

COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN UNITY

Yesterday
Hitler's Bloodstained Judges
Today Bonn's Legal Elite

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at the international press conference on May 23rd 1957 in Berlin

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Yesterday Hitler's Bloodstained Judges Today Bonn's Legal Elite

The Committee for German Unity here presents a list of leading Bonn judges, public prosecutors and legal officers. All those here named have without exception been guilty of the most serious crimes against humanity. In the following documents every one of them is exposed as the murderer of citizens from nearly every country in Europe, especially of Germans, Poles, French and Czechs.

Those who initiated and carried out the bloody fascist justice are today the legal pillars of the Adenauer regime. This is what the Bonn "legal state" looks like!

Speech by Professor Norden at the International Press Conference in Berlin on May 23rd 1957

Political bodies in the German Democratic Republic have more than once been obliged to warn the public about militarisation of social life in West Germany and about the freedom of movement permitted to fascists in the Federal Republic, and to expose the war preparations of the Bonn regime.

We put before you today terrible facts which are enough to curdle the blood in the veins of every decent person. We present names and addresses which prove that pitiless murderers, the worst Freislers of the Hitlerite era, criminals who have covered themselves with shame, now control justice in West Germany and receive their pay from the Adenauer regime.

Hundreds of executioners who sent countless brave people from many European countries to their death, in Hitler's name and for his infamous ends, now occupy key positions in the Bonn judicial apparatus. Yes, that part of the state apparatus which should watch over the preservation of normal legal rights in the Bonn state is now controlled by the legal flying columns of the mass murderers of Auschwitz, Sachsenhausen, Dachau, Bergen-Belsen and Mauthausen. A state which employs, even promotes and furthers the careers of these judges and public prosecutors, instead of putting them out of action, has forfeited every right to the name of legal state. It is a state of judicial murder and judicial murderers.

In an investigation of the past history of 200 persons employed in the West German legal apparatus it has come to light that 118 of these pronounced and permitted to be carried out no less than 407 death sentences, in their capacity as judges and public prosecutors in Hitlerite special courts.

These 118 blood-stained judges today occupy highly responsible positions as federal judges, ministerial directors in West German provincial ministries of justice, as provincial court and senior provincial court councillors and as public prosecutors in the Federal Republic judicial apparatus. They are guilty of the murder of 168 Germans, 100 Poles, 85 Czechs, 30 French, 7 Dutch, 4 Belgian and 4 Soviet citizens, 3 Italians, 2 Swedes and 4 stateless persons.

These are only a small part of their crimes detailed in the documents at our disposal, and these in turn represent only a part of the sentences pronounced by them.

Eight of these fascist executioners alone, revealed in our dossier as murderers, now occupy leading positions in the West Berlin legal apparatus. Lell and Domann, people's court prosecutors, did not even have to change their functions. They are today public prosecutors in West Berlin again, although Lell, in 1937, sent the German Erika Bielang to the execution block for anti-fascist activities and Domann condemned countless Germans and the French family Rohmer.

Herfurth, Dr. Hinke, Neuhaus, Behl, Dr. Schabronath and Richert, judges and prosecutors of the notorious nazi Berlin special court, now officiate as judges and

state attorneys in West Berlin again. Dr. Hinke alone, according to the few documents in our possession, condemned 14 persons to death, amongst them Czechs, French, Italians and Germans. Dr. Luge, now employed as provincial court judge in West Berlin, went so far as to condemn a Czech to death because he did not carry out an order of the Gestapo. It is only possible for the brown executioners to occupy office a few hundred yards from here because the Social Democratic-led West Berlin Senate has become a branch of the Adenauer regime.

In *Hamburg* six judges and public prosecutors of Hitlerite special courts are now employed. Two of these are on the Polish and Czech war criminal lists. They have not been handed over. On the contrary, Deike, formerly special judge in Thorn who had a number of Poles murdered on account of patriotic activities, is now District Court Councillor Deike. District court councillor Hallbauer, who as special judge was responsible for the killing of Czech citizens, has done well for himself in Hamburg since the war and is now district court judge. Does this murderer of the Jews remember that he condemned the Czech Jew Oskar Loewenstein to death and had him executed simply because Loewenstein was using a pass without Jewish identification mark?

Dr. Skok, state attorney of the nazi special court in Hamburg, is now senior public prosecutor Dr. Skok, still of Hamburg. That is the reward for a series of death sentences passed by him on Hamburg citizens, who were executed in 1944 and 1945.

In *Stuttgart* seven murderers of the Hitlerite era occupy leading positions in the judicial system, amongst them Dr. Atzesdorfer, who had numbers of Germans and Poles executed as so-called "dangers to the people", and who is now district court judge at the seat of his crimes. Those who earlier signed death sentences as public prosecutors and judges in the Stuttgart special court are again public prosecutors and judges today; as in the cases of Herr Payer, Herr Rimelin and Herr Dorer. Nothing has changed, apart from the name of the court. The Czech government applied in vain for the delivery of Eisele, former judge of the Prague special court. This murderer is now senior district court councillor in Stuttgart. Two murderers of Germans, Czechs and Dutchmen—Bogenrieder and Dinkelacker—are today ministerial and senior government councillors in the Baden-Wuerttemberg provincial government.

Four former judges of the special courts in Schoenberg/Moravia, Lodz, Darmstadt and Schwerin occupy official positions in *Frankfurt/Main* today. Since all four have blood on their hands none has missed promotion. Under Hitler they were district court councillors; today they are senior court councillors and district court judges.

District court councillor Weichert, former judge in Lodz, has risen to senior district court councillor under Adenauer. He caused the execution of the German

Regina Bloch in December 1942, the Russian Olympia Pruski in January 1943, the Germans Oskar Thum, Alfons Pawlak, Waldemar Czerski, Otto Roge.

Three criminals occupied the highest positions in the judiciary in the big industrial town of *Wuppertal*; two of these are on the official Polish war criminals list. The third exchanged the post of public prosecutor in the former people's court for that of public prosecutor in the Wuppertal court of today. The most terrible of the three is certainly district court judge Dr. Hucklenbroich who according to available documents was responsible for 33 death sentences, all of which were carried out.

In December 1940 he sent the German Otto Budig to death for antifascist utterances. He had other opponents of Hitler executed as "dangerous to the people" or for undermining military resistance. Poles he condemned to death on principle. He and the present Wuppertal district court judge Dally are responsible for the deaths of many Poles who were accused of nothing more than helping Jewish citizens or of patriotic activity. In one process alone Dally condemned six Poles to death in Bromberg on March 12th 1942, for crimes against the so-called Jewish criminal code order. All six were executed on April 29th 1942.

