror, a small group of specially suitable German was transferred to Denmark. This group was first under the charge of "Kurtessorabrandtcken" and later on of "KurtBrandtcken" local officer for
According to the latest information 359 persons were killed during the occupation by clearing murders, gunfire and shortbursts. It is not possible to distinguish with any amount of accuracy between the different groups. It is a fact that not all clearing murders were committed by the "Peters" group directed by Bovensiepen, and that several murders were committed by other groups attached to the Germans. According to confessions made by members of the "Peters" group, that group did, however, perpetrate all murders, be attempted murders, and shortbursts in 18 cases. Further, in about a score of cases (the number fluctuated in different editions). This term covers cases in which the German security police openly blew up a villa, dwelling house, or the like, claiming that it had been used as a haunt by saboteurs, for the storing of arms or explosives, etc.

Bovensiepen has admitted having ordered 20 of the murders and 4 of the attempted murders and does not deny that 50 of the other murders and 14 of the attempted murders may have been committed according to his orders or with his approval. He also admits being responsible for most of the shortburst cases. Among the murders for which Bovensiepen will not assume responsibility, is the killing of the clergyman-poet R. D. K. M., committed on January 5th, 1944, and the murder of a man named Otto Scholtz, committed on January 6th, 1944, and the murder of a man named Otto Scholtz, committed on January 6th, 1944. Further, in about a score of cases (the number fluctuated in different editions). This term covers cases in which the German security police openly blew up a villa, dwelling house, or the like, claiming that it had been used as a haunt by saboteurs, for the storing of arms or explosives, etc.

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particularly heavy in the case of the six bomb explosions committed against military trains. Especially blood was an outrage against a train at Ballerup on July 27th, 1944. To an especially dangerous case of counter-terrorism typical for the selection of the object may be mentioned that of April 13th, 1944, a bomb was thrown at a crowded train in the Vestergade in Copenhagen, where many persons were killed and wounded. At the same time this outrage was committed, a man was stabbed as an auteur to it. Both had been killed, and this killing was to be regarded upon the same innocent train car passengers. In a similar way one or more murder persons were in many cases killed on the spot upon which a German or German collaborator had lost his life.

German terror on a somewhat larger scale also occurred during the people's strike in the last few days of June and the first days of July, 1944. On account of a curfew imposed by the Germans from 6 (9) pm. to 1 (2) am. strikes were broken out which developed into an all-occupying general strike in Copenhagen. The Germans declared a state of military emergency, closed the town and shut off the water, gas and power supply, and tried to enforce the curfew by indiscriminate shooting in the streets. Not only police soldiers but also members of the "Peper" group were in activity. During the ten days the strike lasted 107 persons were killed and more than 500 wounded. It is characteristic, that a very large percentage of the casualties were people remaining indoors in their homes.

The Germans had no doubts hoped to get the resistance agreement out of this in connection with the strike, so that it might be broken. As they did not succeed, subsequent attempts were made. Thus, in the days before the 26th August, 1944, the Germans tried to provoke such a situation by indiscriminate false proclamations of a strike on the occasion of the anniversary of the German revolution. Some postehangers who were arrested by the police, stated that they had received the posters at the burned out of the Scholberg corps from a "basaltic" layer, probably the same man, under the supervision of General Hanssen, organized the intelligence service of the Scholberg corps, all effects of this German provocation were, however, successfully averted.

It has been stated above that the action on the 1st September, 1944, may be considered the most infamous of the Germans in this country. It was not only because it was the largest concerted destruction of persons not convicted or capable of being convicted of any guilt, but also because a whole country, including a large tertiary city like Copenhagen, was thrown in an uncontrolled state, entirely deprived of police forces. It followed as a matter of course that the Danish police not included in the action dared not and would not perform their duties after what had happened and while their comrades were kept imprisoned in German concentration camps under frightful conditions. The Germans for their part were not interested in combating ordinary crime. On the contrary, they used the general demobilization by introducing a so-called "folklokalization" (local) to assist the German police. This "folklokalization" was recruited from the lowest strata of the Danish population, many of them being criminals. For their acts up to the act of collaboration - indiscriminate shooting, assaults, torture, and malicious executions - the German authorities did use them and tolerated their activities and bear the full responsibility.
Dear Dr. Helon Nielsen,

With reference to your letter of ..., I acknowledge receipt of the denial letter. As arranged, these cases will not come before Committee 1 until the meeting of the latter.

The Committee will then place on the list of temporary and usual in which there is clearly a "Prior Notice" case, cases about which supplementary information is needed, or cases about which there is some doubt, will be adjourned and an effort will be made for an opportunity to take representations before a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Dr. N. Helon Nielsen,
Royal Danish Embassy,
20 Cavendish Street,

Copy for information to
Dr. Kitawaki.
List of Names.

Arnold, Otto,
Baalen van, Christian Gylbertus,
Bertheidel, Johannes,
Bech, Johan Georg Friis,
Bein, Andreas Karl,
Biegler, Carl,
Bielefeldt, Hans,
Bier, Ernst,
Bolle, Fritz,
Brand, Rudolf,
Brøsamle, Ernst - called Baumann,
Buch, Herbert Hans,
Binhinger, Hans,
Böringschulte, Rudolf,
Carsten, Arthur Hugo Emil,
Carsten, Paul Gerhard,
Carsten, Helmuth Wilhelm,
Cramer, Hans,
Dennemann, Willy Otto,
Ditke,
Fock,
Frahm, Johannes Jürgen,
Galle, Bernhard,
Goy, Alfred Verner,
Graurock, Wilhelm,
Gross, Poul Walther,
Götz, Wilhelm Karl Erich,
Haedge, Ludwig,
Harvard, Hans Alfred,
Hecht, Hans,
Heel, Kurt,
Helsen, Josef,
Hemme, Karl Wilhelm Heinrich,
Hoffmann, Friedrich,
Isar, Alois,
Issel - called "Horst Waldenburg"
Janssen, Gerhardt Hermann Christian,
Jessen, Poul Christian,
Jessen, Fritz,
Johannesen, Werner,
Katzemich, Arthur,
Kauter, Erwin,
Knist, Wilhelm,
Krüger, Hans Harry Poul,
Lemmann, Max Walther Hermann,
Maciejewski, Wilhelm Heinrich,
Maus, Rudolf,
Nagel, Eduard Walter,
Naujocks, Alfred Helmuth,
Neumann, Hans,
Nebel, Louis, called Leo Neumann and Leo Kehler,
Neumann, Karl,
Holte, Josef,
Jordenbruch, Poul August Johannes,
Oeste, Albert,
Pahl, Hans Gustav Wilhelm,
Qaisser, Josef,
Reiser, Carl Friedrich,
Riek, Helmuth,
Sauter, Carl,
Sohierich, Walther Martin Hermann Karl,
Schretz, Willibald,
Schmidt, - called Hömer,
Schmidt, Otto Karl,
Schmidt, Wilhelm,
Schmitzler, Josef,
Schüler, Franz Hermann,
Simon,
Thiel, Wolther Georg Julius,
Thomer, Antoni Bonifacius,
Unger, Fritz Georg,
Visser, Heinrich Emil August,
Wagner, Otto,
Wehmann, Ernst Hermann Wilhelm,
Weller, Heinrich,
Wentzlau, Karl Wilhelm Hermann,
Wilden, Heinrich — called Heinz,
Webke, Karl Fridrich Wilhelm,
Zechenter, Paul,
1) Name of accused, Arnold, Otto, born 22nd April, 1911 in Turgeheim.
   his rank and unit, Head of S.D. at Aarhus.
   or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
Service from February 1945 to 4th May, 1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder) and XVIII (blasings)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 237 (murder) and 183 (blasings)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with having ordered, in his
   capacity as head of the S.D. at Aarhus, the blasting
   of Danish property and the murder of Danish citizens
   who in several cases had been pointed out beforehand
   by the accused as suitable persons for liquidation.

   b. Transmitted by: The Danish Police at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   During examinations of the prisoner Aksel Jorgensen,
   who served under S.D. at Aarhus, the latter has ad-
   mitted having taken part in below-mentioned blastings
   and murders which according to his statement all were
   carried out by order of the accused Arnold:
   a. Blasting of Lector Pink's Villa at Aarhus on the
      26th April, 1945 shortly before midnight.
   b. Blasting of Restaurant "Becken" at Aarhus in
      March 1945.
c. Blasting of Restaurant "Centrum" at Aarhus.

d. Blasting of Aarhus Town Hall on the night of the 13th March, 1945.

e. Blasting of the greengrocer shop of Mr. Nielsen at Studsgade at Ålborg in early April 1945.

f. Attempted murder of Mr. Wohlmann, Manager of the Telephone Company, at Aarhus in April 1945.

g. Murder of two town watchmen (emergency police) at Aarhus on the same night as the attempted murder mentioned under f.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge relies as yet only on the statement given by the said Aksel Jørgensen, whereas the accused has not yet been examined. It must otherwise be expected that further investigations in the matter will bring a number of other crimes to light for which the accused in his capacity as head of the S.D. at Aarhus must be responsible.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is likely to maintain to a large extent that he has acted in obedience to orders.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the prison at Aarhus.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

   Christian Gylbertus van Bealen, born in Utrecht on the 24 April 1915.
   SS volunteer (rank not stated)
   was a member of a terror group (the "Peter" group) from July 1944 till October 1944.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

   From the end of September 1944 till the end of October 1944 at Aarhus, Svendborg, and Randers.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I and III/(destruction of property)
   /and AVIII.

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Section 180, (Arson under such circumstances that the life of others thereby is exposed to danger or an extensive destruction of the property of others may be foreseen) and Section 183 (Blasting).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Has participated in at least 8 actions against Danish property (arson and blasting) whereby 10 persons were killed.

   b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   Has together with other members of the above-mentioned terror group participated in the destruction of the Aarhus Hall (5 persons were killed), the Aarhus Socialdemokrat (5 persons), the Svendborg Avis, a restaurant and a chemical factory at Randers, and 3 business premises at Svendborg and Aarhus.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has been examined and has confessed having participated in the above-mentioned sabotage actions. This is confirmed by a member of the said terror group, Henning Emil Brondum, according to whose statement the accused may have participated in more terror actions.

7) Notes on the case:

He maintains that he joined the S.S. on the 8/1 1944 in order to combat the Germans as effectively as possible, the means including sabotage. According to his unconfirmed statement he carried out his first sabotage action against a German ammunition train in Germany already in the middle of February 1944. He states that in order to keep up appearances with the Germans he had to participate in the above-mentioned demolitions of Danish property. After a stay in Germany, during which he maintains that he deserted, he went in March 1945 to Denmark in train with German refugees. He sought and obtained contact with the resistance movement and participated in several of its actions including the liquidation of a "Hipo" man (police force of Danes organized by the Germans) which he carried out personally. His participation in the actions of the resistance movement has been confirmed by the people of the resistance movement. There is, however, a strong conjecture that he joined the resistance movement for espionage purposes. He is a prisoner of war at the Citadel at Copenhagen.
9th June, 1947.

Dear Monsieur de Baer,

In the absence of Dr. Schram-Nielsen, who is on leave for the time being, I beg to refer to his letter to you of the 21st ultimo by which were annexed 8 copies of a list of Danish charges against German War Criminals.

I am now in receipt of instructions from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, who inform me that the Danish Ministry of Justice after further investigations are of opinion that no charge can be brought against one of the persons, viz.: Johannes BARTHEIDEL for having committed war crimes in Denmark.

Yours sincerely,

Monsieur W. de Baer,
Chairman Committee I,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Luncheon House,
Berkeley Square,
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Bartheidel, Johannes, born 5.5.1911 in Ritzeray, Lubeck.
his rank and unit, or official position: Kriminalsekretär at the "Shell House".

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
January, 1945 to 4.5.1945 at the "Shell House".

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: III

b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930 Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
He is accused of having tortured Danish patriots during his service at the "Shell House".

b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Accused of having tortured and ill-treated Danish patriots during his service as Kriminalsekretär at the "Shell House", thus Professor Brandt Ahberg, who had been arrested on 26.2.1945, was subjected to grievous ill-treatment during the succeeding examinations, some German detectives, including the accused, handcuffing him over at table and beating him for a long time so that his back at last was full of livid stripes.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Accused, who presumably is in Germany in the prison camp Neumünster, has not yet been examined. A statement has been given by the above-mentioned Professor Brandt Rehberg.

7) Notes on the case:

The Accused will presumably deny the truth of the charges and besides maintain that he has acted in obedience to orders. Further investigations can presumably form the basis for new charges.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Accused, who presumably is in Germany in the prison camp Neumünster, has not yet been examined. A statement has been given by the above-mentioned Professor Brandt Rehberg.

7) Notes on the case:

The Accused will presumably deny the truth of the charges and besides maintain that he has acted in obedience to orders. Further investigations can presumably form the basis for new charges.
For the use of the Secretariat.
Registered Number: 9244/D/6/61
Date of receipt in Secretariat:

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Bech, Johan Georg Friis, born in Neumünster on
17th August, 1900.
his rank and unit,
or official posi-
tion: Kriminalsekretär in Gestapo at Aalborg and Frederiks-
havn.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
Served at Aalborg and Frederikshavn from 18th Sep-
tember, 1943 till 5th May, 1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (Torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 245
(bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.

The accused is charged with torture in abt. 2o
instances during examinations of Danish citizens
who had been arrested by the Gestapo accused of
illegal activities etc.

b. Transmitted by:
The Chief Police officer at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
As mentioned under 4 a the accused is charged with
using torture in abt. 2o instances during examinations
of Danish citizens.
He denies this charge, being however willing to admit
that on a few occasions, he boxed the ears of prisoners d
during the examinations.
A number of the persons who have been subjected to
ill-treatment by the accused have given statements in
the case. From these statements it appears by way of
example that the accused
1) on 11th October, 1944 together with another mem-
ber of the Gestapo during the examination of Marius
Kristian Borregaard, office clerk, whipped the latter while he was lying across the back of a chair. Borregaard was furthermore kicked in the back, the head and the stomach whereby he lost consciousness.

2) on the 11th October, 1944 during the examination of Knud Erik Berthelsen, secretary, together with other members of the Gestapo participated in the ill-treatment of Berthelsen, who handcuffed was placed across the back of a chair where he was beaten first with a cane wound in leather and then with a cudgel wound in steel wire.

3) on the 15th November, 1944 at the arrest of the 67 year old Postmaster Fabricius boxed the ears of him and hit him in the face with his fists, whereby a tooth was broken.

From the information obtained and from the admission of the accused himself it also appears that the accused in numerous cases has been present when prisoners were ill-treated without having intervened in any way.

b) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused admits that in a few cases he boxed the ears of prisoners during examinations but for the rest he denies that he himself has participated in grievous torture. He admits however having been present when prisoners were tortured, but he never thought that he could intervene.

In the case there is however a long series of statements by witnesses who have been subjected to ill-treatment by the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

As it appears from the above statements, the accused denies having committed real torture. To the extent the charges can be proved he will probably maintain that he has acted in obedience to orders.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the prison at Aalborg.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Hein, Andreas Karl, born 23/1 1904 in Duisburg, Germany.
   his rank and unit:
   Or official position: Kriminalsekretär in R.S.D. Served as Second in Command at the Gestapo station at Esbjerg from 16/9 1943 till 5/5 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   Partly December 1943, partly January to April 1945, Kolding and Esbjerg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (Torture)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   10 cases of ill-treatment.

   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Esbjerg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused has in 8 instances flogged prisoners with a double leather belt on the bared seat. In one case the prisoner received about 180 strokes, in another 2 cases he has given the prisoners concerned about 25 strokes each, whereas in the other cases it was a matter of fewer strokes. During an examination where Hein was present the prisoner was 4 times knocked down by punches on the jaw.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:
In 5 of the cases where he has used the leather belt his own admissions are available. Otherwise the charges rely upon statements given by the ill-treated persons.

7) Notes on the case:
In the cases where the accused has admitted his guilt he refers to the fact that he acted in obedience to orders from the leader of the Gestapo at Esbjerg, Naujock. For the rest the accused maintains in several cases to have omitted to take further action in cases where a basis for such action in a way existed, and to have procured additional food for prisoners.
The accused is a prisoner of war in the prison at Esbjerg.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Biegler, Carl, born?
his rank and unit: SS-Untersturmführer, served in Bunke's section
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   12.2.1945 at Slagelse and 3.1.1945 at the villa, 44, Hans Jensensvej, Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: I (murder)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Biegler is charged with the murder of Finn Haagen Rasmussen during a raid at Slagelse and with the murder of a Polish saboteur and his wife during a search action for the saboteur.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department, Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Biegler has as a member of Bunke's department participated in various arrest actions either as an ordinary member of a group or as leader of the action in question. During above-mentioned action at Slagelse Finn Haagen Rasmussen was arrested and ill-treated by the Germans and the torture made him confess knowledge of certain arms depots. While one of the arms depots was being pointed out, Rasmussen tried to escape from Biegler and another German. He was shot through the one eye and later taken out to a neighbouring forest where
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Biegler, Carl, born?
   his rank and unit, SS-Untersturmführer, served in Bunke’s section
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   12.2.1945 at Slagelse and 3.1.1945 at the villa, 44, Hans Jensensvej, Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: I (murder)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Biegler is charged with the murder of Finn Haagen Rasmussen during a raid at Slagelse and with the murder of a Polish saboteur and his wife during a search action for the saboteur.
   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department, Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Biegler has as a member of Bunke’s department participated in various arrest actions either as an ordinary member of a group or as leader of the action in question. During above-mentioned action at Slagelse Finn Haagen Rasmussen was arrested and ill-treated by the Germans and the torture made him confess knowledge of certain arms depots. While one of the arms depots was being pointed out, Rasmussen tried to escape from Biegler and another German. He was shot through the one eye and later taken out to a neighbouring forest where
he was killed and buried. During the action against the above-mentioned Polish saboteur where Biegler was the leader of the party, an entry was forced into the bedroom in which the Pole sat up in the bed with lifted revolver. One of the Germans fired a burst from a tommy gun against the Pole whereby he was shot blind and whereby his wife, who had hidden beneath the eiderdown, was killed.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: The accused has not been examined. Statements have been given in the case by Danish prisoners. There is, however, no absolute proof available that it was Biegler in person who killed the said victims.

7) Notes on the case: The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case appears fairly complete. The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   BIELEFELDT, Hans, born 26/8 1909 in Germany
   Kriminalsekretär in Gestapo at Esbjerg

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From November 1944 till 5/5 1945; Esbjerg

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III. (Torture).

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Section 245
      (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   9 cases of ill-treatment.

   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Esbjerg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused has in 9 cases assisted in examinations during which prisoners were ill-treated and in most of these cases taken an active part in the torture. The ill-treatments have consisted in strokes with the fists and strokes with rubber cudgels, leather belts, and whips that, at any rate in a couple of cases, were provided with metal buckles. At any rate 4 of the cases have been of a grievous nature. Thus in one case a prisoner was hit in the face by the accused with fist and a whip, whereafter he was forced to make knee bendings while he
was beaten with a cudgel. He had a molar knocked out. Another prisoner was beaten so long with whip, rubber truncheon, and a cat o' seven tails that he lost consciousness.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been given by the ill-treated persons. The accused has been examined and will only admit having beaten prisoners in a few cases and to a very limited extent.

7) Notes on the case:

It is not unlikely that the accused is guilty of more ill-treatments, as a Danish member of the Gestapo has stated that the accused had a rubber cudgel in his drawer and often used it.

The accused is a prisoner of war at the Ebbjerg prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Bier, Ernst, born 16/1 1911 in Vienna.

his rank and unit,
or official posi-Kriminalsekretär at Dagmarhus and the "Shell House" tion:

Debt. IV. 1 b.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

January 1945 till 4th May, 1945 at Dagmarhus and the "Shell House".

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (Torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

The accused is charged with torture and grievous ill-treatment of Danish patriots during his service.

b. Transmitted by:

The Copenhagen Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused is charged with torture and grievous ill-treatment of Danish patriots during his service at Dagmarhus and the "Shell House". He has thus on 6/2 1945 during the examination of Hans Heister, civil engineer, who was arrested charged with illegal activities, beaten him, partly with the fists partly with a rubber cudgel on the private parts, and having ordered Heister to lie down on the stomach across an easy-chair he administered hard strokes to him on the thighs, the seat, and the loin. Furthermore he has in March 1945 during the examination of Frands Friedberg, manager, who also was arrested charged
with illegal activities, beaten the latter with his fists in the face and with a solid rubber tube wound in twisted metal wire.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not yet been examined in the case, but the charges are confirmed by the afore-said persons whom he has subjected to torture.

According to the statement of a German citizen, Ursula Leysahrt, who held an appointment as clerk for the accused the latter is said to have had a very brutal character, and she also remembers that she had got the impression that the afore-said Heister had been tortured by the accused when he was arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined in the matter, and he will presumably as far as possible deny the charges and otherwise maintain having acted in obedience to orders from superiors.

The matter is not complete, and it must be expected that new charges will appear during the further treatment of the Case.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: BOLLE, Frits, born 5/10 1931 in Nelsek.
his rank and unit: Hauptsturmführer, Kriminalrat, Leader of the Gestapo at Aalborg.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
October 1944 till 5/5 1945, Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder), III (torture), VII (deportations), XVIII (devastation of property)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Sections 237 (murder) 245 (bodily harm), 261 (unlawful imprisonment), and 183 (blastings)

4) a. Short statement of facts:
1 murder, 4 cases of being an accomplice to murder, 7 cases of grievous torture, 10 cases of being an accomplice to blastings.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
The accused has on the 21/2 1945 ordered the murder of a prisoner who was knocked up by torture; furthermore he has assisted a terror group which committed reprisal murders and reprisal blastings stating suitable persons against whom the reprisals could be directed. In this way 4 persons were murdered and 19 buildings blown up. As leader of Gestapo during the above-mentioned period the accused must be co-responsible for the torture committed by his subordinates. In this connection it must be stated that ill-treatment have been committed to a greater extent in Aalborg than in any other provincial town. Information is available that the accused in 7 cases has either ordered or himself participated in the execution of torture of a
very grievous nature. The torture has consisted in kicks all over the body, blows with the fists, flogging with cudgel, whip etc. This treatment was as a rule continued for a long time often for hours so that the victim became very exhausted and often fainted. In one case a prisoner was hung in the arms on a door and flogged with a rubber cudgel simultaneously with the door being squeezed on to his fingers. Later he was beaten on the soles of the feet. In another case the private parts of the prisoner were tied with a string to a hook so that the prisoner in spite of the flogging had to keep quiet. In a case the victims were beaten up having been overturned on the floor and the Gestapo then stepped on their hands; a prisoner got a nail broken all down at the root of the nail. In practically all the cases the prisoners were handcuffed, with a sack tied round their heads. It appears from an investigation made by the Aalborg police that the number of arrests rose considerably when Bolle had taken over the leadership of the Gestapo at Aalborg. At the same time practically nobody was released, so that it can be assumed with certainty that a number of persons against whom the charge of illegal activities could not be substantiated have been deported to the Freslev camp and possibly later to Germany.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

With regard to the afore-said murder of the prisoner the charge is supported by the statement of a member of the Gestapo. With regard to the complicity of the accused in the terror actions members of the terror group have stated that the accused was consulted by the terror group before the execution of the terror action. With regard to the ill-treatments statements have been given by the ill-treated persons and in several cases by members of the Gestapo, who confirm the co-responsibility of the accused. The accused is not arrested. It is believed that he is in Germany where he may have been interned at some earlier occasion.

7) Notes on the case:

Considering the nature of the acts with which he is charged the accused cannot reasonably maintain that he has acted in obedience to the leaders of the German police.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Brandt, Rudolf, born ?
   his rank and unit,
   or official posi-Kriminalsekretär in RSD. Served at Gestapo at Aalborg
   from October 1943 till 5th May, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   October 1943 till April 1945 Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (Torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   In 6 cases either participated in or ordered ill-
   treatment.

   b. Transmitted by:
      The Criminal Investigation Department at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused has partly himself ill-treated prisoners
   during examinations partly been in charge of examinations
   where his assistants used torture. It was mainly a
   matter of flogging with a cudgel or with canes. In
   one of the cases the prisoner was examined once a day
   5 days in succession and flogged during each
   examination. In another case a prisoner received
   50 strokes with a cudgel on the back and the legs having
First been handcuffed. Finally one prisoner has been beaten so forcibly in the head that his hearing has been permanently reduced.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been arrested. Statements are available partly from ill-treated persons and partly from assistants of the accused.

7) Notes on the case:
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Bresamle, Ernst - known as Eummanu, born?

2) his rank and unit, Head of the Gestapo at Gilleleje.
or official position:

3) Date and place of commission of alleged crime: From July till 4th May, 1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: III (Tomure).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts. Charged with having ordered, in his capacity as head of the Gestapo, the use of ill-treatment and torture during the examinations of prisoners whereby he to a large extent induced the examinees to make false confessions.

b. Transmitted by: The police at Elsinore.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Under the case it has been stated that the accused when he took up the duties of head of the Gestapo at Gilleleje in July, 1944 introduced more severe measures ordering ill-treatments and torture to force confessions from the prisoners whether they were true or false. Statements are available that the prisoners were placed across a table and flogged for hours.

Svend Aage Hansen, Helsingø, was thus beaten with a knobbed stick and had to make an untrue confession of illegal activities whereafter he was sent to a German concentration camp.

Johannes Nielsen, Villingøbak, was placed across a table and flogged
Aksel Jørgensen, Smidstrup, was chained with iron chains and whipped.

Søren Christian Møller, Helsingø, was awfully ill-treated by the accused with canes and whips and was thereafter sent to a German concentration camp.

John Swaney Drawer, Dragør, was flogged with canes and had the teeth knocked out.

During the time the accused was leader at Gilleleje a total of 100 persons were arrested, and at least 50 of these were sent to German concentration camps. Here 4 died, of which 2 had never participated in illegal activities of any kind.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: The accused has not been examined. After the capitulation he has left for Germany on a German naval vessel.

A number of persons who have been subjected to ill-treatments have given statements.

7) Notes on the case: He will surely maintain that he has acted in obedience to orders.

His whereabouts is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Herbert Hans Buch, born on 29.11.1911 in Hamburg.
   his rank and unit: Kriminalsekretär (Possibly Kriminalkommissär) in
   or official position: Department IV 2a (under Kriminalrat Bunke) at the
   "Shell House" in Copenhagen from 1st Aug., 1944 till the capitulation.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: Throughout the period stated above in Copenhagen and in other towns on Zealand.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: I (murder)
   III (torture of civilians).
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Sections 237 (murder) and 245 and 246 (bodily harm).

a. Short statement of facts. The accused has been a member of the "Sonderkommando" under the command of Kriminal/Bunke the task of which was counter sabotage and reprisal murders. He has furthermore in numerous cases been guilty of torture of Danish citizens who as prisoners were examined by him.

b. Transmitted by: The police at Copenhagen and Korsør.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Has at any rate been an accomplice in the following murders.
   1) The murder of 11 Danish prisoners who in August, 1944 were removed from "Vestre Fængsel" (Western Prison) and shot in the high road between Roskilde and Ringsted.
   2) Has participated in a raid in Copenhagen during which at least 20-25 persons were wounded.
   3) Has participated in an action during which nine Danes in the course of the same night were fetched from their homes and immediately killed by shooting.

The accused has furthermore in numerous cases committed torture to prisoners in the way that he flogged them for hours with a rub-
ber cudgel or a whip in the head and on the back and the legs or beat
them with a piece of twisted electrical wire under the soles of the feet,
in a single case so long that the toe nails at last fell off. In many
cases the persons concerned fainted, but as soon as they had come to —
in many cases by cold water being poured over them — the ill-treatment was
continued. Among the persons thus ill-treated may be mentioned Inspector
Kragh, the Rheumatism Sanatorium, Korsor, Salvage Leader in Falck's
Salvage Corps Chr. Christensen, and Station Leader Viktor Zohnesen.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: Statements given by his
permanent interpreter during a long period, Arvid Waltenstrom, who
states that the accused ill-treated practically all the prisoners
he had for examination, at least 50-60 persons, and statements given
by the persons that have been subjected to his ill-treatment.

7) Notes on the case: Even if ill-treatment has been approved by a
superior German authority, the accused has undoubtedly within the
thus approved field displayed a considerable initiative in the use
of ill-treatment. He will, however, presumably maintain that he has
acted in obedience to orders. The full extent of the criminal acts
of the accused has not yet been cleared up, but already now there is
much definite information in the participation of the accused in
murder as well as torture.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, BÖHRINGER, Hans, born?
his rank and unit, Served in the Gestapo at Gilleleje from the summer of 1944 till the capitulation.
or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
5.5.1945 at Gilleleje.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I. (murder).
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 237 (murder).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
On 5.5.1945 after the capitulation of Germany the accused shot and killed a Danish Civic Watchman (emergency policeman).

b. Transmitted by: The police at Hillerod.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
On 5.5.1945, after the capitulation of Germany, the accused shot and killed the Danish Civic Watchman Arthur Elver Petersen, Hornbæk, who came to Dronningmølle together with some other civic watchmen to fetch a Danish woman by the name of Ingeborg Aronsson who was accused of treason. They found the said woman in a loft in her parents' house.
at Dronningmølle and when Petersen came into the loft through a trap-door he was shot dead by the accused who was in the loft together with the said woman, whereafter the accused and the said Ingeborg Aronsson fled together.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined himself, but evidence given by a number of persons including the said Ingeborg Aronsson confirms the correctness of the charge.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is a prisoner of war at the Hillerød prison.

He will possibly maintain that he has acted in self-defence to which it must be stated that the Danish civic watchmen were unarmed.

It is presumed that further charges may be brought against the accused for torture etc. to Danish citizens when additional investigations have been made.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Seringschulte, Rudolf, born?
   his rank and unit,
   or official posi-
   tion:

   Kriminalsekreter in Gestapo at Aalborg from
   September 1945 till 5th May, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

   From November 1944 till April 1945, Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder), III (torture).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Codes of 15th April, 1930 Section 237.
   (murder) and Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

   1 Case of murder and 6 cases of torture.

b. Transmitted by:

   The Criminal Investigation Departmen at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   On the 21st February, 1945 the accused shot by order of
   his superior officer a prisoner who had been ill-treated
   very seriously by another member of the Gestapo. Further
   more the accused participated in 5 cases of torture which
   mainly consisted in blows with the fists, flogging with
   cudgel and bull's pizzle, and kicks. In one case a prisoner
   was hit a hundred times with a cudgel, in another case 60 times
   with a bull's pizzle. In one case it has been stated
   that the victim fainted. In another case the torture
   was executed after the victim had been knocked


down with a blow of the fist and 2 members of the Gestapo thereafter stepped upon his hands. This prisoner was whipped for 1 1/4 hour on the stripped body.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements are available partly from the ill-treated persons and partly from some members of the Gestapo who confirm the co-responsibility of the accused for the ill-treatments. The accused is not arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

In the available material there is information on 2 additional cases of torture of the most grievous nature. It does not appear with certainty from the examinations whether the accused has participated in these ill-treatments, but it is possible that this can be proved during a supplementary investigation.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   CARSTEN, Arthur Hugo Emil,
   born 6.2.1903 in Bargasdorf.
   Kriminaloberskretgr at Aarhus from 12.11.1944 till 5.5.1945.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   February and March 1945, Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I. (murder) III. (ill-treatment).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930 Section 237 (murder) and Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Complicity in the murder of at any rate 2 persons, 3 cases of ill-treatment.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In February 1945 the accused is said to have prepared a list of abt. 10 persons. The list was to be used when reprisal murders were carried out. It has been ascertained that 2 of the persons in the list who had not been arrested by the German police nor charged with illegal activities were murdered on the night of the 22nd February, 1945.
   The accused has in three cases been in charge of the examination of prisoners who were subjected to ill-treatment.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   CARSTEN, Arthur Hugo Emil,
   born 6.2.1903 in Bergegordorff,
   Kriminalobersekretär at Aarhus from 12.11.1944 till 5.5.1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   February and March 1945, Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I. (murder) III. (ill-treatment).

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930 Section 237 (murder)
      and Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Complicity in the murder of at any rate 2 persons.
   3 cases of ill-treatment.

   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In February 1945 the accused is said to have prepared a
   list of abt. 10 persons. The list was to be used when re-
   prisal murders were carried out. It has been ascertained
   that 2 of the persons in the list who had not been arrested
   by the German police nor charged with illegal activities
   were murdered on the night of the 22nd February, 1945.
   The accused has in three cases been in charge of the exa-
   mination of prisoners who were subjected to ill-treatment.
by blows with the fists and flogging with a rubber whip. In all the cases it was a matter of ill-treatment continued over a long period, and 2 of the victims fainted repeatedly. In one case the accused inflicted so powerful a blow on the head of the prisoner that his ear-drum was split and his hearing was reduced. Otherwise the accused has not himself participated in the ill-treatments, but as leader of the examinations he must be responsible for their execution.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

With regard to the complicity of the accused in murder a statement has been given by one of his colleagues, Zimmermann. The accused admits having prepared the said list but maintains being ignorant of what it was to be used for. He admits his complicity in the ill-treatments. With regard to these, statements are also available from the ill-treated persons.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused maintains having acted in obedience to orders from his superior officer, Roeser. According to a statement that has been given by one of the ill-treated persons it must be presumed that, at any rate, he has been an accomplice to another 2 cases of ill-treatment.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Aarhaus prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
Paul Gerhard Carsted, born on the 3rd February, 1909, in East Prussia. Kriminalsekretær in Dept. IV 3 a in Copenhagen from 12th December, 1944 till 1st May, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From 12th December, 1944 till 1st May, 1945, in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder), III (torture), XVIII (destruction of property)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 237 (murder), Section 245 (bodily harm), and Section 185 (blasting).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
Participated in several arrest actions including an action on the 12th February 1945 in Slagelse where Finn Haagen Rasmussen was shot. Furthermore in the month of March 1945 participated in the arrangement of an arrest action during which Anders Chr. Olsen, Skjold Leo Anker Jensen, and Eigil Kirstien Vistisen were shot dead from behind when they had been arrested. Furthermore charged with ill-treatment of Leo Villiam Karri. Finally arrested 3 Danish citizens in Holbek in the beginning of the year 1945 and on that occasion blew up a shooting-hut.

b. Transmitted by:
The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
On the 12th February, 1945 the accused participated in a big raid in Slagelse. Several Danish citizens were arrested and Finn Haagen Rasmussen was killed and buried in a neighbouring forest. The perpetrator is unknown.

Furthermore the accused is alleged to have participated in actions against Danish citizens in March possibly in February 1945. By order of Pancoke ma on account of the killing of some German soldiers, some lorries were sent out in Copenhagen. After a previously prepared list 4 Danish citizens were arrested in their homes and shot dead from behind on the way to the lorry, and the corpses were thrown into the lorry. It was later ascertained that by chance one of the arrested persons had not been killed and had escaped.

The accused admits that he ill-treated Leo Karri administering to him...
several strokes with a gas-tube in the course of the examination. He furthermore admits having flogged 3 other Danish citizens in the same way. Finally the accused has participated in an arrest action at Velbek in the course of which 3 Danish citizens were arrested and taken to Copenhagen where according to what has been stated they have been subjected to ill-treatment. The accused was in charge of the action and has presumably ordered the blowing up of the said inhabited shooting hut.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused admits the ill-treatments, but has not yet been examined regarding the other charges. Evidence is available that he has participated in the said actions.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who is a Kriminalsekretær, will presumably maintain having committed his crimes in obedience to orders. The case seems fairly complete but has not yet been concluded. The accused is a prisoner of war in a prison in Copenhagen.
1) Name of accused: Carstens, Helmuth Wilhelm, born 16.4.1910 in Germany.
   or official position:
   Kriminalassistent in R.S.D. Served at Kolding from September, 1943 till 5.5.1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: III (torture)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 245 (bodily harm).


   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Kolding and Esbjerg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused has been attached to the Gestapo at Kolding with the sub-station at Esbjerg. There are 12 reports of ill-treatments that mainly have taken the form of blows with fists in the faces. In a couple of the cases such a treatment lasted for 20 minutes up to half an hour. In individual cases dog-whip and rubber cudgel were also used. Furthermore the accused twice used thumb-screws on the same prisoner so that the finger cartilage was crushed. In another case he hit a person under arrest on the head with a bicycle pump and he may also have flogged him with a flail handle.
6) Particulars of evidence in support: The accused will only admit having administered a few strokes. The charges rely in most of the cases on statements by the ill-treated persons. In two cases information was given by the fellow prisoners of the ill-treated persons, the victims having died in Germany.

7) Notes on the case: The ill-treatments were carried out at a time when no general order for the use of examination under torture had been issued by the leaders of the German police. The accused is a prisoner of war in the Kolding prison.
Carstensen Kurt, born 22.3.1914 in Kiel.

Kriminalassistent in Gestapo at Flensburg. Presumably a member of a notorious terror group (the Peter Group).


Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 237 (murder).

Attempted clearing murder of the editor Chr. Hansen Dam and complicity in the murder of the Rev. Kaj Munk.

The accused, who speaks Danish rang the bell at the house-door and gained in this way admission to Dam for the members of the group. Rebel states that it was Scorzeny who shot Dam, but he cannot clearly remember the episode, and it
is possible that more shots were fired. Carstensen is furthermore charged with complicity in the murder of Kaj Munk.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: The accused has not been examined. So far only Nebel's statement is available.

7) Notes on the case: The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders from Berlin. The case is not concluded but appears fairly complete. The accused is a prisoner of war in a prison in Copenhagen.
UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Cramer Hans

his rank and unit,
or official posi-
tion:

3) Date and place of commission of alleged crime: March, 1945

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: I (murder)
   XVIII (extensive devastations)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal
   Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 237 (murder), Section 183 (extensive
   devastations)

4) a. Short statement of facts. Has as a member of a notorious terror
group (the Peter group) participated in murders and sabotage in abt. 18 cases.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police, Copenhagen

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Under the case against the Danish mem-
bers of the said terror group it was stated that the accused had
participated in numerous acts of sabotage and murders. On the 16th
March, 1945 he has thus together with Bothilen, Iseel and Pou Lensing
participated in the sabotage against the Fredericia Theatre, Cinema,
and "Handwerkerforening" (the Master Artisans' Association) at the
corner of Danmarksgade and Prinsessegade in Fredericia, whereby damage
to an amount of 1.681.000 Kr. was caused.

On the 25th March, 1945 the accused has furthermore together
with Bothilsen, Erik Lyng Nielsen, and Lensing participated in the murder of Dr. Buschholtz and Dr. Poul Pjøltgaard, leading physicians at the Vejle County Hospital.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: The information has been obtained during the case mentioned under item 5 and must be characterized as reliable.

7) Notes on the case: The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
Doehlmann, Willy Otto, born 25.6.1906 in Germany
Kriminalsekretär in Gestapo at Aalborg from October, 1943 till February, 1945 and thereafter at Frederikshavn.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From October, 1943 till 5.5.1945 Aalborg and Frederikshavn.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder)

III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 237 (murder) and Section 245 (bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts:
One murder and 17 cases of ill-treatments.

b. Transmitted by:
The Criminal investigation Departments at Aalborg and Frederikshavn.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
On 26.4.1945 the accused participated in the pursuit of an armed freedom-fighter who had hidden in an attic room. In the course of this pursuit the accused fired a burst from a tommy-gun against the freedom-fighter, who was hit and died. It is not known with certainty, however, whether he had not shot himself through the head beforehand. As leader of the Gestapo at Frederikshavn from February till 5.5.1945 the accused must be presumed to be co-responsible for the ill-treatments carried out by
his subordinates. Furthermore information is available that in 17
cases in Aalborg as well as in Frederikshavn he participated in ill-
treatments, of these at any rate 13 were of a grievous nature. The
victims were ill-treated with blows with the fists, strokes with cud-
gel and whipping, as a rule for a long time, often so that the person
in question fainted. One prisoner was flogged with a cudgel for 2 full
hours exhausted and later 4 or 5 times hit with a hammer on the head so
that he fainted each time. In 2 cases prisoners were hammered with
laths, new laths being procured as the first ones were broken. One pri-
soner who had been punched in the face, flogged with a rubber cudgel,
and whipped so that he fainted, was kicked in the side so that 2 ribs
were fractured.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: Statements have been given by
the ill-treated persons. Furthermore other members of the Gestapo and
"Danish" Gestapo henchmen have, in some of the cases, confirmed that
the accused participated in the ill-treatments. The accused has been
examined himself and has in some of the cases confessed, in other
cases denied the charges.

