

Alderney and the Channel Islands: Evidence from the files of the United Nations War Crimes Commission

Note to Dr Carr, Professor Gleees and the Pickles Committee members from Prof. Dan Plesch and Zahraa Kapasi

Links and Extracts from UNWCC files of charges brought to the UNWCC by member states. The charges located so far are:

UK vs Germany, 1944. UK/G Case 19, Reel 19, pdf pg 241 onwards

Concerning deportations of the local population of Jersey/Guernsey to Germany based on British official information.

[Reel-19-Charge-files-UK-vs-Germans-1-330-1.pdf \(unwcc.org\)](#)

UK vs Germany, 1945. UK/G Case 251, Reel 19, pdf pg 2319 onwards

Charge concerning reductions made in certain rations of foodstuffs for the civilian population of the States of Jersey in reprisal for attacks made by Allied Forces on supply ships bound for the Channel Islands.

[Reel-19-Charge-files-UK-vs-Germans-1-330-1.pdf \(unwcc.org\)](#)

Czechoslovakia vs Germans, 1946. Cz/G Case 49, Reel 3, pdf pg 1035 onwards (See Appendix 1)

Concerning crimes in Alderney. Charge based on a file from the British War Crimes Executive. Offenses included murder, including SS guards being rewarded with food and drink for five dead prisoners, and the filling of the sick by means of injections.

[Reel-3-Charge-files-Czechslovakia-vs-Germans-1-246-1.pdf \(unwcc.org\)](#)

France vs Germans, 1946. F/G Case 289, Reel 5, pdf pg 751 onwards (see Appendix 2) & Case 469, pdf pg 1951 onwards (see Appendix 3)

Charge concerning the Mariette prison, the Mariette school in France, and transport of 650 French Jews to Alderney and what happened: "extreme violence against Jewish workers." Based on evidence retained in France by a Mr Henry Cohen of Paris.

[Reel-5-Charge-files-France-vs-Germans-181-520.pdf \(unwcc.org\)](#)

France vs Germans, 1947-48. F/G Case 2171, Reel 10, pdf pg 711 onwards (see Appendix 4)

Primarily concerning the transit of prisoners from Alderney to the continent after D-Day and murders enroute. But also including evidence of murders and other crimes in Alderney. Witness Woitas on pdf pg 722 specifies relating to "Camp Adolf" and transport to the island of 940 prisoners, of whom 650 survived to be transported back to the continent, and of the other 290, 150 "ont ete exterminées les autres ont ete tués." Witness statements are from ex-prisoners and French railway workers.

[Reel-10-Charge-files-France-vs-Germans-2061-2231.pdf \(unwcc.org\)](#)

For background, these documents were officially submitted by the state concerned to the UNWCC. That Commission was hosted, staffed, and chaired by the UK which also took part as a member state in the Commission's decision on the cases. Commission chairmen included a former President of the International Court of Justice and a former Master of the Rolls. The

French cases were signed by Andre Gros, a member of the International Court of Justice, and the Czech case by Bohuslav Ecer, also a judge at the International Court of Justice. As far as it can be seen, so far almost all those charged were put on lists of accused war criminals although some were listed as witnesses.

We have not found related trial reports yet. The archive includes trial reports that are incomplete and do not appear to show the relevant cases. The lack of a trial in normal civil proceedings in no way invalidates the charges. There are many reasons that accused persons never had their day in court and the records of trials that took place were lost and received little media interest. The US and UK suppressed war crimes prosecutions from 1948 as is detailed in David Wilkinson's acclaimed film "Getting Away with Murder(s)" on Amazon Prime, which is essential background reading. We also suggest Human Rights After Hitler, 2017, Chapter 9, 'Liberating the Nazis' by Prof. Dan Plesch.

At the beginning of the archives section of <http://www.unwcc.org> there is a simple and comprehensive guide to the use of the archive. However, the OCR search technology is not perfect, especially on hard to read texts, and while some search for Aurigny and Alderney has been productive, search for "Channel Islands" and either 'Iles de la Manche' or 'Îles Anglo-Normandes' has not been conducted fully.

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[Appendix 1: Cz/G Case 49- Czech trial against German war criminals in Alderney. It lists the accused, including Hoegelow](#)

2846/3/3/47 5 APR 1946 0970

CZECHOSLOVAK charges against GERMAN War Criminals

CHARGE No. Z-21/46.