We have discovered four murderers in high offices in the judiciary in *Oldenburg*—senior district court councillor Nitzsche and public prosecutors Felmy, Huepers and Werber. Men and women, Poles and Germans, antifascists or simply starving people who stole a piece of bread—none found mercy at the hands of Felmy of the Graudenz and Thorn special courts, all had to die. In vain did the Polish government place him on the war criminals list. Such a murderer of Poles had to be retained by the Bonn legal apparatus. Werber, as special judge in Magdeburg, murdered the German women Luise Krause, born Rohrbeck, and Gertrud Mayer. Even at the end of February 1945 he was responsible for a death sentence against Anna Piehler.

Dr. Full is employed as district court councillor in *Munich*. He passed down and insisted upon the death sentence for the Frenchman René Berberat on account of patriotic activities. Senior district councillor Philbert in Munich had and has no difficulties, although he sent the French patriots Paul Balbo and Gabriel Beraud to their deaths on October 20th 1944.

In *Hanover*, too, prominent nazi criminals hold high office, amongst them Dr. Schmole, who had anti-fascist Ilse Wagner condemned to death and beheaded on January 28th 1944. State Attorney Endeler of Hanover was responsible for the death of many Czechs when he was prosecutor in the higher district court of Breslau in 1944.

Everywhere in West Germany—in every town—convicted murderers are acting as judges and public prosecutors. Only a few more examples. The highest judicial official in Stade, provincial court judge Dr. Brumm, condemned the German Pauline Kinne to death in Schwerin in December 1944 and had her executed. Why? Because she had shown humanity towards a prisoner of war. This inhumanity brought its perpetrator promotion under Adenauer's government.

Herr von Zeschau, prosecutor in the Berlin people's court, demanded and won the death sentence, in two processes in 1944 alone, for eight German antifascists. Seven died on the block. One succeeded in escaping. This noble bloodhound is today district court councillor in *Ulm*.

The present public prosecutor in Munster, Rosendahl, demanded the death sentence for the Pole Waclav Michalowski in 1942, because Michalowski had hacked off his left hand so as not to be forced into the Wehrmacht. Michalowski was executed on January 12th 1943. The chief public prosecutor of Kaiserslautern is Dr. Lenhardt, who is responsible for the deaths of eleven German antifascists and four Frenchmen in 1944 alone, as prosecutor in the Berlin people's court.

None of these murderers can claim that he was compelled to do these deeds. They all gave themselves willingly to their job as executioners and none has even sought to deny his activities later.

Mass murderers are put out of danger's way in every well conducted state. In the Adenauer state they are encouraged and receive high pensions. According to documents already investigated by us which are by no means complete, the chief Reich attorney of the people's court, Ernst Lautz, demanded and received death sentences for 393 political prisoners in 1942 and 1943 alone, rejected pardon petitions and had the sentences carried out. I mention Lautz in addition to the 118 judges and state attorneys with their 407 murders.

A few examples: 3 Czech doctors, Hilka, Hradecky and Simer, were condemned to hard labour, but were then condemned to death as a result of an objection raised by Lautz. The Dutch seamen Woudstra of Rotterdam and Josef Schaap of Amsterdam were executed on the orders of Lautz for distributing social-democratic and communist literature. He condemned the Lubeck pastor Stellbrink to death for hearing foreign broadcasts and refused a petition for pardon. Lautz sentenced the Belgian rector Peters of Malmedy to death for refusal to do war service. He was the cause of the death of nine Belgian workers in one mass trial in May 1942.

Dr. Huber, Alexander Schmorell and Wilhelm Graf, friends and teachers of the Scholl brother and sister, were executed by order of Lautz for distributing anti-Hitler pamphlets. He had the Czech workers Jiri Pribyl and Karel Kominek killed for not reporting a so-called traitorous action. He also murdered six Prague tram workers for "organising Communist cells".

On July 7th he prosecuted a number of Frenchmen and later rejected a petition against their death sentences. Dr. Marcel Brichat, student Roger Noel, traveller Paul Simminger and butcher André Gillant were thereupon executed. There are innumerable other examples.

Machine toolmaker Georg Littmann, Berlin communist, had given voice to anti-nazi opinions. To the gallows with him! And to the gallows went the Catholic priest Jakob Gapp too, "for propaganda against the Reich".

Lautz expressed the following opinion of the men of July 20th 1944—Generals von Witzleben, Hoepfner, Stieff and Hase, officers Graf York von Wartenburg, von Hagen, Bernardis and Klausling in his speech for the prosecution on August 9th 1944: "low scoundrels, common criminals, beggars forgetful of honour, cow-

ardly infamous traitors". He, Lautz, took care that these men should die a martyred death on meat-hooks. Lautz recognised neither national nor social boundaries in fascist-style murder—German workers, pastors or honest officers, French resistance fighters or Czech or Polish patriots—it was all one to him.

393 death sentences in two years! Every second day Lautz had murdered a human being! For this, this monster in human form receives a monthly pension of 849 marks and 65 pfennigs from the Bonn government. The fascist bloodsucker not only moves about freely, but gets a financial reward for his hideous crimes from the very same Adenauer, Schroeder, Strauss who are at the same time responsible for the imprisonment of communist leaders like Rische, Ledwohn and others. These are the perverse and savage notions of right and morality which prevail in the government of the Bonn state.

It is a terrible thing that Hitler's judges and state attorneys are again at work in West Germany. Even more terrible is the fact that none of them has re-educated himself, but with his old ideas and practices controls the Bonn judicial apparatus. But the most terrible thing is that these murderers have been promoted as the political judges in his regime for the very reason that they committed mass murder.

Is it to be wondered at that from 1954 to 1957 the trials against SS officers who committed mass executions as late as April 1945 always end with acquittal? It is even less to be wondered at that the victims of fascism are scornfully rejected by Adenauer's judges when they apply for the rights and for the compensation which is their due.

Bow to the right and hit out to the left—that is Bonn's slogan.

Atzesdorfer, who was responsible for eleven murders in the former Stuttgart court and who is now provincial court director, has during recent years pronounced 22 sentences against honest antifascist Germans for their political opinions. The Oldenburg courts and their public prosecutors Felmy and Werber, who have countless opponents of Hitler on their consciences, have handed down 57 sentences for political opinions of opponents of the Adenauer regime in recent years.

