APPENDIX V

SOME NOTEWORTHY WAR CRIMINALS

It is a fact that only a small percentage of the persons listed as war criminals could be put on trial. Nevertheless, the cases enumerated below show that an appreciable number of persons in responsible positions, in different spheres, were brought to justice. The data are taken from official returns or, where none have been forwarded, from Government Controlled radio or Press announcements in the respective countries. In many cases information is not available as to the confirmation or execution of sentences. Judgments of Soviet courts are taken from the Moscow radio; the U.S.S.R. not being a member of the Commission.

The names are grouped under the following headings:

EUROPE

I. The Major German War Criminals (Nuremberg Trial)
II. Gauleiters, Governors, Protectors and Leading Officials.
III. Generals and Senior Officers.
IV. Industrialists and Financiers.
V. SS and Gestapo Officials.
VI. Medical War Criminals.
VII. Commandants of Concentration Camps; and Concentration Camp Trials.

FAR EAST

I. Major War Criminals (Tokyo Trial still in progress).
II. Higher Japanese Officers convicted.

EUROPE

I. THE MAJOR GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Tried by the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg

Herman Göring:
Successor-designate to Hitler; President of the Reichstag; Commander of the Air Force; President of the Council of Ministers for Defence of the Reich; Head of Hermann Göring Combine; General of SS.

Joachim Ribbentrop:
Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs. Member of Secret Cabinet Council; General of SS.
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to death 1.10.46. Hanged 16.10.46.
Rudolf Hess:  
Deputy to Hitler, and successor designate after Göring. Member of Secret  
Cabinet Council. General of SS.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to life imprison-  
ment 1.10.46.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner:  
General of Police; Head of Reich Main Security Office (RSHA); Chief of  
Security Police and Security Service.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to death 1.10.46;  
hanged 17.10.46.

Alfred Rosenberg:  
Reich Minister for Occupied Eastern Territories; Commissioner for  
ideological education; organiser of Einsatzstab Rosenberg (Looting Organisation);  
Reichsführer.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to death 1.10.46.  
Hanged 16.10.46.

Hans Frank:  
Former Bavarian Minister of Justice; Governor General of Poland; General  
of SS.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to death 1.10.46.  
Hanged 16.10.46.

Martin Bormann:  
Chief of Chancery of the Nazi Party; Member of the War Cabinet; General  
of SS.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46 in absentia; sentenced to death  
1.10.46. (Believed dead.)

Wilhelm Frick:  
Reich “Protector” of Bohemia and Moravia; Minister of the Interior;  
Reichsführer of the Nazi Party.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to death 1.10.46.  
Hanged 16.10.46.

Fritz Sauckel:  
Gauleiter of Thuringia. Plenipotentiary for Man-Power in Germany and  
Occupied Territories. General of SS.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to death 1.10.46.  
Hanged 17.10.46.

Albert Speer:  
Minister for Armaments; Head of Todt organisation; Reichsführer of Nazi  
Party.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to 20 years’  
imprisonment.

Walter Funk:  
Reich Minister for Economics; President of Reich Bank; member of the  
War Cabinet.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to life imprison-  
ment 1.10.46.

Constantin von Neurath:  
Professional diplomat; Reich “Protector” of Bohemia and Moravia;  
General of SS.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to 15 years’  
imprisonment.

Baldur von Schirach:  
Reichsführer of Nazi Party; Youth Leader; Gauleiter of Vienna.  
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46. Sentenced to 20 years’  
imprisonment 1.10.46.
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Arthur Seyss-Inquart:
Deputy Governor of Poland; Reich Commissioner for Occupied Holland. General of SS.
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to death 1.10.46.
Hanged 16.10.46.

Julius Streicher:
Gauleiter of Franconia; militant anti-Semite; editor of "Der Stürmer".
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to death 1.10.46.
Hanged 16.10.46.

Wilhelm Keitel:
Field Marshal; Chief of Supreme High Command; Member of Cabinet Council.
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to death 1.10.46.
Hanged 16.10.46.

Alfred Jodl:
Chief of Supreme Staff.
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to death 1.10.46.
Hanged 16.10.46.

Erich Raeder:
High Admiral.
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to life imprisonment 1.10.46.

Karl Dönitz:
High Admiral; Commander of the U-Boat arm; Commander-in-Chief of Navy.
Tried before I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945–46; sentenced to ten years' imprisonment 1.10.46.

In the same category were:

Heinrich Himmler:
Reichs Leader of SS, Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism; Reichsleiter of Nazi Party.
Committed suicide after arrest 23.5.45.

Robert Ley:
Leader of the Nazi Labour Front; Organiser of Central Inspection of Foreign Workers; General of SS.
Tried by I.M.T., Nuremberg, 1945. Indicted as a major war criminal.
Committed suicide during trial 25.11.45.

II. GAULEITERS, GOVERNORS, PROTECTORS AND LEADING OFFICIALS

(i) Judicial officials convicted in Case No. 3 (Trial of the Ministry of Justice Officials) in the "Subsequent Proceedings" held at Nuremberg, December, 1946—December, 1947:

Fritz Schlegelberger ... ... ... ... ... Life imprisonment.
Herbert Klemm ... ... ... ... ... Life imprisonment.
Oswald Röhm ... ... ... ... ... Life imprisonment.
Rudolf Oserch ... ... ... ... ... Life Imprisonment.
Wolfgang Metzgenberg ... ... ... ... ... 10 years imprisonment.
Wilhelm Ammon ... ... ... ... ... 10 years imprisonment.
Guenther Joel ... ... ... ... ... 10 years imprisonment.
Kurt Rotherberger ... ... ... ... ... 7 years imprisonment.
Josef Alstetter ... ... ... ... ... 5 years imprisonment.
(ii) Diplomatic officials arraigned in Case No. 11 in the "Subsequent Proceedings" which opened at Nuremberg on 6th January, 1948. (Judgement not yet delivered at time of writing).

Ernst von Weizsäcker:
Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office.

Gustav Steengracht von Moyerland:
Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office.

Wilhelm Kepller:
State Secretary in the Foreign Office.

Ernst Bohle:
Head of the Ausland Organisation.

Ernst Woermann:
Head of Political division of Foreign Office.

Karl Ritter:
Liaison between Foreign Office and High Command.

Edm. Veisenmayer:
German plenipotentiary in Hungary.

Walter Schellenberg:
SS, General; Chief of Intelligence in Himmler's Main Office.

Gottlob Berger:
SS, General. Liaison officer with occupied East.

Ernst Puhl:
Director of Reichsbank.

Karl Rasche:
Director of the Dresdner Bank.

Paul Pfeifer:
Coal and Iron magnate.

Hans Lammers:
Head of Reich Chancellory.

Wilhelm Stuckart:
State Secretary in Ministry of Interior.

Richard Daré:
Minister for Food and Agriculture.

Otto Meissner:
Chief of Presidential Chancellory.

Otto Dietrich:
State Secretary in Propaganda Ministry.

Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk:
Minister of Finance.

Paul Koerner:
 Göring's deputy in the Four Years' Plan.

Hans Kehrl:
Chief of Planning Office in the Armaments Ministry.

Otto von Erdmannsdorf:
Deputy to Chief of the Political Division of Foreign Office.

Herbert Backe:
Former Reich Minister for Agriculture.
Committed suicide while awaiting trial at Nuremberg, 6.7.47.

Kurt Daluge:
Oberstgruppenführer SS; Acting Reich Protector of Bohemia 1942-1943.
Tried by the Czechoslovak People's Court at Prague in October, 1946;
sentenced to death; hanged 23.10.46.
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August Eigruber:
- Gauleiter and Reichstatthalter Upper Danube; SS. Gruppenführer.
  Tried by a U.S. War Crimes court at Dachau March-May, 1946, for atrocities in Mauthausen camp.
  Sentenced to death 11.5.46; hanged 27.5.47.

Karl Hermann Frank
SS. Obergruppenführer; Senior SS and Police Leader in the Protectorate; virtual ruler of the Protectorate from 1943.
Tried by the Czechoslovak Extraordinary People's Court at Prague in April, 1946; sentenced to death; hanged 22.5.46.

Artur Greiser:
SS. Obergruppenführer; Gauleiter of Wartheland; former President of Danzig Senate.
Tried by the Polish Supreme National Court at Poznan; sentenced to death; hanged at Poznan, 20.7.46.