7) Notes on the case: Further information is available on 5 cases of
grievous ill-treatment where there is some assumption that the accused
participated without actual proof of this assumption appearing from the
available material. It is doubtful whether the charge of murder can be
affected.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Frederikshavn prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Falke, born ?
   his rank and unit, SS Obersturmführer, member of a notorious terror
   or official position: group (the Peter group).

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   31.1.1944.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 237
   (murder)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Participated as a member of the said terror group in an attempted murder.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police, Copenhagen

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In the course of the case against the Danish members
   of the said terror group it was stated that, jointly
   with Ib Pedersen Hansen, Poul Ejnar Berthelsen, and
   an unknown German, the accused participated in the
   attempted murder of Count Kjeld Brockenhaus Schack on
   31.1.1944. Captain
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information was obtained under the case mentioned under item 5 and can be characterized as reliable.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No.

1) Name of accused, Fock, born ?
   his rank and unit,
   or official position:
   Kriminalsekretær in the German police in Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   Early December 1943 in Copenhagen

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Complicity in the murder of three arrested freedom-fighters as a clearing measure.

   b. Transmitted by: Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   By an order from Pancke, which was passed on through Dr. Hoffmann and Dr. Mildner, the accused participated in the murder of three freedom-fighters, Aksel Ejler Andersen, Niels Nielsen, and Arno Egon Hansen. The murder was ordered as a clearing measure because a short time before two German soldiers had been killed in Copenhagen. The said freedom-fighters were fetched in a car from "Vestre Rengsel" (Western Prison) where they were detained charged with participation in illegal activities and in the car on the way to the German offices at Dagnmarkhus, they were shot dead from behind by the accused and two
of his colleagues. The corpses were then handed over to the Danish police, the Germans stating that the said persons had been shot under an attempted escape.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements by various members of the German police including one of the other perpetrators are available in the case.

7) Notes on the case:

a. The murder was presumably committed pursuant to a definite order.

b. The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to superior orders and having had no possibility of opposing this order, to which it must be stated that the accused has not been examined and that it is thus uncertain if he will admit the actual facts.

c. The case is fairly well investigated but, as stated, the statement of the accused himself is missing.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, FRAHER, Johannes Jürgen, born 9/10 1906 in Friederichsholm
his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär,
or official position, FERAERF

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From 1/10 1943 till 5/5 1945, Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
III (torture of civilians)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1933, Sect.245
(bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
Was leader of a branch of Gestapo at Odense and urged
presumably in several cases his subordinates to the
execution of torture. In at least 23 cases he has him-
self ill-treated arrested persons.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
In order to force confessions the accused has in at least
23 cases been guilty of torture which mainly took the
form of strokes with sticks, punches with the fists, and
whipping. In most of the cases he carried out the ill-
treatment for long periods at a time and often so that
they were carried out daily for a period of one or two
weeks. In several of the cases his victims were almost
unconscious and bloody. In an individual case such a torture was perpetrated on a person who recently had been wounded by several pistol shots, and so that the accused particularly hit the wounds. In one case the victim was placed in an unfurnished cell after the ill-treatments, naked and handcuffed, where he had to stay for 4 days and nights without any kind of food.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:
The accused will only admit having beaten his victims to an insignificant extent, but the charge is supported by evidence given by the ill-treated persons.

7) Notes on the case:
It must be presumed that the accused committed crimes to a far greater extent than had been ordered.
The accused is a prisoner of war in the Odense prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, GALLE, Bernhard, born?
   his rank and unit, Unteroffizier, served in IV 2.a at the "Shell
   or official position: House" in Copenhagen (Bunke's department)

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   At any rate from December 1944 till the capitulation,
   in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder) and III (torture of civilians)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930,
      Sections 237 (murder) and 245 and 246 (grievous
      bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused was presumably a member of the "Sonder-
   kommando" controlled by Kriminalrat Bunke, the task
   of which was counter sabotage and reprisal murders,
   and was in several cases guilty of torture of Danish
   citizens, who as prisoners were being examined by him.

   b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused participated in a murder action in the
   course of which 9 Danes in the course of the same
   night were fetched from their homes and shot at once.
   Tortured in several cases prisoners with punches with
   the fists so that teeth were knocked out and strokes
   with a rubber cudgel; the prisoners included the 59
year old printing-office labourer Otto Larsen. These ill-treatments were often protracted and were executed while the victims were placed across a chair or a table.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:
   Statements given by persons who have been subjected to torture and by a Danish member of the Gestapo.

7) Notes on the case:
   In the said murder action he has presumably participated by order. Several of the ill-treatments he has undoubtedly carried out on his own initiative even if they were within the limits allowed by superior German authority. He will presumably maintain having acted on the whole in obedience to orders. His participation in the murder action and the ill-treatments must be regarded as proved, but a systematic examination of the conduct of the accused will in all probability reveal more facts.

   The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals:
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Soy, Alfred Verner, born 6.7.1913.
   A member of SS-Jagdverbände and a member of a notorious terror group.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   During the period from 14.3.1945 to 5.5.1945 at Aarhus, Randers, Aalborg, Fredericia, Vejle, Frederikshavn, Hjørring and Korsør.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I. (murder and systematic terrorism), XVIII (destruction of property), XIII (pillage).

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      War Criminals Act Section 1 of Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930 Sections 237, 183 and 288.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Charged with participation, as a member of a terror group, in 11 acts of sabotage and robbery against Danish establishments whereby 2 persons were killed and 6 injured.

   b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   Soy pleads guilty to acts of sabotage on 16.3.1945 against Fredericia Theatre, Cinema, and "Handwerkervereining" (The Master Artisan's Association), on 17.3.1945 against Vittrup's Carpet Weaving Mill at Vejle, on 27.3.1945 against Frederikshavn Avis (Newspaper), Frederikshavn on 27.3.1945 against Vendsyssel Tidende (Newspaper) at Hjørring, on 27.3.1945 against the Diesel-engined train of the Hammel Railway, on 28.3.1945 against the shooting
pavilion and the Aalborg Tower, Aalborg, on 28.3.1945 against the B.T., news-agency, Aalborg, on 15.3.1945 against the premises at 10 Listergade, Randers, in the course of which 2 persons were killed and 6 injured. Furthermore he is charged with participation in acts of sabotage on 14.3.1945 against the Town Hall at Aarhus and against the vehicles of the Frederiksberg Fire Brigade at Korsør. Finally he is charged with robbery of 2 motor vehicles and 1 tank motor vehicle from garages in Copenhagen.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused pleads guilty. Evidence by other members of the said terror group is furthermore available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused was presumably a private member of the group. He states that he acted in obedience to orders partly of SS-Jagdverbande partly of Bovensiepen. The case seems fairly complete.

The accused is a prisoner of war in a prison in Copenhagen.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Vilhelm Graurock, born on the 28th May, 1911 in Berlin.
his rank and unit, Otherwise no information. Major and A.D.C. to Pancke.
or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
On 31.1.1944 in Randbølvej in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930 Section 237 (murder)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
Killed by order Police Constable Falkenha as a clearing measure on above-mentioned date.

b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
Ib Nedermark Hansen (a member of a German terror group) admits being an accomplice in the murder of Falkenha and states that the accused jointly with others participated in the murder. He states that by order, no doubt of Pancke, they were to shoot a chance policeman. They drove about in Copenhagen in a motor car and in Randbølvej they came across Police Constable Falkenha. Nedermark Hansen states that the accused pointed a tommy gun against the police constable and fired a burst against him, who at once dropped. Immediately after the murder the car continued at a great speed back to Dänemark.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined. Only the afore-said Nedermark Hansen's statement is available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders by Pancke. The case has not been concluded but is fairly well investigated.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Poul Walter Gross, born on the 8th April, 1903 in Thuringia,
his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretær in Gestapo at Aalborg from October 1944 till the capitulation.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From November 1944 till March 1945, in Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code Sections 245 and 246 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
The accused is charged with ill-treatment of prisoners in the course of his service at Aalborg in at any rate 8 cases.
b. Transmitted by: The Police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
The prisoners were ill-treated by flogging with rubber cudgel, whip, and leather belt (bull's pizzle) and punches in the face with knuckles-duster in certain cases after being handcuffed, having a towel drawn together round their heads, and having their legs tied. Ernst Harry Petersen, labourer at an engine shed, states that after such an ill-treatment he was furthermore pulled by the hair by the accused through several rooms so that tufts of hair were pulled out of the head. As a consequence of the torture to which he had been subjected he is often still in pain when he is sitting down.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Evidence given by persons who were subjected to ill-treatment by the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused has been examined and maintains that only in two cases has he by order of his superior officer examined prisoners under torture i.e. administered an unlimited number of slaps in the face and given them 15-20 strokes with a stick on the seat. It must however be regarded as proved that the ill-treatments have exceeded this. The accused is a prisoner of war in the Aalborg prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Katze, Wilhelm Karl born 30.10.1900 in Germany
   his rank and unit,
   or official position: Kriminalsekretär in R.S.D. Served in the Gestapo
   at Kolding from September 5th 1945.
   Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

   September 1943 till May 1945, Kolding.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   I (murder) III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 237 (murder) and 245 (bodily harm)

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   The ill-treatments consisted mainly in punches with the fists, strokes
   with whip and with Codewires (braided electrical wire). In most of the
   cases he has not executed the ill-treatments single-handed. In at least two
   of the cases the ill-treatments have been of a long duration, and in some
   cases the prisoner was whipped on the naked lower part of the body, being
   handcuffed and his legs tied together.
Two prisoners he has whipped with electrical wire on the naked private parts. Furthermore he is presumably responsible for a prisoner being subjected to starvation-diet for 68 hours. On 8.12.1944 during a demonstration a prisoner was killed who allegedly attempted to escape.

5) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused admits only guilt to a small extent. In other respects he denies or maintains being unable to remember the details. Statements have been given by ill-treated persons. With regard to the murder the leader of the Gestapo at Kolding, Burfeind, maintains that the accused was not one of the Gestapomen who carried out the murder.

two

7) Notes on the case:

The ill-treatments took place at a time when no general order of examining under torture had been issued by the leaders of the German police.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Kolding prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, HÆRLOE, born on the 9th May, 1905. His rank and unit, or official position: Kriminalassistent in Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

In August 1944 and in February 1945 in the "Shell House", Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930 Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Charged with having ill-treated the Danish citizen Evald Riemenschneider in the course of an examination of the latter and Paul Thuesen in August 1944.

b. Transmitted by:

The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

It is alleged that in the course of an examination of Riemenschneider, during which the latter was handcuffed, the accused whipped him several times. Furthermore it is alleged that he participated in an examination of Poul Thuesen, and in the course of the examination, which lasted 9 hours, ill-treated him in the most terrible manner, the Germans by turns administering numerous strokes.

to him with rubber cudgels on the head and on the body.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined. Evidence by various people to the effect that the accused participated in the said ill-treatments is available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably plead that he was ordered to carry out the ill-treatments. The case seems fairly well investigated but has not been concluded.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against                  War Criminals,

Charge No: _

1) Name of accused, Hartard, Hans Alfred, born on the 23rd April, 1907 in Diedersdorf.

   his rank and unit,
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

   From January 1945 to 5. May, 1945, Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   III (torture of civilians)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 245 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

   5-6 cases of ill-treatment.

   b. Transmitted by:

   The Criminal Investigation Department at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   In 5-6 cases at the least the accused has ill-treated arrested persons with blows of sticks in the course of examinations. Detached descriptions are only available of 3 of the cases. Abt. 15th March, 1945 he ill-treated in one case the prisoner with a thick cudgel and squeezed the prisoner's testicles. In another case at about the same time he struck a prisoner with a heavy stick on the head and all over the body. The ill-treated person had still to receive medical treatment on account of headaches 8 months after the ill-treatment. In the third case the victim
was struck with a wooden cudgel on the head and on the body. The ill-treatment lasted about 2 hours and the accused administered several hundred strokes to the prisoner.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

In the three cases mentioned evidence by the ill-treated persons is available. In addition the charge is supported by evidence from the Danish interpreter who assisted at the examinations. The accused has not been arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused participated in an arrest and search action in the Aarup region on the 7th April, 1945. In connection with this action some effects were stolen and it is possible that Hartard may be charged with larceny in this connection.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Recht, Hans, born?
   his rank and unit, Served with the Gestapo at Korsør as Oberscharführer from November 1944 till the capitulation.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   In January - February 1945 in Korsør.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
     Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Sections 245 and 246 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with having ill-treated at any rate 5 prisoners in the course of his service at Korsør.
   b. Transmitted by:
     The police at Korsør.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused ill-treated prisoners by beating them up with blows of a rubber cudgel on the body. In one instance he hit the prisoner under the chin with a rubber cudgel. In the course of the examination of a reserve police constable he inflicted repeatedly stabs upon the prisoner in the kidney region with a kind of awl. The said person is still suffering from the after-effects of this ill-treatment. Is characterized as the most brutal of the Gestapomen at Korsør.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information originates from a report from the police at Korsør.

7) Notes on the case:

Considering his low rank he will presumably plead having acted in obedience to orders.

His whereabouts is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   HELL, Kurt, born?
   SS Unterscharführer, a member of a terror group
   (the Peter group)

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   During the period from 3.11.1944 till 5.5.1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)
   XVIII (extensive destructions), and XIII (pillage).

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 237 (murder), Section 183 (extensive
devastations), and Section 288 (pillage).

4) a. Short statement of facts:
   Participated as a member of the terror group in murder and acts of sabotage etc. in abt. 80 cases.

   b. Transmitted by:
      The Chief Commissioner of Police, Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In the course of the case against the Danish members of the said group it was stated that the accused
   participated in various murders, e.g. the murder of Johan Havemann, merchant on 3.11.1944 at his residence, 9
   Nyvej, and that the accused also participated in the sabotage against the Hellerup Tændstikfabrik (match factory) on
   22.11.1944, whereby damage to an amount of 1 1/2 mill. Kr. was caused and one person was injured.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information was produced in the course of the case mentioned under item 5 and must be considered reliable.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is presumably in Germany.
1) Name of accused: HELMING, Josef, born?
   his rank and unit, Member of the SS, member of a notorious terror
   or official posi-
   tion:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
12.10.1944-5.5.1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder), VII (extensive devastations).
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code
   of 15th April, 1930, Section 237 (murder), Section 183 (exten-
   sive devastations).

4) a. Short statement of facts. Participated as a member of the abovemention-
   ed terror group in 30 cases in murder, sabotage, etc.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police, Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: In the course of the case against the
   Danish members of the said group it was stated that the accused
   participated in 30 acts of sabotage, murder etc.
   On the 14th November, 1944 the accused
   thus participated in acts of sabotage in Esbjerg against the
   Esbjergbladet (newspaper), 78 Kongensgade, x--x Vestergebld For-
   retning, 51 Kongensgade, and A/S Flensborglager, 21 Kongensgade,
   whereby damage to an amount of 520,000 Kr. was caused.
   The accused also participated in the sa-
botage against the Høllerg Tændstikfabrik (match factory) on 22.11.1944 whereby damage to an amount of 1,5 mill. Kr. was caused.

The accused also participated in the sabotage against the Tuborgfabrikkerne (the Tuborg Breweries) on 5.1.1945 whereby damage to an amount of 5 mill. Kr. was caused.

Finally the accused participated in the murder of H.C. Hansen, manager, Baltica, 11 Lysagervej, Charlottenlund on 18.1.1945.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information was produced in the course of the case mentioned under item 5 and must be characterized as reliable.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, HENIE, Karl Wilhelm Heinrich, born on 29/3 1906.

his rank and unit, Service in the German security police.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

End of September 1944 and the night of the 23rd January, 1945 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   III (torture) and XVIII (wanton devastation of property)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Section 245, Paragraph 2, and Section 183, Paragraph 2.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

   Participation in the ill-treatment of three Danish patriots and participation in the blasting of the Allers Etablissement.

   b. Transmitted by: The case is being handled by the Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   a) Ill-treatment by several stroked with a knobbed stick on the backs of the prisoners Erik Wilhelm Guidbog, shop assistant, Borge Pedersen and Jorgen Fri.

   b) Blasting of the Allers Etablissement jointly with about 20 men, German and Danish, whereby damage to an amount of 7-8 mill. kr. was caused in addition to the consequential loss.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

    Statements by the co-accused persons and by two of the ill-treated persons re a)

7) Notes on the case:

    The participation of the accused in ill-treatments has presumably, at any rate partly, been on his own initiative, whereas his participation in the blasting very likely has been in obedience to orders.

    The accused is a prisoner of war in the prison in Copenhagen.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
Hoeft, Kurt Willi, born on 10th June, 1904 in Riesenburg.
SS-Obersturmführer, Head of S.D. at Aalborg from April 1944 till May 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
The crimes were committed in Aalborg during the period from April 1944 till May 1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder), III (torture of civilians), and XVIII (wanton devastation and destruction of property)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 1/4 1930 Section 237 (murder), Section 245 (bodily harm), and Section 183 (blastings)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
The accused in his capacity as leader of the S.D. in Aalborg participated in torture, ill-treatments, clearing murders, and similar crimes against Danish citizens.
b. Transmitted by: The police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
From April 1944 to May 1945 the accused in his capacity as leader of the S.D. at Aalborg pointed out likely places and persons for acts of sabotage and clearing murders respectively including one carried out by the notorious terrorist group called the "Peter group". By way of example can be mentioned:
1. 28th December 1944 clearing murder of Carlsen, manager, Aalborg Amtsbiende (the Aalborg county gazette).
2. 13th January, 1945 the clearing murders of Møller, veterinary
3. 13th January, 1945 (Schalburgtage" (counter sabotage) against Adolf Holst's Factories at Aalborg whereby damage for abt 1 mill. Kr. was caused.

4. 15th March, 1945 (Schalburgtage" (counter sabotage) against the factory "Hypen", Skalborg, whereby damage for abt. 1½ mill. Kr. was caused and against the restaurant "Kilden" at Aalborg whereby damage for abt ½ mill. Kr. was caused.

5. 7th October, 1944 the murder of P. Letzel, M.D., and Chr. Andersen, shop assistant, both of Aalborg and 5 attempted murders.

6. Furthermore on the 26th February 1945 the accused participated in the torture of Svend Drakat, carpenter's apprentice, who handcuffed received 50 strokes of a cudgel whereby he fainted twice and was also whipped upon the soles of the feet so that he could not walk.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The correctness of the charges have been confirmed by depositions of persons who have been subjected to ill-treatments.

7) Notes on the case:

The investigation of the case has not yet been completed. It must be presumed that the accused, who has not yet been examined himself, to a large extent will deny the correctness of the charges and otherwise maintain having acted in obedience to orders by his superior officers.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Aalborg prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Hermann Hoevermann, alias Hövermann, born 21st April, 1907 in Harburg.

   Kriminalsekretär in Copenhagen (Dept IV.8.a. at the Shell House) at any rate from December 1943.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   During the whole of the period stated in Copenhagen and in other places in Zealand during actions starting from Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 237 (murder).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with murder (possibly also ill-treatments) during the course of his service in above-mentioned department.

   b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   So far it has been stated that the accused at any rate participated in the following murders:

   1) The murder of 11 Danes who in August 1944 were removed from "Vestre Rengsel" (Western Prison) where they were imprisoned and taken to the highroad between Roskilde and Ringsted where they were all shot.

   2) In September 1944 the accused participated in a raid in
Copenhagen which took the form of wholesale shooting of chance passers-by whereby at least 20-25 persons were wounded.

Considering statements concerning the examination methods practised at the office where the accused served, it must be presumed that he has participated in ill-treatments.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements made by his former colleagues at the Shell House.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably plead that he acted in obedience to orders. His participation in the murders described under item 5) has been stated with certainty. A systematic examination of his conduct has not yet taken place.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
HOFFMANN, Friedrich, born 30.9.1902 in Berlin.
Kriminalsekretär in the German frontier and customs police at Drager from February 1944 till June 1944, at Elsinore from June 1944 till the beginning of January 1945, thereafter until the capitulation in Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From May 1944 till February 1945 at Drager, Elsinore, Rungsted, and Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
III (torture of civilians).
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code Secs. 245 and 246 (grievous bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
The accused is charged with having ordered or himself participated in the ill-treatment of prisoners he had for examinations in at least a dozen cases.

b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
The accused has in several cases hit prisoners with his fists in the face, with a ruler over the fingers or with leather belt or a cane on the body. The ill-treated persons have in some cases suffered listing injury from the ill-treatment. The charges include that of ill-treatment of the 61-year-old manufacturer Strange Christiansen who in February 1945, presumably by order of the accused, was
whipped till he fainted. Thereafter cold water was poured over him and the ill-treatment continued. This was repeated 3 times in the course of the same day.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements made by the persons who have been subject to the ill-treatment of the accused. These statements are in several cases confirmed by Danish Gestapo henchmen who have been present at or themselves assisted at the ill-treatments.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused has been examined and denies any participation in ill-treatment of the prisoners. Already the material collected so far renders good evidence against the accused.

The accused is in prison in Copenhagen as a prisoner of war.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, ISER, Alois, born on 23rd Sep. 1912, in Austria.
   his rank and unit, Appointent in Gestapo in Denmark from October 1944, served as a Kriminalsekretær in Aalborg from February 1945 till the capitulation.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From February to April 1945 in Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   Torture of civilians

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 245 and 246 grievous bodily harm.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with having participated in ill-treatments in the course of his service at Aalborg in at any rate 7 cases of which one was fatal.

   b. Transmitted by: The police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused has committed torture against prisoners he was examining by beating them with rubber cudgel and leather belt. Against Clausen, insurance agent, of Hobro, he committed an especially cruel ill-treatment, chaining Clausen, we put his hands tied behind his back, to a radiator thereafter he put hold of his legs so that Clausen was hanging in his arm, which were bent backwards. The accused now floored him with an ax-handle, in addition to which he jumped on his treatments him both on the breast and in the face. Having been exposed to such a treatment
a couple of times Clausen was completely unable to move. To cover the crime Clausen was therefore killed, presumably not by the accused, however, and buried inside German territory. It is further alleged that the accused ill-treated Niels Clausen Jensen, farmer, in a particularly cruel way of a sexual nature.

5) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information regarding the treatment of Clausen has been given by a former German Kriminalassistent. The other charges rely on statements given by former prisoners who have been subjected to his ill-treatments. These statements are supported by former Gestapo Henchmen.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will possibly maintain having acted in obedience to orders, but the ill-treatments exceed however greatly by their cruelty what may be pleaded on this account. A systematic examination of the conduct of the accused has not yet taken place.

The accused is a prisoner of war at the Aalborg prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Issel, alias "Horst Walsenburg", born?
his rank and unit,
or official position:
Hauptsturmführer, chief of a notorious terrorist group, the "Later Group".

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
November 1944 in Svenborg and Soddinge.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
XVIII (devastations of property) I (murder)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Section 183 and Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
The accused has as chief of the above-mentioned terrorist group participated in murders and blastings whereby damage to several million Kroners was caused.

b. Transmitted by:
The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

According to evidence Issel was the chief of the said terrorist group and committed jointly with the group murders and blastings. It is alleged that the accused in one case refused to warn the inmates of a farm before it was blown up thinking that this was superfluous measure. The inmates were however warned by other members of the group in the last minute. It appears from statements by Bovensiepen the murder of 4 doctors at Quense committed as a reprisal measure was committed by the group whose chief Issel was at the time. The accused further participated in the murders of Kvenmann, merchant, Ole Petersen, L.J., and a number of other Danish citizens.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined. So far statements by Söhnein, Bovensiepen, and the Danish members of the said group are available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case has not been concluded but is fairly well cleared up.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Janssen, Gerhardt Hermann Christian, born on 2nd October, 1899 in Kiel.
   his rank and unit, or official position: Kriminalsekretär in Gestapo at Aalborg and Frederikshavn from 18th September, 1941 till the capitulation.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   Not stated.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930 Sections 245 and 246 (grievous bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with ill-treatment in at any rate one case. He has further been present at and presumably participated in examinations under torture of many Danish citizens.

   b. Transmitted by:
   The police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused ill-treated Lieutenant-Commander Erik Dallerup, D.K.M., by flogging with a cudgel wound in steel wire and a bull's pizzle till he fainted. Thereafter cold water was poured over him and the ill-treatment was continued. This was repeated a couple of times.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Information from the police at Aalborg.

7) Notes on the case:

Considering his low rank he will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders.

The accused is a prisoner of war with the Danish police at Aalborg.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Foul Christian Jess, born 20/4, 1907 in Kiel.
   his rank and unit,
   SS Hauptsturmführer, Kriminalsekretär in Aalborg from
   or official posi-18/11,1944 till the capitulation, Second-in-Command
   of the SS.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From December 1944 till March 1945 in Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code Sections 245 and 246
      (grievous bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with cruel ill-treatments of
   prisoners in at least 13 cases.
   
   b. Transmitted by:
      The police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused has according to what has been stated committed
   torture against prisoners for the purpose of provoking confessions.
   In many cases quite innocent people have suffered.
   The prisoners having been tied on hands and feet and in several
   cases having had a wet towel wound round their heads, he has flogged
   them for hours with a rubber cudgel or a whip consisting of several
   leather belts. In one case on the naked body, often till the prisoner
   fainted. A 17-year old carpenter's apprentice had in addition
   several large tufts of hair torn out, was whipped upon the soles of the
   feet, and had the tips of the fingers ill-treated so that the nails
   got loose.
Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements given by persons who have been subjected to ill-treatment by the accused, which statements in several cases have been confirmed by Danish Gestapo henchmen.

Notes on the case:

The accused has been examined and denies any participation in torture.

The case seems rather well cleared up already now.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Aalborg prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Jessen, Fritz, born ?
   Unterscharführer.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   7/5 1944 to 10/12 1944

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder), XVIII (blastings).

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Section 237
      (murder) Section 183 (blastings)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Has as a member of a notorious terrorist group
   (the Peter group) participated in murder and acts
   of sabotage in 16 cases.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police, Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In the course of the proceedings against the Danish members of the
terrorist group it was stated that the accused during the strike
in Copenhagen from 30/6 1944 to 3/7 1944 committed acts of terror
against the Copenhagen population whereby one person was killed.
The accused further participated in the outrage against Tivoli on
25/6 1944 whereby damage to an amount of 4,5 mill. kr. was caused.
The accused participated in the blowing-up of the Hart lighting
Company's building at the corner of Holbergsgade and Niels Juels.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information was produced in the course of the case mentioned under item 5 and must be characterized as reliable.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, JOHANSEN, Werner, born on 17th December, 1924 in Neumünster.

or official position: Kriminalangestellter at Aarhus.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime: Aarhus 1944-45.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: III (torture)

XVIII (wanton devastation and destruction of property).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930. Section 245, ill-treatment, Section 183, destruction.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Participated in the blowing-up of a villa at Aarhus and in several cases of ill-treatments of Danish citizens who had been arrested by the Germans.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused admits that on the 26th April, 1945 he was ordered by his chief to report to Kriminalrat Arnold, who was chief of the security service. He reported at 23.30 hours the same evening and was ordered out to Lecturer Finck's villa in Aarhus, where he and some others were ordered to carry explosives into the villa, whereupon the fuse was ignited and the villa blown up.

Erik Petersen, cabinet-maker, states that on the 20th April, 1945 he was arrested by the Gestapo at the Aarhus Municipal hospital, where he had been admitted as wounded after an exchange of fire with the Germans.
The accused belaboured his face with his fists, and he also tried to break his fingers.

Ostergaard, joiner's apprentice states that in March, 1945 he was arrested by the Germans in Aarhus and was ill-treated by the accused. He was handcuffed whereafter his arms were carried down behind the knees and two sticks passed in between the knees and the arms whereupon he was hung upon a chair. In the course of half an hour the accused hit him several times on the back and the seat with a rubber cudgel.

Hauerslev, architect, states that on the 22nd March, 1945 he was ill-treated by the accused in the same way.

Bent Kann, states that on the 25th March, 1945 he was out to point out a hiding-place for illegal arms. There were 8 Gestapo-men along and he recognized the accused as one of them of whom he at the same time learned that he had flogged Olesen, farm hand, who has also been examined, very rigorously.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused admits that he participated in the blasting and in the flogging of Danish prisoners, however not to the extent these state.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably plead in his defence that he acted in obedience to orders. The case seems fairly well investigated.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Aarhus prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, KATZENICH, Arthur, born on the 10th October, 1900, in Köln, Germany.
   his rank and unit, Kriminalobersekretär in R.S.D. Second-in-Command at the Gestapo station at Aalborg from the end of November 1944 to 15th February, 1945.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 24th January, 1945, Søby.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1945, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   In charge of action to arrest in the course of which 12 persons were arrested and most of these were — by order of the accused — subjected to ill-treatment.

   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In the course of the said action 12 persons were arrested. One of the arrested persons who was unarmed and did not offer resistance was shot down and wounded by a Gestapo-man, but there is no definite information that the accused was co-responsible for this action. By the order of the accused the greater part of the arrested persons was immediately after the
arrest subjected to torture which mainly consisted in flogging with cudgels, punches with the fists and kicks; the ill-treatment was in most of the cases of a rather considerable extent. Against two of the prisoners handcuffs were used which were screwed together so that they cut the wrists.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, who is in Norway, as an Allied prisoner of war, admits having participated in the action, but contests having been in charge thereof and having participated in the ill-treatments. The charge relies on statements made by several of the participating Gestapo-men. A few of the ill-treated persons have made statements on the nature of the ill-treatments.

7) Notes on the case:
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, RAUTER, Erwin, born 6.8.1909.
His rank and unit, Kriminalkommissär in Dept. IV b.
or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
27.2.1945 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 237 (murder)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
Murdered in the course of an action on abovementioned date Mrs. Agnes Viktoria Andreasen at her residence, 7 KIRKEBROEN, Copenhagen.

b. Transmitted by:

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
In the course of an action against the villa, 7 KIRKEBROEN, carried out by the German criminal police under the command of Kriminalsekr. Technec, the leader of a resistance group, Lieut. Arthur Nielsen, and 2 Germans, including Tancre, were killed. The Germans called for reinforcements, and immediately after a group of Germans xxxxxxxxxxxxx the August 4th arrived. During the German attempt to force their way into the villa the inmates fled through a back door, but Mrs. Agnes Andreasen was wounded in one leg while escaping and was
caught up
xxxxxxx by the accused, who shot a bullet through her head.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined. Several persons who participated in the action have been examined. None of xxxxx them state that xxxxx shot Mrs. Andreasen having seen xxxxx appear from the place where the killed woman was lying immediately after the shot was fired. Further a witness states that she got a description of the brutal murder committed by the accused from the now liquidated "Stikker"

7) Notes on the case: (common informer) living from the "Swell House"

The crime appears to have been committed on his own initiative. The case has not been concluded, but seems fairly well investigated.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, KNIEST, Wilhelm, born on the 23rd April, 1912 in Germany.
   his rank and unit, Kriminaloberassistent in Aalborg.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   In 1944 and 1945 in Aalborg

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder) III (torture)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      The War Criminals' Act Section 1 of Danish Penal Code Section 237 and Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   According to depositions by witnesses the accused participated in the ill-treatment of Danish men and women and he is also alleged to have taken part in the shooting of a Dane on 26 September, 1944.
   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   Kriminalsekretær in Gestapo Thiel states that one day before the 29th September, 1944, he was on an action together with the accused. Two motor cars had been sent out and the accused was in one car, whereas the witness was in another. The driver in the other car was so intoxicated that, having to brake up hard, he beat his forehead against the windscreen, for which reason he shouted that he had been shot. The accused then rushed out of the car and shot the 22 year old Erik Thomsen; for this the accused was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment by the Germans.
   Hansen, a labourer, states that he was arrested by the Germans on the 4th January, 1945; shortly after the arrest he received about 25 strokes with a bull's pizzle, to make him confess, but as he would not do so he received this treatment 4 or 5
times till he fainted. The accused participated in the ill-treatment.

Henry Andersen, joiner, states that on the night of the 6th December, 1943, he was beaten up by the accused with a lath until he fainted.

Larnov, bookseller's assistant, states that he was arrested by the Germans on the 5th January, 1945; he was at once examined and the accused administered 25 strokes with a cane to him.

On the 19th January, 1945, Kniest has further beaten up a prisoner with a 1 metre long stick by squeezing the head of the prisoner between his legs while he was sitting on a table and thereafter flogging the prisoner with the stick. There are also reports against the accused on torture in 3 other cases. Kniest has furthermore, jointly with an executed Danish Gestapo-henchman, ill-treated Mrs. Tholander on the 19th January, 1945, by whipping her on the seat and the back and across the hands so that the carpus was fractured and 3 riding-crops broke.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. The information from the informers is confirmed by statements from co-accused persons.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Aalborg prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
Krüger, Hans Harry Poul, born 26.4.1912. Revierberwachtmeister in the German police at Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
26.4.1945, Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
V (rape)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930 Sec.216.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
2 cases of rape

b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
On 26.4.1945 the accused dressed in the uniform of the German police accosted in 2 cases women which he happened to come across in the street and threatening to use his pistol he forced them to sexual intercourse.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused maintains that he cannot remember that he committed the said crimes. Several witnesses, including the two assaulted women, recognize him however with certainty as the perpetrator.

The accused is a prisoner with the Copenhagen police.

7) Notes on the case:
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

Lehmann, Max Walther Hermann, born 8/12 1899
Kriminalsekretär at Aarhus.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

1944 - 1945 at Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder) III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 Section 237 (murder) and Section 245 (ill-treatment)

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Participated in ill-treatment of arrested Danes and in murder.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

Torben Stockholm, undergraduate, states that he was arrested by Gestapo 1/3 1945. He was immediately on arrival at the police headquarters at Aarhus taken down into the cellar where he was laid across a counter by the accused thereafter he was beaten on the head and across the fingers with the butt of a pistol and was also flogged on the seat with a rubber cudgel by others. It was the accused who was in charge of the examination. On the following day the whole scene was repeated. The accused admits having flogged xxxxxxxxxx but he maintains that the flogging was not
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined concerning all the cases but it has been confirmed by the Dane Kipp, who was one of the henchmen of the Germans, that he ill-treated prisoners as described.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused has presumably been ordered by Renner to commit the ill-treatments even if detailed information is not available on this point, and this will surely be pleaded in defence.

The case seems fairly well cleared up.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Aarhus prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

MACIEJEWSKI, Wilhelm Heinrich, born 8/3 1906 in Germany.
Kriminalassistent in R.S.D. Served at the Gestapo station at Kolding from September 1943 till 5th May, 1945. A member of Waffen SS.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From the autumn of 1943 till May 1945, Kolding.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Ill (torture of civilians)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930, Section 245 (bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Five cases of ill-treatment of Danish prisoners.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Kolding.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

In the course of examinations the accused ill-treated prisoners, partly by punches with the fists and partly by whipping, and he has also in a couple of cases ordered his assistants to carry out ill-treatments of a similar nature. In one case the prisoner - having been handcuffed - was whipped for a long time on the naked lower part of the body. His legs were tied together and a sack had been tied round his head.
In another case he had ordered 25 strokes with a dog-whip to be administered to a prisoner, whereafter the accused himself knocked the prisoner's head against a chair till the blood burst out of nose and eyes.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has admitted that he committed several ill-treatments. In addition statements have been given by several of the ill-treated persons and by some of the Danish henchmen of the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

It may be expected that the accused will plead having acted in obedience to orders, but in one case at any rate the superior officer of the accused — Burfeind — has stated that the accused greatly overstepped the instructions given, with which Burfeind reproached him.

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Kolding prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, AKT, Ancliff, born 17.5.1924 in Allerod.
his rank and unit, Unteroffizier, stationed at Koge from June, 1944
or official position:

d Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
30.1.1945, Koge.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

4) a. Short statement of facts. Attempted murder of a Danish citizen
by the firing of a pistol at close range. The shot hit the
breast, but did not prove fatal.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Investigation Department at Koge.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused stopped a Danish citizen in
the street thinking that he had insulted his sweetheart and forced
him to accompany him to an out-of-the-way place where he shot him
down with the intention of killing him. The assaulted man was
seriously wounded, but survived the attempt.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused admits having shot, but maintains that the assaulted person first hit out at him. The assaulted man denies categorically any aggressive action.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is in the prison at Høge.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Eduard Walter, Kriminalsekretär, Dept. 4, 2 a, Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   August, 1944 on the highroad between Roskilde and Helsingør and April, 1945 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   1 (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   In two cases participation in the murder of arrested Danish patriots.
   The case is being handled by the Copenhagen police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   a) Jointly with other members of the German police the accused participated in the shooting of 11 Danish patriots who, having been arrested, were taken out on the highroad where they were ordered out on the roadside and then immediately shot dead from behind, whereafter it was officially stated that they had been shot during an attempt to escape. The participation of the accused may have consisted in keeping watch while other participants committed the murders.
b) In the course of an action carried out by the German police a total of 9 persons was arrested by several parties and at once killed by shooting from behind under the official pretext that the prisoners had tried to escape. The accused was a member of one of these parties.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements by other participants in the said action and by names at whose residences arrests were made during the action mentioned under item 5 b.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused has presumably participated in the said actions by order and has hardly had any independent charge. The accused will presumably plead that he acted in obedience to special orders in each case and that regarding 5 a he did not himself fire any shot and possibly also that when he set out for the said transport of the prisoners he was not aware of the purpose of the transport.

The cases are only incompletely cleared up detailed information particularly missing, especially on the participation of the accused.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, MACOCKS, Alfred Selmark, born 20.9.1911 in Kiel.
his rank and unit, SS-Sturmbannführer.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   January 1944, March 1944, and April 1944 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (systematic terrorism) XVIII (destruction of property)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      The War Criminals' Act Section 1, cf. Danish Penal Code Section 237 (murder) and 187 (blotting).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Macocks is charged with having organized terror groups in Denmark.
   b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused states that in January 1944 he was ordered by Himmler and Kaltenbrunner to go to Denmark to conduct the counter terror which Hitler wanted to introduce in Denmark. When he arrived in Denmark he negotiated with Nest and Hannchen and with Dr. Kälber, at a later date with Bovenkampen. Before his departure the accused had further negotiated with Schellenberg and Seizero, who sent Otto Schwerdt to Denmark to execute the counter terror. The accused had a free hand as to where and against whom the country terror was to be concentrated. The
accused admits having ordered the sabotage against the Korsar Glasswerk (glass works), a film company, in a restaurant but maintains otherwise having kept the acts of counter sabotage at a very low level in spite of Walterbrunner's express orders. The accused further admits having seen various liquidation lists but denies having ordered such murders.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

So far only the statements by the accused himself which presumably must be further investigated.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused maintains having acted in obedience to orders and having tried by all means to escape the task imposed upon him. He further maintains that his superior officers were very dissatisfied with his work because he organized too little.

The accused is presumably in Germany.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals

Charge No:

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

Hans Naumann, born on the 3rd November 1896 in Berlin. SS-Untersatzführer, Kriminaloberssekretär in Dept. IV 2a at the Shell House in Copenhagen (Bunke's Dept) at any rate from January 1945 till the capitulation.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

January 1945 till the capitulation in Copenhagen and Slagelse.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder) III (torture of civilians)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 237 (murder) and 245 and 246 (grievous bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.