Hitler's bloodstained judge Hallbauer and public prosecutor Tyrolf, who is today provincial court director in Hamburg, are responsible for 43 political verdicts passed in recent years against German antifascists, including Social Democratic workers. Dr. Grosch, of the Frankenthal district court who, as Hitler's special judge in Mainz, had the German Rosa Boehler murdered for no crime at all, has recently passed 24 political sentences, all against antifascists.

Since the aims in foreign and home policy of the Adenauer regime resemble those of Hitler, since the Bonn government of millionaires aims to destroy the communists and follows the same anti-Soviet policy as Hitler, Adenauer employs the same judges as Hitler; the same judges and public prosecutors who between 1919 and 1933 contributed to the downfall of the Weimar Republic through their sentences against communists, socialists, pacifists and bourgeois democrats; the same judges and public prosecutors who permitted

the champions of the people against Hitlerite fascism to be hanged, beheaded and shot.

Those who scorn the will of the majority in all decisive national questions as Adenauer does, who introduce conscription against the will of the vast majority of the people, who allow the import of atomic weapons into West Germany and consciously reject friendship between the Federal Republic and the greatest power in Europa—the Soviet Union—these are the people who employ bloodstained nazi judges against the people, so that the people cannot achieve its will.

This is the reason why trials are conducted only against socialists and not against fascists in West Germany. This is why the Old Soldiers' Associations spring up like mushrooms in West Germany.

This is why such a wild propaganda is carried on by the brown judicial murderers and their allies against the workers' and peasants' state of the German Democratic Republic and its judiciary.

The brown judicial murderers in West Germany are not kept under lock and key, but are able to bring the most determined supporters of popular right and peace, of disarmament and international understanding under lock and key. If anyone still attempts to speak of the Bonn regime as a free or legal state, it is only necessary to point to Hamburg and West Berlin, Munich and Wuppertal, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe and to all those West German towns where the destroyers of legal rights, the murderers of freedom, the bringers of shame to the name of Germany, the servants of the brown murder machine today dispense the opposite of justice and thus form the legal pillars of the Bonn NATO regime of the 300 millionaires.

Adenauer has set the self-acknowledged fascist, von Merkatz, at their head as Minister of Justice. This Merkatz, chairman of the German Party, gave glowing proof of his faith in the "Fuehrer" state. He has repeatedly called for the "liberation of all Eastern Europe". He proclaimed himself "wholeheartedly monarchist". Five years ago he threatened to prosecute the German Trade Union Federation in court. He is in addition the initiator of the law passed this spring which threatens all those engaging in anti-militarist propaganda with imprisonment.

The scum and filth of fascism lies on the Federal Republic in the shape of the brown judges and their Minister of Justice, in the shape of the Hitlerite generals, diplomats and millionaires. The rule of these elements is the decisive obstacle in the path of the national reunification of Germany.

Freedom will draw its first breath in West Germany when the people's will can assert itself against the forces of the past. Those who wish for German unity must see to it that the rule of the Hitlerite judges, of the unrepentant Hitlerite generals and of the millionaires who thrive on war is brought to an end.

The people of the German Democratic Republic will vote for a Germany free from fascist criminals, against the Bonn regime of millionaires and fascist murderers when they vote for our workers' and peasants' state on June 23rd.

We shall hand over the documents on the cruel misdeeds of the judges and attorneys of the Bonn state

to Dr. Menzel, chairman of the Federal Parliament Committee for Legal Questions. Well-known jurists of Eastern and Western Europe will have the opportunity to give an opinion on this world scandal. We also present this material to the Commission for Human Rights of the United Nations, so that it may intervene in the name of humanity and justice. But whatever happens elsewhere, the German people have the last word—and above all the people of West

Germany. Let them join us in protest against those who sit in judgment in West Germany today! Let them join us today in passing judgment on those who still sit in judgment in West Germany today and stretch out their bloody talons against innocent victims! These bloodstained judges must be removed immediately and tried in democratic courts. The house of Germany must be swept clean of this filth and of the black-brown Adenauer regime.

Summary of the Documents

The documents include the names of 118 judges and public prosecutors who were formerly employed in Hitler's special courts and who again occupy important positions in Adenauer's judiciary today.

These 118 occupy the following positions today:

Federal Judge	1
Ministerial Councillor in Federal Ministry of Justice	1
Senior Government Councillor in Baden-Wurttemberg Ministry of Justice	2
Ministerial Councillor in Baden-Wurttemberg Ministry of Justice	1
Ministerial Director in Hanover	1
Provincial Court Judge	17
Administrative Court Judge	2
District Court Judge	1
Senior Provincial Court Councillor	12
Provincial Court Councillor	17
Court of Appeal Councillor	4
Provincial Administrative Court Judge	1
Provincial Welfare Court Councillor	1
District Court Councillor	19
Senior Local Court Judge	5
Senate President	3
Provincial Court President	1
Senior Public Prosecutor	5
Public Prosecutor	24

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The documents contain the names of over 400 persons who were condemned to death by Hitlerite special courts with the connivance of these judges and public prosecutors. In addition the names of nearly 300 persons are given who received long sentences of hard labour and imprisonment. The names and trials presented here are but a few examples of the activity of hundreds of former judges and public prosecutors employed by the bloody Nazi judicial system who today again occupy responsible posts in the West German judiciary.

The judges and public prosecutors mentioned by name in the documents are responsible, amongst other things, for death sentences passed on:

168 Germans
 30 French
 4 Belgians
 7 Dutch
 3 Italians

100 Poles
 4 Soviet citizens
 2 Swedes
 85 Czech citizens
 4 stateless persons

Documents*)

1. Rathmayer

formerly: district court councillor, people's court prosecutor,

today: provincial court councillor in Landshut.

In October 1944 Rathmayer prosecuted, amongst others, the following Czech citizens for patriotic activities, before the people's court:

Frantisek Majer. Condemned to death on October 17th 1944; Vaclav Priban, Vaclav Krizek, Malos Gadil, Karel Kapek and Vaclav Satran. Condemned to death on October 22nd 1944.

Miroslav Lasak, Frantisek Slapnicka, Vachow Nemec, Jan Ekl and Ladislav Kozak. Lasak, Slapnicka and Nemec were condemned to death on October 19th 1944, the other two to long sentences of hard labour.

Jan Eiselt, Antonic Kucera and Vaclav Sima. Eiselt was condemned to death on October 25th 1944, the other two to long sentences of hard labour.

Jaroslav Drabek, Josef Huenel and Kamil Pokorny. Drabek was condemned to death on October 18th 1944, the two others to long sentences of hard labour.