Otto Hellemuth:
Former Gauleiter of Main-Franken.
Tried by U.S. court at Dachau for complicity in murders of Allied pilots; sentenced to be hanged.

Friedrich Hildebrandt:
Gauleiter in Mecklenburg. SS. Obergruppenführer.
Tried by a United States War Crimes court at Dachau in March-April, 1947, for complicity in murders of U.S. airmen. Sentenced to be hanged 2.4.47.

Siegfried Kasche:
S.A. Obergruppenführer. Ex-Minister in Croatia.
Tried by a Yugoslav court for complicity in deportations and murders; executed in June, 1947.

Hans Erard Ludin:
German Minister in Slovakia.
Tried by a Slovak court in December, 1946, and sentenced to be hanged.

Franz Neuhäusen:
Former Chief of Administration South East.
Tried by a Yugoslav court and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment 31.10.47.

Heinrich Rainer:
Gauleiter and Reichstatthalter in Carinthia; Obergruppenführer; Chief of Civil Administration in North-West Yugoslavia. Supreme Commissioner Adriatic Coast.
Tried by a Yugoslav military tribunal at Ljubljana for atrocities and deportations; sentenced to death 20.7.47. and hanged.

Hermann Röhn:
Deputy Gauleiter for Alsace.
Tried by the French Permanent Military Tribunal at Strasbourg, together with Robert Wagner (qv.). Sentenced to death 5.5.46. Shot at Strasbourg 14.10.46.

Gustav Simon:
Gauleiter of Moselle; Chief of civil administration in Luxembourg.
Charged as a war criminal by Luxembourg; arrested in 1945; committed suicide to avoid trial and punishment.

Josef Terboven:
Gauleiter of Essen; SS. Gruppenführer; Reich Kommissar for occupied Norway.
Charged as a war criminal by Norway. Committed suicide 8.5.45 after the capitulation of Germany to avoid arrest and trial.
APPENDIX V

Dr. Harald Turner:
SS. Gruppenführer; chief of the Military Administration in occupied Serbia.
Tried by a Yugoslav war crimes court at Belgrade for atrocities, deportations, mass executions. Sentenced to death; shot 9.3.47.

Robert Wagner:
Gauleiter and Reichstaschalter of Baden; head of civil administration in Alsace.
Tried by a French war crimes court at Strasbourg 23.4.46, for complicity in murders, conscription of French nationals and other war crimes. Sentenced to death 5.5.46; shot at Strasbourg 14.10.46.

III. GENERALS AND SENIOR OFFICERS

(i) Generals convicted in Case No. 7 (Balkan Generals) in the "Subsequent Proceedings," which closed at Nuremberg on 19th February, 1948.
General Wilhelm List: ... ... ... Life imprisonment
General Lothar Rendulic: ... ... ... 20 years imprisonment
Lt.-General Walter Kuntze: ... ... ... Life imprisonment
Lt.-General Helmuth Felmy: ... ... ... 15 years imprisonment
Lt.-General Hubert Lanz: ... ... ... 7 years imprisonment
Lt. General Ernst Dehner
Lt.-General Ernst von Leyser: ... ... ... 10 years imprisonment
Lt.-General Wilhelm Speidel: ... ... ... 20 years imprisonment

Field Marshal von Weichs, a defendant, was withdrawn from the trial on account of illness. Lt.-General Franz Boene, another defendant, committed suicide 30.5.47.

(ii) Generals arraigned in Case No. 12 (the 13 Generals' trial) in the "Subsequent Proceedings," which opened at Nuremberg on 5th February, 1948. (Still proceeding at time of writing.)

General Wilhelm von Leeb:
General Hugo Sperrle:
General Georg von Küchler:
General Hermann Hoth:
General Hans Reinhardt:
General Hans von Salmuth:
General Karl Hollidt:
General Karl von Roques:
General Hermann Reinecke:
General Walter Warlimont:
General Otto Wohler:
General Rudolf Lehmann:
Admiral Schniewind.

General Andrae:
Former Commander-in-Chief in Crete.
Tried by a Greek court at Athens and sentenced to life imprisonment.

General Nicola Bellomo:
Italian Army.
Tried by a British court at Bari in Italy, for killing escaped British officers, prisoners of war, after recapture; sentenced to death 28.7.45; shot on 11.9.45.

Lieut.-General Friedrich Bernhardt:
Ex-Commander of the German Second Tank Army.
Sentenced to death by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Bryansk on 29.12.45, for atrocities in the Bryansk area, and hanged on that day.
General Bruno Brauer:
Former Governor of Crete.
Tried by a Greek military court at Athens. Accused of being responsible for the deaths of some 3,000 persons in Crete during the German occupation, also for murders and massacres; systematic terrorism, deportations, pillage, wanton destruction and torture and ill-treatment of civilians. Sentenced to death 9.12.46; shot on 20.5.47.

Lieut.-General Karl Burckhardt:
Ex-Commander of the Rear of Sixth Army.
Sentenced to death in January, 1946, by a U.S.S.R. tribunal for atrocities committed in the Ukraine, and hanged on the same day.

Major General Peter Crasemann:
Former Commander of 26 Panzer Division in Italy.
Tried in April, 1947, by a British War Crimes court at Padua for mass executions of Italian inhabitants; sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

General Dangkelmann:
Former Commander-in-chief in Serbia.
Tried by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade, 31.10.47, and sentenced to death.

Major General Karl von Dewitz Krebs:
Tried by a Russian court at Kishinev in December, 1947, and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

General ‘‘Sepp’’ Dietrich:
Waffen SS.
Tried by United States court at Dachau May-July, 1946, for murders of civilians and prisoners of war, in the battle of the Ardennes, winter of 1944-45 (the Malmédy massacre), and sentenced to life imprisonment 11.7.46.

Lieut.-General van Ditfurth:
Ex-Commandant of Kursk.
Sentenced to death on 3.2.46 by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Riga for atrocities committed in that district, and hanged on the same day.

General Anton Dostler:
Former Commander of the 75th German Army Corps.
Charged with ordering the summary execution of two officers and 13 enlisted men of the U.S. Forces captured by his troops during a military operation.
Tried by a U.S. military court at Caserta, Italy. Found guilty and sentenced to death 12.10.45. Sentence confirmed. Executed 1.12.45.

Kapitanleutnant Heinz Eck, of the German Navy:
Ex-Commander of U-Boat 852.
Tried by a mixed British and Greek war crimes court at Hamburg 17-20.10.45 for killing survivors of the crew of the steamship ‘‘Peleus.’’ Found guilty and sentenced to death 20.10.45; sentence confirmed. Executed 23.11.45.

Major General Ermannsdorf (Erdmannsdorf):
Sentenced to death in January, 1946, by a U.S.S.R. tribunal for atrocities committed in Byelorussia; hanged on 6.2.46.

General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst:
Former Commander-in-Chief in Norway.
Tried by Mixed British-Norwegian court at Brunswick for handing over captured members of Commandos to the SS, for execution; sentenced to death 2.8.46 (sentence commuted to 20 years' imprisonment 3.12.46).

General Ferekethalmy-Zeidner:
Former Commander of Fifth Hungarian Army.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court for the Novisad massacres. Sentenced to death 31.10.46; executed 5.11.46.
General Hans Fortner:
Former Commander of 718th Division.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade as responsible for murders of Yugoslav civilians. Sentenced to death on 16.2.47; hanged on 27.2.47.

General Kurt Galenkamp:
Tried by British military court at Wuppertal in March, 1947, for murders of British parachutists (the "Poitiers" case); sentenced to be hanged 25.3.47. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Major General Hans Gravenstein:
Commander of the 373rd (Tiger) Division. Sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade, 1.4.47.

General Adolf Hamann (? Amann):
Ex-Governor of Orel area.
Sentenced to death by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Bryansk 26.12.46 for atrocities in the Bryansk area; hanged the same day.

General Kurt Herzog:
Tried by a Russian court at Novgorod in December, 1947, and sentenced to 25 years’ imprisonment.

Lieut.-General Hans von Hisslin:
Sentenced to death by a Yugoslav war crimes court at Ljubljana on 27.7.47.

General Jaenecke:
Tried by a Russian court at Sevastopol 25.11.47 and sentenced to 25 years’ imprisonment.