The accused is charged with participation in several murders and with ill-treatments, partly of a rather cruel nature, against prisoners he was examining in at least 14 cases.

b. Transmitted by: The police at Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused is charged with having killed Finn Rasmussen in April 1945 who having been arrested was wounded during an attempted escape however not mortally. The accused having killed Finn Rasmussen by a shot at the nape of the neck he was buried in a forest near Slagelse. Further charged with participation, presumably as leader, in the middle of April 1945 in a murder action during which 9 persons were arrested in their homes in Copenhagen and at once shot.
The accused has further committed torture against prisoners including Svend Vinding Dorph, who committed suicide after the torture. The ill-treatments committed or ordered by the accused included strokes with rubber cudgel - often after hanging the victims by the handcuffs in a door-frame - till they were bloody from the neck to the feet and could not move for several days. Furthermore punches with the fists in the face so that the teeth were knocked out and in one case a fractured jaw-bone was the result, and strokes with a ruler under the bare feet, kicks in the groin, and the burning of matches under the noses of the victims. These ill-treatments often lasted for hours and were repeated several days in succession.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements made by the persons who have been subjected to the ill-treatments partly confirmed by their fellow prisoners.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably plead having acted in obedience to orders. The case must be considered rather well cleared up already now, even if a systematic investigation of his conduct has not yet taken place.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

M. E. M. Louis, called Leo Neumann and Leo Kohler, born on the 4th August in Switzerland Obersturmführer.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:


3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

1 (murder)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1950 Sec. 237.

a. Short statement of facts.

Nebel is charged with complicity in the attempted murder of Christian Dams, editor, and the murder of the Reverend Kaj Kunk.

b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

Nebel states that at the end of 1943 he was ordered by Schwerdt to go to Denmark on a special mission together with Schwerdt. On their arrival they were ordered by Dr. Sechendorf and Wünsch to carry out the liquidation of Editor Dams. On 30.12.1943 they all went to Dams' flat where they shot at him. The accused admits that he directed his pistol against Dams and intended to shoot but was prevented therefrom by Dams striking at the arm of the accused. Dams was then wounded by Schwerdt. The accused is further alleged to have participated in the murder of the Reverend Kaj Kunk.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused admits his complicity in the attempted murder but has not yet been examined regarding the murder of Ned Munk.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain that he acted in obedience to orders. He pleads that at the end of the war he worked as an agent for the Americans and refers to a Captain Michaelis who should be able to confirm this. The case seems fairly well cleared up but has not been concluded.

The accused is a prisoner of war in a prison in Copenhagen.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals

Charge No:

1) Name of accused,
   Nevermann, Karl, born?
   Sta.769.

his rank and unit,

or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   17.10.1944, Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 237
   (murder)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Jointly with members of a terror group murdered
   3 men at the corner of Saxogade and Mathenugade.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police at Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   In the course of the proceedings against the
   Danish members of a notorious terror group it was ascertained that on 7.10.1944 the accused jointly with Brandt,
   Holtsen and Stammbaumführer Cosmhit murdered 3 men at the
   corner of Mathenugade and Saxogade, namely Niels Evald Lea-
   der Olsen, labourer, Hans Peter Jensen, sailor and Poul
   Johannes Sørensen, factory labourer.
b) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information was produced in the course of the proceedings in the case mentioned under item 5 and must be characterised as reliable.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

WOLFE Josep, born?
Oberscharführer.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

from 9.2.1944 to 12.11.1944.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder) XVIII (blastings)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 237 (murder) Section 183 (extensive destruction).

4) a. Short statement of facts:

Has taken a part in several attempted murders and blastings of civil property valued at several million Kroner, a total of about 50 counts.

b. Transmitted by:

The Chief Commissioner of Police at Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

As a member of a notorious terror group (the "Peter group") participated in several acts of sabotage including those against 3.Miller's Bogtrykkeri (printing office) on the 23rd April, 1944, A/S Olemalle (oil mill) on 22.4.1944, K.B.Hallen (a sports hall) on 18.6.1944 and der kgl. Porcelainfabrik (the Royal Copenhagen porcelain Works) on 26.6.1944. Has also participated in an action against a tram-car whereby 15 persons were wounded.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The facts have been ascertained through the examinations of the Danish members of the said terror group and seem thereby completely cleared up.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
NORDENBRUCH, Poul August Johannes, born December 30th, 1906 in Germany.
Kriminalsekretär in Division IV in Copenhagen. Arrived in Denmark July 27th, 1944.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
December 7th, 1944; January 10th, 1945; and January 28th, 1945, in the Shell House at Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Sec. 245 of the Civil Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
Nordenbruch is charged with having in several cases in the course of examinations maltreated Danish subjects.

b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Detective Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
The Danish subjects Christian Vedel, Hans Rasmus Salicath Friedrichsen and Borge Thure Rasmussen state that the accused has maltreated them during examination in the Shell House. He used a rubber truncheon and a whip of which he made diligent use during a protracted examination. He has further caused certain prisoners to be
lifted by the handcuffs by which their arms were handcuffed behind their backs. In the course of this treatment one of the witnesses had a bone of the carpus fractured. The accused admits having beaten the persons concerned with a rubber truncheon and a whip but denies that they were handcuffed during the examinations.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:
   The accused has admitted that he has committed parts of the crimes with which he is charged, and there is the evidence of several witnesses.

7) Notes on the case:
   The accused will probably claim that he has acted according to orders. The case seems to be reasonably well cleared up, but has not been concluded. The accused is in prison in Copenhagen as a prisoner of war.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

OSTE; Albert, Criminalsekretär.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

April 1945 at Slagelse and February 1945 in Copenhagen, March 20th, 1945 and at the beginning 1946 at Holbek.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder) III (torture), XVIII (DeSTRUCTION OF PROPERTY)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Secs. 237-244, sub-secs. 3 and 4, Sec. 245 and Sec.183 of the Civil Penal Code of April 15th, 1930.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Oeste is charged with having participated in an action during which a Danish subject was killed. He is further charged with having maltreated Poul Henning Andersen during an examination and with having at the arrestation of Henning Sendtклукриг Christensenn dealt him a heavy blow over the head with his machine-pistol and kicked him in the groin. He is further charged with having during a raid at Holbek assisted in the blowing up of a shooting lodge.

b. Transmitted by:

The Copenhagen Detective Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused is alleged to have participated in an extensive raid at Slagelse in the course of which several Danish subjects were arrested and Poul Henning Andersen was terribly maltreated and subsequently killed. It is further alleged that in the course of an examination of the above-mentioned Andersen he dealt him several blows in the face with his fists and ordered him to be beaten with a rubber truncheon. The accused has further while arresting the above-mentioned Christensen dealt him a blow over the head with his machine-pistol thereby causing a large gash.
and also kicked him in the groin. Finally, there is evidence that during a raid at Kolbek he assisted in the blowing-up of a shooting lodge in which the persons arrested had lived.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused whose whereabouts is unknown has not been examined. There is the evidence of several witnesses, partly the Danish subjects involved and partly Danish prisoners.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will probably claim that he acted in accordance with orders. The case is fairly well cleared up but not concluded.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Paul Hans Gustav Wilhelm, born January 9th, 1911
   From May, 1944 and until the capitulation Chief of
   Abwehr III.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   January 4th, 1944 in Copenhagen and Odense. September 19th,
   1944 at Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   1 (manslaughter)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Sec. 1 of the War Criminals’ Act, cf. the Civil Penal Code
      of April 15th, 1930, Sec. 237, cf. sec. 22, and Sec. 251.

4) a. Short statement of facts. The accused assisted in the planning of the
   murder of the Reverend Haj Hunk. Suggested the deportation of the
   Danish police of Aalborg and Horresund.

   b. Transmitted by:
      The Copenhagen Detective Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Wolfang Grimm, a German, states that
   a few days before the murder of Haj Hunk he was called to Odense
   where the accused instructed him as to when and how the murder was
   to be committed. He was further introduced to the Germans Otto
   Schwart, Leo Neumann, Carstensen, and Gelber who had been picked
   out by the accused to participate in the deed. Further, the Danish
   members of a notorious Danish terrorist group stated that the accused
   had in close contact with the group in connection with the German
   terror actions.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Paul Hans Gustav Wilhelm, born January 9th, 1911
   his rank and unit, at Kiell.
   or official position: From May, 1943 and until the capitulation of
   Abteilung III.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
January 4th, 1944 in Copenhagen and Odense. September 19th, 1944 at Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   (manslaughter)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Sec. 1 of the War Criminals' Act, cf. the Civil Penal Code

4) a. Short statement of facts. The accused assisted in the planning of
   the murder of the Reverend Kaj Munk. Suggested the deportation of the
   Danish police of Aalborg and Korresund.

      The Copenhagen Detective Police.

b. Transmitted by:

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Jërgen Sdnlein, a German, states that
   a few days before the murder of Kaj Munk he was called to Odense
   where the accused instructed him as to when and how the murder was
   to be committed. He was further introduced to the Germans Otto
   Schwendt, Leo Neumann, Garteksen, and Sándler who had been picked
   out by the accused to participate in the deed. Further, the Danish
   members of a notorious German terrorist group state that the accused
   was in close contact with the group in connection with the German
   terror actions.
The accused arranged the arrest of about 150 Danish policemen who were deported to Buchenwald, where 8 of them died.

6) **Particulars of evidence in support:** The accused has not been examined. So far the evidence is based solely on Söhnelin's statement. Concerning the deportation evidence has been given by Karl Apel, the leader of the S.S. at Aalborg.

7) **Notes on the case:**

The accused will probably claim that he acted in accordance with orders. The case is fairly well cleared up but not yet concluded.

The accused is in prison in Copenhagen as a prisoner of war.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

Josef, Born October 9th, 1910 at Augsburg.
Kriminalsekretär. Chief of the German Frontier Police Station at Rungsted from January 1944 to July 15th, 1944. Leader of the Frontier Police Office at Dragør from July 15th 1944 to March 1st, 1945 and then until the capitulation leader of the office in the Freeport.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From March 1944 to April 1945 in various towns on the islands of Zealand and Amager.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I ( Murder) III (Torture of Civilians).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Civil Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 Sec. 237 (homicide) and Secs. 245 and 246 (bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Has participated in a great number of maltreatment of prisoners in the course of examinations.

b. Transmitted by:

The police of Elsinore and of the Southern District of the County of Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused is charged with having in at least 25 cases maltreated prisoners. The maltreatment consisted in slaps in the face, blows with the fist, kicks and blows with a rubber truncheon. He is further alleged to have been the leader of a raid against the town hall at Holte, during which 3 persons were killed and 7-8 were wounded.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Report from the police based on the evidence of, i.e. previous Danish Gestapo assistants.

7) Notes on the case:

As responsible leader of the police offices mentioned, the accused must bear a considerable part of the responsibility for the crimes committed.
The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Weisner, Carl Friederich, born December 25th, 1913 in Hamburg.

his rank and unit, or official position: Kriminalassistent at Aarhus.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From November 1944 until the Capitulation at Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (Murder), III (Torture), XVIII (wanton destruction of property)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

War Criminals' Act Sec. 1, cf. The Penal Code Sec. 237 (murder), Sec. 245 (bodily harm) and Sec. 183 (destruction).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Assisted in the clearing murders of Svend Lindegaard Olsen, banker's clerk and Carl Carlsson during the night between April 9th and 10th, 1945. Is charged with having maltreated Danish prisoners in some 10 cases. He is further charged with having blown up some buildings at Aarhus.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief of Police of Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused admits that in accordance with orders received from the leader of the Gestapo at Aarhus he did, together with two accomplices, who likewise admit the crimes, during the night between April 9th and 10th, 1945, roam the streets of Aarhus and shoot down two persons, one of whom survived the attempted killing. They had beforehand convinced themselves that the victims were not friendly towards Germany. The accused further states that together with two other Gestapo-men, Jonny Visser, a Danish interpreter and Timmermann, he assisted in the arrestation of Mr. Fynboe, salesman, of Aarhus. When Fynboe was taken away 2 shots were fired and he fell lifeless to the ground. The accused denies having been aware that the man was to be shot. Visser states that after the killing the accused put his pistol in order and that he
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Heisener, Carl Friederich, born December 25th, 1913 in Hamburg.
   his rank and unit, or official position: Kriminalassistent at Aarhus.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From November 1944 until the Capitulation at Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (Murder), III (Torture), XVIII (wanton destruction of property)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      War Criminals' Act Sec. 1, cf. The Penal Code Sec. 237 (murder), Sec. 245 (bodily harm) and Sec. 183 (destruction).

4) a. Short statement of facts:
   Assisted in the clearing murders of Svend Lindegaard Olsen, banker's clerk and Carl Carlsson during the night between April 9th and 10th, 1945. Is charged with having maltreated Danish prisoners in some 10 cases. He is further charged with having blown up some buildings at Aarhus.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief of Police of Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused admits that in accordance with orders received from the leader of the Gestapo at Aarhus he did, together with two accomplices, who likewise admit the crimes, during the night between April 9th and 10th, 1945, roam the streets of Aarhus and shoot down two persons, one of whom survived the attempted killing. They had beforehand convinced themselves that the victims were not friendly towards Germany. The accused further states that together with two other Gestapo-men, Jonny Visser, a Danish interpreter and Timmersmann, he assisted in the arrestation of Mr. Fynboe, salesman, of Aarhus. When Fynboe was taken away 2 shots were fired and he fell lifeless to the ground. The accused denies having been aware that the man was to be shot. Visser states that after the killing the accused put his pistol in order and that he
therefore was under the impression that the accused had killed Fynboe. Johansen, an interned Gestapo man, states that in five cases he has been aware that the accused maltreated Danish prisoners, among them a boy of 16 and a youth of 19. The accused admits having participated in rigorous examinations in 3 or 4 cases, but denies having maltreated Danes, the persons in question having only been spanked. Reisener is further charged with having participated in the blowing-up of some buildings in Guldasædgade at Aarhus and a villa in Aarhus. The accused admits that he was cognizant of the fact that a terrorist group organized by the Germans would blow up the said buildings and the villa but denies having participated in the deed.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

7) Notes on the case:

- The accused refers to the fact that he was ordered to murder the two persons who were shot down in the street.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, RICKOFF, Helmut, born? (about 40 years old).
   his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From October 1943 to January 1945 at Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III(Torture of Civilians)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Civil Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 Sec. 245 (bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The use of severe torture in 7 cases.


5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   Evidence has been adduced that in the course of examinations the accused has maltreated at least 7 persons. The maltreatment consisted in beatings with a riding crop and with canes. In most of the cases the treatment was protracted, frequently it went on for hours and in many cases it was continued several days in succession. In many cases the victims were whipped till they bled.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, RICKOFF, Helmut, born (about 40 years old).
   his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From October 1943 to January 1945 at Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III(Torture of Civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Civil Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 Sec. 245 (bodily harm)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The use of severe torture in 7 cases.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   Evidence has been adduced that in the course of examinations the accused has maltreated at least 7 persons. The maltreatment consisted in beatings with a riding crop and with canes. In most of the cases the treatment was protracted, frequently it went on for hours and in many cases it was continued several days in succession. In many cases the victims were whipped till they bled.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge is based on the evidence of the victims to the torture. The accused has not been arrested and has not been examined.

7) Notes on the case:

He seems to have used torture to a greater extent than most of his colleagues and can therefore only to a limited extent plead orders from his superiors.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

SAUTER, Carl, born on September 19th, 1910 at Ravensburg,
Hauptscharführer.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

The night between December 5th and 6th in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (Murder)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:


4) a. Short statement of facts.

Sauter is charged with having as a chauffeur participated in the killing of 3 Danish subjects, who during transportation were killed as hostages for the liquidation of a German officer.

b. Transmitted by: by the Copenhagen Detective Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

By order of Dr. Mildner 3 Danish saboteurs were killed in a transport van as a reprisal for the liquidation of a German officer. The accused was the driver of the van on that occasion.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown and he has not been examined. Evidence has been given by Kriminalsekretär Falkenberg.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will probably plead that he acted under orders.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

SCHIRLOCH, Walther Martin Hansen Karl, born on May 19th, 1905 (Oestergaard). Kriminalsekretär.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

February 16th 1945 at Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (Torture) I (Homicide).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

The Civil Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 Sec. 245 (maltreatment) and Sec. 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts:

SCHIRLOCH is charged with having maltreated Professor Brandt Reiber in the course of an examination. The accused is further alleged to have killed a prisoner, Carl Mortensen.

b. Transmitted by: The Copenhagen Detective Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

According to evidence given by the aforesaid Professor Brandt Reiber, the accused has maltreated him, having dealt him several blows with a stick partly in the face and partly about the body. The accused has further participated in the apprehension of Carl Mortensen, who was shot "while attempting to escape." The body was subsequently found in the "Aabenraa", and it appears from the death certificate that he was killed by 2 shots through the back of the neck.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Statement by the person maltreated and a Danish prisoner.

7) Notes on the case:

The case has not been completed but is fairly well elucidated. The accused will probably claim that he acted according to orders.

The accused is a prisoner of war at Neuengamme.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position:


2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

March, April 1945. Police Headquarters at Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (Murder), III (Torture).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

The Civil Penal Code of April 15th 1930, Secs. 237 and 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

The accused has participated in killings and attempted killings of civilians in the streets of Aarhus. He has likewise participated in the maltreatment of Danish subjects who died after the maltreatment.

b. Transmitted by:

The Chief of Police of Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused has stated, and his statement is corroborated by his accomplices, that on April 10th, 1945 he was ordered by the supreme leader of the Gestapo to go out and shoot any three persons he might find in the street, after first having ensured that they were not friendly to Germany. These killings were to be reprisals for the liquidation of a Danish interpreter to the Gestapo. The accused then went out together with two others and found two Danes whom they shot. One of them, however, survived the shooting. According to a statement made by another Gestapo man, the accused has himself tortured or given orders for and attended the torture of Evend...
Lage Jørgensen, deceased. According to the said Gestapo man the whipping received by Jørgensen was horrible.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has admitted the killing and the attempted murder and the confession has been confirmed by investigations at Aarhus. He denies the charge of maltreatment, but according to a detailed statement by another Gestapo man, this matter would seem to be sufficiently cleared up.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is a prisoner of war in the prison at Aarhus.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, SCHMIDT, called Hömer. Born?
   his rank and unit, SS Sturmbannführer, leader of the Aarhus division
   or official position: of a notorious terrorist group (the "Peter" group).

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   July, 1944 to October 24th, 1944.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder) - extensive destruction.

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: The Civil Penal
      Code of April 15th, 1930, Sec. 237 (homicide) and Sec. 183 (extensive
      destruction).

4) a. Short statement of facts. As a member of the said terrorist group
   he has participated in killings and sabotage in 10 cases.

   The Chief of Police of Copenhagen.

   b. Transmitted by:

5) Particulars of alleged crime: In the course of the action the Danish
   members of the said terrorist group it has been ascribed that the
   accused on August 1st, 1944 together with Hede Mark Hansen and
   various others killed Folke Skensved, "commissioner". It is further
   stated that on October 1st, 1944, the accused together with Langqrist
   and a couple of others killed Nalling Olsen, master, on forename MarcusFischer, in former’s case, Copenhagen. Further,
the accused on September 26th, 1944 participated in the sabotage against the Kursus hall together with Mariageard and others. 9 persons were killed and the material damage caused amounted to kr. 1,146,000.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: The information has been adduced in the course of the action mentioned under 5, and must be considered reliable.

7) Notes on the case: The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNIVERSITY OF WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   SCHMIDT, Otto Karl, born 7/11 1908 at Siegen, employed in the frontier and customs police at Kastrup.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   May 5th at the fire-station at Dragør

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I. (Murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 § 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Killed freedom-fighter after the rounding-up which was arranged at the time of the surrender.

   b. Transmitted by: The Police in the Southern District of the County of Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused, who was at the place of service together with some colleagues on the morning of May 5th, 1945, went out with a Danish woman in the service of the police to buy provisions, which they planned to take with them on their intended journey to Germany. On the way the accused was taken into custody by some freedom-fighters and temporarily confined in a room at the fire-station. He managed to effect an escape, but before leaving the fire-station, he went to a
window in the school-house of the fire-station and fired a shot at a freedom-fighter who was on duty in the school yard, thereby killing the freedom fighter, Holger Knapmann Arnold, watchman. The accused had in the meantime summoned some of his colleagues, and with their help he liberated the aforesaid Danish woman, who was still under guard, and left the place.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

A number of statements by the freedom fighters who were present are available.

7) Notes on the case:

a. As will be seen from the foregoing the action was undertaken entirely on the accused's own initiative.

b. The accused will probably deny the charge, several of the witnesses, who have themselves been in the employ of the Germans, declaring that they saw the accused at the moment when the crime was committed, and that therefore he cannot be the one who fired the shot. These statements do not, however, make a reliable impression, and there appears to be sufficient evidence to prove that the accused is guilty of the crime.

c. A fairly strong case has been made out, but the investigation ought to be continued and the available evidence subjected to further scrutiny.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

SCHMIDT, Wilhelm, born?

Kriminalsekretär and lieutenant.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

March and April 1945, Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

XXIX (Neglect of wounded prisoners).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of April 15, 1930 § 250w
(Reduction to helpless condition).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

In one case at least he prevented the transfer of a prisoner who was severely ill from the prison to the hospital.

b. Transmitted by: the Criminal Police at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused was the German police superintendent of the prison at Aarhus. In defiance of the German prison doctor's recommendation he refused to permit the transfer to the prison hospital of a prisoner who was severely ill. The prisoner's condition being further aggravated he was at the instance of the staff surgeon transferred to the hospital, but died shortly afterwards. According to a declaration given by Professor Cei Holten it must be supposed that the prisoner's
death was due to the fact that he was not given proper treatment.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statement given by the prison surgeon, Dr. Schwagemeyer. The accused has not been arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

It is probable that the accused has committed several similar crimes. It may be urged in support of this supposition that Dr. Schwagemeyer as well as the Danish doctor who attended to the prisoners for a certain period, have declared that they were only to a limited extent permitted to visit the prisoners and that it was Schmidt who decided which of the prisoners should be allowed to receive medical attendance.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, SCHNITZLER, Josef, born ? (abt. 40 years old).
   his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   February 20th, 1945 and end of March 1945, Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (Torture of civilians).
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 § 245 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   2 cases of ill-treatment, one of them involving grievous bodily harm.
   b. Transmitted by: The criminal police at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused has together with another Gestapo-man ill-treated a person under arrest, who was flogged with a metal whip with brass knobs; after being hand-cuffed he was hung up by the arms, which were held together on his back. Finally they covered the victim's face with a gas-mask and stopped the supply of air so that he could not breathe. At the same time he was beaten with a stick on the naked body. Furthermore the accused has in the course
of an examination beaten and kicked a woman who was under arrest. There is no information to the effect that this act of ill-treatment should have involved grievous bodily harm.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charges are supported by evidence given by the victims, in the latter case also by the statement of the interpreter, who was present at the examination. The accused has not been arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

The colleague of the accused, Hermann Sieh, describes the accused as brutal and ruthless in his treatment of Danish prisoners, so that it is possible that he may have been guilty of further acts of torture.
UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

SCHÜLER, Franz Hermann, born 9/8 1900 in Zeulenroda, Germany.
Kriminalangestellter at R.D.S., SS Rottenführer.
Served in the Gestapo at Frederikshavn in the period from June 1944 to May 5th, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

October 1944 to May 5th, 1945, Frederikshavn.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (Torture of civilians)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 § 245 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

10 cases of ill-treatment of civilians.

b. Transmitted by:

The criminal police at Frederikshavn and Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused has conducted examinations in the course of which the persons under arrest were beaten, and besides he has himself actively participated in acts of ill-treatment. These have consisted mainly in slaps in the face, punches in the face, beatings with cudgels and
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

SCHÜLER, Franz Hermann, born 9/6 1900 in Zeulenroda, Germany.
Kriminalangestellter at R.D.S., SS Rottenführer.
Served in the Gestapo at Frederikshavn in the period from June 1944 to May 5th, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

October 1944 to May 5th, 1945, Frederikshavn.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (Torture of civilians)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 § 245 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

10 cases of ill-treatment of civilians.

b. Transmitted by:

The criminal police at Frederikshavn and Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused has conducted examinations in the course of which the persons under arrest were beaten, and besides he has himself actively participated in acts of ill-treatment. These have consisted mainly in slaps in the face, punches in the face, beatings with cudgels and
whippings. In 4 or 5 cases the ill-treatment has been of comparatively small extent, but in the other cases several cudgel blows or strokes of the whip have been administered. In one case, for instance, a prisoner was beaten for a considerable time on hips and legs, having first been hand-cuffed and his arms being forced up behind his shoulders.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been made by the ill-treated persons and in the majority of cases by one or two "Danish" assistants, who confirm the co-responsibility of the accused. It should be observed that in two of the cases, which, however, are not among the most serious ones, it is doubtful whether the guilty party is the accused or another Gestapo-man named Schaeffer. The accused has not been examined. He is believed to be at Neuengamme as an Allied prisoner of war.

7) Notes on the case:
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, SIMON, born ?
   his rank and unit, Oberleutnant, chief of the German force at Helberskov near Hadsund
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   May 6th, 1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (Murder)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 § 237 (Murder)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with having on May 6th, 1945, that is after the surrender, caused Pilot Ib Welling to be shot down by way of retaliation for Welling's refusal to assist in the piloting of a German troopship immediately before the surrender.

b. Transmitted by: The police at Hadsund.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused is charged with having caused Pilot Ib Welling to be shot down on May 6th, 1945. It has been ascertained that immediately before the surrender Pilot Welling had refused to assist in the piloting of a German troopship. After the surrender Welling was found dead, having been killed by a bullet, and
in an official German declaration on this subject it is stated that after the surrender had come into force the Germans had put Welling under arrest for having once more refused to assist in the piloting of German ships, and that Welling, who was in charge of two Germans, attempted to escape from them, as a result of which he was shot down. In the first place it is scarcely possible to give credence to this declaration, there being every reason to suppose that Welling, who had gone "underground" after his first refusal to pilot the German ships, was shot down by way of retaliation for his refusal. Apart from this the German commandant had after the surrender had come into force no competence whatever to order the arrest of or to cause any similar actions to be taken against Danish subjects and his crime must therefore be described as a particularly serious one.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Besides the declaration referred to under 5, which was given by the Germans concerning this incident, further elucidation of the murder has been obtained by the examination of several witnesses. The said two German soldiers who are declared to have shot Welling have not yet been examined.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will probably contend that he has given Welling entirely legitimate instructions, and that Welling himself is to blame for what happened.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

Kriminalsekretär at Aalborg and Frederikshavn.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Between April 1944 and the surrender in Aalborg and Frederikshavn and the districts surrounding these towns.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III. (Torture).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

War Crimes Act, § 1, cf. the Penal Code § 245, subsection 2.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Ill-treatment of prisoners in 9 cases.

b. Transmitted by: The police at Aalborg is in charge of the further conduct of the case.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The following persons have been tortured:

a. Henry Nørre Christensen, engineer,
b. Knud Frenkelcke Pedersen of Frederikshavn,
c. Roland Kvist Toldbod of Aalborg,
d. Preben Ivan Jensen of Horsensumby, convict,
e. Aage Ingemann Christensen, labourer,
f. Peter Christian Jensen of Sørum near Frederikshavn, farmer,
g. Ditte Fredmans of Nyborg, best-builder,
h. two persons not yet identified.

The ill-treatment has consisted in blows on the head.
with bare fists, some of them, at least, of a very violent nature; in several cases the victim has been whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails or beaten with a rubber truncheon or a thick metal chain, his head being wedged between slates of one of the participants in the ill-treatment, in other cases the victim was handcuffed and placed on a table face downwards.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements of the victims.

7) Notes on the case:

a. No information is available as to the extent to which the actions covered by the charge have been committed according to orders, but the accused having in none of the cases in which he has confessed himself guilty pleaded that he was acting according to orders, it must be supposed that the said actions have in the main been undertaken on his own initiative.

b. The accused pleads in the majority of cases that there has been no ill-treatment whatever, or that the ill-treatment has been of a much less severe character than alleged by those by whom information is laid.

c. The cases referred to in the foregoing are almost completely cleared up, but it must be supposed that further investigation may result in additional charges being brought against the accused.

The accused is confined in the jail at Aalborg as a prisoner of War.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, THOMER, Antoni Bonifacius, born 14/5 1907 in Essen, his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär in Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

   In the period from May 1944 till the surrender in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   1 (murder) III (torture) XVIII (destruction of property)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 §§ 237, 245 & 163.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

   Thomer is charged with the killing of Carl Edward Nielsen on 3/11 1944 in the course of an action to arrest him. Furthermore he has participated in a major raid at Slagelse on 12/2 1945, in the course of which Finn Haagen Rasmussen was killed. He has been arrested and Leif Bruun Petersen at the Raadhusespladsen in Copenhagen in May 1944, in the course of which Petersen was shot down, also in the arrest of Svend X.

   b. Transmitted by: The Detective Police of Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

   On November 3rd, 1944, in the course of an attempt to arrest a Danish subject, Thomer is alleged to have fired through a closed door, thereby killing Carl Edward Nielsen. In the course of a raid at Slagelse on February 12th, 1945, a number of Danish subjects were arrested and Finn Haagen Rasmussen was, after being tortured, killed by an unknown German and buried in a wood in the neighbourhood. Leif Bruun Petersen was killed at the Raadhusespladsen when about to be arrested by the accused; the victim had for a long time been "wanted" by the accused and Ib Sirkedal Hansen. According to the information available the latter must be supposed to have
killed Petersen. According to the statements of several of the Danish subjects who have been subjected to torture the accused has examined the parties concerned in a very brutal manner, threatening to shoot them, &c. Furthermore he has given orders for and himself participated in the torture of the examinees, who have been beaten with bamboo canes. One of the examinees was dragged along by the accused to a door where the accused knocked the victim's head against the door-frame several times. Furthermore the accused is stated to have participated in a major raid at the Raadhuspladsen in Copenhagen, which was undertaken according to instructions from Kriminalrat Bunke. Several Danish subjects were hit in the course of the violent firing. Finally the accused is alleged to have participated in an action against Minister Arnsted's house, where several members of the resistance movement were in hiding; the raiders obtained access by force of arms, and several illegal weapons being found on the premises the house was blown up the following day.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Depositions by several Danish prisoners are available. Furthermore statements have been made by the ill-treated Danish subjects.

7) Notes on the case:

The case has been fairly completely cleared up, but the investigation is being continued.

The accused is in Germany and his address is known.

x) Nielsen, who was likewise killed in the course of the attempt to arrest him. Furthermore he is charged with the ill-treatment of several Danish subjects. The accused participated in a major raid at the Raadhuspladsen in Copenhagen in September 1944, undertaken with a view to the seizure of illegal arms, in the course of which about 10 Danish subjects were wounded. Finally he has taken part in an action against Minister Arnsted's house in Copenhagen, as a result of which the house was blown up on the following day.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, UNGER, Fritz Georg, born 23/11 1912 in Saxony,
his rank and unit, SS-Oberscharführer in the Gestapo at Aalborg
or official position, from October 1944, formerly in the Gestapo in
France.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime;
Between November 1944 and the surrender at Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (Homicide) III (Ill-treatment) XVIII (Destruction of property)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 S 237 (murder) § 245
(grievous bodily harm) and § 183 (destruction of property by blasting).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
Unger is charged with having subjected a number of Danish subjects to torture of a very severe nature. Furthermore he is alleged to have arrested 2 saboteurs, who are stated to have been shot by the accused among others after being severely ill-treated. Finally the accused is alleged to have participated in an attempt at sabotage against "Aalborg Amtstidende" (the Aalborg County Gazette) and in an

The Police Superintendent at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
The accused has participated in the ill-treatment of a number of Danish subjects, including Police Inspector Poul Larsen who was so severely beaten that he was unable to move. According to the statement of a Danish prisoner the accused is alleged to have subjected two Danish saboteurs to the most excruciating torture and to have shot them after the examination.
Furthermore the accused has participated in attempts at sabotage against "Aalborg Ansatidende" (The Aalborg County Gazette). Finally he has participated in the blowing-up of the premises of Jørgensen, furrier, at Bispenæsvej and of Jacobsen, dentist, in the same street; the latter's property was blown up because he was a Jew.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Statements have been made by several witnesses.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably declare that he has acted under instructions. The case has been to a large extent cleared up, but the investigation is being continued.

The accused is confined as a prisoner of war in the jail at Aalborg.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No: [Charge No]

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


2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

October 1944 to December 1944, 10.2.1945 to 2.5.1945, both periods at Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder) III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930 § 237 (homicide) and § 245 (ill-treatment).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Accessory to the killing of Fynboe, commercial traveller, and to ill-treatment of prisoners in abst. 10 cases.

b. Transmitted by: the Police Superintendent at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

[Handwritten note: 'The accused declares concerning the killing of Fynboe, commercial traveller, that on February 23rd, 1945, at the end of his spell of duty, he was ordered to report for duty again later in the evening. When he appeared he was instructed to join a Danish interpreter and a German named Reisener in an action. Assuming that they were merely going to arrest somebody as usual, he joined them. When they arrived at the place, the car was parked in a side street, the driver remaining in the car, whereas the others two attempted to effect an entry through a front door, while the accused remained in the street. They went upstairs a little later, the others were in the act of leaving with an arrested person who was coming along quietly.]
and who was not hand-cuffed. When they came out into the street he suddenly heard a shot and saw somebody fall, but he did not realize whether it was one of his 2 colleagues or the arrested person that fell, and he at once hurried into shelter. He thinks it was Reisner who shot the prisoner, because Reisner cleaned his pistol when they returned to the car. Trebbe, waiter, declared that on being arrested by the German he was beaten up by the accused with a rubber truncheon. The accused owns to having participated in the arrest of 10 freedom-fighters in a holiday camp south of Bresan on May 1st, 1945. The accused is alleged to have told an accomplice that these 10 persons were ill-treated.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has made a partial confession, and according to the statements of various witnesses Visser has been guilty of ill-treatment of prisoners.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused asserts that he has received instructions to ill-treat the prisoners, which will be pleaded in his defence; furthermore he maintains that he was not aware that the above-mentioned Fynboe was to be shot.

The accused is confined in the jail at Aarhus as a prisoner of war.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
Wagner, Otto, born 2
Oberscharführer, member of a notorious terror group (the "Peter Group").

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
from 10.1.1944 to 22.11.1944.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder) XVIII (extensive destruction)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930 § 237 (homicide)
§ 183 (extensive destruction of property).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
As a member of the abovementioned terror group he has participated in homicide, sabotage &c. in abt. 50 cases.

b. Transmitted by: the Chief Constable of Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
In the course of the proceedings against the Danish members of the terror group it has been ascertained that the accused has participated in a series of acts of sabotage and homicide.

Thus the accused has participated in the sabotage against H/S Glicullen, Lyngbyvej 11, Copenhagen, Kærve Glæverød, on April 27th, 1944 and April 28th, 1944 respectively, on which occasions property valued at 1.352,000 Kr. and 1,416,000 Kr. was destroyed. Furthermore the accused has participated in the killing of Poul
Valdemar Sondergaard, butcher, in his shop at Gethersgade 45, Copenhagen, on May 30th, 1944.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information has been obtained in the course of the proceedings referred to under 5) in the foregoing and must be characterized as reliable.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, WENHANN, ERNST HERMANN WILHELM, born 14.11.1906
   his rank and unit, in Lan elsheim, Germany.
   or official position in R.S.D. Served in the Gestapo
   period he served in the Gestapo in Kolding till May 5th, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime: In the period from the
   autumn of 1944 till May, 1945 Esbjerg and Kolding.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (Murder) III (Torture of civilians).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal
   Code of 15.4.1930 §§ 237 (murder) and 245 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts. 2 cases of ill-treatment. 2 cases of
   homicide.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Police at Esbjerg and at Kolding.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: In the course of an examination the ac-
   cused and one of his colleagues have beaten a prisoner with their fists
   for abt. 1 hour at a stretch and subsequently administered several strokes
   with a whip. In another case he has repeatedly struck and kicked a pri-
   soner.

   On December 8th, 1944 he killed a prisoner who had been taken to
   the air-field at Skrydstrup in connection with a Gestapo investigation.

   On February 28th, 1945 he killed a freedom fighter (who was armed)
For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 5317/D 5/34

Date of receipt in Secretariat:

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, WEHLMANN, ERNST HERMANN WILHELM, born 14.11.1906
his rank and unit, in Lam elsheim, Germany.
Kriminalsekretär in A.S.D. Served in the Gestapo
or official posi-
at Esbjerg from 17.9.1943 till May, 1944, after which
period he served in the Gestapo in holding till May 5th, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime: In the period from the
autumn of 1944 till May, 1945 Esbjerg and Holding.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (Murder)  III (Torture of civilians).

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal
   Code of 15.4.1930 §§ 237 (Murder) and 245 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts. 2 cases of ill-treatment. 2 cases of
   homicide.

   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Police at Esbjerg and at Holding.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: In the course of an examination the ac-
cused and one of his colleagues have beaten a prisoner with their fists
for abt. 1 hour at a stretch and subsequently administered several strokes,
with a whip. In another case he has repeatedly struck and kicked a pri-
soner.

   On December 8th, 1944 he killed a prisoner who had been taken to
the air-field at Skrydstrup in connection with a Gestapo investigation.

   On February 26th, 1945 he killed a freedom fighter (who was armed)
in the course of an attempt to arrest him.

6) Particulars of evidence in support: The charges of ill-treatment are supported by the evidence of the ill-treated persons. The charges of homicide are based on information received from the Danish liaison officer in the British zone in Germany. With regard to the first act of homicide it should be noted that the leader of the Gestapo in Kolding - Burfeind - has declared that the accused did not participate in the first of the two actions. The accused has not yet been examined.

7) Notes on the case: With regard to the acts of homicide it is to be expected that if and when convicted of his guilt he will plead that the victim was killed in an attempt to escape.

The accused is confined in the jail at Kolding.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals:
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Weller, Heinrich, born ?
   his rank and unit, Kriminalbeamter in Kolding from the autumn of 1944
   or official position: till May 5th, 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   6/12 1944 & 18/3 1945. The air-field at Skrydstrup and Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder) III (torture).
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930 § 237 (murder)
      and § 245 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   One case of murder and one case of ill-treatment.
   b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Police at Kolding and the Criminal
      Police at Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   He is charged with having on 6/12 1944 killed a prisoner who had
   been taken to the air-field at Skrydstrup in connection with a Gestapo
   investigation. Furthermore he has in the course of an examination on 18/3 1945
   together with some colleagues from Aarhus ill-treated a prisoner, whom he
   kicked over the shin. The prisoner was also
   beaten with a rubber truncheon.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The murder charge is based on a statement made by the Gestapo chief at Kolding named Burfeind, according to which Weller and one of his colleagues, named von Knocheladorff, reported to the said Burfeind after the commission of the crime. The charge of ill-treatment is based on the statement of the ill-treated person. The accused has not been arrested and is alleged to have committed suicide.

7) Notes on the case:

As regards the murder it must be supposed that the accused will in accordance with his report to Burfeind maintain that the prisoner was shot while attempting to escape.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, WENZELAU, KARL WILHELM HERMANN, born 2.12.1906 in Halberstadt.
   his rank and unit, SS Staffeloberscharführer in Gestapo in Aalborg from October, 1944. Formerly in the Gestapo in France.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime; From October, 1944 till the surrender, in Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: III (torture)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code § 245 (grievous bodily harm).

4) a. Short statement of facts. Wentzla is charged with atrocious ill-treatment of a number of Danish subjects.
   b. Transmitted by: The Police Superintendent in Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: According to witnesses' statements the accused has in the course of examinations subjected Danish subjects to atrocious ill-treatment. In the course of the examination of Asger Albertsen the accused is thus alleged to have tied the victim's hands high up on his back with a leather strap round his neck and then whipped him with a cat-o'-nine-tails. Furthermore he was struck by the accused and tied spread-eagle fashion on a table-top and whipped by the accused. Furthermore the accused is stated to have used a
bull's pizzle as an instrument of torture.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused admits/beaten prisoners with a bull's pizzle, but denies having tortured Danish subjects. The charge is, however, supported by the statements of several witnesses.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably plead that he has acted under instructions. The case has been fairly completely cleared up, but the investigation is being continued.