Cyril Dedeck. Condemned to death on October 18th 1944. Jaroslav Vatruba, Jaroslav Bilek and Josef Ferrer. Condemned to death on October 26th 1944.

Vaclav Cingr. Condemned to death on October 17th 1944. Jaromir Merhaut, Antonin Dvorak, Josef Brezina and Vaclav Kovanda. Condemned to death on October 19th 1944.

Alois Mach, Frantisek Strasik, Frantisek Mendlik, Miroslav Tuma and Stanislas Zverina. Condemned to death on October 20th 1944.

Vaclav Slechticky. Condemned to death on October 26th 1944.

Josef Lhotka, Alois Holub and Frantisek Rocek. Lhotka and Holub were condemned to death on October 25th 1944, Rocek to a long sentence of hard labour.

Also in October 1944, Rathmayer prosecuted, amongst others, the German Fritz Werthmann for antifascist activity, before the people's court. Werthmann was condemned to death on October 24th 1944.

In November 1944, Rathmayer prosecuted, amongst others, the Czechs Arnost Smid and Miroslav Rut for patriotic activities, before the people's court. Both were condemned to death on November 25th 1944.

In December 1944, Rathmayer prosecuted, amongst others, before the people's court the following Czech citizens, for patriotic activities: Josef Masek, Josef Hnizdil, Vaclav Drabek, Sedrich Mencl and Karel Mencl. Masek, Hnizdil and Drabek were condemned to death on December 13th 1944 and executed in February 1945. The two others received long sentences of hard labour.

Jaroslav Pasek, Jan Basek and Frantisek Pasek. Jaroslav Pasek was condemned to death on December 13th 1944 and executed in February 1945. The two others received long sentences of hard labour.

Jdenek Mencl and Jan Zuzicka. Condemned to death on December 19th 1944 and executed in February 1945.

Josef Simek and Denek Kucera. Condemned to death on December 19th 1944.

Karel Vodrazka, Frantisek Sekyrka, Frantisek Kettner, Frantisek Kriz, Josef Chichra and Karel Stetka. Vodrazka and Sekyrka were condemned to death on December 14th, the others to long prison sentences.

Bohumil Patera, Jirina Nikodem, Marie Jebalek and Dominik Karban. Jebalek received a long sentence of hard labour, the others were condemned to death on December 12th 1944.

Rudolf Prau, Jaroslav Hladik, Frantisek Kabel and Jaromir Kucera. Condemned to death on December 19th 1944.

*) The sentences here mentioned are only a few examples of the many sentences for which the separate judges and public prosecutors shared the responsibility.

2. Dr. Bruchhaus

formerly: public prosecutor, people's court prosecutor,

today: public prosecutor in Wuppertal.

In January 1943 he prosecuted, amongst others, the stateless Lothar Hofmann for antifascist activities before the people's court. Hofmann was sentenced to death on January 5th 1943 and executed in February 1945.

In September 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Italian Josef Pascal for patriotic activities before the people's court. Pascal was condemned to a long term of hard labour.

3. Bellwinkel

formerly: public prosecutor, people's court prosecutor,

today: public prosecutor in Bielefeld.

Bellwinkel prosecuted, amongst others in December 1944, the Germans Wilhelm Keune and Alice Hutzenlaub for antifascist activity before the people's court. Keune was sentenced to death on December 14th 1944, Hutzenlaub to a long sentence of hard labour.

4. Domann

formerly: public prosecutor, people's court prosecutor,

today: public prosecutor in West Berlin.

In May 1943 Domann prosecuted, amongst others, the Frenchmen Luzian Rohmer, Anna Rohmer, Raymond Rohmer and Marie Pfeiffer for patriotic activities, before the people's court. Luzian and Anna Rohmer were condemned to death on May 18th 1943. The two others received long hard labour and prison sentences.

In November 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Germans Rolf Utzschneider, Kamillus Thro, Maria Dahlem, Bertha Mosser, Therese Schneider, Nikolaus Schneider, Josef Schneider and Helene Nagler for antifascist activities, before the people's court. Utzschneider, Thro, Dahlem and Mosser were condemned to death on November 21st 1944. The others received hard labour or prison sentences.

5. Harzmann

formerly: public prosecutor, people's court prosecutor,

today: provincial court councillor in Verden.

In October 1942 Harzmann prosecuted, amongst others, the Czechs Oleg Prochazka, Miroslav Krycmar, Milos Blazek and Iran Chalupa for patriotic activities, before the people's court. They were condemned to death on October 7th 1942. Prochazka was executed on February 26th 1945 and the others on April 1st 1943.

In April 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Czechs Josef Lehnert, Josef Vaculin and Frantisek Velart for patriotic activities, before the people's court. Lehnert was condemned to death on April 26th 1944 and executed on July 27th 1944. The other two received long sentences of hard labour.

6. Jaager

formerly: public prosecutor in the Vienna Special Court and people's court prosecutor,

today: public prosecutor in Flensburg.

In August 1942 Jaager prosecuted, amongst others, the Austrian Erika Spath for antifascist activities, before the Vienna Special Court. She was condemned to a long term of hard labour.

In September 1944 Jaager prosecuted, amongst others, the German Johanna Vyhldal for antifascist activities, before the people's court. She was condemned to death on September 29th 1944.

In June 1943 he prosecuted, amongst others, the German Clara Kraetzer for antifascist activities, before the Vienna-Klagenfurt Special Court. She was condemned to death on June 22nd 1943 and executed on August 2nd 1944.

In November 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the German Friedrich Gold-Guntram for antifascist activities, before the people's court. He was condemned to death on November 24th 1944.

7. Dr. Lell

formerly: public prosecutor, people's court prosecutor,

today: public prosecutor in West Berlin.

Lell prosecuted in November 1937, amongst others, the German Erika Bielang for antifascist activities, before the people's court. She was condemned to death on November 18th 1937.

8. Dr. Lenhardt

formerly: provincial court judge, people's court prosecutor,

today: 1st public prosecutor in Kaiserslautern.

In March, April and November 1944 Lenhardt prosecuted, amongst others, the following German citizens before the people's court:

Rolf Bures, Karl Hofer, Richard Eibel, Franz Eibel, Josef Hoffmann, Karl Kaluzik and Emmerich Zach for antifascist activities. They were condemned to death on March 7th 1944 and executed on November 21th 1944.