Ex-Marshall Albert Kesselring:
Tried by a British court at Venice for being concerned in the massacre of 335 Italians in the Ardeatine caves and other war crimes; sentenced to death on 7.5.47. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment 4.7.47.

General Josef Knebler:
Former Commander of 118th Division.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade for atrocities against civilian population; sentenced to death on 16.2.47; hanged on 27.2.47.

General Herbert Koestlin:
Former Chief of Staff 80th Corps.
Tried by a British military court at Wuppertal, together with General Galenkamp (q.v.) for murders of British parachutists (the "Poitiers" case); sentenced to life imprisonment 25.3.47 (confirmed 14.5.47).

Brig.-General Fritz Kramer:
Waffen SS; Chief of Staff of Sixth Panzer Army; former acting Commander of 12th SS Division.
Tried by a U.S. war crimes court at Dachau, together with General Sepp Dietrich (q.v.), for murders of U.S. prisoners of war and civilians (the Malmedy massacre) in the winter of 1944-45, and sentenced 11.7.46.

General Ludwig Kuebler:
Tried by a Yugoslav court at Ljubljana, 27.7.47, and sentenced to death.

General Kuepper:
Ex-Commandant of Salda.
Sentenced to death on 3.2.46 by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Riga for atrocities committed in that district; hanged on the same day.

General Alexander von Lober:
Former Commander of 12th Army in the Balkans; Commander-in-Chief South-East.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade in February, 1947, as responsible for mass murders of Yugoslav civilians; sentenced to death 16.2.47; shot 27.2.47.
General Albert Loncar:
Former Military Governor of Belgrade.
Tried, together with General von Loehr (q.v.) by a Yugoslav military
court at Belgrade in February, 1947, for atrocities against the Yugoslav
civil population. Sentenced to death on 16.2.47; hanged on 27.2.47.

Lieut.-General Hartwig Ludwig:
Ex-commander of the 104th Jaeger Regiment. Sentenced to death by a
Yugoslav court at Belgrade, on 1.4.47.

General Eberhard von Mackensen:
Tried by British war crimes court in Rome, as responsible for the massacre,
by way of reprisals, of over 300 Italian civilians in the Ardeatine Caves,
near Rome. Sentenced to death by shooting on 30.11.46. (Sentence
commuted to life imprisonment 4.7.47.)

General Maiburger:
Tried by a U.S. military court at Florence, Italy, and sentenced to 10
years’ imprisonment on 14.9.46 (7 years remitted), for parading U.S. prisoners
of war through the streets of Rome.
General Maiburger was also tried by a British court and sentenced to death
on 30.11.46, together with General von Mackensen (q.v.), for complicity
in the Ardeatine Caves massacre. Sentence confirmed, but death penalty
commuted to life imprisonment (4.7.47).

Brigadier-General Kurt Meyer:
Former Commander of the 12th SS. Panzer Division.
Tried by a Canadian military court at Aurich for inciting his troops to
refuse quarter to Canadian soldiers captured in battle. Sentenced to death
28.12.45 (commuted to life imprisonment 15.1.46.)

Air Marshal Erhard Milch:
Tried by the U.S. No. II Court at Nuremberg, January–April, 1947, for
deportations, enslavements and criminal medical experiments on human
beings (Crimes against Humanity); sentenced to life imprisonment 17.4.47.

Karl Mohilke:
Former Commander of 5th U-boat Flotilla.
Tried by a British court at Hamburg in October, 1946, accused of ordering
U-boat commanders to kill survivors of torpedoed ships; sentenced to five
years’ imprisonment 16.10.46.

Lieut.-General Dejon von Moteton:
Ex-Commandant of Lipeja.
Sentenced to death on 3.2.46 by a U.S.S.R. war crimes tribunal at Riga
for atrocities committed in that district; hanged on the same day.

General Friedrich Mueller:
Former Military Governor of Crete.
Tried by a Greek military court at Athens for massacres of hostages by
way of reprisals in Crete; sentenced to death 9.12.46; shot on 20.5.47.

General Neidlolt:
Former Commander of 369th Division in the Balkans.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade, together with General
Loehr (q.v.), for massacres of Yugoslav civil inhabitants and other atrocities;
sentenced to death 16.2.47; hanged 27.2.47.

Major-General Karl von Oberskamp:
Former Commander of Prinz Eugen Division.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade on 27.3.47 for massacres
of civilians. Sentenced to death and executed 1.4.47.

Lieut.-General Ochsner:
Tried by a Russian court at Bobrinsk, 3.11.47 and sentenced to 25 years’
imprisonment.
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Major-General PAUL:
Chief of the Rear of the 4th German Army.
Sentenced to death on 3.2.46 by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Riga for atrocities committed in that district; hanged on the same day.

General Hermann PRESS:
Commanding 1st Panzer Corps.

General von RAPPARD:
Ex-Commandant of Veliki Luki.
Sentenced to death on 31.1.46 by a U.S.S.R. tribunal of the Leningrad Area for atrocities committed in the Veliki Luki region; hanged on the same day.

Major-General Heinrich REMLINGER:
Ex-Commandant at Pskov.
Sentenced to death by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Leningrad for atrocities in that province. Hanged 5.1.46.

Lieut.-General RICHTER:
Tried in January, 1946, by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Minsk for atrocities committed in Byelorussia; sentenced to death; hanged on 6.2.46.

Hellmuth von RUCKTESCHEL:
Commander of raider “Schiff 21.”
Sentenced to 10 years imprisonment (commuted to 7 years’) by a British war crimes court in Germany, 21.5.47.

Lieut.-General RUFF:
Ex-Commandant of Riga.
Tried by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Riga for atrocities committed in that district; sentenced to death on 3.2.46, and hanged on the same day.

Major-General Josef RUPPRECHT:
Tried by a Russian court at Novgorod in December, 1947, and sentenced to 25 years’ imprisonment.

General SCHATOW (SCHARTOW):
Tried by a Russian court at Poltava and sentenced to 25 years’ imprisonment, 25.11.47.

General August SCHMIDT:
Former Commander of the Waffen SS. Prinz Eugen Division No. 7.
Tried in February, 1947, together with General Loth (q.v.) by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade, for atrocities against the Yugoslav civil population; sentenced to death on 16.2.47, and hanged on 27.2.47.

General August SCHMIDT:
Ex-commandant of Luftgau VI.
Sentenced to life imprisonment by a British military court in November, 1947, in connection with the transmission of orders for the killing of Allied airmen.

General SEEGER:
Former Commander in-Chief of Alsace.
Tried by a British military court at Wuppertal in connection with murders of British and French parachutists; sentenced to three years’ imprisonment on 11.7.46. Sentence confirmed 4.1.47.

Lieut.-General Max SIMON:
Former Commander of 16 SS Division in Italy.
Tried by a British military court at Padua on six charges of massacres of Italian civilians; sentenced to death 26.6.47.
General Otto von Stulpnagel:
   Ex-Governor of Greater Paris.
   Committed suicide in prison in Paris, 6th February, 1948, to avoid trial.

General Ferenc Szombathy:
   Former Hungarian Chief of Staff.
   Tried by a Yugoslav military court for the Novi Sad massacres. Sentenced to death 31.10.46; executed 5.11.46.

Major-General von Tschammer und Osten:
   Sentenced to death in January, 1946, by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Kiev for atrocities committed in the Ukraine; hanged on the same day.

Major-General Wartter:
   Ex-Commander of the Coastal district.
   Sentenced to death on 3.2.46 by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Riga for atrocities committed in that district; hanged on the same day.

Lieut.-General Hermann Winkler:
   Ex-Commandant of Nikolayev.
   Sentenced to death on 17.1.46 by a U.S.S.R. tribunal at Nikolayev for atrocities committed in that region; hanged on the same day.

Major-General K. Wolf:
   Tried in March, 1947, by a British military court at Brunswick ("the Blechhammer case") for exposing British prisoners of war to air raids; sentenced on 25.3.47 to seven years' imprisonment. (Sentence confirmed 24.5.47.)

IV. LEADING INDUSTRIALISTS AND FINANCIERS

(i) Leading industrialists convicted in Case No. 5 of the "Subsequent Proceedings," held at Nuremberg from 18th March, 1947, to 22nd December, 1947.
   Friedrich Flick, steel magnate: 7 years imprisonment.
   Otto Steinbrinck, steel magnate: 5 years imprisonment.
   Bernhard Weiss, steel magnate: 2½ years imprisonment.