The accused is confined in the jail at Aalborg as a prisoner of war.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals:

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: WILDEN HEINRICH, called Heinz, born 18.12.1911 in Breckenendorf.

his rank and unit: Kriminalsekretär. No other particulars available.

or official position: He is supposed to have served at Shellhuset under Kriminalrat Hermannsen, S.D.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: On April 31, 1945 at about 1 a.m. at the corner of Gasværksvej and Istedgade in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list: I (murder).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law: Danish Penal Code of 15.4.1930, §237.

4) a. Short statement of facts. On the abovementioned date he killed Albert Aage Mikkelsen with a revolver.

b. Transmitted by: The Detective Police of Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: On the said night the accused visited a speakeasy in the company of two freedom fighters and a person who is now charged with collaboration with the Germans. The accused posed as a runaway SS-man who wished to join the resistance movement. While still on the premises he met the deceased; the chief subject of their conversation was the purchase of weapons. Just before one o'clock the accused took leave of the deceased and the abovementioned informer, whose name is Aksel August Johnsen, Andersen, and who is the sole eye-witness of the incident. He states that the deceased walked between himself and the accused; the
Suddenly accused drew his pistol and shot the deceased through the head.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. So far the only account of the incident is Axel Andersen's statement. Furthermore it has been ascertained in the course of examinations that the accused has been reproached for this crime by his German superiors.

7) Notes on the case:

The murder appears to have been committed on the accused's own initiative.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

Kriminaloberassistent at the Husmandsskolen in Odense from January 1945. Formerly attached to S.D. in Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From January 1945 till the surrender, in Odense and in Svendborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder) III (ill-treatment).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code §§ 237 and 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

The accused is said to have ill-treated Danish subjects, having in the course of examinations beaten them with ruler, stick and whip. Furthermore he has participated in the wanton shooting of innocent people in the course of a raid in Svendborg, 5 Danes being killed and 2 wounded.

b. Transmitted by:

The Police Superintendent at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused is alleged to have ill-treated prisoners in the course of examinations. During a raid in Svendborg the accused forced his way into a bedroom where Niels Mathiesen was lying asleep in his bed. The accused took aim and shot him with his pistol while he was still lying in his bed. In the course of the same raid the accused ill-treated two Danish passersby by kicking and beating them, then he drove them into a passage where he shot them.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Statements have been made by several witnesses, some of whom are the colleagues of the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will probably contend that he acted under instructions. The case has been fairly completely cleared up, but the investigation is being continued.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
ZECHENTER PAUL, SS-Sturmbannführer, head of Department V (Criminal Police) of the German Security Police in Copenhagen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
December, 1943 - January, 1945 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder), systematic terrorization, VII Deportation of civilians, XVIII ruthless destruction of property.
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

4) a. Short statement of facts.
Participation in the planning of acts of terrorism, orders for the arrest and deportation of so-called anti-social individuals.

b. Transmitted by: The case is being dealt with by the Copenhagen Detective Police.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
The accused has regularly attended the meetings of a small intimate circle at Bovensiepen's place at which the German acts of terrorism against the Danes were planned, i.e. a large number of retaliation murders, including the murder of Christian Dam, editor, and of the Reverend Kaj Munk, the blowing up of Danish business premises or buildings of cultural importance.

Furthermore the accused has in his capacity as head of the German criminal police issued orders for the arrest and deportation of several hundreds of so-called anti-social persons.
6) Particulars of evidence in support: Statements of a number of persons against whom the same charges have been brought.

7) Notes on the case:

a) The accused may possibly have acted under instructions, but in view of his comparatively high position it must, however, be supposed that he has also to some extent acted on his own initiative.

b) As the accused has not been examined nothing can be said as to the line he would take in his defence.

c) Only a bare outline of the case is available; fairly detailed information has, however, been obtained concerning the two murders whose victims are named in the foregoing.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
LIST OF NAMES.

Baaake, Karl,
Bennemann, Heinrich,
Biehsa, Erneta Erich,
Gismann, Edvald Heinrich Helmuth,
Detloff, Walter Hinrich,
Dirks-Wetsch, Albrecht Günter,
Fehrmann, Karl Heins,
Feiler,
Finger, Erich Kurt,
Gerschler, Kurt Paul,
Glahner, August Gustav Robert,
Glaesner, Walter,
Grönwoldt, Otto Frants Alfred,
Heyderhoff, Robert,
Hühner, Werner,
Jedeit, Fritz,
Jung, Harry,
Kallus, Karl,
Kanditt, Albert,
Kottek, Hans,
Kühner, Georg Friedrich,
Lange, Helmut,
Lapner, Friedrich,
Mälische, Erwin,
Marks, Emil,
Martens, Rudolf,
Mayr, Otte,
Mehner, Walter,
Misch, Willy
Müller, Rudolf Albert,
Müller, Bernhard,
Neitzel, Robert,
Pauffler, Edmund Frederich,
Purper, Albert,
Reusch, Heinrich,
Richter, Herbert,
Rode, Jens Friederich Hermann,
Rührup, Helmut Heinrich Friederich,
Röder, Carl,
Schaalock, Walther,
Scheunemann,
Schlüns, Herbert,
Schmidt, Hans Albert Hermann,
Schnab, Hans,
Simmelbauer, Anton Karl,
Steinmeier,
Timmermann, Otto.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Baaske, Karl

his rank and unit, Unteroffizier, served in Bunke's department the
or official position: Kriminalsekretär, at any rate from January to May

1945.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: In January-May 1945 in
Copenhagen, Slagelse, Haslev and Ringsted.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder) and XIII (robbery)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code, Section 237 and Section 288

4) a. Short statement of facts. Participated in at any rate 3 actions to
   arrest people in the course of which arrested persons were killed, and
   participated in an action in the course of which a number of wireless
   receiving sets were robbed. The accused participated furthermore in a
   liquidation action on the 24th February, 1945 in the course of which 3
   Danish citizens were killed.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Participated in April 1943 in an action
   at Slagelse in the course of which a person under circumstances so far
   not cleared up was severely wounded and then taken to a forest where
   he was killed by a shot in the nape of the neck and placed in a ditch.
   Participated in April 1945 in action which among other things resulted
   in the Manager of the Haslev Electricity Power Station being killed.
   On the 3rd January 1945 participated in an action in the course of which
   a Polish officer who worked in the Allied Intelligence Service, Lucian
   Maslocka, and his wife, Anna Louise, were killed in their beds. Maslocka
   may have attempted to oppose the arrest with the pistol. The wife, who
   was in the bed next to the husband was killed during the shooting.
   In March 1945 participated in an action at Rungsted in the course of
   which several persons were arrested. At the action a number of wireless
   receiving sets were taken along. According to several depositions by
witnesses, the accused participated in the action on the 24th February 1945 in the course of which 3 Danish citizens were arrested and immediately after the arrest shot dead from behind and thrown onto a lorry.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements given by Danish Quislings who participated in the said actions.

7) Notes on the case:

Considering the relatively low rank of the accused it must be presumed that he will plead having acted in obedience to orders. If he has participated directly in the murders of the manager of the electric power station and the Polish officer he will possibly plead self-defence. All the counts are still very insufficiently investigated as far as the part played by the accused is concerned. With the exception of the Maaloev murder a considerable number of persons has participated in these actions working in groups independent of each other. It has not been stated that the accused was a member of the groups that committed the criminal acts.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

10 JUL 1947

8 JAN 1948
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Bennemann, Heinrich, born on 27th February 1911, his rank and unit, Schutzstaffel-Kommandant, Second-in-Command at the Headquarter of the Gestapo at Hornbæk from the autumn of 1944 and, no doubt, till the capitulation, or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From November 1944 till the capitulation, at Hornbæk.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245

4) a. Short statement of facts. Bennemann is accused of, in the course of examinations, having participated in ill-treatments of Danish citizens in at any rate 3 cases.
b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime. According to statements by the ill-treated persons the accused in ill-treatments of them in the course of the examinations. The ill-treatments consisted in strokes with hazel-sticks on the body and punches with the fists in the face.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused denies the charges. Statements by the ill-treated persons are available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case has been fairly well cleared up but has not yet been concluded.

[Stamp: The whereabouts of the accused is unknown]
Detained in prison at Elsinore.

10 Jul 1947
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, **Biecha, Ernst Erich**, born on the 2nd December, 1916 in Germany
his rank and unit, Kriminalassistent in the Gestapo at Aarhus, Dept. IV,1.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

   **From November 1944 till 4th May, 1945.**

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   
   Is so far charged with the use of torture in the course of examinations of Danish citizens in two cases.

b. Transmitted by: **The Commissioner of Police at Aarhus.**

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused is according to available information charged with the use of torture against Danish citizens in 2 cases in that he, who was known by the name of "the Pole":

   a. On the 6th February, 1945 in the course of an examination of Niels Vagn Schriver, mechanic, who was arrested charged with participation in sabotage etc., jointly with another member of the Gestapo administered punches with the fists and strokes with a cudgel in the face and on the body to Schriver, who was handcuffed.

   b. Administered several strokes with a rubber cudgel on the head and on the body to Fleming Bjorn Christensen, mechanic, in the course of an examination.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not yet been examined, but the correctness of the charges has been confirmed by the persons who have been subjected to the ill-treatments.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably to the greatest possible extent maintain that he has acted in obedience to superior orders. He is a prisoner of war in the prison at Aarhus.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals
Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Gliemann, Ewald Heinrich Helmuth, born 11th May 1911
his rank and unit: Oberleutnant in F.A.T. 251, Hald near Viborg.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
February—April 1945 in Copenhagen and neighbourhood.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder), XIII (pillage), XVIII (terror)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 237 of, Sections 21, 288, and 183.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
The accused has as head of some terrorist
groups participated in terror, attempted murder, robbery, and the
blowing up of Danish establishments.

b. Transmitted by:
The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
The accused participated in burying explosives ammunition, etc., to be used in "werewolf" activities in case of an Allied invasion, and he also attempted the blasting of "Cafe Luna" in Copenhagen in February 1945; the attempt failed however, the explosive cap on the bomb having been exchanged with an incendiary one so that a vigorous fire arose instead.
The accused further participated in the attempted murder of Orla Bagge, in planning the shooting of a number of chance passers-by in retaliation of the liquidation of Nazis, and in the robbery of petrol to a value of 16,000 Kr.
5) Particulars of evidence in support:

The information has been obtained in the course of the proceedings against Ib Gerner Ibsen and others. The accused has been examined and admits partly the charge.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete.

The accused is a prisoner in Copenhagen.

10 JUL 1947 Adjourned
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Detloff, Walther Hinrich, born on the 21st December 1901 in Wansbek

or official position: Kriminalsekretär

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

8th October, 1944, Bredebro

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (Torture of a civilian)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

One case of rather rigorous torture.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

During an action to arrest a person the accused jointly with a colleague by the name of Røhrup, ill-treated the person arrested, who was flogged rather violently with a stick and punched with the fists so that he had a concussion of the brain and had his nose damaged. It is also alleged that the accused handcuffed the prisoner with a chain and twisted the chain so forcefully that the prisoner's wrists were injured.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused denies the charge categorically maintaining that witnesses are available who will depose that the prisoner was not seriously molested. The charge relies on the ill-treated person’s statement and a statement by a fellow prisoner who shared a cell with the ill-treated person.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is detained in the Odense prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Dirks-Netschy, Albrecht Günter, born on the 24th May, 1895 in Hamburg, served in the Frontier Police at Fren蚶e later at Vordingborg.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

December 1944 and April 1945.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th of April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts. It is alleged that the accused participated in ill-treatment of Danish citizens in the course of examinations.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused participated in a number of arrests and examinations and in the course of these he administered slaps in the face to the arrested persons in 5 or 6 cases. In 2 cases he participated, according to depositions by witnesses, in ill-treatments of a grievous nature, flogging in the course of examinations 2 Danes with a wood and rubber cudgel on the body and kicking the persons in question on the thighs.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Several depositions by witnesses are available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete but not concluded. The accused is detained in the Nykøbing F. prison.

10 JUL 1947

(see Minute No 124)
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Fehrmann, Karl Heinz, born on 23rd September, 1908 in Wezermünde.
his rank and unit, Served from 1st August, 1943 and until the capitulation at Elsinore, from 30th December, 1944 at the Gestapo Headquarters "Wisborg".
or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

In the beginning of 1945 at Wisborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (torture) and VII (deportation of civilians)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15/4.1930, Section 245 and Section 261.

4) a. Short statement of facts. During his service for the German police the accused was guilty of torture and ill-treatment of Danish citizens.
b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police at Elsinore.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: In the beginning of 1945 the accused participated in the arrest and the examination of Svend Aage Hestehave, who was charged with illegal activities. In the course of the examination the accused hit the prisoner 15 or 16 times across his shoulders and arms with a rubber-covered 3-cord lead cable and he also administered punched with the fists and slaps in the face. Furthermore in February, 1945 in the course of the examination of Kaj Stoecker, mechanic's apprentice, he administered several strokes with a willow wand and he also hit the prisoner both with his fists and with the open hand. On the same occasion the prisoner was ordered to take down his trousers, whereafter he was placed across a writing desk and received numerous strokes with a willow wand on the naked behind and thighs.
Finally the accused participated in 1943 in arrests and deportations of Danish Jews.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, who has been examined, admits that he has slapped Danish citizens in the face but otherwise pleads not guilty of rigorous ill-treatments.
The witnesses examined confirm the correctness of the charges.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who recently has been handed over to Denmark and is detained in prison at Elsinore, will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Feiler,
his rank and unit, Hauptmann at the barracks at Haderslev,
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
September/October 1944

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   XVIII (blastings)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 183.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   During his service at Haderslev the accused participated in and was
   in charge of the terror actions and the blowing-up of buildings at
   Haderslev.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Haderslev

5) Particulars of alleged crime: On the 19th-20th September, 1944 the accused
   was in charge of German terror actions at Haderslev in the course of
   which the premises of the drapery firm of A. Hundevadt were blown up
   and the establishment of the restaurant keeper Berendt was also blown
   up, whereby 25 persons, though none of them actually perished, were
   exposed to deadly peril and some of them suffered light injuries. The
   damage has been made up to 1,316,000 Kr..
   On the night of the 9th October, 1944 he has furthermore been in
   charge of an attempt against the newspaper "Pegbladet" at Haderslev
   whereby damage to an amount of 30,000 Kr. was caused.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined but the participants in the actions have confirmed the charge.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, will presumably as far as possible deny the correctness of the charges and for the rest acted in obedience to superior orders.

10 JUL 1947 Adjourned

8 JAN 1948 A for wanton destruction of property
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Finger, Erich Kurt, born 19/4 1902 in Dresden
   his rank and unit: Kriminalsekretär in Aarhus from November 1944 till 5/5 1945.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   February 1945 and 6/4 1945 in Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (ill-treatment)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   3 cases of ill-treatment.

   b. Transmitted by:
      The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus and at Silkeborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   He is accused of having beaten a prisoner
   and of having administered 8 strokes with a rubber cudgel on the prison-
   ner's back in February 1945. He is furthermore accused of having beaten
   2 prisoners repeatedly on 6/4 1945.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge is supported by statements given by the ill-treated persons. The accused denies ever having laid hands upon prisoners.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused pleads that he has caused that several prisoners were released and that he obtained additional food for prisoners.

The accused is detained in prison in Copenhagen.

10 Jul 1947
9th December, 1947

Your Ref: C 15205/77/41/180

With reference to your letter of 4th December, 1947, I have to state that Kurt Gerschler has already been listed by the Commission as a war criminal on charges of torture and ill-treatment of civilians submitted by the Danish Government. This decision was taken on 10th July, 1947.

It is thought that Gerschler’s statement does not call for any further action on the part of the Commission.

J. LITASISKI
Legal Officer

M.H. O'Grady Esq.,
German Internal Affairs Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE,
SUBJECT: Kurt GERSCHLER

Reference your request for information on the a/m, GERSCHLER, Kurt Paul was charged by Denmark (5723/D/G/149) and listed on List 61:165. "A"

The a/m is only wanted by Denmark.

Charge 5723/D/G/149 was accepted by Committee at their meeting 10th July, 1947. (Minutes 106)

C.M.J.
We enclose copy letter from the British Embassy, Copenhagen, of 19th November 1947, with copy translation of a letter received by them from the Danish Ministry of Justice, concerning the appeal from one Kurt Gerschler who is at present under arrest at Kolding, Denmark.

It will be seen that the Danish Ministry of Justice is seeking to get the man recognised as a war criminal by yourselves, but is not understood why this should be so, as he is at present in Danish hands. For this reason the original statement, testimonials etc., in German are forwarded for your information.

If you do in fact receive an application for the man to be "listed," and feel that the case requires further investigation, we will forward the documents to our people in Germany, if you will be so good as to return them, in view of Gerschler's statement that he was originally held in Neuengamme.

German Internal Affairs Department,

The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
Dear Department,

We enclose a copy of a translation of a letter we have received from the Danish Ministry of Justice with its enclosure (not translated). We should be grateful if you would pass it on to the competent authority.

Yours ever,

GERMANY.

German Internal Affairs Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON.
Translation of a letter dated 5th November 1947 from the Danish Ministry of Justice to the British Embassy, Copenhagen.

2 enclosures

The enclosed communication is forwarded at the request of the German subject Kurt Gerschler who is at present under arrest at Holting, accused of infringement of Law No. 395 of 12th July 1946 relative to the punishment of war criminals.

It may be added that the Ministry of Justice has sought to get the person in question, who is according to evidence guilty in several instances of maltreatment of prisoners, recognized as a war criminal by the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London. When this approval is given he will be charged under the above-mentioned law.

For the Ministry

???
SÍNEA FEDER

RÍO DE JANEIRO

Av. PRES. Antônio Carlos, 25- apt. 42
Tel. 42-1265-

D. aber ein solcher blot, das, lieber Kurt, kann ich als ehemaliger, politischer Chefredakteur und öffentlicher Vorkämpfer gegen den Nationalsozialismus jederzeit beküren.

Ich weiß, Du bereits 1924 als Redakteur Schwarz-Aote. 

D. und Class Du sowie Deine ganze Familie sind, die wir seit 1915 in engster Verbindung standen, repul-likanisch und anti-faschistisch, was DU machtest. Deshalb ich Dich als geeigneten Beamten für die Polizei dem damaligen demokratischen Vize-Polizei-Präsidenten Berlin Dr. Weiss (seit 1939 in London) angeben, der mich gebeten hatte, ihm zu helfen. Du kamst Du zu mir (es war kurz vor ich Deutschland verließ) und bittest mich um Rat, was Du anschließend sich jetzt sich nebenden Naziunwesens tun solltest. Ich empfahl Dir, für uns die Zeit zu bleiben, zumal man nicht wissen kann, wie lange dieser braune Spuk dauern werde, nichts davon zu künden. DU durch den demokratischen Vize-Polizei-Präsidenten und mich empfohlen warst und über den demokratisch-republikanischen Gesinnung festzuhalten.


Lieber Kurt, Deinen Brief von 6. Februar habe ich, von Dr. Ernst Feder.
Festgenommen am 14. Juni 1945
in Hamburg.
Zunächst als Zivil-Internierter im Lager Neuen No 604 43
dem 8. Britischen Corps in Ploen (Holstein) unterstellt.
Am 28. März 1946 wurde er entlassen
aber am 14. März 1946 nach Dänemark transportiert,
vorher als Zeuge gebraucht und verdet, und
befindet sich noch jetzt (Februar 1947) im Gefängnis in Kolding
Dänemark (Britische Militärmission - Kopenhagen).

Ich empfehle die Freilassung Kurt Gerschlers, der
zusätzlicher Demokrat und Republikant ist und bei der Arbeit hilft
und die Bürgerlichen neuen Dienste leistet kann.

Ich kenne die Familie Gerschler seit 1915
und stand mit ihr bis 1933 in dauerndem Verkehr. Der
Vetter, jetzt in Berlin S.O.
Plesserstr. 2 wohnhaft, war zuverlässiger Demokrat und Republikant
so wie auch der Sohn Kurt, der in einem
durchaus demokratischen aufwuchs. Kurt Gerschler trat 1924, etwa 20 Jahre alt,
dem Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold bei und gehörte ihm
bis 1933 an.

Ich empfahl ihn als geeigneten Anwärter für
den dänischen Vize-Polizeipräsidenten Berlins, Dr.
Weise (jetzt London). Er wurde in die Polizei eingestellt und hat
durchaus bewahrt.

1933, kurz nach der Machtergreifung der Nazis und kurz
vor meiner Auswanderung, kam Kurt Gerschler eines Abends zu mir und
bat mich um Rat, was er angesichts des auftretenden Naziunter Pharma
tun solle. Ich empfahl ihm, vorläufig auf
Beine zu bleiben, zumal man ja nicht wissen könne, wie lange der
braune Spuk dauern werde
und nichts gegen sein Gewissen zu tun
und nichts davon zu sagen,
seine Eintracht durch mich vermittelt
und durch Dr. Weiss
direkt angeordnet.
Kurt Gerschler verließ mich mit Tränen in den Augen. Man sah
ihm an, wie tief ihn der Sturz der Republik, an die er fest glaubte
- und Deutschland hat ihn nicht mehr

Den Berichten, die mir von zuverlässigen Deutschen zugegangen sind.
Kurt Gerschler wurde von der Nazipartei großen
Schülers bereitet, weil er sich weigerte, der Partei beizutreten,
man argwöhnte, dass seine
einstellung direkt von hoher
okratischer Seite veranlasst war. Es
wurde ein Verfahren-gegen ihn 4001-
leitet, in dem auch mein Name eine Rolle spielte
und ihm nicht nachgewiesen werden konnte. Durch Helldorf wurde er
nach einer Anordnung des höheren Offiziers
in die Partei lehnte er konsistent ab, bis im Jahre 1943
an den Anfang nazi-
ischen Eintritt erklärt. Von seiner Führung ist er inzwischen
- Medan:


Sehr geehrter Freund Kurt Gerschler,


In treuer Freundschaft Deinerkameraden und Antifaschisten
Franz Adlitzian
Franz Dötzler
Fritz Neuman
Karl Loehnich,
Willy Leutert,
Wilhelm Gnow,
R. Prange,
Alwin Böttner.
Abschrift von beschaubter Abschrift der Vorladung
zum Amtsgericht Berlin-West, die in vorstehender
Abschrift erwähnt.

Berlin
12.3.36

Poststempel Berlin N.W.7.
12.3.36 - 136

Der Gesandte
Hans Heymann, Berlin

(bei meiner Abgabe anzugeben)

In einer Urkundensache wurde sie ersucht, in Ihrer Vor-
 oursicht am 10. März 1936, 11 Uhr mittags in einem Kolonialgeschäft
aus der, Zimmerstrasse 91, 2. Stock, Zimmer Nr. 454 zu erscheinen.

Der Gesandte
Hans Heymann, Berlin

(bei meiner Abgabe anzugeben)
Ich, der eheliche Leiter der Außendienststelle Kolding der Dienststelle des Befehlshabers der Sicherheitspolizei des SS in Danenmark, geboren am 13.4.04 in Gransfeld (Pommern), erkläre hiermit an dreisfalt, wobei ich der Bedeutung solcher Erklärung um der Tatsache bewusst bin, das sie vor einem Gericht Verwendung finden.


Gerschler war kein überzeugter Nationalsozialist und auch den damaligen Begriffen politisch vorbelastet, wie mir ein Sachbearbeiter beim Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei in Kopenhagen andeutete. Für den Einsatz musste er den Anleihungsdienstgrad: Staffelturnführer, was also kein Angehöriger der SS. Die im Nürnberger Urteil erwähnten Erlasses sind ihm weder zur Kenntnis als auch nicht bekanntgegeben worden.

Kolding, den 1. August 47

Bürgschaftliche Erklärung.

Abschrift der Bürgschaftlichen Erklärung meines früheren Vorgesetzten der bis zur Festsetzung die Dienststelle der Sicherheitspolizei in Kolding leitete.

Kolding, den 1. August 47

Bürgschaftliche Erklärung.

Abschrift der Bürgschaftlichen Erklärung meines früheren Vorgesetzten der bis zur Festsetzung die Dienststelle der Sicherheitspolizei in Kolding leitete.

Kolding, den 1. August 47

Bürgschaftliche Erklärung.

Abschrift der Bürgschaftlichen Erklärung meines früheren Vorgesetzten der bis zur Festsetzung die Dienststelle der Sicherheitspolizei in Kolding leitete.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Gerschler, Kurt Paul, born 11/3 1904 in Chemnitz, Germany.
his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär in RSD. From July 1944 to 5th May 1945 at Kolding.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From July 1944 to 5th May 1945, Kolding (and Vojle)

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
III (torture of civilians)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
6 cases of ill-treatments in the course of examinations.
b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Kolding.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: While conducting an examination on 2/9 1944 the accused ordered ill-treatment by way of punches with fists. The prisoner was then beaten for hours with the result that both his ear-drums were split. In addition the accused in some cases himself punched prisoners on the head with his fists and in one case flogged the prisoner with a whip. In one case the prisoner had his mouth damaged so that he could not eat for some days.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge is partly supported by statements given by the ill-treated persons and partly by depositions by the Danish henchmen of the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

The ill-treatments were committed at a time when the leaders of the German police had issued no general order for the use of "rigorous examinations".

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Kolding prison.

10 Jul 1947
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

   
his rank and unit, Kriminalangestellter, served in Aarhus.
   
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

   23rd February, 1945 in Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   I (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts: *Glahner is charged with murder on the 23rd February 1945, jointly with Kriminalsekretær Shallock and the later liquidated Danish Quisling Olaf Chr. Quist, interpreter having murdered the Danish citizen Lieutenant Kristian Lykke Kristensen as a reprisal for the liquidation of the Danish Quisling Baggergaard, interpreter.*

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: According to depositions by witnesses the accused allegedly participated in the murder of Lieutenant Lykke Kristensen, who by order of Kriminalrat Renner was murdered as a reprisal for the liquidation of the Danish interpreter Baggergaard.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The co-accused Shellcock partly admits the charge and states that the accused participated in the action; further a depositions by Kriminalrat Renner is available who maintains that he received the order to liquidate from Bovensiepen.

The accused has not been examined.

7) Notes on the case: The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete but has not yet been concluded.

The accused is detained in prison in Aarhus.

10 JUL 1947  Adjourned

8 JAN 1948  A
UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Glaesner, Walter
his rank, unit, SS-Oberscharführer, a member of SS-Sonderkommando Dänemark.
or official posi-
tion:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From January 1944 to November of the same year in Copenhagen, Odense,
Aalborg and a number of other Danish provincial towns.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder), XVIII (devastation of property)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 237 and Section 183.

a. Short statement of facts. Charged with participation, as a member of
the terror group "Peter", in murder and attempted murder of Danish
citizens and a number of acts of sabotage against Danish establish-
ments.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: In the course of the examination of mem-
ber of the said group it has been stated that the accused joined the group
at its start in January 1944 and thereafter participated in the
CRIMES of the group until November 1944. During the said period he
participated in the murder of 12 Danish citizens, He further parti-
cipated in the attempt murder of 4 Danish citizens. Finally the
accused participated in acts of sabotage against Danish establish-
ment whereby property of great value was destroyed.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge relies on depositions given by the Danish members of the group.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

10 JUL 1947 Adjourned

8 JAN 1948 A for murder
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No: 1) Name of accused, Grønwaldt, Otto Frentz Alfred, born on the 26th October 1900 in Hamburg.

his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretær in the Gestapo in Aarhus.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From the summer of 1944 and until the capitulation in the course of his activities for the Gestapo in Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
III( torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts. In the course of his activities for the Gestapo in Aarhus the accused participated in torturing Danish citizens.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime. On the 14th July, 1944 the accused, jointly with 8 or 9 other members of the Gestapo, participated in committing torture against Steen Lykkeberg, welder, who had been arrested charged with illegal activities.

In the course of the examinations, when Lykkegaard was chained with his hands on his back the accused passed thin sticks in between the prisoner's fingers and pressed them together with violent force whereby open wounds were made on the inside of the fingers; and he also punched the prisoner with his fists in the face and joined in beating up the prisoner with a leather belt while the latter was lying across a hot-water pipe. The ill-treatments had the consequence that Lykkeberg later on a few times fell unconscious to the ground. He received no medical attendance.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not yet been examined in the case, whereas the afore-
said Lykkeberg has given a statement.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who as mentioned has not yet been examined, will presum-
bably deny the charges and for the rest maintain having acted in obe-
dience to orders.

Further investigations in the case will presumably provide a
basis for further charges against the accused.

He is a prisoner of war with the Danish Police in Aarhus.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Heyderhoff, Robert, born on ?
   his rank and unit, Kriminalangestellter.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From the autumn of 1944 until the 5th May, 1945, Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   4 cases of ill-treatments.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused has in 4 cases been in charge of examinations in the course of which the prisoners were ill-treated in order to force confessions from them. In one case a prisoner was beaten more than a hundred times with a cudgel on the back and the legs and kicked in the groins and punched in the head so that the eardrum was split. Another prisoner was punched in the face with the fists and flogged with a cudgel till he fainted. A third prisoner was kicked violently on the back by the accused having beforehand been flogged with a cudgel.
75) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge relies on statements given by the ill-treated persons. The accused has not been arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

It has been stated that the accused participated in several actions to arrest in the course of which the arrested persons were ill-treated, but there is no evidence available that the accused participated in the said ill-treatments. It is, however, probable that a further investigation might lead to supplementary information on these and possibly on other questions.

10 JUL 1947 A
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Hübner, Werner, born 5/3 1923 in Magdeburg.
   his rank and unit, SS-Oberscharführer
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   Outside the restaurant "Mørrelyst, Mørrebrogade.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      War Criminals' Act, Section, cf. Danish Penal Code of 15/41930,
      Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Hübner is charged with having murdered Henry E. Frederiksen, plumber,
   with a bayonet after a quarrel on the 13th January 1945.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Horsens.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The evening in question the accused was a
   guest in Restaurant "Mørrelyst" where the deceased was also present.
   At the closing hour the accused left the restaurant and outside the
   premises he got into a quarrel with the deceased. Both were strongly
   intoxicated. In the course of the quarrel the accused threatened with
   his bayonet and suddenly he stabbed Frederiksen.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

a number of depositions by witnesses are available on the case.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain that he was provoked by the deceased and that he acted while under the influence of drink. The accused does not appear to have been sentenced by a German court martial. The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

10 JUL 1947 Adjourned
8 JAN 1948 Withdrawn
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Jodeit, Fritz, born 13/8 1909 in Germany.
   his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   9/2 1945, 24/1 1945 in the "Shell House" in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Jodeit is charged with having ill-treated
the Danish citizens Svend Aage Englund Jespersen, Oluf Klausen, and
Henry Schweitz in the course of examinations.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime. According to depositions by witnesses the
accused allegedly ill-treated Danish citizens, flogging them with a
heavy cudgel in the head and on the body in the course of examinations.
Klausen was also punched in the face with a fist whereby 3 teeth were
knocked out. In the course of an examination of Schweitz a belt was
fixed round his neck and arms whereby his head was pulled forward and
at the time he was flogged. On account of the ill-treatment he vomited
and he was ordered to lick up the vomiting and as he refused to do it
his face was rubbed round in the vomiting.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined. Depositions by the ill-treated persons are available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete but not yet concluded.

10 JUL 1947 A
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Jung, Harry.
   his rank and unit, Served in the German Security Police at Holstebro
   from September to November 1944, thereafter until the
capitulation at Herning. Has also been attached to
   S.D. at Aalborg and Herning.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   August 1944 at Thisted.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
      Jung is charged with having participated
      in the ill-treatment of Danish citizens in the course of examinations
      of them.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Thisted.

5) Particulars of alleged crime; by witnesses
   According to depositions/the accused partic-
   ipated in ill-treatments in the course of examinations of the brothers
   Knud and Viggo Koefoed, who later went to Germany where Knud died.
   The accused punched the brothers with his fist in the face and in the
   abdomen, and Knud was so grievously ill-treated that his eyes were com-
   pletely closed on account of blows and his nose was also crushed. The
   accused also struck them with a rubber cudgel.
c) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined. A deposition by Viggo Koefoed is available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having/in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete but has not been concluded.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Kallus, Karl.
   his rank and unit, served in Gestapo at Ronne from the end of February 1945 till the capitulation (his rank has not been stated).

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   February-April 1945 at Ronne.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with having ill-treated prisoners he had for examinations in at least 5 cases.
   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Ronne.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The ill-treatments consisted in strokes with a rubber cudgel all over the bodies of the prisoners and punches with the fists in the faces. In certain cases the ill-treatments were committed while the arms and the legs of the prisoners were chained together. A Quisling, former watchman with the Gestapo at Ronne, states that the accused was the member of the Gestapo in Bornholm who began striking the prisoners, and moreover he was the most brutal person in the station.
3) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been given by the persons who have been subjected to ill-treatment by the accused, which statements in certain cases have been partly confirmed by former Danish Quisling Gestapo henchmen.

7) Notes on the case:

Will presumably plead having acted in obedience to orders. The individual counts are fairly well cleared up. The preliminary examination of Kallus's conduct has not so far brought more counts to light. The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

Albert Kandity, born Gestapo driver at Aalborg from May 1944 till 5/5 1945

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From May 1944 till 5/5 1945 at Aalborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

4 cases of ill-treatment.

b. Transmitted by:

The Commissioner of Police at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The ill-treatments have mainly consisted in strokes with a rubber cudgel and with a wired bicycle tyre. As a rule 20 to 30 strokes were administered each time. In one case the prisoner was struck across the soles of the feet and across one hand so that a carpus was fractured. The ill-treatments were carried out jointly by the accused and a couple of other Gestapo men.

In another case a prisoner had two ribs fractured by kicks.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been given by the ill-treated persons and some of the assistants of the accused. He has not been arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

10 Jul 1947
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Kottek, Hans, born on the 28th June, 1907 in Vienna.
   his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   23rd April 1945, Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III(torture of civilians)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 245 (possibly Section 244)

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Ill-treatments

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In the course of an examination the accused partly administered three or four punches with the fists in the face of a prisoner partly caused that the Danish Quisling, interpreter, present struck the prisoner 4 or 5 times with a leather belt on the back. The ill-treated person was unfit for work for about 1 month.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been given partly by the ill-treated person, partly by the afore-said interpreter. The accused has not been arrested.

7) Notes on the case:

It is probable that he is guilty of torture in more cases. The afore-said interpreter has thus stated that he in several cases witnessed that the accused struck prisoners with a rubber cudgel. The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Kühnert, Georg Friedrich, born 28/10 1902 in Darmstadt
his rank and unit, SS-Obersturmführer, Head of S.D. at Aabenraa.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From 1st January 1944 till the capitulation, Aabenraa.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I and XVIII (murder and devastation of property)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Sections 237 and 183.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
The accused is, in his capacity as Head of the S.D. at Aabenraa, responsible for some blasting which were committed by the Germans against Danish property, in which actions he often participated himself, and he was also an accomplice in the murder of the Reverend Kaj Munk.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Aabenraa.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
On the 5th May, 1944 the accused was an accomplice in the devastation of the Aabenraa Police Headquarters whereby considerable damage was caused.
On 10/3 1945 he further participated, jointly with others, including the Danish Quisling, terrorist Bothilsen Nielsen, in blowing up a farm at Brumme near Aabenraa. Finally he participated jointly with the leader of the S.D. at Odense, Sühnelin, in the planning of the murder of the Reverend Kaj Munk who was murdered in January 1944.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge is supported partly on statements given by the accused himself and partly on examinations of German police officers, including Süßlein.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused denies the charge, and where the evidence is too strong he pleads having acted in obedience to orders. By further investigations it must be presumed that further charges will arise.

The accused is detained in prison at Aubenraa.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Lachner, Friedrich, born on the 21st June, 1902 in Mondsee.
   his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär, served in Hunke’s department with
   the rank of SS-Untersturmführer.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   24th February, 1945 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder).
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 237

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   On 24th February 1945 the accused as leader
   of an action group participated jointly with 2 other action groups in
   the arrest of 3 Danish citizens who immediately after were murdered.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   On the 24th February, 1945 the accused as
   leader of an action group participated jointly with 2 other action
   groups in the arrest of 3 Danish citizens who immediately after were
   murdered. The murdered persons were dragged out of their flats and
   shot dead in the street, whereafter they were thrown onto a lorry.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Several depositions are available, partly by the Danish Quislings accomplices in the same action, partly by several German Gestapos. The accused has not been examined.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown. He will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders, the action appearing to have been a reprisal action for the liquidation of a dozen German "Wehrmacht" soldiers immediately beforehand.

The case appears fairly complete, but has not been concluded.

10 JUL 1947

8 JAN 1948
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Lange, Helmut, born
   his rank and unit: Kriminalsekretär in S.D. at Herning.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   March/April 1945 at Herning.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III(torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with having used torture when examining
   captured Danish patriots in the course of his service as Kriminalsekre-
   tär at Herning.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Herning.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   It is alleged that on 27/2 1945 the accused
   in the course of an examination of Johannes Christensen, undergraduate,
   who had been arrested by the Germans charged with illegal activities,
   used torture by throwing a blotter in the prisoner's face, whereby
   the blotter/Blistered, knocking the prisoner's head against the wall
   and striking him in the face with his fists and a police truncheon.

   After the examination he placed the prisoner in an unheated tele-
   phone booth without any coat or other protection against the cold
   whereby the prisoner lost consciousness.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

No examination has been made of the accused by the American War Crimes Group has been handed to Poland.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably deny the charge and for the rest maintain having acted in obedience to orders.

10 JUL 1947 Adjourned
8 JAN 1948
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Malliche, Arwin, served in the Gestapo at Kleinore from the spring of 1944 till the capitulation. Rank unknown.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   November 1944 till April 1945 at Kleinore.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts:
   The accused is charged with having ill-treated prisoners he had for examinations in 4 cases.

   b. Transmitted by:
   The Commissioner of Police at Kleinore.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused was partly in charge of, partly participated in ill-treatments in the course of examinations of 4 Danish citizens; these were struck by the accused with a rubber cudgel and with a stick on the body and in the face. One of the ill-treated persons was hung in a rack, whereafter he was flogged, another one had his fingers fractured.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined but he has been recognised by the ill-treated persons after a photograph.

7) Notes on the case:

Will presumably plead having acted in obedience to orders. Details of the case are missing.

10 JUL 1947

8 JAN 1947

Reclassified to A
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Marks, Emil, born on 17th of March, 1901 in Kassel, his rank and unit, Marineintendant at Thisted, or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   20/21 August, 1941 at Thisted.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 21.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Is charged with having, in a state of strong intoxication, attempted to murder Arne Reimer Sorensen with a stab with a dagger.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Thisted.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: On the night of the 20th August, 1941 the accused, in a state of strong intoxication broke into the room of Arne Reimer Sorensen, waste and scrap collector, and inflicted with a dagger one stab on the breast and one stab on the back of the latter. Both the stabs reached the assaulted man's lungs but he survived the attempted murder.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Reports from the Police at Thisted and from the Deputy Public Prosecutor for Special Affairs.

7) Notes on the case:

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

10 JUL 1947 Adjourned

8 JAN 1948 Withdrawn
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Martens, Rudolf,
his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär in Aarhus, served also in Abteilung IV3 in the Shellhouse.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
March 1945 in Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts. For the present the accused is charged with one case of ill-treatment of a prisoner in the course of an examination.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused ordered and himself witnessed the ill-treatment of Mackeprang Bege, civil engineer, who for 3 days in succession was thoroughly flogged with rubber cudgels while lying face downwards on a table. The accused a few times himself struck Bege.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statement given by Mackeprang Bege, civil engineer.