Anton Boenisch, Lukas Haslauer, Emil Pawlitschek for antifascist activities. Condemned to death on April 17th 1944 and executed on August 2nd 1944. Georg Zilliox, Alfred Dupont, August Fuss, Albert Eichert and Georg Zimmer for antifascist activities. Zilliox was condemned to death on November 11th 1944 and executed

in February 1945. The others received long sentences of hard labour.

In November 1944 Lenhardt also prosecuted, amongst others, the Frenchmen Robert Bayon, Louis Bandonin, Jean Bidegainberry, Andre Brismeur, Jean Buiret, Henri Compain, Francois Deher, Pierre Dubonies, Jakob Fix, Marcel Golfier, Fernand Harscouet, Andre Herve, Marcel Landois, Jean Langlet, Charles Legue, Camille Masse, Jean Mercier, Raymond Olivier, Marius Mathien, for patriotic activity.

Robert Bayon, Jakob Fix, Fernand Harscouet and Jean Mercier were condemned to death on November 21th 1944 and executed on January 9th 1945. The others received long sentences of hard labour.

9. Dr. Makart

formerly: appeals court councillor, people's court judge,

today: administrative court director in Cologne.

On August 11th 1942 Makart condemned, amongst others, the German Karl Tanner to death for antifascist activities.

On April 29th 1944 he condemned, amongst others, the German Johanna Vyhlidal to death for antifascist activities—in cooperation with state attorney Jaager, now employed as public prosecutor in Flensburg.

On February 15th 1945 he condemned the German Hugo Kapteina to death for antifascist activities. Kapteina was executed in March 1945.

On February 8th 1945 Makart condemned the Czech Karel Hlava to death for patriotic activities and the Czechs Ladislav Fiser and Bozena Salda to long sentences of hard labour.

10. von Wagner

formerly: public prosecutor, people's court prosecutor,

today: public prosecutor in Lueneburg.

Von Wagner prosecuted, amongst others, the Swedes Elsa Malmberg and Ulrika Malmberg before a people's court, for patriotic activities. Both were condemned to death on October 18th 1944.

11. von Zeschau

formerly: provincial court councillor, people's court prosecutor,

today: provincial court councillor in Ulm.

In May 1944 von Zeschau prosecuted, amongst others, the Germans Johann Palme, Johann Riepl, Anton Uhram, Franz Daber, Karl Punzer and Josef Bloderer before a people's court for antifascist activities. All six were condemned to death on May 24th 1944. Franz Daber managed to escape before execution; the others were executed at the end of 1944.

In December 1944 he prosecuted the German Gustav Boecker, Wilhelm Kaess, Bernhard Sonnenberg and Regina Zellhuber before a people's court for antifascist activities. Boecker and Kaess were condemned to death on December 20th 1944 and executed in January 1945. Sonnenberg was sentenced to a long term of hard labour and Zellhuber to imprisonment.

12. Dr. Dreher

formerly: 1st public prosecutor in Innsbruck Special Court,

today: Ministerial Director in the Federal Ministry of Justice.

In April 1944 Dreher prosecuted, amongst others, the German Anton Rathgeber for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Innsbruck Special Court. Rathgeber was condemned to death on April 27th 1944 and executed on June 8th 1944.

13. Dr. Bogenrieder

formerly: 1st public prosecutor in Stuttgart Special Court,

today: Ministerial Director in Baden-Wurtemberg Provincial Ministry of Justice.

In October 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the German Franz Guttenberg for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Stuttgart Special Court. Guttenberg was condemned to death on October 20th 1944 and executed on December 7th 1944.

14. Dinkelacker

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Stuttgart Special Court,

today: Senior Government Councillor in Baden-Wurtemberg Provincial Ministry of Justice.

On March 16th 1944 he condemned the German Karl Schramm to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Schramm was executed on May 10th 1944.

On July 12th Dinkelacker condemned the Dutchman Adrianus Andshearn to death for alleged crimes

against nazi special laws. He was executed on October 25th 1944.

On July 24th 1944 he condemned the Czech Jaroslav Valenta to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Valenta was executed on December 7th 1944.

15. Neidhard

was formerly judge (district court councillor) in the Strassbourg special court, and is today employed as senior government councillor in Baden-Wurtemberg provincial Ministry of Justice.

16. Dr. Christoph

formerly: senior district court councillor, judge in the Breslau special court,

today: federal judge in Karlsruhe.

On November 23rd 1944 he sentenced the Czechs Theodor Ondrasek, Adolf Macher, Vojtsch Hrbek and Kratislav Kruml for patriotic activities. Ondrasek was condemned to death and the others to long terms of hard labour.

17. Ahrens

formerly: district court director, judge in Brunswick special court,

today: district court councillor in Brunswick.

He condemned, amongst others, the Poles Roman Chylka and Johanna Migdau to long sentences of hard labour and Viktor Eppel to death, for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, on July 4th 1944. Eppel was executed on August 7th 1944.

18. Atzesdorfer

formerly: district court councillor, judge in the special court for the Stuttgart upper provincial court district,

today: district court judge in Stuttgart,

On April 19th 1943 he condemned, amongst others, the Germans Anton Kreutle, Albert App, Karl Sackmann, Paul Spengler, Georg Orians and Paul Manz—Kreutle and App to death, the others to hard labour—for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

On February 8th 1944 he sentenced, amongst others, the German Paul Staudenmeier to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Staudenmeier was executed on March 29th 1944. On March 23rd 1944 he sentenced the Germans Elfriede and Georg Gruenewald—Elfriede

Gruenewald to death and Georg Gruenewald to a long sentence of hard labour. Elfriede Gruenewald was executed on July 6th 1944.

On June 22nd 1944 he sentenced the Pole Ludwig Calab to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Calab was executed on August 24th 1944.

On October 19th Atzesdorfer sentenced the German Paul Hergert and on October 20th Franz Guttenberger to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Both were executed on December 7th 1944.

19. Dr. Bodenstein

formerly: appeals court councillor, judge in Berlin district court,

today: district court councillor in Tuebingen.

On October 12th 1944 he sentenced the Germans Horst Lippmann, Kurt Masserschmid, Willi Schmidt, Heinz Weill, Erich Herberg, Hermann Maager, Paul Drake and Hermann Lange for alleged crimes against nazi

special laws. Lippmann, Maager and Drake were condemned to death and executed in November 1944. The others received long prison and hard labour sentences.

20. Dr. Bohnacker

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Hohensalza special court,

today: district court councillor in Tettngang.

On February 8th 1941 he sentenced, amongst others, the German Oskar Schulz to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

21. Brumm

formerly: senior provincial court councillor, judge in Schwerin provincial court,

today: provincial court director in Stade.