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.	(1) KLEBECK, SS-Obersturmführer. (2) HOEGELOW, SS-Hauptsturmführer. (3) PAULSEN, Stotenführer. (4) WITWER, SS-Oberscharführer. (5) KLAUS, SS-Mann. (6) ROBERTSON, SS-Mann. (7) WOLF, SS-Mann. (8) POFF, SS-Mann. (9) KLINGBERG, SS-Sturmmann (10) PHILLIPS, SS-Sturmmann (11) RUTENBERGER, Peter, SS-Mann. (12) NEUMANN, SS-Sturmmann (13) WISE, SS-Unterscharführer. (14) KRANZBERGER, SS-Unterscharführer (15) LINDENAU, SS-Scharführer. (16) ROEMER, Willi, SS-Unterscharführer. (17) KRELLFARN, SS-Oberscharführer. (18) FIEBE, SS-Sturmmann. (19) KRELFARN, SS-Unterscharführer. (20) HARTWIG, SS-Unterscharführer. (21) GISENBERG, SS-Unterscharführer. (22) KRISTIAN, SS-Mann. (23) KETTER, SS-Oberscharführer. (24) GORTZE, SS-Oberscharführer. (25) GEEK, Georg, SS-Oberscharführer.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	1942 to 1945 at Kortemark and the Channel Island of Alderney.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	I. Murder and massacres - systematic terrorist. III. Torture of civilians. VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
References to relevant provisions of National law.	ad I. §§ 134, 93, 98, 99, 101. ad III. § 152. ad VIII. §§ 90, 93, 94, 152 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code.
Transmitted by:	Dr. B. Noer, Czechoslovak representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Prof. E. Noer

2. 0971

Short Statement of Facts

The accused committed inhuman acts, especially atrocities, in the Concentration Camp formed by the "1 SS-Bau Brigade Fuer Das Ausland" on the Channel Island of Alderney and at Kortemark.

The 1 SS-Bau Brigade Fuer das Ausland was formed from inmates of the Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen in September, 1942 and came under the command of the Concentration Camp Hamburg-Neuengamme in March, 1943 on the island of Alderney. It was then transferred from Alderney to Kortemark.

The Brigade had a total of approximately 1,000 inmates, among them Czechoslovak nationals.

Particulars of Alleged Crime

The accused, No.1., Klebeck, was Deputy Lagerkommandant at Alderney.

The accused, No.2., Hoegelow, was commander of the SS Guard troops in Alderney after Klebeck. He used to give extra leave and extra food and drink to SS guards for every five dead prisoners.

The accused, No.3., Paulsen, was Blockführer in Alderney and Kortemark.

The accused, No.4., Witter, was in charge of construction work in Alderney and Kortemark.

The accused, No.12., Neumann, was in charge of the police dogs.

The accused, No.15., Lindenau and No.16. Roemer were guard Commanders in Alderney and Kortemark.

All the accused were responsible for and participated in, the atrocities committed to the prisoners. The prisoners were brutally beaten and inhumanly ill-treated. Many of them were murdered. Ill prisoners were killed by injections.

Particulars of Evidence in Support

We offer the evidence of two witnesses, Robert Prokop and Johann Skultety, according to the Consolidated report No. 4012(H) /LAC /477 of the British War Crimes Branch.

We propose to place the witness Skultety on list "B".

Notes on the Case

All the accused acted either on their own initiative or in carrying out a system of terror approved by the German Government.

'The accused committed inhuman acts, especially atrocities, in the Concentration Camp formed by the "1 SS-Bau Brigade Fuer Das Ausland" on the Channel Island of Alderney and at Kortemark.

The 1 SS-Bau Brigade Fuer das Ausland was formed from inmates of the Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen in September, 1942 and came under the command of the Concentration Camp Harburg-Neuengamme in March, 1943 on the island of Alderney. It was then transferred from Alderney to Kortemark.

The brigade had a total of approximately 1,000 inmates, among them Czechoslovak nationals.'

'All the accused were responsible for and participated in, the atrocities committed to the prisoners. The prisoners were brutally beaten and inhumanly ill-treated. Many of them were murdered. Ill prisoners were killed by injections.'

Appendix 2: F/G Case 289- Charge about Mariette including Alderney.