(ii) Industrialists arraigned in Case No. 6 (I.G. Farben) in the "Subsequent Proceedings" which opened at Nuremberg on 8th August, 1947. (Still proceeding at time of writing.)
   Carl Kraus; Hermann Schmitz; Georg von Schnitzler; Fritz Gajewski; Heinrich Hoerlein; August von Knieriem; Fritz ter Meer; Christian Schneider; Otto Amiros; Max Brueggenmann; Erich Buergin; Heinrich Buetefisch; Paul Haefligier; Max Ilgner; Friedrich Jaehne; Hans Kuehne; Carl Lautenschlager; Wilhelm Mann; Heinrich Oster; Karl Wurster, Walter Duerrfeld; Heinrich Gattineau; Erich von der Heyde; Hans Kugler.

(iii) Industrialists arraigned in Case No. 10 (trial of Krupp Directors) in the "Subsequent Proceedings" which opened at Nuremberg on 8th December, 1947. (Still proceeding at time of writing.)
   Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach; Ewald Loser; Eduard Houdelemont; Erich Muehler; Friedrich Janssen; Karl Pfirsch; Max IHN; Karl Eberhardt; Heinrich Korshchan; Friedrich von Buelow; Heinrich Lehmann; Hans Kupke.
   Bruno Tesch:
   Director of Tesch and Stabenow.
   Sentenced to death by a British military court at Hamburg, 8.3.46, for supplying poison gas for the murder of internees.
V. SS AND GESTAPO OFFICIALS

(i) High SS officials convicted in Case No. 4 ("W.V.H.A." trial) in the "Subsequent Proceedings" which was concluded at Nuremberg on 3rd November, 1947.

Oswald Pohl ............................................. death.
Georg Loerner ............................................. death.
Franz Eihenschmalz ....................................... death.
Karl Somer ................................................ death.
August Frank ............................................... life imprisonment.
Max Kiefer ................................................ life imprisonment.
Hermann Pook ............................................. life imprisonment.
Karl Mummendey ......................................... life imprisonment.
Heinz Fanslau ............................................. 25 years imprisonment.
Hans Bobermin ........................................... 20 years imprisonment.
Hans Loerner .............................................. 10 years imprisonment.
Erwin Tschentscher ...................................... 10 years imprisonment.
Hans Hoherg .............................................. 10 years imprisonment.
Hans Baier ................................................ 10 years imprisonment.
Leo Volk ................................................... 10 years imprisonment.

(ii) SS officials convicted in the Stalag Luft III trial held before a British Military Court at Hamburg, 1st July to 3rd September, 1947.

Emil Schulz .............................................. death.
Alfred Schimmel ......................................... death.
Josef Gmeiner ............................................ death.
Walter Herberg .......................................... death.
Otto Preiss ............................................... death.
Heinrich Boschert ....................................... death.
Emil Weil ................................................ death.
Eduard Geith ............................................. death.
Hans Kahler .............................................. death.
Oskar Schmidt ........................................... death.
Johann Schneider ........................................ death.
Johannes Post ............................................ death.
Walter Jacobs ........................................... death.
Erich Zacharias .......................................... death.
Max Wielen ............................................... life imprisonment.
Walter Breithaupt ...................................... life imprisonment.
Artur Denkmann ......................................... 10 years imprisonment.
Wilhelm Struve .......................................... 10 years imprisonment.

The death sentences, except that on Boschert which was commuted to life imprisonment, were executed in February, 1948.

(iii) Higher SS officials arraigned in Case No. 8 (Resettlement trial) in the "Subsequent Proceedings" which opened at Nuremberg on 1st July, 1947. (Still proceeding at time of writing.)

Ulrich Greifelt; Rudolf Creutz; Konrad Meyer-Heiling; Otto Schwarzenberger; Herbert Huebner; Werner Lorenz; Heinz Breckiner; Otto Hopmann; Richard Hildebrandt; Fritz Schwalm; Max Solllmann; Gregor Ebner; Gerthier Tesch; Inge Viermetz.

(iv) Higher SS officials arraigned in Case No. 9 (Einsatzgruppen trial) in the "Subsequent Proceedings" which opened at Nuremberg on 3rd July, 1947. (Still proceeding at time of writing.)
Otto Ohlendorf; Heinz Jöst; Erich Naumann; Otto Rasch; Erwin Schulz; Fritz Sیx; Paul Blobel; Walter Blume; Martin Sandberger; Willy Seibert; Ernst Bierstein; Gustav Noske; Adolf Ott; Emil Haussman; Lothar Fendler; Felix Rühe; Heinz Schubert; Mathias Grap; Eugen Steimle; Werner Braune; Walter Hause; Edvard Sträuchi; Waldemar Klingelhofer. Emil Haussman committed suicide after being arraigned.

Richard Bruns, (Kriminal Sekretat) and two others:

Tried by a Norwegian court (Lagmannsraett) for murders and torture, on 20.3.46.

All the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death by shooting.
The sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court of Norway.

Daum, Police Chief in Warsaw:

Sentenced to death by the Supreme Polish Court, together with Ludwig Fischer (q.v.) on 3.3.47; hanged at Warsaw 8.3.47.

Eckelien, Police General SS:

Former SS Chief in the Baltic territory.

Sentenced to death by a U.S.S.R. military court at Riga; hanged 3.2.46.

August Flasche:

Police President at Aachen. Oberführer, SS.

Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by a British war crimes court in Germany, 16.9.46.

Siegfried Fehrner:

Leading official of Security Police in occupied Norway.

Tried by a Norwegian tribunal at Oslo in June, 1947, for torturing Norwegians under interrogation. Sentenced to death 28.6.47.

Fuchs:


Tried with General Meyssner (q.v.) by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade; sentenced to death 22.12.46; executed 24.1.47.

Reinhard Gerlach:

Gestapo Chief of Ljubljana in Slovenia.

Tried in July, 1947, by a Yugoslav military court at Ljubljana, together with Rainer (q.v.) for atrocities against civil inhabitants. Sentenced to death 21.7.47. Hanged.

Richard Glueck:

Gruppenführer SS. Head of Amtsgruppe D. in W.V.H.A. Inspector General of concentration camps.

Charged as a war criminal. (Committed suicide after the capitulation of Germany to avoid trial.)

Kurt Hans:

Head of the Criminal Police at Wurzburg.

Tried by a U.S. war crimes court at Dachau for complicity in the murders of Allied pilots. Sentenced to be hanged 10.5.47.

Helft:

Police General SS.

Sentenced to death by a U.S.S.R. military court at Minsk; hanged on 6.2.46.

Friedrich Holborn:

Kriminal Kommissar. Chief of Gestapo at Hagen.

Sentenced to death by a British war crimes court in Germany, 17.9.46.

Franz Otto Holstein, (and 23 members of the SD and the Gestapo of Dijon):

Tried by a Permanent Military French Tribunal at Dijon for complicity in murders and pillage; 22 of the defendants were found guilty; some of them, including Holstein, were sentenced to death.
Erich Isselhorst:
Police Chief; Gestapo Chief in Alsace.
Sentenced to death by a British military court at Wuppertal on 11.7.46, hanged over to the French for trial on other counts; sentenced to death by a French military court on 17.5.47. (Sentence confirmed 4.1.47)

Karl Hans Klinge:
Tried by a Norwegian court for torturing Norwegian citizens; sentenced to death 27.2.46.

Helmut Knochen:
Head of the Security Police in France under Carl Oberg.
Tried at Wuppertal on 7.3.47 by a British military court for murders of British parachutists. Sentenced to death by hanging 12.3.47. (Sentence confirmed 13.4.47.)
(Knochen was handed over to the French, after sentence, for trial on other charges; has not yet been put on trial in France (1.7.47).)

Josef Meisinger:
SS Gestapo Chief in Poland.
Sentenced to death on 3.3.47 by the Supreme Court at Warsaw, together with Ludwig Fischer; hanged on 8.3.47.

Meisinger (Meissner):
SS General; Gestapo Chief in Serbia.
Sentenced to death by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade on 22.12.46; executed 24.1.47.

Bruno Muller:
Chief of Gestapo, Wilhelmshaven.
Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a British war crimes court in Germany, 9.12.47.