On December 6th 1944 he sentenced the German Pauline Kinne to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. She was executed on January 18th 1945.

22. Brunsch

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Konitz special court,

today: district court councillor in Krefeld.

Brunsch prosecuted the following Poles in July and November 1943: Franz Peplinski, Johann Slominski, Selma Fett, Pelagia Breczinski, Johann Slivinski, Wasimir Slivinski, Czeslaus Slivinski and Josef Peplinski before the Konitz special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Franz and Josef Peplinski were condemned to death on July 30th 1943 and executed on October 11th 1943. The others received prison and hard labour sentences. Two of the accused were assigned to extra hard labour which was generally equivalent to a death sentence.

He prosecuted Josef Warszak in the Konitz special court for antifascist activities. Warszak was condemned to death on November 2nd 1943 and executed on 29th November 1943.

In May 1944 Brunsch prosecuted, amongst others, the German Marie Rekowski, born Klunowski, for alleged crimes against nazi special laws in the Konitz special court. She was condemned to death on May 9th 1944.

23. Bussejahn

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in the Danzig and Graudenz special courts,

today: provincial court councillor in Mannheim.

In May 1942 he condemned the Pole Wladislaus Karczewski to death for patriotic activities. Karczewski was executed on May 5th 1942.

On November 4th 1942 Bussejahn condemned the German Johann Bachorowski to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

On January 14th 1943 he condemned the Germans Paul Jesionek and Valentin Bilinski to hard labour and imprisonment and Franz Bilinski to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Franz Bilinski was executed on March 19th 1943.

On February 10th 1943 he sentenced the German Alois Kowalski to death and Bruno Karwaczewski to imprisonment. Kowalski was executed on March 19th 1943.

On March 31st 1943 Bussejahn condemned the German Walter Jarocki to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. He was executed on May 14th 1943.

On September 8th he condemned the German Ludwig Wolff to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Wolff was executed on April 21st 1944.

24. Dr. Backhaus

formerly: provincial court director, judge in the provincial court of Schoenberg, Moravia,

today: provincial court director in Essen.

On May 7th 1944 Backhaus condemned, amongst others, the German Franz Dorald to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Dorald was executed on November 2nd 1944.

25. Bringmann

formerly: 1st public prosecutor in the Koenigsberg higher provincial court.

today: 1st public prosecutor in Kiel.

In February 1943 Bringmann prosecuted, amongst others, the following Poles for patriotic activity, before the Koenigsberg higher provincial court: Jakob Sliwinski, Josef Cimochowski, Jan Naumowicz, Anton Galenzewicz, Tadeucz Krotkiewicz, Jan Kaminski, Wladislaw Sender, Alexander Matusiewicz, Wacław Matusiewicz, Adele Gadomska, Leokadia Orłowska, Irena Piwarska, Rozalie Liczewska, Zygmunt Bednarko, Halina Kolenkiewicz, Antoni Pietraczewski, Antony

Zagroski, Jan Kluczynski, Radoslaw Jurgielewskicz, Wacław Drazba, Josef Luty and Heinric Delkus.

Sliwinski, Cimochowski, Galenzewicz, Krotkiewicz, Gadomska, Orłowska, Piwarska, Liczewska and Delkus were condemned to death on February 15th 1943 and except for Liczewska, who managed to escape, were executed on May 4th 1943. The others were sentenced to extra hard labour.

26. Dally

formerly: district court director, judge in Bromberg special court,

today: provincial court director in Wuppertal.

Dally is on the Polish government war criminals list. On March 12th 1942 he condemned the Poles Ludwig Siemienicki, Kasimir Siemienicki, Leo Mruk, Franz Pawlowski, Ignatz Mientkiewicz and Johannes Danielyk to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws,

amongst others helping Jewish citizens. They were executed on April 28th 1942.

Also on March 12th 1942 he condemned the Pole Josef Miszezak to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. He was executed on April 15th 1942.

27. Dammann

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in the Hamburg special court,

today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

On December 4th 1944 he condemned, amongst others, the Germans Karl Witter, Bernhard Haefker, Heinrich Weidinger, Paul Kemiec, Willi Korzonek, Walter Teichmann and Gertrud Thieme, for alleged crimes against

nazi special laws. Witter was sentenced to death and executed on February 6th 1945, the others received long prison and hard labour sentences.

28. Deike

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Thorn special court,

today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

Deike is on the Polish government war criminals list.

On October 15th 1942 Deike sentenced, amongst others, the Pole Waslav Miszalowski to death for patriotic activities. Miszalowski was executed on January 12th 1943.

29. von Doellen

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Oldenburg special court,

today: ministerial director in Hanover.

On February 12th 1942 von Doellen condemned, amongst others, the German Anton Kern to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

30. Dorer

formerly: public prosecutor in the Stuttgart special court,

today: public prosecutor in Stuttgart.

In December 1943 Dorer prosecuted, amongst others, the German Eugen Truempff before the Stuttgart special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Truempff was condemned to death on December 8th 1943 and executed on January 15th 1944.

31. Duerrwanger

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Brunn special court,

today: district court councillor in Nuremberg.

On December 4th 1944 Duerrwanger sentenced, amongst others, the young Czech Zdenek Bodsky to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

32. Ebmeyer

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Bielefeld special court,

today: senior district judge in Bielefeld.

On May 24th 1944 Ebmeyer sentenced, amongst others, the German Bernhard Loessl to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Loessl was executed on June 23rd 1944.

33. Ebers

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Hamburg special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Hamburg.

On May 30th 1944 Ebers sentenced, amongst others, the German Richard Winterling to death and Marie Winterling to hard labour for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Richard Winterling was executed on August 8th 1944.

On December 4th 1944 he sentenced, amongst others, the German Karl Witter to death, for alleged crimes against nazi special laws—Witter was executed on 6th February 1945—and Bernhard Haefker, Heinrich Weidinger, Paul Kemic, Willi Korzonek, Walter Teichmann and Gertrud Thieme to hard labour and prison.

34. Eisele

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Prague special court,

today: senior provincial court councillor in Stuttgart.

Eisele is on the Czech government war criminals list under the Number A 38/65.

On March 17th he condemned the German Emil Burian to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

35. Endler

formerly: public prosecutor in Breslau higher provincial court,

today: public prosecutor in Hanover.