0704	
<p><small>(For the Use of the Secretariat)</small></p> <p>Registered Number. Date of receipt in Secretariat.</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">663/FN/G/289</p>	
<p>UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION</p>	
<p>FRENCH CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS</p> <p>CHARGE No. 354 *</p>	
<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p><small>(Not to be translated.)</small></p>	<p>1*- KORNBERICH - Capitaine Commandant la Garnison allemande stationnée à l'Ile d'Aurigny - membre de l'Organisation TODT dont le siège principal était à CHERBOURG.</p> <p>2*- EVERS - Lagerführer détaché de l'organisation TODT de Cherbourg.</p> <p>3*- KRAUT - Détaché de l'organisation TODT de Cherbourg.</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>Ile d'Aurigny - Angleterre - , au large de Cherbourg</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>depuis</i></p> <p>depuis le mois de Juillet 1943</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>N° 1 - Terrorisme systématique</p> <p>art. 265 - 302 - 303 C.P. - Peine de mort -</p> <p>N° 3 - Tortures de civils</p> <p>N° 7 - Déportation de civils</p> <p>N° 8 - Internement de civils dans des conditions inhumaines.</p>
<p>SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.</p> <p>Les 3 allemands indiqués ci-dessus étaient les principaux tortionnaires du camp d'internement de l'Ile d'Aurigny, où étaient déportés 650 Israélites français.</p> <p>Le régime du camp était des plus barbares: travail forcé de nuit de 7 heures du soir à 8 heures du matin, transports de sacs de ciment, fer ailies, rails, accompagnés de coups et diverses brutalités.</p> <p>Le Capitaine KORNBERICH qui commanda la garnison de l'Ile de Juillet à Décembre 1943, ordonna à ses subordonnés d'être d'une extrême violence envers tous les travailleurs juifs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">*****</p>	
<p>TRANSMITTED BY _____</p> <p><small>*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.</small></p> <p><small>(Initials) W.F. 1000 1000 300 100 A.C. 100 100 C.P. 100</small></p> <p><small>(Initials) W.F. 1000 1000 300 100 A.C. 100 100 C.P. 100</small></p>	

Appendix 3: F/G Case 469- Charge about Mariette including Alderney.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)		1835
Registered Number.	Date of receipt in Secretariat.	
1034/5/469	7 JUL 1945	
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION		
FRENCH	CHARGES AGAINST	GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
CHARGE No. 522 *		
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	<p><u>Liste A</u></p> <p>- THIELE Hans 46 ans. originaire d'HOCHEN (Moselle) Chef de Camp du Collège MARIETTE</p> <p>- KLING Georges 39 ans. domicilié à AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Allemagne) 58 Bahnhofstrasse Sous-chef du Camp</p> <p>- Les surveillants allemands du camp et tous les membres de l'organisation TODT responsables du cantonnement et des chantiers de travail (une centaine environ)</p>	
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	<p>Années 1943 et 1944 Collège MARIETTE dit BRONNECKI Rue Beaurepaire BOULOGNE sur MER (Pas-de-Calais) et chantiers qui en dépendaient</p>	
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	<p>Crimes de guerre N°1 - Assassinats - terrorisme systématique</p> <p>- N°3 - Tortures de civils</p> <p>- N°1 - art. 302 et 303 du C.P. art. 2 ordonnance du 28 AOUT 1944</p> <p>- N°3 - art. 303 et 344 du C.P.</p>	
References to relevant provisions of national law.		
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.		
<p>Le Collège MARIETTE était occupé par l'organisation TODT qui utilisait sur ses chantiers un grand nombre de juifs français ou étrangers, la plupart âgés et malades.</p> <p>Les inculpés susvisés, non contents de leur imposer un travail inhumain les soumettaient aux tortures les plus atroces qui ont causé la mort notamment des nommés :</p> <p>POURNIK - 62 ans. antérieurement domicilié à CONFLANS Ste HONORINE (S.et.O) décédé le 25 MAI 1944</p> <p>BELLER - 54 ans antérieurement domicilié à PARIS 27 Rue Baptonneau - décédé le 7 AOUT 1944</p>		
TRANSMITTED BY: M. le Professeur GROS		
<small>* Exact serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. (NOTE: NO FURTHER ACTION TAKEN)</small>		