Karl Nussberger:
Chief of Security Police, Gaggenau.
Sentenced to death by a British war crimes court at Wupperthal for the murders of prisoners of war, 10.5.46.

Carl A. Oberg:
Police General; SS Leader and head of the Gestapo in occupied France.
Sentenced to death by a British court at Wuppertal on 11.7.46 for murders of British parachutists in the Vosges.
(Oberg was then handed over to the French for trial, but has not yet been tried.) Sentence confirmed 4.1.47.

Wilhelm Rediess:
SS. Obergruppenführer. Chief SS and Police Leader in occupied Norway.
Charged as a war criminal by Norway.
(Committed suicide after the capitulation of Germany to avoid trial and punishment.)

Erwin Roehner:
Police General. SS and Police Leader in Wehrkreis XVIII and in Slovenia.
Sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court; hanged on 4.9.46.

Sandner:
Obersturmführer SS. Chief of Security Police in the Nikolayev region.
Sentenced to death by the U.S.S.R. Military Court in the Odessa district; hanged on 17.1.46.

Scheer:
Police General SS. Police Chief in the Kiev region.
Sentenced to death by a U.S.S.R. military court at Kiev; hanged in January, 1946.
Walter Schmitt:
Obergruppenführer SS.
Tried by the People's Court, Prague, for crimes committed in concentration camps, Mauthausen, Schlossenburg, Ravensbrück, Sachsenhausen and other places; sentenced to be hanged 18.9.45.

Karl Schongarth:
SS Oberbrigadeführer; Police General.
Sentenced to death by a British war crimes court in Germany (Enschede case) 11.2.46.

Richard Schulz:
Former high official in the Berlin Police Department.
Tried by a U.S. war crimes court at Dachau for complicity in the murders of Allied pilots. Sentenced to be hanged 10.5.47.

Jurgen Stroop:
Police General. Former SS Leader in Greece and Poland.
Sentenced to death by a U.S. military court at Dachau on 22.3.47.
Reserved for trial in Poland for the massacre in the Warsaw Ghetto and on other counts.

Wilhelm Arthur Wagner:
Head of Section IV (b) of the Security Police in Norway.
Tried by a Norwegian (Lagmannsret) court in October, 1946, for the deportation and inhumane treatment of Jews.
Sentenced to death; sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the Norwegian Supreme Court, 30.4.47.

Prince Josias Waldeck-Pyrmont:
Police General.
Sentenced to life imprisonment by a U.S. military court at Dachau, 13.8.47, for atrocities in Buchenwald camp.

Witzler:
Police General SS. Chief of Security Police.
Sentenced to death by a U.S.S.R. military court at Nikolayev; hanged on 17.1.46.

VI. MEDICAL WAR CRIMINALS

(i) Doctors and officials convicted in Case No. 1 (The 23 Doctors and Scientists) in the "Subsequent Proceedings" which opened in Nuremberg in December, 1946.

Hermann Becker-Freyling:
Chief of Aviation Medicine Department.
Sentenced to life imprisonment.

Wilhelm Beigelback:
Consulting Physician to Luftwaffe.
Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Victor Brack:
Senior official in the Führer's Chancery.
Sentenced to death by hanging.

Karl Brandt:
Reich Commissioner for Health.
Sentenced to death by hanging.

Fritz Fischer:
Medical officer at Hohenlinden.
Sentenced to life imprisonment.

Karl Gerhard:
Personal physician to Himmler.
Sentenced to death by hanging.
Karl Genzken:
Chief of Waffen SS Medical Service.
Sentenced to life imprisonment.

Siegfried Handloser:
Chief of Army Medical Service.
Sentenced to life imprisonment.

Waldemar Hoven:
Chief doctor at Buchenwald concentration camp.
Sentenced to death by hanging.

Joachim Mrugowsky:
Chief of Hygienic Institute Waffen SS.
Sentenced to death by hanging.

Herta Oberhauser:
Female physician at Ravensbrück camp.
Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Helmut Poppendick:
Senior medical official of SS.
Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Gerhard Rose:
Chief of Tropical Medicine Department.
Sentenced to life imprisonment.

Oskar Schroeder:
Chief Inspector of Luftwaffe Medical Service.
Sentenced to life imprisonment.

Wolfram Sievers:
Manager of the Ahnerbe, racial investigation society.
Sentenced to death by hanging.

Heinz Baumketter:
Camp physician in Sachsenhausen concentration camp.
 Tried by a Russian court in November, 1947, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Dr. Bessin:
Sentenced to imprisonment by a Military Government Court at Hamburg, under Law No. 10, for sterilisation of hospital inmates 7.12.46.

Dr. Helmuth Bock:
Doctor at the Luneberg hospital.
Tried and sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade 5.11.46.

Dr. Leonardo Conti:
Reich Health Leader. Responsible for medical experiments on internees.
Committed suicide at Nuremberg after arrest to avert trial, October, 1945.

Dr. Richard Demmerich:
Medical officer to the Velpke baby farm.
Tried by a British military court at Brunswick for killing Polish children by wilful neglect; found guilty 3.4.46, and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.
Sentence confirmed.

Dr. Gunther:
Sentenced to imprisonment by a Military Government Court at Hamburg, under Law 10, for sterilisation of hospital inmates, 7.12.46.

Dr. L. Hardt:
Tried by a German court at Dresden for the murder of inmates of a mental home at Sonnenstein, and sentenced to be hanged 10.7.47. (Committed suicide.)
APPENDIX V

DI. HELLINGER:
Camp dentist in Ravensbrück Women’s camp.
Sentenced to 10 years’ imprisonment by a British military court at Hamburg 3.2.47.

DI. PROFESSOR HINSELMANN:
Sentenced to imprisonment by a Military Government Court at Hamburg, under Law No. 10, for sterilisation of hospital inmates 7.12.46.

DI. HINTERMAYER:
Concerned in medical experiments for the Luftwaffe upon inmates of the Dachau concentration camp.
Sentenced to death by a U.S. court at Dachau 12.12.45.

KATZENELLENBOGEN:
Physician in Buchenwald camp.
Sentenced to life imprisonment by a U.S. military court at Dachau 13.8.47, for atrocities in Buchenwald camp.

DI. KLEIN:
Belsen concentration camp physician.
Sentenced to death by a British court at Luneburg 17.11.45. Hanged at Hamelin 13.12.46.

ALPHONSO KLEIN, SS:
Administrator of the Hadamar Mental Asylum.
Tried by a U.S. war crimes court at Wiesbaden, October, 1945, for killing Russian and Polish inmates by injections. Sentenced to be hanged 15.10.46. Sentence commuted to death by shooting.

DI. HANS KORBEL:
Sentenced to death by a British military court 24.6.46 for killing, by neglect, children of foreign slave workers. Executed 7.3.47.

DI. KUREISH:
Mauthausen concentration camp physician.
Tried by a U.S. military court at Dachau for atrocities against internees in March–April, 1946; hanged 27.5.47.

DI. LOLLING:
Head of Medical Services of the “WVHA” (Administrative service of the concentration camps). Responsible for authorising medical experiments on internees.
(Committed suicide to avoid trial, 1945.)

DI. PAUL NITSCHKE:
Tried by a German court at Dresden for the murder of inmates of the mental home at Sonnenstein. Sentenced to be hanged 10.7.47.

DI. SIEGERT RASMAIER:
Camp doctor of Loibl Pass camp (sub-camp of Mauthausen). Sentenced to life imprisonment by a British war crimes court at Klagenfurt, Austria, 10.10.47.

WERNER ROHDE:
Camp doctor at Natzweiler camp.
Tried by a British military court at Wuppertal for killing by injections Allied nationals interned in the camp; hanged 11.10.46.

DI. ROSENTHAL:
SS doctor in Ravensbrück Women’s camp.
Sentenced to death by a British court at Hamburg on 3.2.47, and hanged 3.5.47.

DI. SCHIDLANSKI:
Camp doctor in Ravensbrück Women’s camp.
Sentenced to death by hanging by British war crimes court at Hamburg on 3.2.47. Executed 3.5.47.
Dr. SCHILLING:
Malaria expert. Camp physician at Dachau.
Tried by a U.S. military court at Dachau and sentenced to death 13.12.45.
Hanged 29.5.46.