In November 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the following Czech citizens for patriotic activities before the Breslau higher provincial court: Josef Mrozek, Stanislav Drobis and Maximilian Sykora. Drobis was condemned to death on November 20th

1944, the other two to long terms of hard labour: Boleslav Popek, Josef Vychodil, Frantisek Popek, Jindrich Kasperlik, Josef Skupen. Boleslav and Frantisek Popek and Josef Vychodil were sentenced to death, the other two to long terms of hard labour.

36. Feldmann

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Eger special court,

today: senior provincial court councillor in Dusseldorf.

On June 13th 1944 Feldmann sentenced, amongst others, the German Karl Schachtner to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. He was executed on July 12th 1944.

37. Dr. Felmy

formerly: public prosecutor in the Thorn and Graudenz special courts,

today: public prosecutor in Oldenburg.

Felmy is on the Polish government war criminals list under the No. 80/192.

In November 1941 Felmy prosecuted the Pole Franz Strzemiński for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Graudenz special court. He was condemned to death on November 28th and executed a year later.

In December 1941 he prosecuted the Pole Franz Kosłowski for patriotic activities before the Graudenz special court. Kosłowski was condemned to death on December 4th 1941 and executed on January 26th 1942.

On February 17th the Pole Konrad Szymanski was sentenced to death before the Thorn special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws and executed on March 26th 1943. Felmy had prosecuted.

In March 1942 he prosecuted the Germans Monika and Apollonia Borus and Władysława Skwarski for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Graudenz special court. Monika Borus was condemned to death

on March 13th 1942 and the other two to long terms of hard labour.

In April 1942 he prosecuted the Pole Kasimir Lewandowski before the Graudenz special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Lewandowski was condemned to death on April 29th 1942 and executed on June 23rd 1942. In March 1942 he prosecuted the Pole Anton Grugel before the Graudenz special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Grugel was condemned to death on March 20th 1942 and executed on April 28th 1942.

In April 1943 Felmy prosecuted, amongst others, the German Leo Reimann for antifascist activities before the Thorn special court. Reimann was sentenced to death on April 20th 1943 and executed on June 2nd 1943.

38. Dr. Full

formerly: public prosecutor in Munich higher provincial court,

today: provincial court councillor in Munich.

In November 1944 Full prosecuted, amongst others, the Frenchmen Rene Berberat and Leopold Page for patriotic activities before the Munich higher provincial court. Berberat was sentenced to death on November 17th 1944 and Page to hard labour.

39. Fuellgrabe

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Leslau special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Duisburg.

In June 1943 Fuellgrabe prosecuted, amongst others, the German Pauline Zielke for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Leslau special court. She was condemned to death on June 18th 1943 and executed on July 30th 1943.

40. Dr. Gerlach

formerly: public prosecutor in Oldenburg special court,

today: public prosecutor in the Oldenburg higher provincial court.

In February 1944 Gerlach prosecuted, amongst others, the German Wilhelm Nitschke for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Oldenburg special court. Nitschke was sentenced to death on February 2nd 1944 and executed a month later.

41. Goebel

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Leipzig special court,

today: district court councillor in Clausthal-Zellerfeld.

On December 14th 1942 Goebel condemned, amongst others, the German Willi Schuette to death for anti-fascist activities.

42. Goelitz

formerly: provincial court director, judge in Dresden special court,

today: senior district judge in Buende.

On January 18th 1945 he condemned, amongst others, the Czechs Karel Capek to death and Jan Gregoriades and Frantisek Zalud to long terms of hard labour for patriotic activities.

43. Dr. Grosch

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Mainz special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Frankenthal.

On November 15th 1943 Grosch sentenced, amongst others, the Germans Rosa Boehler to death and Emilie Werle to hard labour for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Boehler was executed on January 11th 1944.

44. Dr. Haferkorn

formerly: senior provincial court councillor, judge in Dresden special court,

today: senior district judge in Korbach.

On November 7th 1944 he sentenced the Czechs Viktor Harsky, Stanislav Pilger, Karl Hurt and Ladislav Hurt for patriotic activities; Harsky and Pilger were executed on January 11th 1945, the two others received long terms of imprisonment or hard labour.

45. Hallbauer

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Prague special court,

today: provincial court director in Hamburg.

Hallbauer is on the Czech government list of war criminals under No. S 8/32.

On January 27th 1943 he sentenced, amongst others, the Czech Oskar Loewenstein to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Loewenstein was executed on July 1st 1943. On the same day Hallbauer sentenced the Swiss Marcelle Young to a long term of hard labour for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

46. Hammel

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Stettin special court,

today: provincial court director in Duisburg.

On December 11th 1942 he condemned the German Ernst Grandke to death and Martha Hagenstein to a long term of hard labour for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. On July 29th 1944 he sentenced the Germans Marie Leptow, Fritz Hiller, Heinrich Hellige, Gertrud Hubner, Elisabeth Rohde, Albert Koepke, Melanie Koepke and Hermann Baer for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Leptow was condemned to death and executed on September 29th 1944 and the others received long terms of prison and hard labour.

47. Dr. Hausbeck

formerly: senate president, judge in Jena higher provincial court,

today: provincial court director in Stade.

On March 1st 1945 he sentenced the Dutchman Jakob van der Jest to death for patriotic activities.

48. Heinrichs

formerly: 1st public prosecutor in Mainz special court,

today: 1st public prosecutor in Darmstadt.

In November 1943 he prosecuted, amongst others, the special court. Boehler was condemned to death on Germans Rosa Boehler and Emilie Werle for alleged November 15th 1943 and executed on January 11th 1944. crimes against nazi special laws before the Mainz Werle was sentenced to hard labour.

49. Herfurth

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in the 2nd special court, Berlin,

today: appeals court councillor in West Berlin.

On October 29th 1942 he sentenced the German Otto Bukowsky to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

50. Dr. Herting

formerly: public prosecutor in Dessau special court,

today: public prosecutor in Coblenz.

In August 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the German Otto Schmidt before the Dessau special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Schmidt was condemned to death on August 11th 1944 and executed on September 8th 1944.

51. Dr. Hinke

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in special court III, Berlin,

today: appeals court councillor in West Berlin.

On October 7th 1942 he sentenced the German Werner Weitz to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. He was executed on December 1st 1942.

On March 13th 1943 he sentenced German Paul Wenzel to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

On July 12th 1943 he sentenced, amongst others, the Frenchmen Maurice Pariset, Emilienne Flament, Roger Badal, the Italians Veris Girelli, Marcel Fouquet, Roger Joes, stateless persons Olga Brodianski, Nisetas Saklagne, Hermann Baendel and the Frenchwomen Charlotte Psarakis, Jaqueline Marillier, Wally Wagner, Frieda Koehl and Klara Hoepfel for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Pariset, Flament, Girelli and

Brodianski were sentenced to death and executed in September 1943. The others received long hard labour and prison sentences.