7) Notes on the case:

Will presumably plead having acted in obedience to orders from his superior officers. A systematic examination of the conduct of the accused has not yet been made.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Mayer, Otto, born on the 4th June, 1901 in Munich.

his rank and unit: From January 1944 till the capitulation leader of Bancke's intelligence service at Dagmarhus and liaison between Bancke and the Hipo Corps. After 19/4 1945 (the death of Erik Petersen) in fact leader of the Hipo and its intelligence service.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From 19/4 1945 till the capitulation in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder), XVIII (devastations)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Sections 237 and 183.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Charged with having ordered the liquidation of 3 Danish citizens as a reprisal for the killing of the Hipo Chief, Erik V. Petersen. Further charged with being responsible for 11 murders, 2 attempted murders, and 30 bomb outrages committed on the 20th April, 1945 as a reprisal for the liquidation of the above-mentioned Quisling Erik V. Petersen.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: According to a statement by a member of the Hipo the accused after the death of Erik V. Petersen allegedly ordered the liquidation of ex-Minister Alsing Andersen, Laur. Hansen, and another person, and the arrest of Aksel Møller, Member of the Folketing (Lower house of the Danish Parliament). The arrest was carried out, whereas the liquidation came to nothing. As regards the responsibility of the accused for the actions on 20/4 1945 two witnesses state that the accused in an oration on Erik V. Petersen said that a more serious was to be introduced that the population now was to learn to know the Hipo. The accused gave no direct orders for the reprisal actions but gave his opinion in such a way that everybody had to get the impression that he sanctioned such actions.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused denies the charge.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who is detained in prison in Copenhagen, will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case has not yet been sufficiently investigated.

10 JUL 1947

Adjourned

8 JAN 1948
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Mehmert, Walther, born 26/11 1905. Served in the Gestapo in Bornholm (his rank has not been stated) at any rate from March 1945 till the capitulation.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   March/April 1945 at Ronne.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   The accused is charged with ill-treatment of prisoners in at any rate two cases.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Ronne.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   The accused flogged Axel Ejnar Jensen, Labourer, and Orla Renne Jensen, clerk, with a rubber cudgel, the latter also with the bare fists.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not yet been examined. Report from the Criminal Investigation Department in Bornholm.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain acted in obedience to orders. The case fairly well investigated but not yet concluded.

10 JUL 1947  A for illness
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Misch, Willy, wachtmeister, police soldier, formerly Field Post No. 38608 C, The Alsager School, Copenhagen.
    his rank and unit, or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   27th January, 1944 at Enghave Plads, Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (Murder)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      The War Criminals' Act, Section 1, of Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 297.

   a. Short statement of facts. Murder of a Danish citizen after a quarrel on a tramway.
   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused states that the deceased on the tram clasped his uniform epaules whereafter they got off the tram. Here the accused ordered the deceased to remain standing, and as this order was not obeyed he fired a warning shot. As this did not either make the deceased stop, the accused fired another two shots of which one hit in the abdominal region and proved fatal.
According to depositions by witnesses a quarrel arose on the tram because there was no room for the accused, who was under the influence of drink. A witness tried in vain to calm down the accused after they had got down from the tram but was threatened away with the pistol. The shots were allegedly fired in quick succession.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Post mortem certificate and several depositions by eye-witnesses.

7) Notes on the case:

As it appears from the above account the crime was committed on his own initiative. The accused is said to have been found not guilty in a German court martial because he had acted in self-defence, but according to available information this is presumably quite wrong.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

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

Müller, Rudolf Albert, born on 7/5 1905 in Germany, called Müller I, Kriminaloberassistent, served in Dept. IV - 2a in Copenhagen, SS Hauptscharführer.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

January 1945 in the "Shell House" in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1930, Section 245, Paragraph 2.

a. Short statement of facts.

Ill-treatment of an arrested freedom fighter.

b. Transmitted by:

The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

Particulars of alleged crime:

In the course of the examination of the arrested freedom fighter Anton Guldager Olsen, Prinsessegade 6, 5th floor, the accused ill-treated him by inflicting several strokes with a rubber cudgel and a stick, kicking him in the stomach so that the prisoner bled out of the mouth, and striking him with a cudgel across the back of the neck whereby the freedom fighter bled out of eyes and ears.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements by the said freedom fighter.

7) Notes on the case:

According to what has been stated the ill-treatment was made on his own initiative. The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown has not been examined. The case is fairly complete.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Möller, Bernhard, born on the 12th June, 1903 in Germany.
   his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär in Aarhus from May 1944 till the capitulation.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   In March 1945 in Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts. The accused is charged with at least 3 cases of ill-treatment of prisoners he had for examination.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The charge includes participation in ill-treatment of Ivor Meller, assistant commissioner of police, who several days in succession was thoroughly flogged with rubber cudgels and punched with the fists in his face so that he lost consciousness a couple of times. The accused ill-treated in a similar way Macke-prang Bege, civil engineer.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been given by the persons that have been subjected to ill-treatment by the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused has been examined concerning the ill-treatment of assistant commissioner of police Møller and admits that in obedience to direct orders from superior officer he used "rigorous examination" to Møller, i.e., administered a number of strokes with a rubber cudgel on the seat. A systematic examination of the conduct of the accused has not been made.

The accused is detained as a prisoner of war in the Aarhus prison.
UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Neitzel, Robert,
his rank and unit, Unerscharführer, a member of a terror group, the
"Peter Group" from July 1944 till November 1944.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime: 14th September, 1944 in
Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
I (murder).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 237.

a. Short statement of facts. Charged with having participated as a mem-
er of the terror group "Peter" in the murder of Carl Ewald Borge
Petersen, master barber.

b. Transmitted by: Chief
The Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: According to statements made by the
Danish Quislings Members of the Peter Group, it appears that the
accused participated in the clearing murder of master barber Petersen.
The accused did not participate directly in the murder, which was
committed by Bothelsen-Nielsen and Svend Thybo Sørensen, but acted as
cover outside the shop while the murder was committed.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:
The accused has not been examined. Depositions made by Danish members of the Peter Group are available.

7) Notes on the case:
The accused will presumably plead having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete. The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

10 JUL 1947 Adjourned
8 JAN 1948 A for complaint in wards
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Pauffler, Edmund Frederich, born 28/2 1907 at Sonderborg.

his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretær.

or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From 1st October 1943 till 5th May, 1945 at Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (torture of civilians)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245 (perhaps Section 244).

4) a. Short statement of facts.

3 cases of ill-treatment.

b. Transmitted by:

The Commissioner of Police at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

On the 8th March, 1945 the accused ill-treated a prisoner by pressing his nails against the edge of a writing desk and hitting him hard across the hand so that the nails were torn loose. He has allegedly furthermore in 2 cases struck arrested persons, mainly by punches with the fists. These ill-treatments do not appear to have been of any considerable extent.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The charge is partly supported by evidence by one of the victims of the accused and partly by a statement made by a Danish Quisling, Gestapo henchman. The colleague of the accused, Hermann Sieh, states that the accused was known to use torture frequently.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who recently has been sent to Denmark and is detained as a prisoner of war in the Odense prison, has not made any statement concerning the charges raised. He can further be charged with theft, venous of the arrested person's effects having disappeared in the course of an action to arrest.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Purper, Albert,
   Kriminalsekretær
   
   his rank and unit,
   
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   24/2 1945 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   1 (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      The War Criminals' Act, Section 1, cf. Danish Penal Code, Section 237.

4) a. Short statement of facts:
   Charged with having participated in actions to arrest in the course
   of which Danish citizens were murdered.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   In the first place the accused is charged with having participated in a number of actions to arrest in the
   course of which Danish citizens were murdered. No information is however available on the share of the accused in these murders. It has however now been stated that the accused participated in an action on the 24th February, 1945 where three separate groups made several arrests of Danish citizens who immediately after the arrest were shot dead in the street. The accused was in Kriminalsekretær Lachner's group, and it appears from the examination of some of the accomplices that the accused murdered 2 or 3 Danish citizens having been selected for this task by the leader.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Depositions made by German and Danish Quislings, Gestapo henchmen, are available.

7) Notes on the case:

   The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete.

   The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

10 VIII 1947 Adjusted
8 JAN 1948
UNIVERSAL NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Reusch, Henrich, born 31/12 1904 in Germany.
his rank and unit, Gestapo henchman at Villa "Pax", Drager, from March 1944 till the capitulation.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
From 27/7 1944 till the capitulation at Drager.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (ill-treatment)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
The War Criminals' Act, Section 1, of Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Charged with having participated in ill-treatments of a grievous nature of several Danish citizens having in the course of examinations of the latter flogged them with cudgels and with water hoses filled with water whereby one of the accused persons had both ear-drums split.
   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in the Southern Judicial District of Copenhagen County.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused has participated in the arrest and examination of a great number of Danish citizens of which some were later deported to Germany. Besides he participated in "rigorous examinations" in the course of which he punched several named Danish citizens several times with the fists, flogged them with cane and rubber cudgel or with water hoses filled with water. Several of them were struck quite unconscious, and one had both ear-drums split in the course of the ill-treatments whereby his hearing was considerably reduced.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Good evidence given by the ill-treated persons is available. In addition statements have been made by the Danish Quislings, interpreters employed by the Gestapo.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who is supposed to be in Germany, will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case seems to be fairly complete.

10 Jul 1947
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Richter, Herbert, born 3/7 1910 in Magdeburg.
   his rank and unit, Kriminalassistent in Aarhus.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   Aarhus, 22nd October, 1944 till the capitulation.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Arrested
   Thrashed thoroughly a Dane on the 7th March, 1945.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Christian Mikkelsen, newsvendor, states
   that he was arrested by the Germans on the 7th March, 1945. He was
   taken to the prison at Viborg, where he was detained until Friday
   the 9th March, 1945 when he was taken to Aarhus. On the next day he
   was driven to the police station and was examined by Richter for 3
   quarters of an hour, but as he could not state anything he was ordered
   to remove his spectacles, whereupon he was taken backwards towards a
   door where he received some extremely forceful slaps in the face and
   several punches with the fists in the stomach. The ill-treatments
   lasted between 5 and 10 minutes. On the 12th March, 1945 he was again
   examined and was again beaten so that he was bleeding from several
   wounds in the face, and so that his eyes were almost closed and his
   blood spirted on to the shirt of the accused,
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, **Richter, Herbert**, born 3/7 1910 in Magdeburg.
   his rank and unit, Kriminalassistent in Aarhus.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   Aarhus, 22nd October, 1944 till the capitulation.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Threshed thoroughly a Dane on the 7th March, 1945.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Christian Mikkelsen, newsvendor, states that he was arrested by the Germans on the 7th March, 1945. He was taken to the prison at Viborg, where he was detained until Friday the 9th March, 1945 when he was taken to Aarhus. On the next day he was driven to the police station and was examined by Richter for 3 quarters of an hour, but as he could not state anything he was ordered to remove his spectacles, whereupon he was taken backwards towards a door where he received some extremely forceful slaps in the face and several punches with the fists in the stomach. The ill-treatments lasted between 5 and 10 minutes. On the 12th March, 1945 he was again examined and was again beaten so that he was bleeding from several wounds in the face, and so that his eyes were almost closed and his blood spirted on to the shirt of the accused,
which made the accused still more furious, for which reason the prisoner was made to squat for three quarters of an hour. Furthermore on the 19th March, 1945 when arresting Harald Henckel, draughtsman, the accused punched the arrested person in the face with his fist so that Henckel's jaw-bone was fractured. The accused denies the charge.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

There appears to a sufficiently strong case against the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete but has not yet been concluded. The accused is detained in the Aarhus prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Rode, Jens Friederich Hermann, born 9/1 1910 in Wil- helmshafen.
his rank and unit, or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From 1/10 1943 to 1/5 1945, Odense.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Has in two cases committed ill-treatments of persons that were being examined. Further been in charge of an action to arrest in the course of which the arrested persons were beaten with sticks and punched with fists.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Odense.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: On 27th March, 1943 an arrested person he flogged with a rubber cudgel for about 3 hours so that the arrested person was much battered. Furthermore he is said to have struck an arrested Danish policeman in a case which it has not been possible to establish in detail.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused denies having committed the ill-treatments. In the count mentioned under item 5 the charge is supported by the depo-
sitions of the ill-treated person, in the latter case the statement
has been made by the colleague of the accused, Hermann Sieh. On the
above-mentioned action to arrest, statements have been made by those
against whom the action was directed.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is a prisoner of war in the Odense prison.

10 Jul 1947 /
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Rührup, Helmut Heinrich Friedrich, born 27/6 1911 in Herfort.

his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär in Aarhus.

or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

January 1945, the police station in Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

   III (torture of civilians), VII (deportation of civilians), VIII (imprisonment of civilians under inhuman condition)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

   Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930, Section 245, Section 266, and Section 183.

4) a. Short statement of facts. On 23/1 1945 Clemmensen, surveyor, Horsens, was ill-treated by order by strokes with a rubber cudgel for 3 or 4 minutes. On 22/1 1945 Helge Michelsen, joiner, was ill-treated in the course of 5 examination.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Horsens.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Surveyor Clemmensen states that he was arrested on 21/1 1945 and after a short examination he was driven to his home with a box of dynamite on the lap being told that he was to blow up his home with his wife and his child. However he was taken back and examined on 23/1 1945. In the course of his continuation of the examination he was ill-treated in the way that Rührup held the prisoner's head between his knees while another Gestapo man struck him across the pelvic region and down over the thighs with a rubber cudgel that was somewhat bigger than an ordinary police truncheon.
Helge Michelsen, joiner, states that on 21/1 1945 at 23 hours he was arrested by Gestapo and taken to the State School where he was made to stand up till 2 hours. Later he got a cell, but he did not get any food till the next day at 14 hours. At 15.30 he was examined by the accused and an interpreter who several times slapped him in the face. The next morning at 9.30 he came again under examination by the accused and in the course of this examination he was thoroughly flogged with a rubber cudgel, his head being held between the legs of one of the Gestapo-men while the other hammered away with a rubber cudgel, the fists, and the open hand. The examination lasted until 20 hours without the prisoner having received anything to eat. He was examined 5 times and the 4 times he was thoroughly thrashed.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

2 good depositions by witnesses are available, but the accused has not been examined, his whereabouts being unknown.

7) Notes on the case:

The case is fairly complete, but the accused must be examined.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Rader, Carl, born on the 11th June, 1913 in Magdeburg.
   his rank and unit, Served in the German police at Police Headquarters in
   Copenhagen, at any rate from December 1944 till the
   capitulation.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From December 1944 till February 1945 in Copenhagen and Vordingborg.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts. The accused is charged with having ill-
       treated prisoners in the course of the examinations in at any rate
       3 cases.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The ill-treatments consisted in strokes with
   a rubber cudgel, punches and slaps in the face, and strokes with a
   ruler across the finger tips. A young man of 23 years, whose knee was
   sore after a fall was flogged especially on the sore knee by the
   accused, which caused that he had to be admitted to hospital after
   the release.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been made by the persons who have been subjected to ill-treatments by the accused.

7) No will presumably plead having acted in obedience to orders. He is supposed to be in a German prisoner-of-war camp.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Shalloick, Walther, born 5/8 1900 in Stettin. his rank and unit: Kriminalsekretær, served in the Gestapo in Aarhus. or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

On the 23rd February, 1945 in Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 237.

4) Short statement of facts: Shalloick is charged, jointly with Kriminalangestellter Gustav Glesner and the later liquidated Danish Quisling, interpreter Olaf Chr. Quist, with having murdered the Danish citizen Lieutenant Kristian Lykke Kristensen on 23/2 1945 as a reprisal for the liquidation of the Danish Quisling, interpreter Baggergaard.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused admits that he participated in the murder of Lieutenant Lykke Kristensen on the above-mentioned day but pleads in the first place that he was not aware that anything but an ordinary arrest was to be made. In the second place he maintains that it was Quist who fired the shots against Lykke Kristensen in the course of the latter's attempt to escape.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The statement by the accused himself and a deposition by ex-Kriminalrat Renner, who states that according to arrangement with Oberst der Polizei Bovensiespen he ordered the accused to participate in the murder.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably take his stand on the fact that he was ordered to participate in the murder. The case is fairly complete but has not been concluded.

The accused is detained in the Aarhus prison.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Scheunemann,
his rank and unit, Second-Command of the Gestapo at Rungsted in 1944.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

27/3 1945 in the Gestapo headquarters, Strandvejen at Rungsted.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

War Criminals 'Act, Section 1, cf. Danish Penal Code of 15/4 1930, Section 245.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: From statements made by the ill-treated persons and by Danish Quisling prisoners it appears that the accused participated in the ill-treatment of aforementioned Karl Nielsen and Knud Andersen, who were undressed and placed across a case with their hands chained, whereafter they were struck repeatedly with a hazel-stick. In the pauses between the ill-treatments they were placed in some small cells that were 1 x 1 metre, where they could barely sit or stand. In this way they were imprisoned for 5 or 6 days without having any food and without getting any opportunity of getting into the lavatory.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Depositions by the ill-treated persons and statements by Danish Quisling prisoners are available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete but has not been concluded. The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

10 JUL 1947 A
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused: Schlüns, Herbert,
   his rank and unit: served in the Gestapo at Elsinore in the autumn of 1944.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   In November 1944 at Elsinore.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture of civilians)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts. The accused is charged with torture of prisoners on 2 counts.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Elsinore.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused participated in ill-treatments of 2 Danish citizens in the course of examinations. They had several strokes with a stick administered to their bodies - one of the ill-treated persons was struck unconscious and is still suffering from the after-effects of the torture. The ill-treatments consisted in strokes with hazel-sticks. In the one case the victim was Friis Sorensen, secondary school teacher, Elsinore, who fainted in the course of the ill-treatments.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined.
Depositions by the ill-treated persons.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will possibly plead having acted in obedience to orders. The case is still insufficiently investigated.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals,

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Schmidt, Hans Albert Hermann, born on 17/7 1917 in Leuchtenberg.
   Werkmeister and driver for the S.D.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   2/7 and 3/7 1944 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

4) a. Short statement of facts. While driving a car through the streets of Copenhagen during the general strike in that city in June 1944 the accused fired a shot from a Tommy gun through the window of the car and wounded thereby Harald S. Hansen, master butcher. Also during the general strike the accused jointly with 2 other Germans shot at a gathering of people who in the street were listening to a radio transmission.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: See 4) a.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Depositions by Danish Quislings and the German Poul Anton Rotor are available.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused appears to have acted on his own initiative but will presumably plead having been provoked.

The whereabouts of the accused is unknown.

[Redactions and dates on the page]

70 JUL 1947 S for systematic terrorism
18 JAN 1948 Reclassified to A
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Schwab, Hans, born on 25/5 1902
   his rank and unit, Second-in-Command of the Gestapo at Villa "Pax";
   Drager, from March 1944 to the capitulation.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From 27/7 1944 till the capitulation at Draga.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
   War Criminals Act, Section 1, cf. Danish Penal Code, Sections 245 and 246.

4) a. Short statement of facts. The accused is charged with ill-treatment of a grievous nature of several Danish citizens whom in the course of examinations he beat with cudgels, fists, water hoses filled with water, and a pistol butt, whereby one of the ill-treated persons had both ear-drums split.

   b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police in the Southern Judicial District of the Copenhagen County.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused participated in the arrest and examination of a great number of Danish citizens of which some were later deported to Germany. He furthermore participated in "rigorous examinations" in the course of which he administered to several Danish citizens punches with the fists, strokes with a cane, rubber cudgel, pistol butts and with water hoses filled with water. Several of the examinees were struck unconscious, and one of them had both ear-drums split in the course of the ill-treatments whereby his hearing was reduced considerably.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has not been examined. Depositions are available partly made by the ill-treated persons and partly by Danish quislings interpreters employed by the Gestapo.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who is supposed to be in Germany, will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case appears fairly complete.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Simmelbauer, Anton Karl, born on the 2nd May, 1901 in Rosenheim.

his rank and unit, Kriminalangestallter, SS. Rottenführer. Served in the Gestapo at Frederikshavn from July 1944 till 5/5 1945.

or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

4/9 1944 at Frederikshavn.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III(torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

2 cases of ill-treatment.

b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Frederikshavn.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: The accused participated actively in ill-treatments of prisoners in 2 cases. In one case the prisoner received several strokes with a rubber cudgel, in the other the prisoner was flogged partly with a whip leather lashes and partly with a rubber cudgel.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Statements have been made partly by the ill-treated persons and partly by the Gestapo-man Bechlemann who also participated in the ill-treatments. The accused has been arrested but has not been examined on the charges.

7) Notes on the case:

There is a possibility that the accused participated in further cases where ill-treatments were committed but a witness states that it may have been the Gestapo-man Cemjo, and not the accused. The accused is in a prisoner of war camp in Germany.

10 JUL 1947 A fo illtreatment
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Steinmeier, SS Unterscharführer, Commandant of the German SS-barracks at Nysted.
his rank and unit,
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
2nd May, 1945 at Nysted.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
III(torture)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930. Section 245.


b. Transmitted by: The Commissioner of Police at Saksøbing.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Steinmeier is charged with having subjected Danish citizens to "rigorous examinations" in the course of the interrogations having beaten Carl Jensen with a cudgel in the head and on the body. He has further ill-treated Viggo Ingemann Nielsen, postman, beating him with cudgels after he had been tied with wires including wires round the neck.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused, whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined. Testimonies are available by the ill-treated persons, who are not, however, quite sure that the accused himself participated in the ill-treatment. This is maintained by the prisoner Christian Borge Olsen, a Quisling, who was interpreter for the accused.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused will presumably maintain having acted in obedience to orders. The case is fairly complete but has not been concluded.

10 JUL 1947
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, TISZERSONN, OTTO, born on 19/12 1900 in Germany.

his rank and unit, Kriminalsekretär in Aarhus.

or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

From September 1943 till the capitulation, Aarhus.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (torture), VII (deportation)

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Danish Penal Code of 15th April, 1930, Section 245, Section 261.

4) a. Short statement of facts. Participated in ill-treatment in 5 or 6 cases.

b. Transmitted by:

The Commissioner of Police in Aarhus.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

Gunnar Lauridsen states that he was arrested on the 16th August, 1944 by some German-speaking persons and then taken to the German headquarters where he was interrogated from 27.30 - 2:30 hours. In the morning he again examined and some days later he was examined by the accused, who administered several forceful punches in the face to him so that he bled at the nose and blood flowed from his ear. He was detained by the Gestapo until 4/10 1944, whereupon he was transferred to the Freslev camp.

Peter Rebro states that on 16/6 1944 he was arrested and that the accused was in the charge of the action. In the course of the examination he was overturned on to the floor by the accused, and his trousers were pulled off, whereupon he was flogged thoroughly with a board while the accused held him firmly. A month later he was taken to Freslev and thereupon to a concentration camp in Germany.
Holme, pupil of a secondary school, states that he was arrested simultaneously with Redbro and that he was thoroughly flogged with rubber cudsels by the accused and his henchmen having been tied with his own belt. He also received several strokes in the head. Later he came to a German concentration camp.

Arlet, gardener, states that he was arrested on 28/11 1944 and in the course of the examination in Aarhus he was strapped to a hot water pipe so that the body was lying across the pipe and the hands were joined under the knees with handcuffs. His coat was pulled up and his trousers were pulled down, whereupon he received 25 strokes on the seat.

Horing, station master, states that he was arrested on the 23rd March, 1945 but released some days later. He had received several strokes and punches of the accused also used a rifle barrel for this purpose. The prisoner was also threatened with being shot.

The accused denies having participated in "rigorous examinations".

5) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused denies the charge, but he is recognized by the witnesses.

7) Notes on the case:

A. The accused maintains that in the cases when "rigorous examination" had been ordered the order came exclusively from Criminaloverseer Renner.
B. He denies himself having participated in "rigorous examinations" but is aware that they have taken place.
C. The case is fairly complete.
Decisions as on last page.

Each individual case.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Bartheidel, Johannes, born on 5th May 1911 in Ritzersau/Lübeck.

his rank and unit, Kremlinsokretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen (Shellhuset)

or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

January 1945 until 4th May 1945 at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

III (Torture)

b. Reference to relevant provisions of national law:

Sect. 245 of the Danish Penal Code of 15th April 1936 (Unlawful wounding)

4) a. Short statement of facts.

Charged with torturing Danish patriots in the course of his activity at Shellhuset.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Evidence is now available to the effect that the accused took part in arrests of Danes and ill-treated the latter. Thus Mr. Johansen explains that the accused punched him in the face and dealt him 3-4 strokes with a stick or maybe a dog-ship. Bent Rosar further explains that the accused, whom he recognises with certainty, did not beat himself, but while conducting the examination he allowed him to be beaten with cane and hazel-stick all over the body and bastemaded. He also received punches in the face and was struck in the face with a wet and hard wadiah bath towel. In two other cases a blacksmith, Olsen and a clerk, explain that in the course of the examination the accused struck them with cudgel, hazel-stick and his fist.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has been examined and admits violence to a slight extent.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused is imprisoned in Copenhagen.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Grasenrück, Horst, born on 25th Oct. 1921 in Germany.

his rank and unit, German citizen, served in Waffen SS.
or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

2nd July in Borstigegade in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder)
b. References to relevant provisions of national law:


4) a. Short statement of facts.

Charged with having fired a sten-gun jointly with Erwin Oscar Zielke and Hans Albert Hermann Schmidt, members of the SS, towards a group of persons thereby killing a woman and seriously injuring 5 persons.

b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Grasenrück is charged with jointly with the above mentioned Zielke and Schmidt having fired a sten-gun down Borstigegade on the 2nd July 1944 during the General Strike arising at a group of persons, mostly women, quietly listening to the wireless. No cause of the shooting: according to a statement given by Niels Juel-Valls, a Danish traitor, who has been sentenced to death, who was driven the German car on that occasion, the main object of the shooting was to try some new sten-guns. One woman was killed and 5 persons seriously in jured by the shooting. Zielke was caught and taken to this country. He admits that he took part in the shooting, however, maintaining that he did not see anybody getting hit. He states that they were equally guilty of shooting.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Charges against War Criminals.
Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Gerhard Grassmüller, Horst, born on 25th Oct. 1921 in Germany.
   his rank and unit, German citizen, served in Waffen SS.
   or official position:

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   2nd July in Borkingagade in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   1 (murder)
   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Charged with having fired a sten-gun jointly with Erwin Oscar Zielke and
   Hans Albert Hermann Schmidt, members of the SS, towards a group of per-
   sons thereby killing a woman and seriously injuring 5 persons.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: Grassmüller is charged with jointly with the
   above mentioned Zielke and Schmidt having fired a sten-gun down Borkinga-
   gade on the 2nd July 1944 during the General Strike aiming at a group of
   persons, mostly women, quietly listening to the wireless. No cause of the
   shooting; according to a statement given by Niele Hjalte Valde, a Danish
   traitor, who has been sentenced to death, who was driven the German car
   on that occasion, the main object of the shooting was to try some new
   sten-guns, one woman was killed and 5 persons seriously injured by the
   shooting. Zielke was caught and taken to this country. He admits that he
   took part in the shooting, however, maintaining that he did not see any-
   body getting hit. He states that they were equally guilty of shooting
towards the crowd and admits that they were not provoked.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Zielke, who is imprisoned in Copenhagen, pleads guilty; Grassmäck and Schmidt are still wanted by the police and have not been examined. Evidence has been given by Niels Juel Johan Valls, who has been sentenced to death in this country for treason.

7) Notes on the case:

Examinations not yet concluded.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Rolf Günther, born on Sturmbannführer, Ref. in Amt I V R S H A

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   September - Oktober 1943 in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   VII (Deportation of civilians)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Section 261 (2) of the Civil Penal Code of April 15th, 1930.
      (Deprivation of freedom under aggravation of circumstances)

4) a. Short statement of facts. Accused was from Berlin sent to Denmark to carry through an action at which so many Danish Jews as could be got hold of were sent to Concentration Camps in Germany-
   b. Transmitted by: Copenhagen Criminal Investigation Department.

5) Particulars of alleged crime: It has been elucidated during the investigation that accused, towards the end of September 1943, was sent to this country with order to carry through the action against the Jews. He was the person who then organised and carried through the action against the Jews, according to what has been elicited during the case according to order which he had received from Berlin. It is probable that he at about the same time also carried through the deportation to Germany of a number of communist-minded nationals who were interned in a Danish camp.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Evidence given by a former German police leader in Denmark and by a Danish Gestapo-helper who assisted in arranging the action and carrying it through.

7) Notes on the case:

Accused has not yet been examined. He will probably plead that he who acted according to order from his superiors in Berlin, has incurred no personal responsibility for his acts.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Georg Karl Friederich Wilhelm Scherdin, his rank and unit, born on October 20th, 1904 at Aachen. or official position: Leader of K.S.H.A. Division III in Copenhagen.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

December 1943 until May 1944.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

I (murder), XVIII (explosions).

b. References to relevant provisions of national law:

Section 1 of the War Crimes Act, cf. section 237 and section 183 of the Danish Penal Code.

4) a. Short statement of facts.

The accused took part in meetings concerning the planning of murder and explosions.

b. Transmitted by: The Criminal Police in Copenhagen.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:

The accused admits to have taken part in the preparations for the murder of the Danish subject the Reverend Kaj Munk and in discussions concerning murders of revenge etc.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

The accused has been examined, and evidence has been given by witnesses.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused, who is imprisoned in Copenhagen, maintains to have acted in obedience to orders.

27 FEB 1948 A for complicity in murder
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, Zielke, Erwin Oscar, born on 12th Sept. 1917 in Poland
   German citizen, served in Waffen SS.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   2nd July 1944 in Borthigade in Copenhagen.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   I (murder)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Sect, 1 of the War Criminals' Act, cf. sect. 237 of the Danish
      Penal Code.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Charged with having fired a sten-gun jointly with Horst Grassmick
   and Hans Albert Herman Schmidt, members of the SS, towards a group
   of persons thereby killing a woman and seriously injuring 5 persons.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   Zielke is charged with jointly with the above mentioned Grassmick
   and Schmidt having fired a sten-gun down Borthigade on the 2nd
   July 1944 during the General Strike aiming at a group of persons,
   mostly women, quietly listening to the wireless. No cause of the
   shooting; according to a statement given by Heia Juel Johan Valle,
   a Danish traitor, who has been sentenced to death, who was driving
   the German car on that occasion, the main object of the shooting
   was to try some new sten-guns. One woman was killed and 5 persons
   seriously injured by the shooting. Zielke was caught and taken to
   this country. He admits that he took part in the shooting, however,
maintaining that he did not see anybody getting hit. He states that they were equally guilty of shooting towards the crowd and admits that they were not provoked.

6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Zielke, who is imprisoned in Copenhagen, pleads guilty. Grassmück and Schmidt are still wanted by the police and have not been examined. Evidence has been given by Niels Juel Johan Valle, who has been sentenced to death in this country for treason.

7) Notes on the case:

Examinations not yet concluded.
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Checked LIST 80
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Charges against War Criminals.

Charge No:

1) Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
   Czajor, Georg Vincent, born on 8th July 1906 in Katowitz, Kriminalangestellter in Sicherheitsdienst.

2) Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
   From 1st October 1944 until the German surrender at Aalborg and Frederikshavn.

3) a. Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
   III (torture)

   b. References to relevant provisions of national law:
      Section 1 of the War Criminals' Act of the Danish Penal Code Section 245.

4) a. Short statement of facts.
   Czajor is accused of having ill-treated 7 Danish subjects in the course of examinations.

   b. Transmitted by: The Chief Constable at Aalborg.

5) Particulars of alleged crime:
   Czajor is accused of having ill-treated 7 Danish subjects in the course of examinations as given in the statement enclosed.
6) Particulars of evidence in support:

Evidence has been given by the ill-treated persons, who recognise the accused.
In part the accused admits his guilt.

7) Notes on the case:

The accused maintains having acted in obedience to orders.
The accused is imprisoned at Aalborg.
STATEMENT.

In the case against the German citizen, Georg Vincent Czajor, former Kriminalangestellter at S.D. at Frederikshavn and Aalborg, born on 10th July, 1906, Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

The Danish subject Christian Jensen explains that after he had been arrested on 1st December 1944 by the German Feldgendarmerei, he was examined by a Gestapoman, who ordered two of his assistants to make him bend forward across the back of a chair and hold him. Then the Gestapoman thrashed his back and neck with a rubber truncheon wound with wire. He recognised with certainty the accused as one of the two assistants, who held him across the chair.

The accused admits that he held Jensen, but thinks that he got only 5 or 6 strokes with the truncheon.

Georg Nygaard of Frederikshavn, carter, explains that immediately after his arrest by German police on 23rd January, 1945 the accused punched him in the face some times.

The accused denies to have beaten Nygaard; however, he may have assisted in holding him while another Gestapoman dealt him some blows with a stick across the loin.

The Danish subject Svend Aage Pedersen explains that on 14th February, 1945 he was arrested by Gestapo and was examined by the accused who slapped him in the face some times.

Aage Christian Tranholm of Aalborg, factory hand, explains that on 25th December, 1944 he was arrested by Gestapo, and in the course of the succeeding examination he was ill-treated by several persons, among others the accused. With his hand behind his back he was handcuffed, placed across a stool and then his hands were forced between his shoulders, and he was struck across the loin and the legs with a sort of truncheon, made of the rim of a tyre wound with leather.

The accused does not remember to have taken part in the ill-treatment of Tranholm.

Svend Erik Larsen of Saby, apprentice, explains that on 9th March,
1945 he was arrested by German police, and immediately afterwards he was examined by the accused, who dealt him 3 or 4 violent blows across the back of his neck and the shoulder with a truncheon.

The accused admits once to have been present, while Madsen was examined, but he denies to have struck him.

According to evidence given the accused has in two more cases maltreated prisoners in a similar way.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, February 14th, 1948.

On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section.
The following microimages are the statements concerning Danish war criminal cases:

5714 - 5760,

7678 - 7682
19th December, 1947.

Dear Colonel Ledingham,

I beg to refer to the Minutes No. 106 of the meeting of Committee I held on the 10th July last.

From the said Minutes, Section 4, it appears that certain Danish charges were agreed to by the Committee subject to submission of certified statements of witnesses in support of the evidence already laid before the Committee.

I have now received from the Danish authorities concerned the enclosed statements (together with 7 copies) which I hope will suit the purpose which the Committee had in mind.

Furthermore, on the said meeting a number of Danish charges were adjourned for additional information.

To meet the requests of the Committee I beg also to enclose certified statements (together with 7 copies) in respect hereof, which I hope will fulfil the requirements.

I should feel most grateful if you would pass on the said material to Committee I at your earliest convenience.

I beg to add the following remarks regarding a few special cases:

Case 5717 The Danish authorities have not so far finished their investigation in this matter. In the very near future they will send me further instructions, and I shall then immediately

Colonel C.A. Ledingham,
Secretary-General,
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
write to you again.

**Case No. 5719.** DIRKS-WETSCHKY has been surrendered to the Belgian authorities and will be prosecuted in Belgium. In the circumstances the Danish authorities will abstain from prosecution.

**Cases 5728 and 5738.** After further investigation the Danish authorities would like to withdraw their charges against Räder and Marx.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
In the case against the German citizen Karl Loeffe, former Ariindelmiseiller at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, who has been entered in the Army Price with Volland's list no. 1714, Danish police authorities have undertaken investigations, and among others the following statements were given.

Paul Jacob Jensen, former Ariindelmiseiller at Gestapo in Copenhagen, who was taken charge of and arrested by the police when the latter arrived, states that on the night before 27th January 1945 he was ordered to take part in an action, in the course of which several Danish subjects were to be shot down at random, because an attempt had been made that day on some watchmen of the Wachtmeister. Jensen was in the same patrol with the accused Ariindelmiseiller Furper. In the course of the night the patrol forced their way into 3 flats chosen at random, and from each of them they arrested one of the inhabitants, who was taken into the street and shot. Jensen did not see who shot the 3 persons, but he is sure that the accused and Furper alternately fired the deadly shots, as they were all three beside those arrested, as if it had been previously arranged where they were to be and what they were to do.

Herbert Hans Brakh, who also took part in the above patrol, explains that he knew that Furper and the accused had been detailed to shoot those arrested, and he saw that both walked behind the arrested Danes, when they were taken down into the street. He was, however, not present at the killing of the above Dunes.

Harri Kvin Smul, who is imprisoned for treason, explains that on the night before 7th April, 1945 together with the accused Furper and another German he took part in the arrest at Halvager of Niels Augo Nielsen and Ole Pagh Petersen and several others. He saw that the accused and Furper ill-treated those arrested. The accused stuck them in the head and on the body with a crow-bar. On account of this ill-treatment many lost consciousness.

Furper and Pagh Petersen explain that on the occasion concerned they were arrested by one Dane and some Germans, as they refused to confess that they had taken part in illegal work, both the Dane and the Germans swung them with a crow-bar.
The accused and prisoner have not been examined, their whereabouts being unknown.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section.
The question whether prosecution is to be instituted for war crimes against the German national, Oswald Helmut Helmuth Olssmann, former Oberleutnant in the German "Frontaufklärungstruppen" in Denmark, born on May 11th, 1941, who is entered under No. 5717 in the War Crimes Commission's List, is at present being considered. As there is the possibility that prosecution will be dropped, an actual statement of the evidence given has not yet been prepared. The final decision of the question of prosecution will not be made until a case pending before Copenhagen Town Court against a gang of Danish terrorists, with whom accused had a certain connection during the occupation, has been concluded.

The case is expected to be concluded in December 1947.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

[Signature]
Chief of Section.
In the case against Foller, a German national, formerly employed in the German streetcar, serving at the Garde in Kassel, who is arrested as to STH in the war crimes commission's list, the following statements have, later on, been given at examination:陈述 by the Kassen police of Kassel city.

Robert Kessler, a former German soldier, born on May 29th, 1910, at Darmstadt, claims that he was stationed at the barrack in Kassel in September 1944.

In the afternoon of September 29th, 1944, he entered the garage room at the southern entrance to the barracks and saw there 3 high explosive charges of 3 kilo each under the table of the non-commissioned officer who was then on duty. The non-commissioned officer on duty told witnesses, on the inquiry, that the charges had been placed in the guard room, but that nobody was on duty for next day were to be used and had been put there. Witnesses was arrested about 4 O'clock in the morning by some explosives in the town, and he was told that two mines had been blown up. A non-commissioned officer told him that at 6 a.m., he had seen smoke together with two rounds and been moved a high explosive charges on their way to the place where the charges exploded.

Richard Otto Kessler, born on September 31st, 1913, in Germany, explains that he was serving as a non-commissioned officer at the barracks in Kassel in the night when the said shots were blown up in the night between the 19th and 20th of September 1944 at about 4 a.m.

A colleague told him that he, at 2 o'clock in the night concerned, was awakened by an alarm and had to hand over some explosives to him. It was received that account had taken part in the blowing up of the shots.

Hans Reichenbach, non-commissioned officer, born on August 8th, 1942 in Düsseldorf, explains that he as a German soldier was stationed at the barracks in Kassel, and that at about 2 o'clock in the night of August 29th, 1944, he was awakened by a non-commissioned officer who demanded him to deliver up explosives for the other, who asked, and where was arrested him in taking the explosives to another. Account reproduced the other non-commissioned officer account. Witnesses had been also acquainted with the fact that accused was to have the explosives.

Achim Neumüller, sergeant, explains that his house was blown up in the night between the 19th and 20th of September 1944 at about 4 a.m., and on looking out of the window he observed 3 persons there were 17 persons in the house when the explosion occurred, but none of them was hurt.
Joan Bruno, publican, explains that his house was blown up the same night at 4 o'clock, while there were about 30 persons in the house, but without any of these being hurt. The roof and all the plates were greatly damaged.

Accused who is not in this country has not been examined.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 30th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section.
In the case against August Gustav Robert Glämmner, a German national, born on February 9th, 1911, in Hamburg, formerly German Kriminalgeschäftsführer at Gestapo's Headquarters at Aarhus, who is entered in the war crimes commission's lists as No. 5724, the following statements, inter alia, have been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities.