Page 2	1836
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME	
<p>Les travailleurs martyrisés au collège Mariette provenaient pour la plupart de l'île d'Aurigny. Ils avaient été choisis parmi les plus âgés et les plus faibles pour être soumis à un régime soi-disant plus doux.</p> <p>En réalité ce régime était le suivant : 12 heures minimum de travail par jour, 24 kilomètres à pied pour se rendre au chantier et en revenir.</p> <p>Au cours du travail et au cantonnement le chef du camp THIELE, son adjoint KLING et tous les surveillants frappaient les travailleurs à coups de barres de fer et de matraques.</p> <p>Ils leur imposaient en outre, les brimades les plus cruelles après leur journée de travail en les faisant ramper sur les coudes et les genoux, en les faisant courir jusqu'à épuisement total et les rouant de coups s'ils s'arrêtaient à bout de forces.</p> <p>Ainsi mourut en particulier le 25 MAI 1944 le nommé POURNIK, âgé de 62 ans, qui cardiaque, épuisé avait demandé grâce sans savoir ses bourreaux.</p> <p>Du reste le chef du camp privait entièrement les juifs de tous soins médicaux, pour ce dernier motif mourut le nommé BELLER le 6 AOUT 1944, qui avait été contraint d'aller travailler avec 40 ° de fièvre.</p> <p>Ces deux cas ne sont cités qu'à titre d'exemples car le chef du camp avait déclaré qu'il fallait " ou travailler, ou crever ".</p>	

Appendix 4: F/G Case 2171- Case concerns train transport from Alderney. It includes lengthy affidavits and lists the accused.

0660

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number. 7174/F/G/2172 Date of receipt in Secretariat. 18 DEC 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

FRENCH CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 2415

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated.)

Voir annexe n° I

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. REUVANNES (Hte-Marne) le 26 Juillet 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. Crime de guerre n° I : Meurtre

References to relevant provisions of national law. Crime de guerre n° I : Art. 302 C.P. : PEINE DE MORT.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Le 26 Juillet 1944, alors que le train évacuant vers l'Allemagne les internés du camp de concentration de l'île d'Aurigny, escortés notamment par les S.S. figurant en liste "A" passait sur le territoire de la commune de REUVANNES (Hte-Marne), les allemands ouvrirent le feu au hasard sur les wagons, à la suite d'une tentative d'évasion de quelques déportés, blessant de nombreux internés dont 17 furent achevés. Les corps furent enterrés le lendemain à ECRUVES (N. et E.) en bordure de la voie ferrée.

TRANSMITTED BY R. le Professeur A. GRCS.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(CODE WORDS: 200 206 1 4 6 10 1200)

0674

ANNEXE N° I

LISTE "A" :

- 1°) LIST Max - Hauptsturmführer (nommé depuis Sturmbannführer) né le 9 Février 1910 à MUNICH.
- 2°) KLEBECK Kurt, - Obersturmführer (nommé depuis Hauptsturmführer), né le 6 Mars 1906 à BERLIN.
- 3°) PUNS - Hauptsturmführer, originaire des Sudètes.
- 4°) WITWER - Hauptscharführer, originaire de BERLIN.
- 5°) KNOOP - Hauptscharführer, unterlagerführer, originaire de HAMBURG.
- 6°) HASTWIG - Oberscharführer, chef cuisinier, originaire de Prusse.
- 7°) KRELLMANN - surveillant de l'infirmerie - originaire de Kassel.
- 8°) KERS - Oberscharführer, originaire de MULKERIZEN.
- 9°) MULLER - obersturmführer.
- 10°) HOEBELow - Hauptscharführer, Cdt des gardes S.S.
- 11°) JUMAR - Oberscharführer, originaire de BONN
- 12°) KOMETZ - SS Schütze - originaire de CROATIE.
- 13°) WOLF - SS Schütze - originaire de CROATIE.
- 14°) KERRER - Oberscharführer
- 15°) PAULSEN - Rottenführer
- 16°) TOMASIKIEWIK Marian - SS Schütze, originaire de CRACOVIE

Faisant tous partie du Erste SS Bataillon du camp de concentration "Adolf" de l'île d'Aurigny (Alderney).

This case contains multiple pages of evidence with a focus on transport.

p.714

- Refers to 68 wagons of 50 people, with sections of the train headed to different destinations. If they all carried prisoners, this would amount to over 3000 people.*
- At Toul, after some Russians try and escape, the train is fired upon by Germans with automatic weapons. 16-17 corpses disposed of beside the tracks.*

p.716

- A German train.*

p.720

- Evidence of a Dutch witness prisoner concerning his journey through several camps and then to Alderney: '...thousand others to Alderney... worked in Blockhaus... 24 June boat to St Malo then train... 18 killed at Toul.' 'Scandalous treatment on Alderney.'*

p.720-721

- More Dutchmen give evidence about Alderney.*
- About 1000 prisoners on the Island of various nationalities.*

p.722

- Numbers of prisoners: 940.*
- Numbers given for exterminations and killings. Some killed before Toul. About 40 total.*
- Protest of German Doctor.*

p.728

- Notes decision of UNWCC Committee I.*