Dr. Heinrich SCHMITZ:
Camp doctor in Flossenbürg camp.
Tried by a U.S. court at Dachau on 16th December, 1947, and sentenced to death.

Ulrich SCHNAPPAUF:
Prison doctor, Fuhlsbüttel prison.
Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment by a British war crimes court at Hamburg, 24.9.47.

Dr. Gunther SCHULZ:
Doctor at the Luneburg hospital.
Tried and sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade 5.11.46.

Dr. Percy TREITE:
Camp doctor at Ravensbrück Women's Camp, charged with medical experiments on inmates.
Sentenced to death by a British court at Hamburg 3.2.47. (Committed suicide after conviction.)

VII. COMMANDANTS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS; AND CONCENTRATION CAMP TRIALS

ALMEIER:
Former deputy commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp.
Tried, with other members of the Auschwitz camp staff, by the Polish Supreme Court at Cracow, in November, 1947, and sentenced to death. Executed 28.1.48.

Johannes BALZER:
Deputy commandant of prisoner of war camp at Allendorf. Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade, 1.4.47.

Hans BIEBOW:
Former commandant of the Lodz Ghetto.
Sentenced to death by a Polish court at Lodz on 24.4.74 and hanged.

Colonel ETIST BLUMMEL:
Ex-commandant of Osnabrück camp.
Tried and sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade on 5.11.46.

Anton BRUNNER:
Former commandant of Drancy concentration camp for Jews in France.
Tried by an Austrian court at Vienna for deporting Jews to the death camps for extermination. Sentenced to death 11.5.46; hanged 24.5.46.

Karl BUCK (SS), Haupsturmführer:
In charge of the concentration camp at Schierneck in Alsace, and Lagerkommandant of Gaggenau camp.
Tried by a British military court at Wuppertal in May, 1946, as concerned in the killing of British and French prisoners of war. Sentenced to death by shooting 10.5.46. (Sentence confirmed 4.7.46.) Handed over to the French 3.8.46.

Waldemar DEHM:
Ex-commandant of the Ravensbrück camp.
Tried and sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade on 5.11.46.

Heinz DERMERS:
Deputy commandant of Dachau camp.
Sentenced to be hanged by an American Military Tribunal 18.1.47.
Friedrich Ensen:
Commandant of Schandelah labour camp.
Sentenced to death by a British war crimes court in Germany, 3.2.47.

Colonel Friedrich Evcke:
Ex-commandant of Osnabrück camp.
Tried and sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade on 5.11.46.

Willy Friederich:
Gestapo official; ex-commandant of the Banjica concentration camp near Belgrade.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade on 27.3.47 and sentenced to death.

Karl Gallasch:
Former commandant of Gross Rosen concentration camp.
Sentenced to death by a Polish court; hanged himself in his cell at Wroclaw 22.5.47.

Heinrich Gercke:
Official in charge of Velpke baby farm.
Sentenced to death by a British war crimes court in Germany, 20.3.46.

Richard Glueck:
Lieut.-General of Waffen SS. Inspector General of all concentration camps.
Chief of Amtgruppe D in the WHVA.
Committed suicide after the capitulation to avoid trial.

Aman Goeth:
Ex-commandant of the Cracow Ghetto and Tarnow camp.
Tried by the Polish Supreme Court, and sentenced to death 5.9.46.
Executed.

Max Grabner:
Former political officer at the Auschwitz concentration camp.
Tried with other members of the Auschwitz camp staff by the Polish Supreme Court at Cracow in November, 1947, and sentenced to death.

Rudolf Guenther:
Second camp commandant of Banterweg camp.
Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by a British war crimes court in Germany, 6.3.47.

Otto Harder:
Lagerführer of the Aussenkommando Hanover-Ahlen camp.
Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by a British war crimes court in Germany, 6.5.47.

Fritz Hartenstein (SS):
Ex-commandant of Natzweiler concentration camp.
Tried by a British court at Wuppertal and sentenced to death 5.6.46.
Was handed over to the French after sentence for eventual trial.

Karl Hesse:
Ex-commandant of Korgen concentration camp in Norway, where Yugoslav citizens were interned.
Tried and sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade 23.10.46.

Rudolf Hoess:
Former commandant of Auschwitz; guilty of the systematised killing of millions of internees.
Sentenced to death by the Polish Supreme Court on 2.4.47; hanged at Auschwitz on 16.4.47.
APPENDIX V

Paul Hoffman:
Supervisor of the crematorium at the death camp of Maidanek.
Tried by a Polish special criminal court at Lublin, 13–14th November, 1945, for mass murder of camp inmates at Maidanek; sentenced to death 23.12.45.

Hossler:
Former commandant at Auschwitz. Subsequently at Belsen.
Tried at Luneburg by a British war crimes court, and sentenced to death.
Hanged 13.12.45.

Heinrich Joeckl:
Ex-commandant of Terezin concentration camp.
Sentenced to death by a Czechoslovak court; hanged in Litmerice prison on 25.10.46.

Kaindl:
Ex-commandant of Sachsenhausen concentration camp; handed over by the British to the U.S.S.R. war crimes authorities for trial in July, 1946.
Tried by a Russian court 1.11.47 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Walter Kieß:
SS Leader. Ex-official of Neuengamme concentration camp.
Sentenced to death by a British military court at Hamburg on 3.2.47.
Executed 26.6.47.

Fritz Kieffer:
Ex-commandant of internment camp for Yugoslav prisoners at Rognan in Norway.
Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade on 27.3.47, and sentenced to death.

Josef Kisch:
SS. Gruppenführer. Former official of Mauthausen camp.
Sentenced to death 15.9.47 by a U.S. war crimes court at Dachau for murders of Allied paratroops.

Kurt Klebeck:
District chief of camps in Hanover area.
Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by a British war crimes court in Germany, 6.5.47.

Wilhelm Klem:
Commandant of Neugraben and Tiefstak camps.
Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by a British war crimes court at Hamburg, 3.7.46.

Max Köhler:
Lieutenant-Colonel Waffen SS. Adjutant of Dachau concentration camp.
Hanged himself while in custody awaiting trial 26.6.46.

Josef Kramer:
Ex-commandant of Belsen and Natzweiler concentration camps.
Tried by a British court at Luneburg on 17.11.45, and sentenced to death.
Hanged on 13.12.45.

Arthur Liebehenschel:
Former SS Commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp.
Tried, with other members of the Auschwitz camp staff, by the Polish Supreme Court at Cracow in November, 1947, and sentenced to death.
Executed 28.1.48.

Luetke-Meyer:
SS Leader. Ex-official of Neuengamme concentration camp.
Sentenced to death by a British military court at Hamburg on 3.2.47.
Executed 26.6.47.
APPENDIX V

LORITZ:
Ex-commandant of Sachsenhausen concentration camp; charged as a war criminal.
Committed suicide after arrest (February, 1946).

Kurt Mathesius:

Theodore Meyer:
Commandant of Stutthof camp.
 Tried by a Polish court on 10th October, 1947, and sentenced to death.

Hans Möser:
Former commandant of Nordhausen concentration camp.
 Tried by a U.S. court at Dachau on 30th December, 1947, and sentenced to death.

Max Pauly:
Ex-commandant of Neuengamme.
 Tried at Hamburg by a British court, and sentenced to death, together with 11 of his staff, on 3.5.46; hanged on 8.10.46.

Alex. Piekowski:
Ex-commandant of Dachau camp.
 Sentenced to be hanged by an American military tribunal 18.1.47.

Karl Rehm:
Ex-SS commandant of Terezin concentration camp. Sentenced to death by a Czechoslovak court on 30.4.47.

Alfred Rosenthal:
Ex-commandant of a concentration camp in the Ukraine.
 Sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court in Subotica about 23.11.47.

Wilhelm Schmidt:
Deputy-commandant of Terezin concentration camp.
 Sentenced to death by a Czechoslovak court on 12.11.46; hanged the same day.

Heinrich Schulte:
Ex-commandant of the concentration camp at Korgin, Norway, where Yugoslav citizens were confined.
 Sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade 25.10.46, for murders of internees.

Johann Schwartzhuber:
Deputy-commandant of Ravensbrück Women’s camp.
 Sentenced to death by a British court at Hamburg on 3.7.47, and hanged 3.5.47. (Note: Suhren, ex-commandant of the camp, escaped before the trial, and has not been recaptured.)