Otto Franz Alfred Grönwoldt, formerly Kriminalsekretär at Gestapo's Headquarters at Aarhus, who is accused of war crimes, explains that on February 22nd, 1945, he, together with some other Kriminalsekretäre, was called to a meeting with Gestapochief Kenner, who informed them that the resistance movement had just liquidated a German interpreter, on account of which clearing murder was to be undertaken on the same night of chance Danish nationals, and so that the murders should be arranged in the way that it appeared as the victims selected were killed during "an attempt to escape". Witness should place three men from his division at disposal for the action. For this purpose he selected Kriminalsekretär Schallock, accused and an interpreter, Olaf Christian Quist, who was later on killed by the resistance movement. Schallock, who was to be the leader of the group, was fully informed about the purpose of the action and about what was to do during the action, whereas accused was not informed about what was to take place. Witness does not know whether Schallock has informed accused about the latter.

Kriminalrat Kenner, the former Gestapochief at Aarhus, who is accused of war crimes, also explains that Schallock was the leader of the action at which Lieutenant Lykke Christensen was shot. Schallock admits that, together with accused and Quist, he took part in the action in question, but maintains that he did not in advance realise the purpose of the action, for which reason he believed that Lykke Christensen was only to be arrested. When Christensen had been fetched in his home, and taken down in the street he tried to escape, but was shot by Quist who, at a distance of about 7 m, shot him down. Witness maintains that neither he nor accused fired at Christensen, and that Quist was the actual leader of the action.

Accused, who admits that he took part in the action, further maintains that he did not realise what was the object of the action, and that Christensen, after having tried to escape, was shot down by Quist who, at the moment when the shot was fired, was about 6 m behind the accused, while Schallock and accused did not fire any shot.

Elipser, county physician, Aarhus, who examined the corpse of accused, declares that he must have been fired at from the front,
and that it must be considered quite out of the question that the shot which killed Christensen was fired at a distance of 6 or 7 m. The pistol must have been kept close to Christensen's head.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

[Signature]

Chief of section.
In the case against Madsen Nielsen, a German national, formerly conscripted over, who is entered as No. 1759 in the War Crimes Commission's lists, the following statements have, after all, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Knejb, Brendan, who was sentenced to death for treason and has been executed, explained that Gluecker assisted, later, in the murder of Vageh Breinholt, civil engineer, on April 20th, 1944, at 6 Lioodweg, off St. 4. This murder was a reprisal murder in retaliation of the abduction of Dr. Petersen, civil engineer, who was working for the Germans.

Knejb Nielsen Nielsen, who was also sentenced to death for treason and has been executed, has likewise explained that it was Gluecker who fired the shots which killed Breinholt.

Brendan and Knejb Nielsen Nielsen have further explained that Gluecker assisted in the abduction of Dr. Christian Petersen, civil engineer, on August 10th, 1944, and in his subsequent murder.

Brendan has explained that he, together with accused, killed Dr. Richard Rastas, 25 Reerenegode, Aalborg, on October 5th, 1944. This murder was a revenge for acts of sabotage by the resistance movement. The doctor was called up on the telephone and induced to go to a patient and he was killed on the way.

Knejb Nielsen Nielsen has confirmed this explanation.

The German war criminal Otto Schmidt has explained that Brendon and accused killed Christian Andersen, shop assistant on October 1st, 1944, in Aalborg. They were ordered to kill five Danish civilians in retaliation of the killing of a Danish lady. Brendon and accused killed Andersen in the street.

Brendon has admitted to have taken part in the murder as above stated, and that, amongst others, accused assisted in the murder.

Knejb Nielsen Nielsen has explained that he, together with accused, on October 17th, 1944, killed two men in Integrad in Copenhagen. Accused ad he planned themselves at the corner of Integrad and Integrad where they waited a moment when they saw a young man approaching; when he passed close to them they shot him from close range. One man was identified as special constable from this Integrad. In the meantime another man had been killed.

From these given to the Danish police it appears that Gluecker is accused of being present in several cases of murder and execution.
Accused's whereabouts are unknown, and he has not been seen since 1964.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 30th, 1947

[Signature]
Chief of Section.
In the case against Georg Friedrich Köhler, a German national, formerly chief of Sichonermaterialamt at Aabenraa, born on October 28th, 1902, in Berlinitstadt, the following statements, have later alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Wolfgang Heinrich Karlheinrich Söhnlein, formerly the leader of the Sichonermaterialamt at Vienne, who is accused of war crimes, explains that on or about May 1st, 1942, he was ordered by Obersturmführer Schwarit, who was the leader of a terror gang, the "Peter Group", to inform accused that some of the members of the group would come to Aabenraa and apply to accused on May 3rd. Witness then drove to Aabenraa and gave accused the above information, after which he continued to Plensch. On May 5th witness again came to Aabenraa and again spoke with accused who gave him a detailed account of a bomb attack at Aabenraa Police Station on the night to May 4th. Accused stated, among other things, that he was one of the persons in the motor car in which the terrorists were driving, and that he later on had fetched a bomb which by an accident had not exploded at the Police Station.

Otto Friedrich Alexander Schwarit, who is accused of war crimes due to his activity as the leader of the "Peter Group" explains that the Gestapo chief Evensiegen had ordered him to throw a bomb at Aabenraa. He asked Söhnlein to inform accused about the arrival of the group and, together with the three other members of the group, he arrived at Aabenraa on May 3rd, where he applied to accused with whom he discussed the intended retribution action. Accused and he, therefore, agreed that they should hit the Police Station, and witness and one of his colleagues undertook a bomb attack at the Police Station on the same night. Accused did not take part in the actual attack, whereas he, at a later time, assisted in fetching a trunk with explosives which had not exploded.

Accused admits that through Söhnlein he was advised about the arrival of the group and that he had discussed with Schwarit which building was to be selected as the object of the bomb attack. He refused, however, to take part in the action himself and maintains that he could not refuse to assist Schwarit and Evensiegen in finding a proper site for the action.

The damage to the Police Station and the surrounding buildings caused by the explosion of the bomb amounted to a total of Kr. 125,000.

Arlt, Frente Klüger, Almadi, who had been employed at the Sichonermaterialamt service at Aabenraa explaining that she was present at the accused's office on or about March 1st, 1945, and overheard a conversation between Evensiegen, the chief of Gestapo in Denmark, and accused. During that conversation it was discussed among others a farm at Grøn, in more buildings in one dump belonging to the resistance movement had been discovered in February 16th,
he does not now remember clearly the circumstances at the meeting.
He further admits that he drove Söhnlein to Cienge on January 3rd
and he realised that Söhnlein and the other Germans drove to Vedersø
on the same day in order to kill Hank. After the murder accused,
upon order given by Schindler, the Gestapo Chief at Aarhus, secured
hotel room at Aabenraa for the perpetrators.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of state-
ments given to the Danish police authorities.
The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

[Signature]

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen, Friedrich Lehner, former Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, born on 21st July, 1862 at Bonnsee in Germany, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Frits Gerhard Garsten, who also served as Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, and who has been charged with war crimes, explains that on the night before 25th February, 1945 3 patrols were sent out by Gestapo to murder Danish subjects chosen at random, because on 24th February an attempt had been made against some members of the Wehrmacht. In the course of the night the patrol, to which Garsten belonged, forced their way into 3 flats in Copenhagen, and from each flat they took with them one of the inhabitants; in the street they were shot down immediately after the arrest.

The accused was the leader of Garsten's patrol, consisting of about 10 men, and all the time the accused issued orders telling the members of the patrol what to do in the course of the action.

Hans Herbert Duh, former Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, who took part in the action in the same patrol with Garsten, also explains that the accused was the leader of the patrol and issued orders during the action.

The accused has not been examined, his whereabouts being unknown.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 30th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section
In the case against the German citizen, Helmuth Lange, former Kriminalsekretär in S.D. at Herings, who has been entered in War Crimes Commission’s lists as No. 5736, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Johannes Kristensen of Kibæk explains that on 27th February, 1945 he was arrested by the German police and was examined by the accused. He denied to have taken part in illegal work, when the accused threw a blotter into his face so that it broke and knocked his head against the wall a dozen times. When Kristensen continued to deny the charge, the accused punched his face several times, and consequently his teeth were damaged; further the accused dealt him some blows across the back with a rubber truncheon. After the examination the accused took Kristensen to a very narrow room, where he had to spend the night and the following morning without his jacket or any other protection against the cold, with the result that for some time Kristensen became unconscious.

The Danish subject, Peter Hiels Lindvens Johansen, who is accused of acting as interpreter, while Kristensen was examined by the accused, denies to have been present at the examination.

The accused has not been examined, his whereabouts being unknown.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of Section
STATEMENT.

In the case against Otto Heger, a German national, formerly leader of Police General Panske's Information Service in Copenhagen, born on June 4th, 1901, in Munich, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5740, the following statements, have inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Frederik Eil Christian Mortensen, who is imprisoned, charged with treason explains that accused has given the names of three persons whom they should endeavour to kill in revenge of a murder of a Hipman. It was also endeavoured to liquidate the persons concerned, but they succeeded in escaping.

Accused denies in any way to have been instrumental in liquidations.

William Petersen, who is imprisoned, charged with acts harmful to the country, explains that the acts of terror undertaken by the Germans or their helpers on the night of the 20th April, 1945, by which 11 Danish nationals were killed, two were endeavoured to be killed, and a large number of buildings damaged by bombs, must be considered acts of retaliation on account of the murder of a traitor, and that the order to perform the acts of terror doubtless was given by accused, who on April 15th declared that "now the Danes should get to know the Hipo Corps".

Richard Holger Cottavius Heger, who is imprisoned, charged with treason and other crimes, explains that he was present on April 15th, 1945, at a meeting at accused's office together with the above-mentioned Mortensen in the course of which meeting Mortensen and accused spoke covertly about retaliatory measures on account of the murder of a German collaborator and Mortensen said "that every thing was in order" or words to that effect.

Peppe Petersen, who is imprisoned, charged with treason and other crimes, explains that he took part in a meeting at accused's office on April 15th, 1945, and got the impression that accused had now assumed the command of the Hipo Corps and the Information Service. Accused stated, among other things, "If they have not already got to know us we will make them do it in the near future".

The above-mentioned Mortensen explains that accused said to him, among other things, that he left it to the Information Service to take the necessary retaliatory measure. Accused did not give any direct order for the retaliatory actions, but witness got the definite impression that accused and thereby Panske, had sanctioned such actions.
Otto Boernieselen, the former Gestapo chief in Denmark, explains that he should think that accused, even if he may not have given his express consent to the actions, did not take exception to these.

Accused denies that he has given order to the said terror acts to be performed. He alleges that he, indeed, in the course of the afternoon of April 19th, tried in vain to get into touch with Pancke in order to induce him to prohibit the contemplated actions, and that later in the afternoon he rang up a lieutenant in charge at the Hipo headquarters and strictly prohibited any retaliatory measures to be taken by Hipo.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 30th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen Billy Nielsen, former member of the German police troops serving in Copenhagen, Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given.

Ageo Charles Bolltorf or Haartanaef, XX, Copenhagen, explains that on 27th January, 1944, about 5 p.m. he was driving a tramcar, which the accused boarded. As the other passengers seemed to be unwilling to make room for the accused, a quarrel followed between the accused and some of the passengers; in the course of this quarrel the accused took out his revolver, later the accused and a civilian ascended and shortly afterwards a report heard 3 shots.

And V. O. Hanner of Hanervaraneg, Copenhagen, explains that he saw the accused and a civilian a little before Age Nielsen getting out of the tramcar. The accused called to Nielsen to stand still, but all the time he was on the point of leaving. Shortly after Nielsen had tried in vain to detain the accused, who was very excited, he heard 3 shots in rapid succession and saw Nielsen collapse.

A witness, called Andersen, explains that after the tramcar stopped he saw the accused and Nielsen argue in the street for a moment. Nielsen was going to leave then, but the accused ordered him to stay threatening him with his pistol. Andersen tried to come to the accused, who was very excited and referred him to the nearest police station. He had, however, to withdraw, as the accused threatened him with the revolver. Shortly afterwards he heard the accused telling Nielsen to stand still, and a second letter four were 3 shots, and then Nielsen fell to the ground.

Henry, nevsky of Smolenskaven, XX, Viby, explains that he saw the accused and Nielsen arguing violently after they got out of the tramcar. Nielsen, who was speaking Danish, now told the accused in German that he was crazy. Shortly afterwards he heard 3 shots and saw Nielsen falling to the ground.

Some accused will not serve; all accused have been given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

O. Herl. The Ministry

Stefan, foreman of section.
In the case against the German citizen Robert Neitzel, former Unterscherführer, who from July until November 1944 was a member of the so-called "Peter Group", a group of terrorists acting in this country, and who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5745, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

The Danish subject, Henning Bothildsen Nielsen, who was sentenced to death and executed for his activity as a member of the terror group, explained that on 14th September 1944 he kept watch together with the accused and another member of the group outside a barber's shop, Mozartvej 17, Copenhagen, in order to cover the retreat of two members of the group, who shot the owner of the shop, Carl Ewald Borge Petersen.

Sven Thybo Sørensen, who was likewise sentenced to death and executed for his activity as a member of the terror group, and who took part in the shooting of Petersen, explained that while the murder took place, the accused was covering the retreat standing outside the shop.

The accused has not been examined, his whereabouts being unknown.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section
In the case against the accused, Albert Bjerre, former Kriminalinspektør at the Copenhagen police station, who had been called in as a witness in the war crimes commissioner's trials in 1947, Danish police authorities gave court-made examinations, and among others the following statements were given.

Frits Gerhard Jørgensen, former Kriminalinspektør in Copenhagen, who had been accused with her network, explained that on the night before 24th February, 1945, he was ordered to take part in an action, in which several Danish police were to be shot and killed, because an attempt had been made to fire on some leaders of the resistance. Jørgensen was on the same patrol as Kriminalinspektør Banne and the accused. In the course of this fight the patrol forced their way onto a field chosen as a target, and from each of the fields they arrested one of the inhabitants, who was taken into the street and shot. Jørgensen did not see, nor meet the 5 persons, but he is sure that Kriminalinspektør Banne and the accused alternately fired the deadly shots, as they were all the time beside those arrested, as if it had been previously arranged, where they were to be, and what they were to do.

Herbert Anh Bach, who also took part in the above patrol, explaining that he heard that the accused and Kriminalinspektør Banne had been detailed to shoot those arrested, and he saw them walk immediately behind the arrested Bannes, when they were taken down into the street. He was, however, not present at the killing of the above Bannes.

Hertel Thiby Pedersen, who is imprisoned for treason, explains that on the night before 26th March, he was together with the Kriminalinspektør Banne, in the street in the action, and when he saw the accused and Kriminalinspektør Banne shoot those arrested, he immediately took cover. He declared that Banne struck three times on the floor and on the body with a one-barreled shotgun, in support of the testimony given by the victims.

Hansen and Thiby Pedersen said that on the occasion concerned they were arrested by the police and gave information. As they refused to incriminate each other, they were sent to prison, but they were released in April 1945, with the Banne and the deceased Pedersen as a condition.

All statements made by the accused have not been sustained, as it is to be noted, the police have not received information about the Danish police.

Petition to the Commissioner of Copenhagen, 26th March, 1947
In the case against the German Colonel Albert Bayer, former Kriminalinspekteur at the German headquarters in Copenhagen, who had been arrested by the Danish authorities at night at 2777, Danish police authorities have arrested several persons, and among others the following statements were given:

Friedrich Sorensen, former Kriminalinspekteur in Copenhagen, has been charged with war crimes, and it is said that on the night before 28th February, 1945, he was ordered to take part in an attack, in the course of which several Danish policemen were to be shot or slain, because an attempt had been made that day on one of the persons on the parliament. Sorensen and two other police officers with Kriminalinspekteur Bunske and the houses. In the course of the night the patrol forced their way into a flat chosen at random, and from each of the flats they arrested one of the inhabitants, who was躺在床上, and shot Sorensen did not see, who shot the 3 persons, but he is sure that Kriminalinspekteur Bunske had the ordered alternately fired the deadly shots, as they were all the time beside these arrested, as if it had been previously arranged, where they were to be, and what they were to do.

Hans-Henrich Koch, who also took part in the above patrol, explains that he knows that the arrested and Kriminalinspekteur Bunske had been ordered to shoot these arrested, and he saw them walk immediately behind the arrested Danes, when they were taken down into the arrest. He saw, however, not present at the killing of the above Danes.

Sven Michael Sorensen, the legal representative for Bunske, explains that he has seen with the Kriminalinspekteur Bunske, and as a result of the above account, he took part in the arrest at night of Danish House number 2777, Sorensen and several others. In the course of the shooting, Kriminalinspekteur Bunske struck the 3 persons, who were taken down, and the shooting of the above Danes has been committed.

Bunske and Sorensen, together with the two arrested Danes, were arrested by the Danish police and taken for trial. As they refused to confess, they were taken to a hospital, until the Danes and the two arrested persons were arrested, and Bunske and Sorensen have not been examined, their arrest continuing.
In the case against Walther Shallcock, a German national, formerly Kriminalsekretär at Gestapo's Headquarters at Aarhus, born on August 5th, 1900, in Stettin who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5753, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Otto Alfred Grönevoldt, formerly Kriminalsekretär at Gestapo's Headquarters at Aarhus, who is accused of war crimes, explains that on February 22nd, 1945, he, together with some other Kriminalsekretäre, was called to a meeting with Gestapochief Remmer, who informed them that the resistance movement had just liquidated a German interpreter, on account of which clearing murder was to be undertaken on the same night of chance Danish nationals, and so that the murder should be arranged in the way that it appeared as the victims selected were killed during "an attempt to escape". Witness should place three men from his division at disposal for the action. For this purpose he selected accused, Kriminalangestellter Glähner and an interpreter, Olaf Christian Quist, who/later on killed by the resistance movement. Accused, who was to be the leader of the group, was fully informed about the purpose of the action and about what he was to do during the action, whereas Glähner was not informed about what was to take place. Witness does not know whether accused has informed Glähner about the matter.

Kriminalrat Remmer, the former Gestapochief at Aarhus, who is accused of war crimes, also explains that accused was the leader of the action at which Lieutenant Lykke Christensen was shot. Accused admits that, together with Glähner and Quist, he took part in the action in question, but maintains that he did not in advance realise the purpose of the action, for which reason he believed that Lykke Christensen was only to be arrested. When Christensen had been fetched in his home and taken down in the street he tried to escape, but was chased by Quist who, at a distance of about 7 m, shot him down. Accused maintains that neither he nor Glähner fired at Christensen, and that Quist was the actual leader of the action.

Glähner, who admits that he took part in the action, further maintains that he did not realise, what was the object of the action, and that Christensen, after having tried to escape, was shot down by Quist who, at the moment when the shot was fired, was about 6 m behind the accused, while accused and witness did not fire any shot.

Allgaard, county physician, who examined the corpse of deceased, declared that he must have been fired at from the front, and that it must be considered quite out of the question that the shot which killed
Christensen was fired at a distance of 6 or 7 m. The pistol must have been kept close to Christensen's head.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947. On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section.
STATEMENTS

concerning

Dutch war criminals listed by
United Nations War Crimes' Commission
on list No. 61.
In the case against the German attache, Josef Heinrich Henssen, born on 27th February 1891 at Schum in Germany, former principal student at the Cadette Headquarters at Karlsruhe, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 1712, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given.

Ace Hensen, mechanic, of Holinon, explains that he was arrested by the German police in October 1944 and examined by the accused, who ordered him to lie down across a low type-writer table, while his feet rested on the floor, after which the accused hit him at least 10 times, maybe 20-25 times across his back and behind with a heavy stick with all his might.

Raj Alain Fhil Hansen, who was present at the ill-treatment, confirmed Ace Hansen's statement.

The accused admits that he ordered Hansen to lie across the table and then beat him at any rate 6 or 7 times with a stick, and he does not deny that he used his strength.

Paul Bernhard Olsen, journeyman butcher of Birkergade 26, Holinon, explains that he was arrested by the German police in October 1944 and examined by the accused, who ordered him to lie down across the seat of a chair, while one of the Germans' assistants pressed his hands against the floor. Then the accused dealt Olsen about 15 strokes with a thin and flexible stick. After a pause in the examination the accused gave Olsen 8 or 10 strokes. In both cases the accused beat Olsen with all his might, and for 3 or 4 days he was unable to lie on his back in bed. The strokes had hit him just above his behind. The accused was recognised with certainty.

The above mentioned Raj Alain Fhil Hansen, who was also present at the examination of Olsen, explains that he does not remember the ill-treatment of Olsen, but on the other hand he cannot deny that it took place, and if so, Hensen is certain to have been the culprit.

Hansen does not deny that Olsen was placed across a chair and beaten first 15 times with a stick, and later 8 or 10 times.

Gud Maasbyen Carsten, master painter, of Jorgensensgade 24, Holinon, explains that he was arrested by the German police in October 1944 and examined by the accused, who ordered him to bend down across a bedstead, when the accused hit him 14-15 times on a very violent blow with a wooden stick about 3-3½ inches thick, while at the same time the interpreter, who was present, shouted him with a voice of about 1012 decibels.

So, the accused denied giving the above-mentioned informations.
best. Jorgensen 7 or 8 times with a stick.

The accused maintains in this and the other cases he acted in obedience to orders given by his superiors and ill-treated the prisoners in order to enforce a confession.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry
Erik Vestøl.

Chief of section
In the case against Ernst Erich Sieche, born on 2nd December, 1916, former Kriminalassistent at Gestapo headquarters in Aarhus, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5716, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among the following statements have been given:

Niels Vogn Skriver of Haderslev, mechanic, explains that after being arrested by the German police in February 1945 he was several times examined by the accused, who every time thrashed him with a rubber truncheon, in some cases he had been forced to lie down across a chair. At the last examination Skriver was handcuffed, and then the accused held him and ordered an assistant to give him 40-50 strokes with the truncheon. In the course of the ill-treatment the handcuffs made open wounds in Skriver's hands and damaged the nerves in his right hand, and consequently for the next two months his right forefinger and middle finger were senseless and had to undergo medical treatment.

The accused, who maintains to have been allowed by his superiors to use "intensified examinations", admits to have beaten Skriver several times in the course of examinations with some instrument, maybe a truncheon. He further admits to have ordered Skriver to bend down to receive the blows and, in a single case, to have handcuffed Skriver during the examination.

Flemming Bjorn Christiansen of Vestre Ringgade 124, Aarhus, mechanic, explains that after he was arrested by the German police in February 1945, he was examined for about 3 hours by the accused, who, in order to enforce a confession, struck him repeatedly with a rubber truncheon across the shoulders, the back or in the head. When confronted with the accused he recognised him with certainty as the person, who ill-treated him.

The accused, who examined Christiansen, but denies to have ill-treated him in any way.

Knud Normann of Christianslundvej 27, Nyborg, warder, explains that he with absolute certainty recognises the accused as the person, who in March 1945 during an examination at Gestapo headquarters slapped him repeatedly in the face, gave him a black eye and punched him in the chest with his fists and who during a later examination ordered him to lie down across a type-writer table, while he struck him behind with a hazel stick.

The accused admits to have slapped Normann in the face with his flat hand thereby giving him a black eye. Likewise, he admits that Normann was placed across a type-writer table, when he struck him 6 or 7 times in the behind with a hazel stick.

Aage Carlsen of Bag Selyst 9, Nyborg, warder, and Erik Wraa-Nielsen, sergeant, 12th battalion, 4th company, explains that on 17th
March, 1945, they were arrested by German police and placed in the same cell with the late warden Svend Holm. Shortly after his arrest Holm was taken away by the accused and a Danish interpreter, and in the cell they could hear that he was knocked and struck repeatedly, first immediately outside the cell door and later in a more remote room. When Holm returned he seemed to have been very roughly treated, according to his own statement mainly on account of the above Danish interpreter's ill-treatments. This interpreter, who has been sentenced to death and executed for the crimes committed during the occupation, admitted to have the main responsibility for the ill-treatment of Holm, who later died from his injuries, but the accused, who took part in the examination of Holm, admitted to have dealt Holm about 10 strokes across the behind when he was placed across a table.

It is observed that the information about this and the preceding case of ill-treatment did not become available until after the accused had been reported to the United Nations War Crimes Commission as a war criminal.

This is to certify the above to be true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vetli.
Chief of section.
STATEMENT.

In the case against the German citizen, Walther Hinrich Detloff, born on 21st December, 1901 at Wandsbeck in Germany, former Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Odense, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5716, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among the following statements were given.

Aage Johannes Alfred Jørgensen, postman of Tonder, explains that on 8th October, 1944 he was arrested in his home by the accused and another Gestapo officer. He was called upon to locate some munition, which he had hidden on his property. When he refused to do so, he was for about one hour and a half kicked and beaten with sticks and fists by both Gestapo men, with the result that Jørgensen's left upper jaw-bone was broken and 5 teeth knocked out. Further the accused in the course of the examination placed a chain round Jørgensen's wrist twisting it so violently that it dug into the muscles of the wrist producing a series of open wounds, which bled violently. The scars are still to be seen clearly. After the German surrender Jørgensen recognised the accused with certainty.

Hans Detlef Petersen of Logumkloster, master plumber, explains that he, who was also arrested by Gestapo, had an opportunity of seeing Jørgensen immediately after he had been ill-treated by the Gestapo men, and it was evident that he had been very roughly treated and beaten all over the body, besides which one of his wrists was nearly crushed.

The accused admits that he took part in the arrest of Jørgensen but denies to have ill-treated him.

This is to certify the above true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 26th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vehl.

Chief of section.
STATEMENT.

In the case against the German citizen, Walther Hinrich Detloff, born on 21st December, 1901 at Wandsbeck in Germany, former Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Odense, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5718, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among the following statements were given.

Aage Johannes Alfred Jørgensen, postman of Tender, explains that on 8th October, 1944 he was arrested in his home by the accused and another Gestapo officer. He was called upon to locate some munition, which he had hidden on his property. When he refused to do so, he was for about one hour and a half kicked and beaten with sticks and fists by both Gestapo men, with the result that Jørgensen's left upper jaw-bone was broken and 5 teeth knocked out. Further the accused in the course of the examination placed a chain round Jørgensen's wrist twisting it so violently that it dug into the muscles of the wrist producing a series of open wounds, which bled violently. The scars are still to be seen clearly. After the German surrender Jørgensen recognised the accused with certainty.

Hans Detlef Petersen of Legumkloster, master plumber, explains that he, who was also arrested by Gestapo, had an opportunity of seeing Jørgensen immediately after he had been ill-treated by the Gestapo men, and it was evident that he had been very roughly treated and beaten all over the body, besides which one of his wrists was nearly crushed.

The accused admits that he took part in the arrest of Jørgensen but denies to have ill-treated him.

This is to certify the above true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Veltmann.

Chief of section.
S T A T E M E N T.

In the case against the German citizen Karl Heinx Pehrman, born on 23rd September, 1908 at Jesermünde, who served at the Gestapo headquarters at Odense, and who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5720, Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Sven Aage Hesthave of Malmö explains that on 21st March, 1945 after being arrested by the German police he was examined by the accused and two other Germans. In the course of the examination the accused dealt him 15 or 16 blows across the right shoulder and arm with a leaden cable, about 90 cm long. Further the accused slapped Hesthave several times in the face with the flat of his hand.

The accused admits to have dealt Hesthave 5 blows across the arm with an ordinary police truncheon, but beyond this he denies to have ill-treated him.

Ingolf Skovgaard Andersen of Malmö, engineer, explains that on 3rd April, 1945 after being arrested by the German police he was ill-treated in his cell by the accused and another German, who ordered him to lie down on his stomach across his bedstand, and then they dealt him about 15 violent blows with a rubber truncheon across the kidneys, later on in the same day the accused and another German again dealt him 15 or 20 blows across the kidneys. About a fortnight later marks from the blows were to be seen on his body.

Then confronted with the accused Skovgaard Andersen recognised him with certainty.

The accused denies to have ill-treated Skovgaard Andersen.

Kaj Storken of Halmoyes, b. Torø, explains that after being arrested by the German police on 21st February, 1945 he was several times examined by the accused, who together with an interpreter dealt him 5 or 6 blows across the naked seat with a stick 1 inch thick besides which the accused punched him in the face with his fist several times.

When confronted with the accused Stekken thought him to be the person who ill-treated him then.

The accused denies ever to have examined or ill-treated Stekken and thinks that Stekken must mistake him for another person serving in the Gestapo, who looked like the accused.

Kaj Peter Holger Hald of Storholm b. 29, Homburg, explains, that on the 21st of February, 1945 he was arrested by the Gestapo and was kept 3 days later he was examined by the accused and villagers, the Gestapo officers, as he refused to answer, he was placed across sitting-chair, and then the accused and month dealt him about
to blows with a wooden stick and a rubber truncheon respectively. Later in the course of the examination this ill-treatment was repeated twice.

When confronted with the accused Nielsen considered himself able to recognize him.

The accused maintained that also in this case he must be mistaken for another Gestapo officer, who looked very much like him. The whereabouts of this Gestapo officer are unknown.

Besides the above stated cases the accused is said to have ill-treated 5 other Danish subjects. In some of these cases he admits to have slapped their faces, but he denies to be guilty of gross ill-treatment.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vehli.

Chief of section.
Holger Aaby Poulsen of Vibergade 3, Silkeborg, bricklayer, explains that on 6th April, 1945 he was arrested at Silkeborg and taken to the prison at Aarhus. The next day he was examined by the accused, whom he recognised with certainty at confrontation. When examining Poulsen the accused suddenly struck him a blow on one of his shoulders with a rubber truncheon, as Poulsen denied the charge, and for some time the accused went on beating him in this way, until another German came and made Poulsen bend down. Then the accused dealt Poulsen several blows all over the body with a rubber truncheon.

The accused admits to have examined Poulsen but denies to have beaten him.

Hans Jørgen Georg Flees Rasmussen of Sendræde 2, Grenaa, journeyman painter, explains that on 8th April, 1945 he was arrested at Silkeborg and taken to Aarhus prison, and from there he was 5 times brought to the accused to be examined, and then the accused beat him with a rubber truncheon, and a few times he knocked him down. At confrontation Rasmussen recognised the accused with certainty.

The accused explains that he cannot recollect to have seen Rasmussen, and he denies to have beaten him.

Egon Nielsen Fisker of Torveræde 17, Vejle, electrician, explains that on 8th April, 1945 he was arrested at Silkeborg and taken to Aarhus prison, and from there he was on the next morning brought before the accused for examination. At the beginning of this examination the accused struck him in the face, and when Fisker continued to deny, he was ordered to lie down across a chair, which he refused to do. Then the accused sprang to his feet, caught Fisker at the hair at the same time pushing his knee into Fisker's stomach and bending him down, while another German dealt Fisker several blows on the back.

At confrontation Fisker recognised the accused with certainty.

The accused explains that he cannot with certainty recollect Fisker and denies to have beaten him.

Martin Andersen of Eisehæde 2, Aarhus explains that in the beginning of 1:45 he was arrested by two German Gestapo men, one of whom was called Finger, and taken to a police station,
where he was examined from noon until 3 a.m. In the course of the examination the accused struck him with the flat of his hand. In the basement of the building the accused later dealt him 8 blows across the back, or at any rate he was present in his capacity of superior, when somebody else dealt the blows.

The accused admits that he arrested Andersen and that illegal papers were found at the arrest, but he denies to have taken part in ill-treatment.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vedel.
Chief of section
STATEMENT.

In the case against Kurt Paul Gerschler, a German national, formerly Kriminalsekretär at Gestapo's headquarters at Kolding, born on March 11th, 1904, in Chemnitz, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5723, the following statements have been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Hans Christian Pæth Jorgensen, Vejle, explains that on September 2nd, 1944, after being arrested by the German police, he was examined by accused who, as he would not confess, caused two interpreters for more than an hour to deal witness innumerable blows with their clenched fists in his head, so that his eardrums burst, and his face swelled so that he could hardly open his eyes.

Johannes Rasmussen, formerly interpreter with Gestapo at Kolding, explains that accused, as Jørgensen would not confess, got angry and ordered witness to beat Jørgensen, which he thereupon did for an hour or so. He only beat him with the palm of his hand. He admits that Jørgensen was exposed to a very serious maltreatment.

Accused admits that he conducted the examination of Jørgensen, but maintains that he did order Johansen to stop the maltreatment when he had dealt Jørgensen 6 or 8 blows.

Christian Hansen, farmer, Nr. Jerstal, explains that he was arrested on October 3rd, 1944, at his residence by accused, the above Rasmussen and a number of other German policemen. He was accused of being in possession of explosives and as he denied it, Rasmussen beat him for about a quarter of an hour on his whole body with a piece of harness, besides which accused struck him a few times in his face with his clenched fist.

Rasmussen explains that Gerschler directed the action, but he had not touched Hansen at all, and witness has only dealt him a single blow in his face with the piece of harness.

Accused admits to have taken part in the arrest of Hansen, but maintains that it was another German, now dead, who was the leader of the action, and that he immediately went away when Johansen started to beat Hansen.

Jens Peter Jensen, Railway worker, explains that on October 12th, 1944, together with Jørgen Frederik Petersen, post official, and Kristensen, station master, who later on died in a German concentration camp, he was arrested by accused and some two other Germans who, during a subsequent examination, all of them dealt the arrested persons innumerable blows with their clenched fists.
The above mentioned, Jørgen Frederik Petersen, explains that during the examination accused dealt him several hard blows in his face and that he likewise tore his hair.

Erik Gørke, formerly Kriminalsekretær with Gestapo at Kolding, who took part in the examination of the three arrested Danes, admits that they have been thrashed both by witness and accused because they would not confess.

**Accused** admits that he dealt Eriksen a few slaps in his face but denies that he has beaten Jensen and Petersen.

Finn Petersen, teacher, Vejle, explains that he was arrested on January 25th, 1945, by accused, the Gestapoman Brinkmann and a Danish interpreter, Hans Christian Christensen. After the arrival at Gestapo's Headquarters he was examined by accused and Brinkmann. The latter dealt him, for about two hours, innumerable blows with the palm of his hand in the face, while accused was more reticent with regard to punishment. Christensen was present at the last part of the examination. Later on witness was examined 3 or 4 times by accused, who each time beat him with a dog-whip all over his body. Brinkmann does not remember anything about the case.

Christensen explains that he has seen Brinkmann maltreat Petersen and that accused during the latter part of the examination also beat Petersen with his clenched fist. Witness had during a subsequent examination seen accused beat Petersen with a horsewhip.

Thees Burfeind, the former Gestapo Chief at Kolding, explains that it was accused who conducted the examination against Petersen. He has not seen him beat Petersen, but he observed after the examination that Petersen's face was swollen and red after being beaten and he, therefore ordered accused to abstain from beating the prisoners.

**Accused** admits that he has dealt Petersen a few blows, and beaten him a single time with a ruler, but maintains that Petersen, apart from this, has not been maltreated by accused or by Brinkmann.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vell.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen, Otto Grunwaldt, former chief of the police at Arhus, who has been charged in the case Grumwaldt v. State of Arhus, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and the following statements were given:

Stein Lykkeberg, of Frederikshavn, aged 28, former welder, explains that on 14th July, 1947, he was arrested in his flat among others by the accused, whom he recognised with certainty at the confrontation. He resisted when he was arrested, and with his fist he hit the accused in the face; the accused then observed that the blow would be repaid. In the course of the examination at the headquarters at Arhus he was taken to the cell, where he was stripped and placed on a heating pipe with his hands chained on his back, and then he was beaten on the behind with a leather belt. Then this was going on, the accused came and placed some thick sticks between Lykkeberg's fingers and then pressed the fingers together very violently. The accused repeated this 3 times in 5 examinations, thereby inflicting open wounds that bled violently at the inner side of his fingers. On one occasion the accused punched Lykkeberg's face several times, and at one of the examinations in the cell he held his arm, while he was placed on a heating pipe and thrashed. Sometimes Lykkeberg fainted and fell to the floor in the course of the examinations.

The accused explains that he took part in the arrest but never took part in ill-treatment, nor was present at such.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 30th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Yolli.

Chief of section
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Accused who is not in this country has not been examined.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.
The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 30th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vetli.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen Fritz Judeit, former Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen (Shellhuset), born on 15th August, 1908 in Germany, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's list as No. 5729, Danish police authorities have undertaken examination, and among others the following state acts were given:

Oluf Clausen of Lysefjordsgade 9, Copenhagen, fisherman, explains that on 25th January he was arrested and taken to "Shellhuset", where he was examined by a German and two Danish speaking persons. In the course of the examination he was punched in the face so that blood came out of his ears, and 3 teeth were knocked out. During later examinations the next 3 days he was placed across a table and beaten with rubber truncheon across his back and thighs.

The Danish subject Alfred Petersen, who was formerly employed by the Germans, explains as a witness that he remembers that Clausen was arrested. Petersen acted as interpreter for the accused, also during the examinations of Clausen, but he never took part in ill-treatments of Clausen, as he left the room, when the accused conducted the ill-treatments. Clausen was struck in the head so that he bled out of the ears, and his front teeth were knocked out.

Henry Schweiz of Amagerbrugade 112, Copenhagen, engineer, explains that on 11th January, 1945 he was arrested and taken to "Shellhuset", where for 11 hours on end he was examined by a German called "Judeck" or "Judeick", who had an interpreter called Tinglev Hansen. Further the below mentioned Hans Jensen was present. Schweiz was placed on his stomach across a chair, and then Hansen and "Judeick" beat Schweiz on the behind, one with a horsewhip, the other with a wooden stick. The next day the examination was repeated, and in the same way he was thoroughly thrashed; this time he was, however, held by a belt or something like that being placed round his neck, whereby his head was pulled forward. The others thrashed him, among other things by beating him in the hollow of the knee. He fainted twice, and on this occasion got a concussion of the brain. After the beating the Germans formed a circle round him and threw him to and fro until he fainted.

Hans Jensen, who is called prisoner of war, explains that he remembers Schweiz and that permission was given for "intensified examination", as Schweiz must be considered a dangerous person. The case was handled by the accused, and his interpreter Tinglev Hansen. Hans Jensen denies to have taken part in the ill-treatment of Schweiz.
The accused, who is not in this country, has not been examined.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Væth.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen, Harry Jung, about 35 years old, former member of the Geheime Feldpolizei at Aalborg, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission’s lists as No. 5730, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examination, and among others the following statements were given:

Viggo Kofød of Vestermarie, Bornholm, explains that together with his brother Knud Kofød he was on 21st August, 1944, arrested and taken to the German camp at Dragbak, where they were examined by a German called Jung and a Dane called Hansen. First Viggo Kofød was examined for some time and then his brother Knud, and thus they were examined alternately. When Viggo Kofød entered for the third time his brother was not there, but on the floor there was a pool of blood. The Dane told him to sit down on a chair, and then the Dane punched him in the face with his fists, so that he fell to the floor; this was repeated 3 times. Then he was placed at the wall, and the German began to knock him in the face and abdomen with his fists. After he had been confronted with another prisoner, he was again beaten by Jung. Later on he saw his brother, who had been very roughly treated; thus his nose was crushed and his eyes so swollen that he could not open them.

Later on his brother died in concentration camp in Germany.

The accused is not in this country and has not been examined. This is to certify the above to be true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vetli.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen, Karl Kallus, formerly serving at the German Gestapo headquarters at Ronne, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's list as No. 5731, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Aksel Einar Jensen, pro tem. Skovridergarden, Tivilde, labourer, explains that on 3rd April 1945 he was arrested by Gestapo. In the course of the following examination conducted by 3 German policemen, who, as far as Jensen remembers, were called Kallus, Mehnert and Jansen, he was beaten with rubber truncheons all over the body and the arms.

2 days later this was repeated; he cannot tell how long the beating lasted, but it was some minutes. He was so violently beaten that at last he could not feel the blows.

Oria Ronne Jensen of Skt. Morgenstade 26, Ronne, clerk, explains that Saturday 24th March, 1945 he was arrested and taken to Gestapo's quarters at Veste Skole, where he was at once knocked down by two German police officers, Mehnert and Kallus, who punched him very violently. Then he was hand-cuffed and placed on the floor, his hands under his knees. He was then beaten with rubber truncheons for some time on the back and head, and at last his back was all blood and wounds.

Carl Valdemar Normann Knudsen, who served as Gestapo watchman, and who is now imprisoned, explains that Kallus, who arrived at Ronne at the end of February 1945, was in charge and gave orders, when prisoners were beaten and ill-treated.

The accused is not in this country.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Væli,
Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen, Karl Kallus, formerly serving at the German Gestapo headquarters at Ronne, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's list as No. 7731, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Aksel Einar Jensen, 37, Skrovrids gaarde, Tiavilde, labourer, explains that on 3rd April 1945 he was arrested by Gestapo. In the course of the following examination conducted by 3 German policemen, who, as far as Jensen remembers, were called Kallus, Mehnert and Jansen, he was beaten with rubber truncheons all over the body and the arms.

8 days later this was repeated; he cannot tell how long the beating lasted, but it was some minutes. He was so violently beaten that at last he could not feel the blows.

Orla Ronne Jensen of Skt. Mortens gade 26, Ronne, clerk, explains that Saturday 24th March, 1945 he was arrested and taken to Gestapo's quarters at Vestre Skole, where he was at once knocked down by two German police officers, Mehnert and Kallus, who punched him very violently. Then he was hand-cuffed and placed on the floor, his hands under his knees. He was then beaten with rubber truncheons for some time on the back and head, and at last his back was all blood and wounds.

Carl Valdemar Normann Rasmussen, who served as Gestapo watchman, and who is now imprisoned, explains that Kallus, who arrived at Ronne at the end of February 1945, was in charge and gave orders, when prisoners were beaten and ill-treated.

The accused is not in this country.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vestli.
Chief of section.
In the case against Albert Kandik, a German national, formerly a member of the German security police at the section in Aalborg, who is entered as No. 1732 in the Farbenfabriken’s lists, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Peter Jakob Boomsma, former Gestapo assistant, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo on March 15th, 1944, at his residence and was examined. As he could not connect Robert, the leader of the examination, ordered him to be thrashed, and a Gestapo member beat him forward and said: 'Well, accused dealt him from 12 to 15 blows on his loin with a wired tyre after which he was confined in the cell. He was again examined four days later at which examination accused dealt him from 26 to 25 blows on his loin with the wired tyre.

John Bach, Gestapo assistant, explains that accused dealt informant several blows.

Anton Christensen, laborer, 5 Foderstræde, Lindholm, explains that he on August 23rd, 1944, was arrested by Gestapo when he was examined by a man of the name of Bach. During the examination accused entered and dealt informant a blow on his back with a rubber truncheon on which he fell on his back, and in his lying position he was thrashed by accused with the truncheon.

Albert Dahl who has been sentenced for treason explains that accused was one of those who thrashed informant.

Lieutenant Erik Dahlstrup, R.M., 3 Hilsa Keverengade, Copenhagen, explains that he on September 3rd, 1944, was arrested by Gestapo and immediately examined; this examination lasted from 10. a.m. to 6 p.m. He was beaten by some Germans during the examination. Later he was taken into another room where his head was held between the legs of a German and others held his arms and legs, and he was then thrashed with a steel wire and curved truncheon and a dried bull gentaila on his back and face. Each blow on his buttocks and thighs and the thrashing was continued until he fainted, when they threw cold water on his head until he recovered consciousness. This was repeated over twenty times.

A witness says he never pleaded guilty and had been dealt blows in the back with the truncheon. He distinctly recognized accused as one of the persons who thrashed him.

Hans Fredriksen, former inmate, swears that he has been secret service part of the Gestapo 4th anti-
According to further evidence given received has in several similar cases been guilty of mistreatment of prisoners.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 30th, 1947.

On behalf of the ministry

Erik Vetli.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen Hans Kottak, former Kriminalsekretär at Gestapo headquarters at Odense, born on 28th June, 1907 in Vienna, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission’s lists as No. 5723, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and the following statements were given:

Evald Eberhardt Gerdor, Valfred Jensen of Jernbengade 11, Nyborg, explains that on 7th April, 1945 he was arrested in Nyborg and then taken to Gestapo’s headquarters in Odense (Husmandsskolen), where he was examined. The examination lasted several days and nights. When Jensen denied the charges, some Germans and some Danes beat him with thin willow sticks on his palm and the soles of his bare feet; sometimes they used a horse-whip and the like. Further his hands and feet were tied together on his back, and he was placed for some hours in a room, where a gas-mask was placed on his face. The supply of air was stopped several times, and then Jensen fainted and breathed through his ears, as his drum membranes had been burst. From a photo Jensen has recognised the accused, who took part in the ill-treatment.

Aksel Reimer Christiansen, of Møllerødgade 14, Odense, explains that on 29th April, 1945 he was arrested by two Gestapo officers, a Dane named Otto Rasmussen and a German. He was taken to the Grand Hotel, where he was examined by the above mentioned German. When he denied to have taken part in illegal work, he was beaten with a belt, and the German dealt him 3 or 4 blows in the face with his fists. Herbert Kruisch, who is imprisoned in this country, explains that the examination, at which he acted as interpreter, was undertaken by the accused, but Kruisch does not remember that Christiansen was beaten.

The accused, who is not in this country, has not been examined.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice. October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Sigi Knitt, Chief of section.
STATEMENT.

In the case against Erwin Malliche, a German national, formerly serving with Gestapo Section at Elsinore, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5737, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Knud Peter Hejmgaard Nielsen, carpenter, 29 Stockholmsvej, Epperberge, explains that he was arrested by the German police on April 13th, 1945, and in the following days examined by accused who dealt him some strokes with the palm of his hand and a single time struck him with a rubber truncheon.

He was again on April 19th examined by accused who first struck him very forcibly a few times with a rubber truncheon and then ordered some of his assistants to hold him over a table while accused and another member of the Gestapo beat him with a rubber truncheon and a hazel stick. Each of them dealt him about 30 strokes, and he was twice, during the same examination, ill-treated in the same manner. The blows were given with great force on his clothes. After the ill-treatment witness's buttocks were swollen and black and blue, and it was impossible for him for a long time afterwards to sit down.

Witness did not know accused's name until he recognized him from the photo which is in the hands of the police.

Prode Heding Toft, labourer, divered, explains that he after being arrested by the German police on November 7th, 1944, was examined by accused who, as he would not confess, together with three assistants placed him on a writing table where accused dealt him several strokes on his back, buttocks and legs with a hazel stick. Witness was sore and bruised for many days after the ill-treatment. He did not know accused's name until he recognized him from the photo which is in the hands of the police.

Knud Aage Steffensen, pattern maker, 22 Langedage, Elsinore, explains that he was arrested by the German police on March 13th, 1945, when he was examined by accused who, as he would not confess, ordered an assistant to hold him on a couch when accused with a stick dealt him numerous blows on his back and legs. When witness after 4 days was transferred to a prison in Copenhagen, he still bore traces on his back and legs of the blows.

Witness did not know accused's name until he recognized him from the photo which is in the hands of the police.

Oscar Gerhard Nielsen, labourer, 41, Holibugten, Elsinore, explains that he was arrested by the German police on April 13th, 1945. Some days after he was examined by accused who, as he would
not confess, struck him in his face with a rubber truncheon. Some assistants then placed him on a plank bed, and accused dealt him about 25 strokes on his back and buttocks with truncheons. At the same time one of the assistants pulled witness's thumb out of joint.

Witness did not know accused's name until he recognised him from the photo which is in the hands of the police.

Carl Marinus Edvard Carlsen Larsen, labourer, 37 Mørvæj, Elsinore, explains that he was arrested by the German police on April 17th, 1945. He was examined by accused some days later. Accused ordered some assistants to hold him on a bed, while he himself with a stick dealt witness about 10 strokes on his back, buttocks and thighs. Later accused held witness while one of his assistants dealt him 5 or 6 strokes on his back with the stick.

Witness has recognised accused from a picture in the daily press in connection with which accused's name was stated.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 30th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vælø.

Chief of section.
STATEMENT.

In the case against the German citizen Roloff Hartmann, former Criminalchefstuck at the Eastern head quarters in Aarhus, who has been entered in the War Crimes Convention's lists as No. 5738, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Petersen Andersen, inspector at the prison camp Kronlevadmand near Nyst, explains that on 15th March, 1945, 11 p.m., he was arrested, and during the following examination he was beaten in the head, flung to the floor and thoroughly thrashed with rubber truncheons, mainly below the limbs by the accused, among others. Later in the night, when the examination was resumed, the accused again struck him across the back, head and shoulders with a rubber truncheon.

Criminalchefstuck-Carsten, who is also charged with war crimes, confirms the explanation given about the treatment of Andersen, but maintains that the order was given by Criminalchefstuck Rasmussen.

Ewald Laursen, of Tietgens Place 16, Aarhus, assistant constable, explains that on 15th March, 1945, 10 p.m., he was arrested and examined by the above-mentioned Criminalchefstuck Carsten, while other Germans were present. Before the examination he was knocked on the head, and later, in the course of the examination, he was knocked over on the floor so that he was lying on his stomach. His legs were tied together with a piece of wire, and then 3 Germans began to thrash him with rubber truncheons, and several times he was kicked. At short intervals the ill-treatment continued until 3 a.m. His right arm was quite senseless and paralyzed and both his eyes closed on account of the blow. Then he became unconscious, water was poured on his head. Criminalchefstuck Bernhardt Müller, who is charged with war crimes, explains that for a couple of hours he was present at the examination, but during that time no ill-treatment took place. He went there, because he heard a great noise, and he saw some Germans, among others the accused standing round Laursen, who was crowding on the floor; at once he realized that Laursen had been beaten.

Criminalchefstuck Touben explains that he was present at the examination, in the course of which Eastern flung Laursen to the floor and struck him with a rubber truncheon. Touben found little Carsten with his bag, which had the effect that Laursen's legs were tied together.

Hommerman, Emil, of Aarhus, and A. A. Andersen, explain that on the same night, 15th, he was arrested and taken to the police station in Aarhus, where he was clapped in the face, pressed down by a metal bar, and later taken in the examination.
During the examination, which was conducted by the accused and lasted from 7 p.m. until 1 a.m., Bagge was struck several times. Then the accused called some other Gestapo men, who placed Bagge on his stomach across a table and struck him with rubber truncheons across the back. One of the strokes was so violent that the lower part of his body was paralyzed for some time. The next day Bagge was again examined by the accused, and the ill-treatment was repeated.

Kriminalsekretær Bernhardt Hellor explains that while he was present, Bagge was several times beaten across the back with a rubber truncheon by the accused.

Kriminalsekretær Lehmann explains that he heard Renner ordering Kortens to examine Bagge and to use the method of "intensified examination".

Kriminalrat Renner remembers to have given the order for "intensified examination".

The accused has not been examined.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vetli.

Chief of section
In the case against the German citizen Walther Mehnert, former member at the Gestapo serving in Bornholm, born on 26th November, 1906, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5741, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Aksel Ejnar Jensen, labourer, pro tempore "Skovridergaarden, Tisvilde, explains that on 3rd April, 1945 he was arrested at "Store Torv" at Ronne and taken to Gestapo's office at "Vestre Skole" at Ronne. The examination was conducted by 3 German Gestapo officers, and he believes their names to be Walther Mehnert, Gallus and Jahnse. In the course of the examination he was beaten with a rubber truncheon all over his body and arms. 8 days later he was again beaten in the same manner. He cannot say for how long time he was beaten, but it lasted some minutes, and he was beaten so violently that he did not feel the strokes.

Orla Ronne Jensen of Sct. Mortensgade 30, Ronne, clerk, explains that on Saturday 24th March, 1945 he was arrested at Ronne harbour and taken to Gestapo's office at "Vestre Skole", where the two German police officers Mehnert and Gallus knocked him down with some very violent blows. Then he was hand-cuffed and placed on the floor with his hands at his knees. Then his head and back was belaboured with rubber truncheons for some time so that the flesh of his back was smashed. Later on the accused several times took part in the beating of Jensen.

The accused, who is not in this country, has not been examined.

This is to certify the above to be true and correct reproduction of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of section.
STATEMENT.

In the case against the German citizen, Rudolf Albert Müller, former Gestapo-assistant at "Politigaarden" in Copenhagen, born on 7th May, 1905, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5743, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Anton Guldager Olsen of Prinsessegade 6, Copenhagen, explains that on 4th January, 1945 he was arrested and examined by kriminal-assistant Müller on the 2nd floor in "Politigaarden". In the course of the examination Olsen received several strokes with a rubber truncheon, containing an iron bolt, and he was likewise beaten with a stick, carved as a fist and with the inscription "Horserød 1942". In the course of examinations later on Müller ordered him to be given a series of strokes with the rubber truncheon and some punches on the jaw. Further he was kicked some ten times in the stomach, until he bled out of the mouth and beaten with the truncheon in the back of the neck, until he bled out of his eyes and ears.

Alf Dorald Grønstad, who is under arrest, explains that during his employment at "Politigaarden" from March, 1945 he assisted the accused, who had his office on the 2nd floor of "Politigaarden", and who possessed a fist carved in wood and bearing the inscription "Horserød 1942, Red Front".

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Welki.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen Bernhard Moller, former Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus, born on 12th June, 1903 at Ecklaack in Germany, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission’s lists as No. 5744, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and the following statements were given:

Knud Laursen of Tietgrensgade 10, Aarhus, assistant constable, explains that on 15th March, 1945 10 p.m. he was arrested and taken to the police station, where he was examined by Kriminalobersekretär Carsten, but when he denied the charge, he was knocked over on the floor, and, lying on his stomach, his legs were tied together with a piece of wire. Then some Germans, among others the accused, began beating him with long rubber truncheons. At short intervals this ill-treatment continued until the next morning. One of the strokes was so violent that he could not possibly stand on his feet; his right arm was quite senseless and paralysed; both his eyes were closed on account of the blows. When he became unconscious, water was poured on his head. The blows caused an open wound on the loins.

The accused explains that he returned home on the evening concerned and heard a great noise, and then he went there. He saw Laursen crouching on the floor and realised that he had been beaten. He was ordered to examine Laursen. The examination lasted 2 hours, and no torture was used.

Hæckepræg Bæge of Roppenæsvej 14 A, Aarhus, engineer, explains that on 16th March, 1945 he was arrested and taken to the police station at Aarhus, where he was examined by Kriminalsekretär Martens. When he denied the charge Martens called some other Gestapo men, among others the accused, and they all placed him on his stomach on a table and struck him with rubber truncheons on the back. The accused was very eager to beat him, and one of the blows was so violent that the lower part of his body was paralysed for some time. The next day he was again examined by Martens, and again the accused took part in the ill-treatments.

The accused explains that he was present while Bæge was beaten but maintains that he did not take part in the ill-treatment.

Ivar Moller of Aabenraa, assistant chief constable, explains in a statement that on 16th March, 1945 he was arrested and taken to the police station at Aarhus, where he was beaten by several
persons, among others the accused, with long rubber truncheons. After the ill-treatment he vomited several times, could not move without pain and had livid spots and was swollen, where he had been beaten. The next day he was again examined from 3 to 10 p.m. and treated in the same manner.

On the subsequent day the accused threatened Møller in his cell with shooting.

Kriminaloberesekretær Carsten explains that "intensified examination" had been ordered and that among others the accused took part.

The accused admits to have taken part in the examination, but maintains that he only dealt Møller a few blows on the behind.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Væhi.
Chief of section
persons, among others the accused, with long rubber truncheons. After the ill-treatment he vomited several times, could not move without pain and had livid spots and was swollen, where he had been beaten. The next day he was again examined from 3 to 10 p.m. and treated in the same manner.

On the subsequent day the accused threatened Møller in his cell with shooting.

Kriminaloberskriver Carsten explains that "intensified examination" had been ordered and that among others the accused took part.

The accused admits to have taken part in the examination, but maintains that he only dealt Møller a few blows on the behind.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Veili.

Chief of section
In the case against Edmund Friedrich Feulner, a German national, formerly Kriminalassistent with Gestapo at Odense, born on February 28th, 1907, at Sandvig, who is entered in the war Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5746, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Aksel Engelbrecht Nielsen, bricklayer's labourer, 23, Ryttergade, Odense, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo at his residence on March 8th, 1945, and taken to the Small Holders' School at Odense where he was examined by accused who during the examination put the witness' finger nails so hard into the edge of the writing table and beat his hand so that the nails were torn loose.

Accused explains that he does not remember Nielsen's arrest, but he denies to have ever beaten anybody on the finger nails.

Olof Offersten, dock labourer, 70, Odensevej, Svendborg, explains that he was arrested on April 7th, 1945, at his residence by Gestapo people among whom was accused. After having been briefly examined at his residence, during which he was beaten with a shovel so that the blade got off, he was taken to the Small Holders' School at Odense, where he was again beaten. A witness, Erik Laurits Larsen, admits that he assisted in the arrest and maltreatment of the informer, and explains that it was accused who beat him with the shovel. A witness, Oskar Aksel Vilhelm Nielsen, explains that he assisted in the arrest, and that he held the informer while another he does not remember who - beat him with the blade of the shovel.

When the informer had been taken to Odense he was beaten by accused.

Accused declares that he does not remember that he assisted in the arrest, but he maintains definitely that he has not beaten anybody with a shovel, no more than he has seen others do so; if he has examined the informer at the Small Holders' School at Odense he will not deny that the informer has been beaten with a stick, as accused in several cases has beaten the arrested persons with a stick. It is observed that accused and the informer have never been confronted, as the informer died on December 4th, 1946.

Ib Mogensen, student of polytechnics, 12, Lykkeholm Alle, Copenhagen, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo at Ullerslev Station, Fanen, in the night of April 9th, 1945, together with the below-mentioned Borge Thomsen. After the arrest they were taken to the Small Holders' School where they were examined immediately. They were threatened during the examination with truncheons, dog-whip and a piece of cord with a piece of metal at one end.

The prisoner Oskar Aksel Vilhelm Nielsen explains that he, together with accused and the two other persons, had taken part in the maltreatment of Ib Mogensen. It was accused and a German named Frans who conducted the examination.
The convict Erik Laurits Larsen explains that he assisted in the arrest and acted as interpreter during the examinations. The arrest took place at accused's and Frahm's offices. The informer was placed on a writing table and beaten.

Accused maintains that he does not remember the case, but will not deny that also he has thrashed the informer, he maintaining, however, that if he did thrash him, it had only been with a stick.

Niels Borge Thomassen, student of polytechnics, Vester Hjermitslev, explains like the foregoing witness Ib Legensen that he was arrested in the night of April 9th, 1945, and taken to the Small Holders' School at Odense the next evening. Witness maintains that it was Oskar Nielsen who maltreated him with blows with truncheons.

The prisoner Oskar Assel Vilhelm Nielsen explains that, together with accused and two others, he had taken part in the maltreatment of Borge Thomassen. It was accused and a German of the name of Frahm who conducted the examination.

The convict Erik Laurits Larsen explains that he assisted in the arrest and acted as interpreter during the examinations. The examinations took place at accused's and Frahm's offices. The informer was placed on a writing table and beaten.

Accused maintains that he does not remember the case, but will not deny that also he has thrashed the informer, he maintaining, however, that if he did thrash him, it had only been with sticks.

Arne Sig, farm hand, Brændesøgaard near Svendborg, explains that he was arrested on April 15th, 1945, at his residence and taken to the Small Holders' School at Odense where he was examined, amongst others by accused and Frahm, a German. During the examination he was thrashed with bludgeon and dog-whip, and there were red swollen and black and blue stripes all over informer's body.

The convict Erik Laurits Larsen explains as witness that accused took part in the maltreatment. Peulfor denies to have taken part in the maltreatment and maintains that it must have been others who have done so.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vetti.
Chief of Section.
In the case against Heinrich Reusch, a German national, formerly a member of the German frontier police at the Headquarters, "Villa Pax", at Dragør, born on December 31st, 1904, in Germany, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission Lists as No. 5748, the following statements have inter alia been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Jaim Frisk Jensen, fisherman, 40 Rørnealle, Dragør, explains that he was arrested at his residence early in the morning of July 27th 1944, by 5 or 6 German police people, among whom he recognised from photo. He was taken to "Villa Pax" where, on the next day, he was examined for 8 hours, during which he was maltreated almost the whole time by different Germans, while accused assisted in holding him. He was thrashed with rubber truncheons, while he was lying across a chair until he became unconscious. He swooned several times. He was examined 5 or 6 times the following days and thrashed at each examination.

Karl Edvard Emanuel Hoflund, present residence Norra Harmer, Sweden, explains that he was arrested on July 15th, 1944, by Gestapo people and taken to "Villa Pax" at Dragør where he remained for 6 days. He was examined already the first day by two Gestapo people who thrashed him with rubber hoses, about 40 to 50 cm. long and filled with sand, while he was lying bent over a chair. When the informer offered resistance he was overpowered and beaten so that he lost consciousness.

Helge Klein Hielsen explains as witness, that during his engagement with Gestapo he assisted in arresting the informer and was present when, among others, accused maltreated him as explained above.

Robert Fog Söensen, engine fitter, 8 Ryomandsgade, Dragør, explains that he was arrested on August 4th, 1944, at his place of work at Dragør, among others by accused whom he recognises from photo. He was taken to "Villa Pax" where he was examined by accused who beat him in his face during the examination.

Henning Steenbo Petersen, 34 Knæstreborvej,VERNBY, explains that he was arrested on December 14th, 1944, at his residence; later during the examination he was thrashed by 5 persons with rubber truncheons and clenched fists.

Helge Klein Hielsen explains that he was acting as interpreter for accused and that accused was present at the arrest.

Vilhelm Bernhard Rudolf Andersen, translator, 153 Amager Landevej, Kastrup, explains that he was arrested on December 14th, 1944, amongst others, by accused, whom he recognised from photo, and taken to "Villa Pax", where he was examined by accused who beat him in his face with his hands both with the flat hands and with clenched fists; he was
likewise beaten on his back and arms with rubber truncheons. Accused was particularly eager in beating him. He was quite beside himself and he foamed at the mouth.

Accused is not in this country and has not been examined.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vestlø
Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen Herbert Richter, former
Kriminalpolizeiführer at the Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus, born on 3rd
July, 1910 at Dattenfeldt in Germany, who has been entered in the
War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 574, Danish police authorities
have undertaken examinations, and among others the following state-
ments were given.

Harald Hensel of Silleborgvej, Aarhus, explains that on 14th
March, 1943 he was arrested by the accused among others and taken to
the police station, where he was examined, and in the course of this
examination the accused struck him with his fist so that the jaw bone
broke; the jaw still aches.

When confronted they recognised each other.

The accused denies to have struck Hensel.

Christian Harinus Mikkelsen of Kjellerup explains that on 7th
March, 1943 he was arrested, and on 10th March he was transferred from
the prison at Viborg to Aarhus, where on the same day he was exa-
mined by a German, who in the course of the examination slapped him
in the face some times with the flat of his hand, and likewise he
was punched in the stomach several times in the course of the 5
or 10 minutes, which the ill-treatment lasted. On 15th March he was again
examined by the same man, who again slapped him in the face and struck
him in the stomach, so that at least Mikkelsen bled from several wounds
in the chest and the forehead, besides which his eyes were almost
closed. Mikkelsen recognised with certainty the accused to be the
man, who ill-treated him.

The accused refuses to have undertaken ill-treatments and denies
to recognise Mikkelsen but admits to have examined a man, whom he
transferred from Viborg.

O.P. Jønneberg, constable, Aarhus observes that when confronted
with Richter, Mikkelsen was strongly affected by seeing him, and he
could hardly control himself.

Willy Jørgensen, Inspector of Frederiksbaek Ltd, Aarhus,
explains that on 23rd March, 1943 he was arrested in his
office and taken to the police station. One or two days later he was
subjected to an examination lasting from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. A Ger-
man, whom he recognised at confrontation as the accused, punched him
in the face with his fist several times in the course of the examina-
tion, and consequently his eyes averted; but as the German caught
his arm and tried to strangle him, then he defended himself the
German signed him in the face. Over the examination was continued,
In the case against the German citizen Herbert Richter, former
criminalsecretary at the Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus, born on 3rd
July, 1910 at Battenfeld in Germany, who has been entered in the
War crimes Commission’s lists as No. 5749, Danish police authorities
have undertaken examinations, and among others the following state-
ments were given.

Hans Renkel of Gilleleje, Ahbyg, explains that on 11th
March, 1945 he was arrested by the accused among others and taken to
the police station, where he was examined, and in the course of this
examination the accused struck him with his fist so that the jaw bone
broke; the jaw still aches.

When confronted they recognised each other.
The accused denies to have struck Renkel.

Christian Carsten Mikkelsen of Kjellerup explains that on 7th
March, 1945 he was arrested, and on 10th March he was transferred from
the prison at Viborg to Aarhus, where on the same day he was exa-
nined by a German, who in the course of the examination slapped him
in the face some times with the flat of his hand, and likewise he
was punched in the stomach several times in the course of the 5 or
10 minutes, which the ill-treatment lasted. On 12th March he was again
examined by the same man, who again slapped him in the face and struck
him in the stomach, so that at least Mikkelsen bled from several wounds
in the cheeks and the forehead, besides which his eyes were almost
closed. Mikkelsen recognises with certainty the accused to be the
man, who ill-treated him.

The accused refuses to have undertaken ill-treatments and denies
to recognise Mikkelsen but admits to have examined a man, whom he
transferred from Viborg.

O.P. Johansen, constable, Aarhus observes that when confronted
with Richter, Mikkelsen was strongly affected by seeing him, and he
could hardly control himself.

Willy Johannes Frej dh. organizator of Fraadspolede Afl, Aarhus,
explains that on 22nd March, 1945 he was arrested in his
house and taken to the police station. One or two days later he was
subjected to an examination lasting from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. A Ger-
man, whom he recognised at confrontation as the accused, punched him
in the face with his fist several times in the course of the examina-
tion, and consequently his eye swelled; further the German caught
his scarf and tried to strangle him. Then he defended himself the
German kicked him in the face. Then the examination was continued,
but at a signal from the Danish interpreter suddenly rushed during and slapped him in the face several times with the flat of his hand.

The accused admits that he took part in the arrest of Berresen, but he refuses to know anything about the person examining him, likewise he refuses to have taken part in ill-treatments.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statement given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vatli.

Chief of section.
but at a signal from the Serious the Danish interpreter suddenly rushed at Berresen and slapped him in the face several times with the flat of his hand.

The accused admits that he took part in the arrest of Berresen, but he denies to know anything about the person examining him, likewise he denies to have taken part in ill-treatments.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 10th, 1947. On behalf of the Ministry.

Erik Vetli.

Chief of Section.
STATEMENT.

In the case against Jens Friedrich Rode, a German national, formerly Kriminalsekretär with the German security police at Odense, born on January 5th, 1910, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5756, the following statements have, inter alia been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities.

Ewald Eberhardt Gordon Vilfred Jensen, 11, Jernbane gadget, Nyborg, explains that he was arrested on March 7th, 1945, and taken to the Small Holders' School at Odense, where he was examined for 4 or 5 days and nights. Immediately on arriving there he was beaten on the palm of his hands with thin willow twigs, and then bastinadoed on his bare foot soles with willow twigs, horsewhips and belts. Many persons took part in the maltreatment and he cannot recognize all of them. He was also kicked in the face. They tried to keep down his head by putting it through a hole in the back of a chair, but the chair broke and the informer was then put on a writing-table with legs and hands tied under the table-top. He was then thrashed on his bare buttocks with truncheons, willow twigs and even with pieces of the broken chair.

After an interval for lunch his hands and feet were again tied on his back and a respirator was put on. The air supply was stopped several times and for such a long time that his eardrums burst from the air pressure and he breathed air through the ears.

Prisoner Cesar Aksel Vilhelm Nielsen states as a witness that he has not taken part in the maltreatment, but he remembers the case from his employment at the Small Holders' School, where he had an opportunity to attend the maltreatment in which he observed that accused Rode took part.

Accused explains that he remembers the case and he admits that he had assisted in maltreating the informer.

Accused maintains that he tried to prevent the maltreatment, but that his superiors had said that he was not to interfere.

Holger Vendsborg, Sten Kitter, E. Hansen [Melsen's Væl], Odense, explains that he was arrested on April 17th, 1945. He was put into a cell where he was ordered to place himself with his face towards the wall. When he, in compliance with the order, was going to turn round he received a blow in the head with the butt of a rifle dealt by one of the Germans, after which 3 Germans and a Dane rushed at him and struck him with their clenched fists in his face and kicked him over his whole body. Later on he was again assaulted and kicked and beaten. Eric Harald Larsen, who was convicted to death and has been executed, has explained that he himself took part in the maltreatment.
Accused admits that the informer got some blows with clenched fists on his body.

Arnt Hansen, bricklayer's labourer, 3, Holmenvej, Odense, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo on March 27th, 1945, and was examined by accused, who got completely furious when informer would not give the names of his group comrades. The informer was ordered to place himself on a writing-table and, as he refused, he got a blow in the neck with a wooden truncheon, upon which he placed himself on the writing-table, and was tortured with wooden truncheons and rubber truncheon for 3 hours at short intervals.

Accused does not remember the case, but on being confronted with the informer he admits that he has seen the informer before, but he does not remember when.

Leo Lomma, tailor's assistant, 10, Engavejvej, Odense, explains that he was arrested on April 10th, 1945, and was examined by accused several times. During one of the examinations informer was thrashed with rubber truncheons by a Danish interpreter in the presence of accused, kicked and struck with clenched fists in the face and on his body. During a subsequent examination he was placed on a writing-table with hands and feet tied together below the table, after which he was thrashed with rubber truncheons and nosal sticks, struck with clenched fists and kicked for a quarter of an hour. After a short interval he was again maltreated in the same manner until he swooned. Accused was the leader of all examinations.

The prisoner Cesar Asael Vilhelm Nielsen who was interpreter during the examinations had admitted that the informer was maltreated and that accused, amongst others, assisted herein.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November, 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vatli.

Chief of section.
In the case of the German citizen, Helmut Heinrich Friedrich Ehring, born on 27th June, 1911 at Herforth in Germany, former Atmungslehrer at the Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists on No. 2701, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and the following statements were given:

Clausen, M., former Atmungslehrer of Aarhus, explains that on 31st January, 1945 he was arrested at Horreba and transferred to Aarhus. The day after his arrest he was examined at Aarhus, and he learned that the leader of the examination was a Gestapo man called Ehring. During the examination he was ill-treated in the way that Ehring held his head between his knees, while another Gestapo man beat him across the pelvic region and the thigh with a rubber truncheon for 3 or 4 minutes. At the confrontation he recognized with certainty the accused as the man who ill-treated him.

The accused, who has now been transferred to Denmark, explains that he examined Clausen, who got 3 or 4 strokes with a rubber truncheon across the behind, but the accused maintains that he did not hold Clausen's head between his knees, the blow being dealt by an interpreter, who was present.

Erik Nielsen of Horreba, Holger and Horreba, joiner, explains that on 31st January, 1945 he was arrested and taken to Aarhus, where he was examined by a Gestapo man called Ehring. Next morning he was examined by the samequarters Ehring, and in the course of this examination he was thoroughly thrashed with a rubber truncheon: "They pulled his hair; this matter till was broken in this way, he was ill-treated during 6 but at the same time, he did not complain."

Erik Nielsen of Horreba, Holger and Horreba, joiner, explains that on 31st January, 1945 he was arrested and taken to Aarhus, where he was examined by a Gestapo man called Ehring. Next morning he was examined by the samequarters Ehring, and in the course of this examination he was thoroughly thrashed with a rubber truncheon: "They pulled his hair; this matter till was broken in this way, he was ill-treated during 6 but at the same time, he did not complain."

On behalf of the Wholesale
Erik Nielsen,
Chief Inspector.
In the case against the German citizen, Carl Roeder, formerly serving in the German police headquarters in Copenhagen (Politigarden), born on 11th June, 1913 at Magdeburg, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission’s lists as No. 5752, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Carl Orla Hansen of Aberstrupvej 4, Copenhagen, engineer, explains that on 5th February, 1945 he was arrested and taken to "Politigarden" in Copenhagen. Next day he was examined by a German called Naumann and a Dane. The following day he was again examined, and on this occasion a German Carl Roeder was also present. When Hansen denied to have taken part in illegal work, first Naumann and then Roeder struck him across the arm with a rubber truncheon. On 8th February he was again examined by them, and when he continued to deny the charge, he was beaten with a rubber truncheon during the examination, which lasted 2 hours.

Knud Jorgensen, Liljendahl, explains that on 28th December, 1944 in the night he was arrested in his home. Kriminalbeobachter Kaj Hoffmann, Roeder and a man called "the pontiff" took part in the arrest. When he was going to put on his clothes, he was slapped and punched in the face, so that he fell to the floor. While they were searching his home, he was again beaten.

Jorgensen explains that he recognised Carl Roeder from a photo as one of the men who beat him.

Jens Engel, 13th artillery detachment, 1st battery, Osterbrogade barracks, explains that on 2nd February he was arrested at Vordingborg, and the same day he was examined by Carl Roeder, whom he recognises from a photo. 6 or 8 times he was examined by Carl Roeder, who in the course of the examinations struck him with a rubber truncheon or a ruler, particularly on his right knee, which had been injured before the arrest.

Albrecht Guntier Dirks-Ketsch, former assistant in Gestapo explains that he took part in the arrest of Engel, and Carl Roeder struck him with his fist in the chest and the neck.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry
Briek Veith.
Chief of Section.
In the case against the German citizen, Scheumann, formerly serving in the German Grenzpolizei at Rungsted, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission's lists as No. 5754, Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and the following statements were given:

Knud Vagn Andersen of Fornsalmingeholm Alle 12, explains that he was arrested and taken to Rungsted. In the course of the following demonstration in "Uperlose" wood he was several times struck across his arms and shoulders with an ordinary rubber truncheon by two Germans and a Dane.

Further he was handcuffed, placed on his stomach across a wooden box, his trousers pulled down and then he got about 20 blows on the thighs and legs with some sticks.

For 5 days and nights he was imprisoned without being allowed any food or opportunity to go to the lavatory.

John Arthur Hansen, who is imprisoned, in his evidence states that the accused took part in the thrashing of Andersen.

Carl Ove Hjaziard Hansen, Reastrup near Kvistgaard, explains that on 27th March, 1945 he was arrested by Gestapo and taken to the Gestapo headquarters at Rungsted.

When he was arrested, they struck him in the face with a gun, and during the transport he was likewise struck in the face. When he arrived at Rungsted, he was at once examined, and after he had been ordered to take off his clothes, he was placed across a box and received about 50 blows. Then he was placed in a small room in the basement, 1 metre wide, 1 metre long and so low that it was just possible to stand. Many times the temperature was changed from cold to hot.

For 3 days and nights he was imprisoned without being allowed any food or opportunity to go to the lavatory.

John Arthur Hansen, who is imprisoned, explains that while serving as an assistant in the German Grenzpolizei at Rungsted he had been present at the ill-treatments of Nielsen, and among others the accused took part.

Hans Henning Brinkler Jensen, who is imprisoned, in his evidence states that while he was serving in the German Grenzpolizei he had witnessed that among others the accused struck Nielsen, as has been explained.

The accused, who is not in this country, has not been examined.
This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Væili.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen, Herbert Schluntz, formerly serving at the Gestapo headquarters at Elsinore, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission’s lists as No. 5755, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Frode Hilding Toft of Niverød near Hvisum, labourer, explains that on 7th November, 1944 he was arrested by Gestapo. He was examined by a German called Malliche, and when Toft denied the charge, he called the accused and a Dane. They all placed Toft on the writing table his head outside the table lying on his stomach. They tore his hair, and the accused took hold of his arms and legs and held him, while Malliche beat him with a hazel-stick across the back, behind and legs.

Friis Sorensen of Vinkelved 5, Elsinore, secondary school teacher, explains that on 20th November 1944 he was arrested and then examined by the accused, and a Danish interpreter was present. He was placed on a writing table, and the accused and the Dane beat him with 1/2 m long hazel-sticks all over the body so that he became unconscious. At a certain time he was lying on the floor, and then he was kicked in the side and in the head. He cannot remember how long the ill-treatment lasted, as he was again kicked and beaten with sticks, whenever he regained consciousness.

The accused, who is not in this country, has not been examined.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vestl.

Chief of section.
In the case against Hans Albert Hermann Schmidt, a German national, formerly workshop superintendent and motor car driver with Sicherheitsdienst in Copenhagen, born on July 17th, 1916, in Leuchtenburg in Germany, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5756, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Harald Severin Hansen, master butcher, 27 Islands Brygge, Copenhagen, explains that he on July 3rd, 1944, during the general strike in Copenhagen was fired at in the street with a tommy gun by a person in a passing German pleasure car. He was hit by their bullets, one in his breast, one in his abdomen and one in his thigh.

Arne William Thomsen, who is imprisoned for treason, explains that he was one of the persons in the German car from where Hansen was fired at. It was several shots without any reason whatever fired at Hansen with his tommy gun.

Poul Anton Botor, formerly chief of the transport department of the German Security Police, explains that he was the driver of the car in which besides him were Thomsen and accused. He had expressly told accused that he must not use his tommy gun unless he was ordered to do so. Nevertheless accused suddenly fired a series of shots at Hansen.

Niels Juul Johan Willse, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for treason, explains that he, during the general strike in Copenhagen on July 2nd, 1944, was the driver of a German motor car the So-en Zieleke, Graasmück and accused as passengers. When the car was passing the corner of Lyngbyvej and Bortkisgade he was ordered to stop, upon which the Germans immediately went out and with their tommy guns began to fire at a group of people who were standing in Bortkisgade listening to a radio which was placed in a window, and which just brought a report to stop the strike. Graasmück did not, so far as he knows, fire any shot as his tommy gun was out of order, but Zielcke and accused each fired a series of shots. After having fired the shots, by which in any case at least two women were wounded and fell to the ground, the Germans drove away immediately.

Graasmück maintains that he and the two other Germans got out of the car to inspect a house which had been damaged by bullets earlier in the day. The radio which could be heard in the whole quarter of the town called their attention to the group of persons who assembled there, and in order to make the group disperse, he fired one or two shots in the air, upon which his tommy gun got out of order so that he could not continue firing. At the same time Zieleke and accused had fired a series of shots with their tommy guns, and he saw that Zieleke fired his shots direct at the assembled group.
In the case against Hans Albert Hermann Schmidt, a German national, formerly workshop superintendent and motor car driver with Sicherheitsdienst in Copenhagen, born on July 17th, 1916, in Leuchtenberg in Germany, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5756, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Harald Severin Hansen, master butcher, 27 Islands Brygge, Copenhagen, explains that he on July 3rd, 1944, during the general strike in Copenhagen was fired at in the street with a tommy gun by a person in a passing German pleasure car. He was hit by their bullets, one in his breast, one in his abdomen and one in his thigh.

Arne William Thomsen, who is imprisoned for treason, explains that he was one of the persons in the German car from where Hansen was fired at. It was accused who without any reason whatever fired at Hansen with his tommy gun.

Poul Anton Botor, formerly chief of the transport department of the German Security Police, explains that he was the driver of the car in which besides him were Thomsen and accused. He had expressly told accused that he must not use his tommy gun unless he was ordered to do so. Nevertheless accused suddenly fired a series of shots at Hansen which witness immediately resisted.

Juul Johan Jørgensen, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for treason, explains that he, during the general strike in Copenhagen on July 2nd, 1944, was the driver of a German motor car the SS-men Zielecke, Grassmück and accused as passengers. When the car was passing the corner of Lyngbyvej and Borsigtsgade he was ordered to stop, upon which the Germans immediately went out and with their tommy guns began to fire at a group of people who were standing in Borsigtsgade listening to a radio which was placed in a window, and which just brought a request to stop the strike. Grassmück did not, so far as he knows, fire any shot as his tommy gun was out of order, but Zielecke and accused each fired a series of shots. After having fired the shots, by which in any case at least two women were wounded and fell to the ground, the Germans drove away immediately.