Siegfried Seidl:
Ex-commandant of Theresienstadt (Terezin) concentration camp.
 Sentenced to death by an Austrian court 4.10.46 under the Austrian war criminals legislation.

Kurt Sieber:
Colonel. Ex-commandant of a camp at Strasbourg.
 Tried and sentenced to death by a Yugoslav court at Belgrade on 5.11.46.

Johannes Steenbock:
Commandant of Draegerwerke Wandsbek camp.
 Sentenced to 20 years’ imprisonment by a British war crimes court in Germany, 13.6.47.
Willi Tessmann:
  Ex-Governor of Fühlsbüttel prison.
  Tried by a British war crimes court at Hamburg for ill-treatment of
  Allied prisoners. Sentenced to death by hanging 25.9.47.

Otto Thuemel:
  Senior camp commandant at Banterweg camp.
  Sentenced to 5 years imprisonment by a British war crimes court in
  Germany, 6.3.47.

Herman Vogel:
  Leading official of the Maidanek camp.
  Tried by Polish Special Criminal Court in Lublin. Sentenced to be
  hanged 2.12.44.

Johannes Waltzer:
  Ex-commandant of camp for Yugoslav prisoners of war at Allendorf.
  Tried by a Yugoslav military court at Belgrade on 27.3.47 and sentenced
to death.

Jacob Winkler:
  Commandant of Loibl Pass, sub-camp of Mauthausen.
  Sentenced to death by a British war crimes court at Klagenfurth, Austria.
  10.10.47.

Karl Winkler:
  Ex-commandant of Lahde-Weser labour camp.
  Sentenced to death by a British military court at Wuppertal 14.2.47 for
  murders of Allied prisoners of war. Sentence commuted to 20 years'
  imprisonment in October, 1947.

Gottfried Weisz:
  Ex-commandant of Dachau concentration camp.
  Tried by a U.S. Military Government court at Dachau. Sentenced to
death 13.12.45; hanged 29.5.46.

Ziereis:
  Commandant of Mauthausen concentration camp.
  Died, after capture, of wounds received while trying to escape, April, 1945.

Viktor Zoller:
  Ex-commander of the guards at Mauthausen concentration camp.
  Sentenced to death by a U.S. military court at Dachau in April, 1946;
hanged 27.5.47.

CONCENTRATION CAMP TRIALS

The reports show that very large numbers of the officials and guards of the
Concentration Camps were guilty of atrocities. Exemplary trials for groups of
as many as sixty persons accused of the worst crimes were held in regard to most of
the main concentration camps in Germany.

Auschwitz Concentration Camp Trial
  This trial, held at Cracow, ended on 22nd December, 1947, when the 23 defend-
  ants, including Liebehenschel, ex-commandant, and Maria Mandl, head of the
  women’s camp, were sentenced to death. They were hanged on 28th January, 1948.

Beendorf Concentration Camp Trial
  A group of officials of this camp were tried by a British war crimes court at
  Hamburg. I was sentenced to death and 2 to imprisonment on 13.8.46.

Belsen Concentration Camp
  The commandant, Josef Kramer, and 44 others were tried by a British war
  crimes court at Luneburg, 17.9.45-17.11.45; 30 of the accused were found guilty;
  of these, 11 were sentenced to death and hanged; 19 to various terms of imprison-
  ment. The death sentences were carried out on 13.12.47.
APPENDIX V

A second group of officials of the Belsen camp were tried by a British court at Celle, 16–30 May, 1946; three defendants were sentenced to be hanged and five to imprisonment.

Buchenwald Camp Trial
In this trial, before a United States military tribunal at Dachau, April, August, 1947, 31 members of the staff of the Buchenwald camp were found guilty of atrocities and 22 were sentenced to death; the rest to imprisonment.

Dachau Camp Trials
Forty officials were tried by a U.S. military court at Dachau; 36 of the defendants were sentenced to death (13.12.45), of whom 23 were hanged on 28–29.5.46, including the commandant (Weiss) and the camp doctor (Schilling).

Smaller groups of Dachau camp officials and guards were included in several subsequent trials by the U.S. court at Dachau. On 21.11.46 it was announced that, up to that date, 116 defendants of this category had been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Dora-Nordhausen Camp Trial
Twenty-two ex-officials of this camp were placed on trial before a U.S. war crimes court at Dachau on 31.7.47.

Flossenburg Camp Trial
Fifty-two officials and guards of this camp were tried by a U.S. military court at Dachau 12.6.46-19.1.47. Forty of the defendants were found guilty; 15 of these were sentenced to be hanged, and 25 to terms of imprisonment.

The Fahlstuettel Prison
Two groups of officials of this prison were tried by a British war crimes court in Germany in September and November, 1947. 3 were sentenced to death and 14 to imprisonment.

Gaggenau Camp
11 officials of this camp were tried at Wuppertal by a British war crimes court, for murders of prisoners of war. 5 were sentenced to death and 5 to imprisonment.

Hamburg-Sasel Camp
A group of 22 officials were tried by a British war crimes court at Hamburg. 17 were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Kiel-Hasse Internment Camp
A group of 9 officials of this camp were tried by a British war crimes court in Germany. 2 were sentenced to death and 6 to imprisonment.

Lahde-Weser Concentration Camp
A group of the camp staff were tried by a British war crimes court at Wuppertal on 14.2.47. 4 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. One other official was sentenced to death on 16.12.47.

Loibl Pass Concentration Camp
A group of the staff of this camp were tried by a British war crimes court at Klagenfurt, Austria. 2 were sentenced to death and 8 to imprisonment on 10.10.47.

Maidanek Concentration Camp (Poland)
A group of six officials of the Maidanek concentration camp were arraigned before a Polish Special Criminal Court in Lublin, 27.11.44–2.12.44. All were found guilty and sentenced to death. They were hanged on 3.12.44.

Mauthausen Camp Trial
Sixty-one officials of this camp were tried by a U.S. military court at Dachau in March/April, 1946; 58 defendants were sentenced to death (11.5.46) and were executed, including the commandant of the Todtenkopf guard.
Muehlkof Concentration Camp Trial
5 officials of this camp were sentenced to death by a U.S. war crimes court at Dachau on 13.5.47 and 7 others to imprisonment.

Natzweiler Concentration Camp
A group of officials of this camp were tried by a French military court at Rastatt in January, 1947. Twenty-one of the defendants were sentenced to death 3.2.47.

Neuebrenne Concentration Camp
Thirty-three officials of this camp were tried by a French military court at Rastatt on 6.6.46; 15 defendants were sentenced to death and executed; 20 to terms of imprisonment.

Neugrabten-Tiefstack Camp
14 officials of this camp were tried by a British war crimes court at Hamburg; 10 of them were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Neuengamme Camp Trial
The commandant, Pauly, and 13 other members of the camp staff were tried by a British war crimes court at Hamburg, 18.3.46-13.5.46; eleven defendants, including the commandant, were sentenced to death by hanging; the remainder to various terms of imprisonment. A second group of officials of this camp were tried in July, 1946, and sentenced, 1 to death and 5 to imprisonment; a third group of 3 were sentenced in August, 1946, 2 to death and 1 to imprisonment.

Ravensbruck Women’s Camp Trial
Sixteen members of the staff of this camp were tried by a mixed inter-allied court in the British zone. All were found guilty, 3.2.47, except one, who died during the trial. Eleven were sentenced to death by hanging and the remainder to imprisonment.

Sachsenhausen (Oranienburg) Concentration Camp Trial
The trial of the commandant (Kandl) and a number of officials and guards of this camp was prepared in the British zone, but was handed over, by agreement, together with the defendants, to the U.S.S.R. war crimes authorities in June, 1946. 15 defendants were tried by a Russian court in November, 1947, and sentenced to 25 years’ hard labour.

Schandalach Concentration Camp
A group of the camp staff were tried by a British war crimes court in Germany, on 3.2.47. 2 were sentenced to death and 5 to imprisonment.

Stocken-Ahlen Concentration Camp
2 officials of this camp were tried by a British war crimes court at Brunswick; 1 was sentenced to death and the other to life imprisonment, 25.6.46.

Struthof-Natzweiler Camp
A first group of officials were tried by a British war crimes court at Wuppertal. 1 was sentenced to death and 5 to varying terms of imprisonment. A second group were tried, on other counts, immediately after; 3 of the accused, including the commandant, were sentenced to death and 1 to imprisonment.