Grassmück maintains that he and the two other Germans got out of the car to inspect a house which had been damaged by bullets earlier in the day. The radio which could be heard in the whole quarter of the town called their attention to the group of persons who was assembled there, and in order to make the group disperse, he fired one or two shots in the air, upon which his tommy gun got out of order so that he could not continue firing. At the same time Zielecke and accused had fired a series of shots with their tommy guns, and he saw that Zielecke fired his shots direct at the assembled group.
of persons of which a woman fell to the ground. He refers to the
fact that the German authorities had issued the announcement that
shots would be fired if more than 5 persons were assembled in the
street.

Zielcke maintains likewise that they alighted from the car
in order to inspect a damaged house, besides which he got the defi-
nite impression that the assembled people were approaching him and
his comrades and, therefore, his comrades suddenly began to shoot.
He admits that he aimed at the persons concerned and had seen a
woman fall down.

Poul Erlend Christensen, special policeman No. 3619 and Borge
Dahl, policeman No. 1106, explain that they saw the three Germans
get out of the car and immediately, without inspecting any house,
begin to fire at the assembled people, who had behaved quietly, and
in no way offended the Germans or acted threateningly towards them.

At the investigations undertaken by the police it has been
ascertained that a woman was killed and 5 persons were wounded by
the shots fired by the Germans.

Accused whose whereabouts is unknown, has not been examined.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of state-
ments given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vestli.

Chief of section.
In the case against Hans Schwab, a German national, formerly second in command at the headquarters of the German frontier police, "Villa Pax" at Dragør, born on May 26th, 1893, in Germany, who is entered in the war crimes commission's lists as No. 5757, the following statements have inter alia been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities.

Carl Aage Røder, cartier,12, Stormødal, Kastrup, explains that he was arrested at his residence on May 16th, 1944, and taken to "Villa Pax" at Dragør, where he was examined. During his stay in the arrest, which lasted a fortnight, he succeeded in breaking down a wall so that he could get out, but he was discovered by a German who called three other Germans and took his in the cell where the German beat him in the head with his clenched fist, so that he fell down on the floor where two Germans went at him and beat him on the back with wooden sticks which broke at the blows, and another German took an iron pole which the informer had broken loose from the masonry and on which was a lump of cement and beat him with it so that a rib broke.

The prisoner, Edmund Arne Jakobsen, explains that he was present at the maltreatment of the informer in the cell. He saw that accused beat the informer with his clenched fists and with a cane on his back.

Carl Johan Skriver, butcher, 13, Stationsvej, Dragør, explains that he was arrested on July 2nd, 1944, at Dragør and taken to "Villa Pax" where he was examined by accused, with a Dane named Nordentoft as interpreter. Accused beat him twice in the face with clenched fist, but beyond that nothing happened to him.

Nordentoft, the interpreter, remembers from his employment at the German frontier police the arrest of the informer, but does not remember that he was beaten.

Karl Frisk Jensen, fisherman, 10, Søndre Alle, Dragør, explains that he was arrested on July 27th, 1944, at his residence by 4 or 5 Germans, among whom was accused. The next day he was examined for 5 hours in which, among others, accused took part, during which he was beaten with a rubber truncheon while he was lying across a chair until he lost consciousness, then struck in the face by their fists, and also in the head with a pistol and kicked in the back. He was examined the same night and each day during
STATEMENT.

In the case against Hans Schmah, a German national, formerly second in command at the head quarters of the German frontier police, "Villa Pax" at Drager, born on May 25th, 1902, in Germany, who is entered in the Var Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5757, the following statements have inter alia been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities.

Carl Agge Roder, carter, 12, Storehavn, Kanstrup, explains that he was arrested at his residence on May 18th, 1944, and taken to "Villa Pax" at Drager, where he was examined. During his stay in the arrest, which lasted a fortnight, he succeeded in breaking down a wall so that he could get out, but he was discovered by a German who called three other Germans and took him who was under examination into the cell where the German beat him in the head with his clenched fist, so that he fell down on the floor where two Germans went at him and beat him on the back with wooden sticks which broke at the blows, and another German took an iron pole which the informer had broken loose from the masonry and on which was a lump of cement and beat him with it so that a rib broke.

The prisoner, Edvard Arne Jakobsen, explains that he was present at the maltreatment of the informer in the cell. He saw that accused beat the informer with his clenched fists and with a cane on his back.

Carl Johan Skriver, stoker, 12, Stationvej, Drager, explains that he was arrested on July 2nd, 1944, at Drager and taken to "Villa Pax" where he was examined by accused, with a Dane named Nordentoft as interpreter. Accused beat him twice in the face with clenched fist, but beyond that nothing happened to him.

Nordentoft, the interpreter, remembers from his employment at the German frontier police the arrest of the informer, but does not remember that he was beaten.

Karl Frisk Jensen, plumber, 42, Ronneville, Drager, explains that he was arrested on July 27th, 1944, at his residence by 4 or 5 Germans, among whom was accused. The next day he was examined for 6 hours in which, amongst others, accused took part, during which he was beaten with a rubber truncheon while he was lying across a chair until he lost consciousness. He was struck in his face by their fists, and also in the head with a pistol and kicked in the fork. He was examined the same night and each day during.
In the case against Hans sanke, a German national, formerly second in command at the headquarters of the German frontier police, "Villa Fæx" at Dragør, born on May 25th, 1902, in Germany, who is entered in the German Commission's List as No. 5767, the following statements have inter alia been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities.

Carl Age Rader, cartier, 12, Storeådhi, Kastrup, explains that he was arrested at his residence on May 16th, 1944, and taken to "Villa Fæx" at Dragør, where he was examined. During his stay in the arrest, which lasted a fortnight, he succeeded in breaking down a wall so that he could get out, but he was discovered by a German who called three other Germans and took his who was under examination into the cell where the German beat him in the head with his clenched fist, so that he fell down on the floor where two German went at him and beat him on the back with wooden sticks which broke at the blows, and another German took an iron pole which the informer had broken loose from the masonry and on which was a lump of cement and beat him with it so that a rib broke.

The prisoner, Edvard Arne Jakobsen, explains that he was present at the maltreatment of the informer in the cell. He saw that accused beat the informer with his clenched fists and with a cane on his back.

Carl Johan Sisladfæber, 13, Stationavej, Dragør, explains that he was arrested on July 2nd, 1944, at Dragør and taken to "Villa Fæx" where he was examined by accused, with a Dane named Nordstofl as interpreter. Accused beat him twice in the face with clenched fist, but beyond that nothing happened to him.

Nordstofl, the interpreter, remembers from his employment at the German frontier police the arrest of the informer, but does not remember that he was beaten.

Karl Frisk Jensen, punchman, 40, Kruusvæl, Dragør, explains that he was arrested on July 27th, 1944, at his residence by 4 or 5 Germans, among whom was accused. The next day he was examined for 6 hours in which, amongst others, accused took part, during which he was beaten with a rubber truncheon while he was lying across a chair until he lost consciousness. He was struck in his face by their fists, and also in the head with a pistol and kicked in the stomach. He was examined the same night and each day during...
the following 5 or 6 days where the saltreatment was continued.

Jørgen Ibsen, master baker, Stationvej, Dragør, explains that he was arrested by some Germans on August 4th, 1944, at his residence and taken to "Villa Pax" where he was examined by accused, whom he recognized from his picture, and with the abovementioned Nordentoft as interpreter. Accused beat him during the examination in his face with the stock of a pistol and threatened him with a rubber truncheon.

Nordentoft remembers that he was present at the arrest and examination and that accused examined him, but he does not remember whether accused beat the informer.

Kaj Aksel Edvin Petersen, waiter, 25, Larabjørnstræde, Copenhagen, explains that he was arrested on October 5th, 1944, and taken to "Villa Pax" where he was examined by accused and another German and a Dane. Before the examination he received a blow in the head so that he tumbled down on the floor, when the other persons rushed up and beat him for some time. Later on during the inquiry, where he refused to give any explanation, he was struck on the soles of his bare feet with rubber truncheon. He was examined the whole day and 4 or 5 teeth in the upper part of his mouth were knocked out.

The prisoner, Harald Alfred Walther Petersen, explains that he assisted in the examination of Kaj Petersen and that he in all probability was beaten.

Jacob Peter Rechnagel, labourer, 73, Saltvaravæj, Kastrup, explains that he was arrested on December 14th, 1944, and taken to "Villa Pax". Two days after his arrest he was examined. Before the examination he was beaten in his face with clenched fists, both by a German and a Dane, Harald Petersen. The next morning he was handcuffed and was placed on a low sofa after which the German and Harald Petersen beat him on his buttocks with rubber truncheons and they also struck his face with their clenched fists.

The prisoner, Harald Petersen, explains that he assisted in the arrest and examination of the informer. It was accused who held the informer when he was put on the sofa and beaten at the buttocks with a rubber truncheon.

Hans Jørgen Myrvad explains that he saw Peter Jakob Rechnagel being examined by accused whom he recognized from a photo.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Chief of Section.
In the case against the German citizen Anton Karl Simmelbauer, former Kreisleitungenleiter at the Gestapo headquarters at Frederikshavn, born on 2nd May, 1901 at Rosenheim in Germany, who has been entered in the War Crimes Commission’s Lists as No. 5758 Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

**Christian Jensen**, who has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for treason, explains that on 1st December, 1944 he was arrested by the German police together with his brother and charged with sabotage. He was examined by the accused, who dealt him many blows across his back and neck with a rubber truncheon wound with wire.

When confronted with the accused, Jensen recognised him with certainty.

**Karl Otto Jorgensen**, who is imprisoned for treason, explains that he was present at the examination of Jensen. 5 or 6 times he was struck with a truncheon by the accused or Osejer, the Gestapo chief.

The accused admits to have dealt Jensen 3 blows with a truncheon. He maintains that he did so, because Jensen was impudent.

**Josef Skram of a story in Frederikshavn, grocer**, explains that on 4th March, 1944, he was arrested by Gestapo in Frederikshavn. Shortly after his arrest he was examined by DUhlemann the Gestapo chief, the accused, and a Danish interpreter, called Kyhdahl Nielsen. Jointly they ill-treated him for a couple of hours by punching him in the face and dealing him countless blows with a rubber truncheon.

When confronted with the accused Skram recognised him with certainty.

The accused admits to have been present, when Skram was beaten but denies to have taken part in the ill-treatment.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vetli.

Chief of Section.
In the case that the German citizen, Steiner, former Unter-
standshäuptman, commanding of the German SS battalion at "Stubbenvand-
gardien" near Nysted, who had been entered at the War Crimes
Commission's lists as No. 1769, the Danish police authorities
have undertaken examinations, and among others the following
statements were given:

Carl Jensen, of Nysted, maker, explains that on 2nd May, 1945
he was arrested in his home and taken to "Stubbenvangardien", and
here he was in the course of an examination thoroughly thrashed
by a Dane called Christian Berge Olsen and a German speaking man
wearing uniform, whom Olsen called the boss. Carl Jensen further
explains that he was beaten with rubber truncheons mainly in the
head (the face), but also on the body, and that between them the
two men dealt him about 30 strokes, each of them giving him every
second stroke.

Christian Berge Olsen, who admitted to have taken part in the
ill-treatment of Carl Jensen, gave evidence to the effect that it
was the accused, who took part in the ill-treatment.

Sifred Jensen of Nysted, laborer, explains that together
with his father, the above mentioned Carl Jensen, he was arrested
and taken to "Stubbenvangardien", where later in the day he was
subjected to "intensive examination" by Christian Berge Olsen
and a uniformed German, the same person, who had ill-treated his
father. By the German and one of the above mentioned Olsen Jensen
was beaten in the head and on the body with rubber truncheons,
so that he fell to the floor some times. The German also struck
him with a pistol.

The above mentioned Christian Berge Olsen maintains that in
this case Steiner did the beating, while he himself did not take
part in the ill-treatment.

Vinei Jensen, maker of Sjælland, maker, explains that on 3rd May, 1945 he was arrested in Nysted, and on the next day
he was examined at the quarters of the Wehrmacht at "Stubbenvangardien", and in the course of the examination the former commanding
and the above mentioned Olsen Olsen thoroughly thrashed him with
truncheons and their fists and struck him all over the body. Prev-
iously the accused had wound his neck.

The above mentioned Christian Berge Olsen maintains that
he did not ill-treat the beating.

The accused, who is not an evil country, has not been pro-
In the case against the German citizen, Steinweber, former Unter- sturmführer, commander of the German SS Barracks at "Stubbeypark" near Kyotad, who has been entered at the War Crimes Commission's list as No. 5759, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

Carl Jensen, of Gribskov, farmer, explains that on 2nd Nov., 1945 he was arrested in his home and taken to "Stubbeypark," and here he was in the course of an examination thoroughly thrashed by a Dane belled "Christian Borge Olsen and a German-speaking man wearing uniform, whom Olsen called the boss. Carl Jensen further explains that he was beaten with rubber truncheons mainly in the head (the face), but also on the body, and that between them the two men thrashed him about 50 strokes, each of them giving him every second stroke.

Christian Borge Olsen, who admitted to have taken part in the ill-treatment of Carl Jensen, gave evidence to the effect that it was the second, who took part in the ill-treatment.

A farm labourer, together with his father, the above mentioned Carl Jensen, he was arrested and taken to "Stubbeypark," where later in the day he was subjected to "inquest and examination" by Christian Borge Olsen and a uniformed German, the same person, who had ill-treated his father. By the German and the above mentioned Olsen Jensen was beaten in the head and on the body with rubber truncheons, so that he fell to the floor several times. The German also struck him with a pistol.

The above mentioned Christian Borge Olsen maintains that in this case Steinweber did the beating, while he himself did not take part in the ill-treatment.

Viggo Jensen, native of Aalborg, portion, explains that on 2nd Nov., 1945 he was arrested at Kyotad, and on the next day he was examined at the presence of the Guards at "Stubbeypark," and in the course of the examination the Danish commandant and the above mentioned Borge Olsen thoroughly thrashed him with truncheons and their fists and picked him all over the body. Particularly the mouth and shoulders were used his back.

We, above mentioned Christian Borge Olsen maintains that the same applied to the beating.

The present, who is not by Danish country, was not been com-
In the case of the German citizen, Steinsdier, former Unter- 
standsfeuer, accountant of the German SS Barracks at "Stubben-
pargarder" near Kiel, who has been entered at the War Crimes 
Commission's list as No. 5759, the Danish police authorities 
have undertaken examinations, and among others the following 
statements were given:

Carl Jensen, a Danish citizen, states that on 2nd May, 1945 
he was arrested in his home and taken to "Stubbenpargarder", and 
hence he was in the course of an examination thoroughly attired 
by a Dane called Kristian Borge Olsen and a German speaking man 
writing uniform, whom Olsen called the host. Carl Jensen further 
explains that he was beaten with rubber truncheons mainly in the 
head (the face), but also on the body, and that between them the 
two men dealt him about 50 strokes, each of them giving him every 
second stroke.

Christian Borge Olsen, who admitted to have taken part in the 
ill-treatment of Carl Jensen, gave evidence to the effect that it 
was the accorded, who took part in the ill-treatment.

Ole Fred Jensen, a Danish labourer, explains that together 
with his father, the above mentioned Carl Jensen, he was arrested 
and taken to "Stubbenpargarder", where later in the day he was 
subjected to "interrogation" by Christian Borge Olsen 
and a uniformed German, the same person, who had ill-treated his 
father. By the German and the above mentioned Olsen Jensen 
was beaten in the head and on the body with rubber truncheons, so 
that he fell to the floor some times. The German also struck 
his mouth with a pistol.

The above mentioned Christian Borge Olsen maintains that in 
this case Steinsdier did the beating, while he himself did not 
take part in the ill-treatment.

Niels Tusemann, citizen of Flensborg, states that on 
2nd May, 1945 he was arrested at Flensborg, and on the next day 
he was conveyed to the quarters of the Wehrmacht at "Stubben-
pargarder", and in the course of the examination the German command 
and the above mentioned Olsen Olsen thoroughly thrashed him with 
truncheons and their fists and beat his all over the body. Usual-
ly, the interrogator would also used his chair.

The above mentioned Christian Borge Olsen maintains that 
he took part in the beating.

The accused, as he is not of this country, has not been alw-
This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 30th, 1917.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vedel.

Chief of Section.
STATEMENT.

In the case against Otto Timmermann, a German national, formerly Criminalsekretär at Gestapo's Headquarters at Aarhus, born on December 15th, 1900, in Bochum in Germany, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5760, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Carl Christian Pedersen, special constable, Randers, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo on August 5th, 1944, and taken to Aarhus jail, where in the following days he was examined by a German named Timmermann.

During the examination the informer was given 2 or 3 slaps in his face.

Accused admits that he has given the informer 2 or 3 slaps in his face.

Hans Holtze, secondary school pupil, 28 Søren Køllegade, Randers, explains that on June 16th, 1944, he was arrested by Gestapo in his home and taken to Aarhus jail where he was examined, during which he was thrashed by accused with rubber truncheons. When he tried to avoid the blows he was tied with his belt. The blows hailed down on his whole body, and the 2 Gestapomen got more and more excited. In conclusion he received some blows in his face with their clenched fists. He was examined twice by accused and each time they dealt him some blows with clenched fists.

Accused admits that he assisted in examining, or in any case, has spoken with the informer, but he denies to have had anything to do with the maltreatment. At the confrontation, where the parties recognized each other, accused adhered to his explanation.

Peder Redbro, electrician's apprentice, 7, Lervangen, Randers, explains that he was arrested on June 16th, 1944, during his holiday stay at Holme. A German named Timmermann was the leader of the action and he recognized him when they were confronted. When arrested he was pulled into a nearby garage where, without any reason, he was beaten in his face with clenched fist, then his trousers were removed and he was thrown on the floor and thrashed with a belt and a board, while accused held him.

Accused denies to have given order to the maltreatment of the informer, but declares that it is highly probable that he held the informer while he was maltreated. Accused maintains that the action was conducted by Schwietzebel and that it was Schwietzebel who took the lead.

Niels Adolf Frithjof Eriksen, station master, Hindsholm Station, explains that he was arrested by accused on March 23rd, 1945, when a
In the case against Otto Timmermann, a German national, formerly Kriminalsekretär at Gestapo's Headquarters at Aarhus, born on December 19th, 1903, in Bochum in Germany, who is entered in the War Crimes Commission's Lists as No. 5760, the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Carl Christian Pedersen, special constable, Randers, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo on August 5th, 1944, and taken to Aarhus jail, where in the following days he was examined by a German named Timmermann.

During the examination the informer was given 2 or 3 slaps in his face.

Accused admits that he has given the informer 2 or 3 slaps in his face.

Hans Holtze, secondary school pupil, 28 Soren Mellersgade, Randers, explains that on June 16th, 1944, he was arrested by Gestapo in his home and taken to Aarhus jail where he was examined, during which he was thrashed by accused with rubber truncheons. When he tried to avoid the blows he was tied with his belt. The blows hailed down on his whole body, and the 2 Gestapomen got more and more excited. In conclusion he received some blows in his face with their clenched fists. He was examined twice by accused and each time they dealt him some blows with clenched fists.

Accused admits that he assisted in examining, or in any case, has spoken with the informer, but he denies to have had anything to do with the maltreatment. At the confrontation, where the parties recognized each other, accused adhered to his explanation.

Peder Rodbro, electrician's apprentice, 7, Lervangen, Randers, explains that he was arrested on June 16th, 1944, during his holiday stay at home. A German named Timmermann was the leader of the action and he recognized him when they were confronted. When arrested he was pulled into a nearby garage where, without any reason, he was beaten in his face with clenched fist, then his trousers were removed and he was thrown on the floor and thrashed with a belt and a board, while accused held him.

Accused denies to have given order to the maltreatment of the informer, but declares that it is highly probable that he held the informer while he was maltreated. Accused maintains that the action was conducted by Schwietzkebel and that it was Schwietzkebel who took the lead.

Niels Audig Frithjof Keuling, station master, Randersholm Station, explains that he was arrested by accused on March 23rd, 1945, when a
 sabotage act had been performed on the railway-line just outside his station. When the train had been overthrown the informer went to the train in order to ask whether he could help, and on his way back he was stopped by accused who, after having been given his name from his identity card, said that the informer was a great saboteur. He was taken into a carriage where accused declared, "You are a saboteur, now confess or I will shoot you," whereupon he shoved his革新枪 very hard into the informer's side, so that he lost his breath. Accused also gave the informer some very heavy slaps on his head so that his spectacles and purse.

Accused maintained that the accusation was not as stated by the informer as accused went up to him and shoved his革新枪 into his side in order to make him put up his hands, and it was only when he heard the informer's name that he gave him some slaps in the head as information had recently been received to the effect that the informer was a saboteur.

Heinrich Krist, gardener, Morre Borup near Randers, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo on November 26th, 1944 and taken to Aarhus on the same day, and two days after his arrest he was taken up on the lot of the police station, he was strapped on to a heating pipe so that his whole body was lying across the pipe and the hands with hand-cuffs were joined below his knees. His jacket was pulled off and his trousers pulled down and he was then given 25 strokes on the buttocks with a whip with several strings. As he continued to refuse to declare that he had taken part in illegal activity he received further 25 strokes. The strokes were given with great force and his skin was at last completely torn up. The informer dare not say definitely that accused was present at the maltreatment, but he had documented orders the torture to be applied.

Accused explains that he assisted in the arrest of the informer, but denies to have ordered the maltreatment of the informer.

Adolf C. Andersen, flock master, explains that he was arrested twice by Gestapo at Harps and questioned by accused, the first time on December 1st, 1944, after which he was discharged a day later without having been asked to maltreat, and the second time on June 1st, 1944, then he was examined immediately and this examination lasted one after part of 24 hours with a few short pauses.

During both examinations the informer was maltreated by accused and by one who is not identified. He was first beaten by accused and one of these as usual with Gesta whip; he had afterwards been done some assault between his 11th and 12th fractures on his abdomen.

Ivan M. Pedersen, an 11 years old peasant's child, explains that during the examination the informer was at a certain point, when he confessed to have been a saboteur, accused gave him two hard slaps on the face and then told him that he had been beaten terribly on the buttocks, and said, "That was the way we did it..." and accused was red in the face from anger, and he declared that we his statement of having been police.
sabotage act had been performed on the railway-line just outside his station. When the train had been overturned the informer went to the train in order to ask whether he could help, and on his way back he was stopped by accused who, after having been given his name from his identity card, said that the informer was a great saboteur. He was taken into a carriage where accused declared, "You are a saboteur, now confess or I will shoot you!" besides which he shoved his carbine very hard into the informer's side, so that he lost his breath. Accused also gave the informer some very heavy slaps on his head so that his spectacles and purse.

Accused maintained that the讯问 was not as stated by the informer as accused went up to him and shoved his carbine into his side in order to make him put up his hands, and it was only when he heard the informer's name that he gave him some slaps in the head as information had recently been revealed to the effect that the informer was a saboteur.

Heinrich Ivist, gardener, Horre Horis near Randers, explains that he was arrested by Gestapo on November 26th, 1944 and taken to Aarhus on the same day, and two days after his arrest he was taken up on the loft of the police station. He was strapped on to a heating pipe so that his whole body was lying across the pipe and the hands with hand-cuffs were joined below his knees. His jacket was pulled off and his trousers pulled down and he was then given 25 strokes on the buttocks with a whip with several strings. As he continued to refuse to declare that he had taken part in illegal activity he received further 25 strokes. The strokes were given with great force and his skin was at last completely torn up. The informer dare not say definitely that accused was present at the maltreatment, but he had sometimes ordered the torture to be applied.

Accused explains that he assisted in the arrest of the informer, but denies to have ordered the maltreatment of the informer.

Acting the accuser, Olsten Winter, explains that he was arrested twice by Gestapo at Aarhus and examined by accused, the first time on December 1st, 1944, after which he was discharged 8 days later without having been charged or tortured, and the second time on June 1st, 1944, when he was examined in solitary and this examination lasted the better part of 24 hours with a few short pauses.

During this examination the informer was tortured by accused and by a man who is now in prison; he was first taken by accused to the jail of Aarhus and then with cuffed arms; he was afterwards taken to Gestapo and made to stand on his head. Accused then ordered accused to put him in a metal box and accused then put him in the box and stood on his head. He was then given two strokes of a stick and accused then ordered accused to put him in the box and stood on his head. Subsequently accused...
subotage act had been performed on the railway-line just outside his station. Then the train had been overturned the informer went to the train in order to ask whether he could help, and on his way back he was stopped by accused who, after having been given his name from his identity card, said that the informer was a great subotage. He was taken into a carriage where accused declared, "You are a subotage, now confess or I will shoot you," besides which he shoved his carbine very hard into the informer's side, so that he lost his balance. Accused also gave the informer some very heavy slaps on his head so that his spectacles and purse fell.

Accused maintained that the accusation was not as stated by the informer as accused went up to him and shoved his carbine into his side in order to make him put up his hands, and it was only when he heard the informer's name that he gave him some slaps in the head as information had recently been received to the effect that the informer was a subotage.

Heinrich West, gardener, Baretorp near Anders, explains that he was arrested by desargo on November 28th, 1944 and taken to Arminis on the same day, and two days after his arrest he was taken up on the lot of the police station. He was strapped on to a heating pipe so that his whole body was lying across the pipe and the hands with hand-cuffs were joined below his knees. His jacket was pulled off and his trousers pulled down and he was then given 25 strokes on the buttocks with a whip with several strings. As he continued to refuse to declare that he had taken part in illegal activity he received further 25 strokes. The strokes were given with great force and his skin was at last completely torn up. The informer dare not say definitely that accused was present at the maltreatment, but he had doubtless ordered the torture to be applied.

Accused explains that he assisted in the arrest of the informer, but denies to have ordered the maltreatment of the informer.

Attorney General, prison warden, explains that he was arrested twice by desargo at Arminis and examined by accused, the first time on December 16th, 1944, where he was discharged 6 days later without having been exposed to maltreatment, and the second time on June 1st, 1944, where he was examined immediately and this examination lasted for 24 hours with a few short pauses.

During one examination the informer was maltreated by accused and by a Dane who is now imprisoned. He was simply beaten by accused to the point of being ill and with impaired state; he was afterwards leading one Dane who accused something and he with rubber truncheon and clubs of wood.

Heinrich West, gardener, Baretorp near Anders, explains that he has been present, explaining that together with desargo he had examined accused, that the informer was not subotage and that his name had been inserted secretly. He does not know whether the informer was killed in the car or not. When, after the judge had taken some notes, the informer gave the impression of having been maltreated.
Accused explains that he examined the informer and that he has dealt him some blows, but he does not remember whether it was slaps in the head or blows with a truncheon. In any case he has not used his clenched fists.

Ernst Nepper Thomsen, Pharm. jur., explains that on January 13th, 1944, he was arrested in his home in Silkeborg and taken to Aarhus jail where he was fetched the next day by accused who conducted the examination. Accused beat the informer alternately on both cheeks with the palm of hands and the Danish interpreter also him.

The witness Harry Jensen, on whom sentence has been passed, explains that during his employment with the German Security Police at Aarhus he assisted accused in examining the informer whom accused slapped in the face.

Accused does not remember the informer with certainty, but admits it is possible that he slapped the informer's face, if he had given some silly answers.

Gunnar Kier Lauritsen, clerk, 42, Herningvej, Ringkøbing, explains that after being arrested by the German Security Police at Holstebro on August 15th, 1944, he was maltreated by accused during his examination. Accused pricked him several times in his head with the pointed end of a pencil, and this was very painful, besides which he was threatened with further maltreatment.

Accused denies any guilt.

Anne Nyholm, 16, Vesterbrogade, Holstebro, explains that on October 15th, 1944, he had found a pistol with his chief and had shown it to a German soldier who had him arrested. He was thrashed several times during the examination, and subsequently during the search he was struck in his neck with clenched fists.

Accused admits to have conducted the examination, but denies that the informer was maltreated.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Ernst Vetli.

Chief of section.
Statements concerning Danish War Criminals.
In the case against the German citizen, Johannes Bartholdel, born on 5th May, 1891 at Ritzemab near Lübeck, former Kriminalsekretär at the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, the Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and the following statements were given:

W. Zohnesen of Ruda Vedby explains that on 22nd December, 1944 he was arrested in Copenhagen by some Gestapo men, among others the accused, who shortly afterwards during an examination dealt him 3 or 4 blows across the behind with a dog-whip.

The accused admits to have beaten Zohnesen 3 or 4 times with a stick or may be a dog-whip. He excuses himself with the fact that his superiors had ordered "intensified examination" to be employed.

Bent Romar of Nørregade 50, Copenhagen, explains that on 28th March, 1945 he was arrested by some Gestapo men, among others the accused, who shortly afterwards examined him in the presence of the others, who had taken part in the arrest. In the course of the examination he was ordered to take off his shoes and stockings and to lie down on a writing table, and then those present beat him all over the body with a cane or stick and bastonaded him. Further he was punched in the face and struck with a wet, wrung bath towel.

The accused, whom Romar recognises with certainty, did not himself take part in the ill-treatments but directed the examination, while the others beat Romar, and evidently he approved of what was going on. When the accused asked him a question, and he did not reply quickly enough, the others automatically beat him.

The accused, admits to have been present, while Romar was beaten repeatedly across the behind with a stick and in the face with a wet bath towel, but he denies to have seen him being bastonaded. He admits to have directed the examination, while the ill-treatment was going on but maintains that it was impossible for him to make the others stop beating Romar, because they knew that his superiors had ordered "intensified examination" to be employed.

Gunnar Jens Peter Olsen of Nørregade 52, Copenhagen; blacksmith, explains that he was arrested on the same day as Romar by some Gestapo men, who shortly afterwards examined him directed by the accused. The examination lasted about 2 hours, and within that time he was repeatedly thrashed all over the body with a rubber truncheon and a hazel stick, and he was likewise beaten on the soles of his feet with a truncheon, the effects of which are still to be seen. The accused punched him violently in the face 4 or 5 times and punched him with his feet, when at a certain time he had been knocked down; otherwise he did not personally take part in the ill-treatments. There was, however, no doubt that the accused, who was in charge of the examination consented to the ill-treatment of the prisoners, no more than
it could be doubted that he could easily have stopped the torture, if he had wanted to do so, but he did nothing whatever to spare the prisoners. The bastonade was employed after an order given expressly by the accused.

Later on, during two examinations, where the accused was also present, Olsen was again thrashed by his assistants under such circumstances that he could only get the impression that the accused had himself given the order to submit him to torture.

The accused admits to have examined Olsen, but maintains that he did not beat him and did not see others ill-treat him, even if he might have been tortured.

Leif Thorolf Gerner Holm of Nørrestræde 37, Copenhagen, clerk, explains that on 18th March, 1945 he was arrested by the German police, and shortly afterwards he was examined for several hours by the accused and some other Gestapo men in the accused's office. At once the accused gave him some blows in the face, and then he was forced to lie down across a typewriter table, where the accused held him, while some of the other Gestapo men struck him repeatedly with a hazel stick and a coat hanger. He also got a series of punches in the face, which later on swelled. The ill-treatment continued for some time, while the accused was in charge. At a certain time the accused and the other Gestapo men lifted Holm to their shoulders and let him fall to the floor. He thinks that shortly before the end of the examination the accused dealt him some blows across the back with a rubber truncheon.

The accused, who was recognised by Holm with certainty, admits to have examined Holm, but denies to have beaten him or allowed others to do so.

This is to certify the above to be true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, October 20th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vestlø

Chief of section.
In the case against Horst Grassmück, a German national, formerly a soldier in Waffen SS, born on October 25th, 1921, in Germany, the following statements, inter alia, have been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities.

Niels Juul Jonah Vallee, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for treason, explains that he, during the general strike in Copenhagen on July 2nd, 1944, was the driver of a German motor-car with the SS-men Grassmück, Zielcke and Schmidt as passengers. When the car was passing the corner of Lyngbyvej and Borthigsgade he was ordered to stop, upon which the Germans immediately went out and with their tommy guns began to fire at a group of people who were standing in Borthigsgade listening to a radio which was placed in a window, and which just brought a request to stop the strike. Grassmück did not, so far as he knows, fire any shot as his tommy gun was out of order, but Zielcke and Schmidt each fired a series of shots. After having fired the shots, by which in any case at least two women were wounded and fell to the ground, the Germans drove away immediately.

Accused maintains that he and the two other Germans got out of the car to inspect a house which had been damaged by bullets earlier in the day. The radio which could be heard in the whole quarter of the town called their attention to the group of persons who was assembled there, and in order to make the group disperse he fired one or two shots in the air, upon which his tommy gun got out of order so that he could not continue firing. At the same time Zielcke and Schmidt had fired a series of shots with their tommy guns, and he saw that Zielcke fired his shots direct at the assembled group of persons of whom a woman fell to the ground. He refers to the fact that the German authorities had issued the announcement that shots would be fired if more than 5 persons were assembled in the street. He had not, however, been instructed to shoot at people who assembled in the street.

Zielcke admits that he has fired direct at the persons concerned and has seen a woman fall down. It is his conviction that accused also fired a number of shots.

Poul Erlend Christiansen, special police-man No. 3619, and Børge Dahl, police-man No. 1108, explain that they saw the three Germans get out of the car and immediately, without inspecting any house, begin to fire at the assembled people, who had behaved quietly and in no way offended the Germans or acted threateningly towards them.
At the investigations undertaken by the police it has been ascertained that a woman was killed and 5 persons were wounded by the shots fired by the Germans.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.

On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Velth.

Chief of section.
At the investigations undertaken by the police it has been ascertained that a woman was killed and 5 persons were wounded by the shots fired by the Germans.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 15th, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vestbo.

Chief of section.
In the case against Rolf Günther, a German national, formerly Stormbannführer the following statements have, inter alia, been given at examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Karl Heinz Hoffmann, formerly KK-Inspektor at the Gestapo Service in Copenhagen, who is accused of war crimes, explains that accused was the leader of the "Judenreferat" under RSHA in Berlin. Accused came to Copenhagen in September 1943 in order to arrange the planned action against the Danish Jews against which action, the German officials in Denmark had protested in vain.

Accused conducted personally the action in Copenhagen which took place on October 1st, 1943, during which even old Jews, including a woman of 103 years, were arrested and deported to Germany. Witness tried to persuade accused to discharge the old Jews but accused declined to do so.

Georg Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Schardin, allied war prisoner, and the prisoner Poul Kühnert Jensen, explain likewise that accused was the leader of the action against the Jews in Denmark and that he refused to comply with a suggestion to discharge the oldest Jews.

Friedrich Alfred Paul Jaensch, allied war prisoner, explains that the day after the action against the Jews, together with some German policemen, was ordered to drive to the Concentration Camp in Horserød where the Danish communists were confined. These prisoners were, according to order, transported to Copenhagen Free Port where accused took over the conveyance which took place by ship shortly afterwards.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to the Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, December 3rd, 1947.
On behalf of the Ministry

Ark Vetli.

Chief of section.
In the case against the German citizen, Georg Friederich Wilhelm Scherdin, former leader of the 3rd division of the German Security police in Denmark (S.D.), Danish police authorities have undertaken examinations, and among others the following statements were given:

The killing of the Danish subject Kaj Munk.

The accused explained that on September 23rd, 1943 he entered upon service in this country and acted as leader of the 3rd division (S.D) until May 1944, when he was ordered to do service in Germany.

He further explains that in Denmark 1943 Dr. Mildner, the existing leader of the security police informed him that an order for retaliatory actions in Denmark had been given at a meeting in Hitler's headquarters. The accused, who from December 26th, 1943 to the beginning of January 1944 spent his leave in his home at Aachen, further explains that immediately before his leave he learnt that on recommendation of the German police in Denmark to R.S.H.A. in Berlin it had been decided that Kaj Munk was to be killed. Before his leave he took part in the discussions concerning execution of the murder, and a Danish speaking German being desired to examine conditions near Vaderso rectory, where Kaj Munk lived, the accused on his own initiative chose the German citizen Sohlein for this purpose. The accused accompanied Sohlein to Mildner, who informed Sohlein that Kaj Munk was to be killed and that Sohlein was to undertake the above preliminary examinations. The accused admits to have passed on to Sohlein Mildner's order that first Sohlein was to leave Denmark and then be smuggled back, likewise he passed on the order for the delivery to Sohlein of forged papers of identity and a pistol.

Sohlein explains that the accused took him to Mildner's office after the arrival in this country. Here Mildner ordered him to kill Kaj Munk and choose his own assistants.

When Mildner was speaking the accused remained silent, but then in the presence of Mildner he said Sohlein had for 3 years made himself comfortable in Denmark, and now he had to do something. The
accused gave him further instruction about his leaving and now he was to be smuggled in with the assistance of Kehnert, the leader of S.D. at Aabenraa. Here he got a forged passport and an English pistol, and likewise he was disguised. Kaj Munk was killed January 4th, 1944.

II. Participation in the planning of other terrorist actions.

The accused admits that after his return from the above leave and until he left in May 1944 he took part in several discussions about murders of revenge as leader of 3rd division together with Bovensiepen, Schwerdt, Hermansen, Pahl and Wäsche among others. The accused, however, maintaining that he did not make any definite proposals for terrorist actions.

This is to certify the above to be a true and correct reproduction of statements given to Danish police authorities.

The Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, January 27th, 1948.
On behalf of the Ministry
Erik Vetli.

Chief of section.
In the case against Irwin Bubor Zielek, a German national, formerly a soldier in Hitler's army, born on September 18th, 1917, the following statement was made, inter alia, sworn to examinations undertaken by the Danish police authorities:

Zielek, Paul Johannes Vallesi, who has been sentenced to 1 year of imprisonment for life for treason against the complex by which he, during the German occupation of Copenhagen on July 2nd, 1944, was the driver of a German motor car with the name Zielek, Franklick and Schmidt as passengers. When the car was giving the orders of Lyngbyvej and Nørthigagade he was ordered to stop, upon which the Germans immediately went out and with their Tommy gun began to fire at a group of people who were standing in Nørthigagade listening to a radio which was placed in a window, and which gave them a request to stop the strike. Franklick did not, so far as he knows, fire any shot as his Tommy gun was out of order, but Zielek and Schmidt each fired a series of shots. After having fired the shots, by which in any case at least two women were wounded and fell to the ground, the Germans drove away immediately.

Goldlick, maintains that he and the two other Germans got out of the car to inspect a house which had been damaged by bullets earlier in the day. The radio which could be heard in the whole quarter of the town called their attention to the group of persons who was assembled there, and in order to make the group disperse, he fired one or two shots in the air, upon which his Tommy gun got out of order so that he could not continue firing. At the same time Zielek and Schmidt had fired a series of shots with their Tommy guns, and he saw that Zielek fired his shots directly at the assembled group of persons of which a woman fell to the ground. He refers to the fact that the German authorities had issued the same order that shots could be fired if more than 5 persons were seen in the street.

Franklick maintains likewise that they went out from the car in order to inspect a damaged house, besides which he got the definite impression that the same 7 that people were approaching the and his comrades, therefore he concluded suddenly to shoot. He adds that he fired at the persons concerned and had seen a woman fall down.

Paul Johannes Vallesi, general witness, No. 3419 and
Skovby, general witness, add, opining what they saw the three Germans get out of the car and in addition, without inspecting away, rushed, again to fire at the assembled people, one had behaved abusely and in no way calmed the Germans or acted threateningly towards them.
At the investigations undertaken by the police it has been ascertained that a woman was killed and 5 persons were wounded by the shots fired by the Germans.

These are to certify that the above is a true record of statements given to Danish police authorities.
Rhe Royal Danish Ministry of Justice, November 30th, 1947,
On behalf of the Ministry

Erik Vetli.

Chief of section.