Struthof Concentration Camp Trial
A group of officials and guards of this camp were tried by a Polish court in May-June, 1946. Eleven of the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death in May, 1946.

Velke “Baby Farm”
Officials of this institution were tried by a British war crimes court in Germany, March-April, 1946. 2 were condemned to death and 2 to imprisonment.

Wolfsberg-Ruehen “Baby Farm”
Ten officials of this institution were tried by a British war crimes court at Hems-stedt. 1 was sentenced to death and 2 to imprisonment on 24.6.46.
APPENDIX V

THE FAR EAST.

I. MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS TRIED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL, TOKYO.

(Trial still in progress)

ARAKI:
Minister of War and member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in China.

General DORIHIKA:
Former Commander of Japanese 5th Army in Manchuria; Commander-in-Chief Eastern Army in Japan (1943) and 7th Army Area, Singapore (1944–45).

HASHIMOTO:
Ex-Army officer; publicist; promoter of aggressive war.

Field Marshal HATA:
Former Commander-in-Chief in Central China; member of the Board of Marshals.

HiROTA:
Former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; member of Cabinet Advisory Council.

HSHINO:
Chief Secretary and Minister of State under Tojo; adviser to Finance Ministry.

ITAGAKI:
Former Chief of Staff of Japanese Army in China (1939); in Korea (1941–45); Commanding 7th Army Area, Singapore (1945).

KAYA:
Former Finance Minister under Togo (1941–44).

KIDO:
Former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (1940–45); Chief Confidential Adviser to the Emperor.

General KIMURA:
Vice War Minister under Konoye and Tojo (1941–44); member of Supreme War Council (1943); Commander-in-Chief in Burma (1944).

General KOBO:
Commander Japanese Army, Korea (1935–36); Governor General, Korea (1942); Prime Minister (1944–45).

Rear-Admiral NISUKE MASUDA:
Indicted before a U.S. Military court in the Marshall Islands in December, 1945; for executing prisoners of war without trial. (Committed suicide before the trial.)

MATSUI:
Commander-in-Chief in Central China (1937–38); member of Cabinet Advisory Council (1938–40); President of Greater East Asia Development Society.

MATSUOKA:
Member of Cabinet Advisory Council (1940); Foreign Minister under Konoye (1940–41); advocate of aggressive war.

General MINAMI:
Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung (1934–36); Governor General of Korea (1936–42); Member of Privy Council (1932–45).
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General MUTO:
Chief of Military Affairs Bureau (1939–42); commanded Second Guards Division in Sumatra (1943); Chief of Staff in Philippines under General Yamashita (1944).

Admiral NAGANO:
Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet (1937); member of Supreme War Council (1940); Supreme Naval Adviser to the Emperor (1944).

Admiral OKA:
Vice Navy Minister (1944); Commander-in-Chief Korean Station (1944–45).

OKAWA:
Organiser of the Mukden incident (1931); advocate of aggressive war.

OSHIMA:
Ambassador to Germany (1938–39); (1941–45).

General (Liet.-General) SATO:
Chief of Section in War Ministry (1941–42); and of Military Affairs Bureau (1942–44).

SHIGEMITSU:
Ambassador in Moscow (1936–38); Ambassador in London (1938–41); Foreign Minister under Tojo and Koso (1943–45).

Admiral SHIMADA:
Commander of Second Fleet (1937); of China Fleet (1940); Supreme War Council (1944).

SHIRATORI:
Ambassador to Italy (1939); adviser to Japanese Foreign Office (1940); Director of I.R.A.P.S. (1943).

SUZUKI:
President of Cabinet Planning Board under Konoye and Tojo (1941–43); Cabinet adviser 1943–44; Director of I.R.A.A.

TOGO:
Ambassador to Germany (1937); Moscow (1938); Foreign Minister (1942–45).

General TOJO:
War Minister under Konoye (1940–41); Prime Minister (1941–44).

UMEZU:
Commander of Japanese Forces in China (1934); Vice War Minister (1936–38); Chief of General Staff (1934–35).

The indictment charged the defendants with three categories of crimes; crimes against peace; conventional war crimes; and crimes against humanity. One of the defendants, Okawa, became insane during the trial and was withdrawn. Another, Matsukawa, died of illness. (The trial was still proceeding in January, 1948.)

II. HIGHER JAPANESE OFFICERS
(Tried and convicted)

Vice-Admiral Kose Abe:
Tried by a U.S. war crimes court at Guam for murdering American prisoners of war, and sentenced to be hanged (15.5.46).

General ADACHI:
G.O.C. 18th Army, sentenced to life imprisonment by an Australian court at Rabaul for atrocities in the Pacific.

Lieut.-General Masao BABA:
Tried by an Australian war crimes court at Rabaul for ordering the “death march” in North Borneo, and sentenced to be hanged (4.3.47).
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Admiral Hamanaka:
Tried and sentenced to death by an Australian war crimes court at Morotai (14.1.46) for atrocities against prisoners of war and natives.

Admiral Tengo Hara:
Tried by a British war crimes court at Singapore for killing natives of the Andaman Islands, and sentenced to be hanged (3.4.46).

General Harada:
Ex-Commander in Java; sentenced to death at Singapore (25.10.46).

Major-General Hidaka:
Tried by a British war crimes court at Singapore for ill-treating prisoners of war and internees; sentenced to death (10.10.46).

Major General Okira Hirota:
sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment by an Australian war crimes court at Rabaul, 3.4.47.

General Hiraotani:
G.O.C. 6th Division, sentenced to death by a Chinese court for massacres at Nanking (26.4.47).

Lieut.-General Takeo Ito:
Tried at Rabaul for murder of Chinese civilians and sentenced to death by an Australian war crimes court at Rabaul (24.5.46).

Lieut.-General Kawamura:
Tried by a British war crimes court at Singapore and sentenced to be hanged for massacres of Chinese in Singapore; executed (26.7.47).

General Knich:
“No. 1 War Criminal” in China. G.O.C. 23rd Army, sentenced to death by a Chinese court at Canton (17.10.46).

Lieut.-General Shiyoukou Kou:
Tried by a U.S. war crimes court at Manila for sanctioning ill-treatment of prisoners of war, and sentenced to be hanged (14.3.46).
(Confirmed.)

Vice-Admiral Kunizo Mori:
Tried and sentenced to life imprisonment by a U.S. war crimes court at Guam (15.8.46) for murders and atrocities. (Confirmed.)

Rear Admiral Tametsugu Okada:
Sentenced to death by an Australian war crimes court at Rabaul (24.6.47); executed.

Major-General Otsuka:
Tried for ill-treating prisoners of war and internees; sentenced to death by a British war crimes court, at Singapore (10.10.46).

General Ryosaburo:
Tried by a British war crimes court and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for mass murders of British prisoners of war at Hongkong.

Yamara Saburoh:
Sentenced to death by a Netherlands court-martial at Balikpapan (N.E.I.) for ill-treating civilians and prisoners of war at Sanga-Sanga.

Rear-Admiral Sakabara:
Tried for murders by a U.S. war crimes court in the Marshall Islands and sentenced to be hanged (21.12.45).
General Takashi Sakai ("Conqueror of Hongkong"): Tried and sentenced to death by a Chinese war crimes court at Nanking (27.8.46) for instigating a war of aggression, and responsibility for massacres and ill-treatment of prisoners of war and civilians.

Lieut.-General Fufuye Shimpei: Tried by a British war crimes court at Singapore for killing and ill-treating prisoners of war, and sentenced to death (28.2.46). Sentence confirmed.

Vice-Admiral Yoshio Tachibana: Tried by a U.S. war crimes court at Guam for murders and atrocities, and sentenced to be hanged (15.8.46).

Major-General Sato Tamenori: Tried by a British war crimes court at Singapore for killing and ill-treating Burmese civilians, and sentenced to be hanged (5.3.46).

Major-General Toshio: Tried by a British war crimes court at Singapore for killing and torturing civilians at Car Nicobar and sentenced to be hanged (26.3.46).

General Tokoyuki Yamashita: Tried by a U.S. Military commission at Manila (7.12.45) for permitting his troops to commit atrocities in the Philippines, and sentenced to be hanged. (Confirmed.)