On September 30th 1944 he sentenced the Czechs Jaroslav Bartosek, Franz Blessl, Mojmir Kropac, Jean Valasky, Franz Hevzig, Stanislav Marek, Rudolf Marek, Edmund Koerper, Vlasta Krivankowa, Gerda Meichert, Wera Rahn, Lubomir Jaros and Josef Streyc for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

Bartosek, Kropac, Valesky, Hevzig, Stanislav and Rudolf Marek were condemned to death and executed on October 20th 1944. The others received long hard labour and prison sentences.

52. Dr. Hinz

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in Ratingen.

On September 30th 1944 he condemned five Czech citizens to death and eight others to hard labour and prison—together with the above Dr. Hinke who is now employed in the appeals court in West Berlin.

On May 12th 1944 he condemned the Germans Frieda Wittke, Gerhard Wittke, Theodonis Vogelaar, Peter Suewa, Kasimir Gogolewski, Oro Dell, Wilhelm Brandt and Walter Krog for alleged crimes against nazi special

laws. Dell, Frieda and Gerhard Wittke and Vogelaar were condemned to death and executed on May 26th 1944, the others to hard labour.

On July 12th, together with Dr. Hinke, he sentenced two Frenchmen, one Italian and one stateless person to death and ten others to hard labour and prison.

53. Dr. Holleit

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in Minden.

On July 12th 1943, together with Dr. Hinke and Dr. Hinz, he sentenced an Italian and a stateless person to death and ten other persons to hard labour and prison.

On November 6th 1942 he condemned the German Hertha Heink to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

On August 6th 1943 he sentenced the Dutchman Wilhelm Ekhart, Jan Hoosemanns and Wolfgang Hartmuth to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws and Frieda Lukas to hard labour.

On September 7th 1944 he sentenced the Frenchmen Jean le Corre, André Peltier, Lucien Giardet, Valentin Evdokimoff, André Luther, Emilie Renet, Yvonne Legras, Pierre Baloche and Albert Raclin for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Le Corre, Peltier and

On October 12th 1944, together with Dr. Bodenstein who is now employed as provincial court councillor in Tuebingen, three Germans to death and nine others to hard labour and prison.

Giardet were condemned to death and executed on September 29th 1944. The others received long terms of hard labour.

On September 11th 1944 he condemned the Germans Hein Kratofill, Fritz Paykow, the youth Fredy Jakusch, Kurt Jakobs, the youth Fritz Mueller, Daniel Kelmann and Frieda Guenther for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Kratofill and Paykow were condemned to death, and executed on September 28th 1944. The others received hard labour and prison sentences.

On March 30th 1944 he condemned the Belgian Joris Dubliqy and the Frenchmen Robert Herrou, André Poulet and Walter Willinowski for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Dubliqy and Herrou were sentenced to death and executed on May 9th 1944. The other two received prison sentences.

54. Hochreuther

formerly: higher provincial court councillor, judge in Mannheim special court,

today: higher provincial court councillor in Karlsruhe.

On March 16th 1944 he condemned, amongst others, the German Wilhelm Rapp to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Rapp was executed on March 29th 1944.

55. Dr. Hirsch

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Beuthen special court,

today: provincial court director in Augsburg.

Hirsch condemned the Pole Ladislav Eberle, amongst others, to death for patriotic activities on December 5th 1944.

56. Holezak

formerly: provincial court director, judge in Troppau special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Memmingen.

On February 17th 1944 he condemned, amongst others, the Czech Ludwig Tschapla to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Tschapla was executed on March 30th 1944.

57. Dr. Hucklenbroich

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Posen special court,

today: provincial court director in Wuppertal.

Hucklenbroich is on the Polish government list of war criminals.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws he condemned amongst others: On December 18th 1940 the German Otto Budig, to death for antifascist activities. The Ukrainian Denytro Tschuba to death, on August

20th 1942. Tschuba was executed on October 1st 1942. On December 16th 1942 the German Paul Zimmermann to death. Zimmermann was executed on February 8th 1943.

On March 23rd 1943 the Germans Otto Hampel and Hedwig Hampel. Otto Hampel was condemned to death and executed on May 28th 1943. Hedwig Hampel received a long term of hard labour.

On March 30th 1943 the German Michael Britting to death. Britting was executed on May 4th 1943.

On September 29th 1943 the Germans Franz and Martha Maciejewski. Franz Maciejewski was condemned to death and executed on October 28th 1943. Martha Maciejewski received a long term of hard labour.

On November 16th 1943 the Poles Michael Garczyk, Anton Piechowiak, Leonhard Kolanek, Wladislaus Laube, Thomas Prymelski, Edmund Jankowiak, Thomas Majowiak, Michael Smigielski, Edward Silski, Marian Anilo, Czeslaus Lawicki and Stanislaus Sztukowski to death. All were executed on December 16th 1943.

On February 15th 1944 the German Otto Becker to death. Becker committed suicide before execution.

On March 28th 1944 the German Erna Ober-Blaebaum to death. She was executed on June 20th 1944.

On May 12th 1944 the Poles Waclav Kaleta, Frantisek Gasiorowski, Franziska Gasiorowski and Stanislaw Gasiorowski to death.

On March 22nd 1943, amongst others the German Johann Ulatowski to death. He was executed on June 3rd 1943.

On January 22nd 1941 the Poles Josef Solczak, Andreas Charmaczanski, Tadeucz Wiesniewski, Nikolai Bagrowski, Wladislaus Maciejewski, Czeslav Krol, Eduard Nowicki, Nikolaus Sliwinski, Stefan Karpinski, Josef Jeczmonka, Lucian Kinicki, Jan Sikorski, Stanislaus Szczepanski and Johannes Sklarek for patriotic activities. Solczak, Karpinski, Kinicki, Sikorski, Szczepanski and Sklarek were condemned to death. Some were executed in June 1941 and others in February 1942. The others received long prison sentences.

On January 6th 1941 the Pole Zenon Wonczewicz to death.

On September 30th 1943 the German Leo Schulz to death. Schulz was executed on November 19th 1943.

58. Dr. Huepers

formerly: public prosecutor in Hohensalza and Beuthen special courts,

today: public prosecutor in Oldenburg.

In February 1942 Huepers prosecuted the Pole Bruno Labecki for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Hohensalza special court. Labecki was condemned to death on February 20th 1942 and executed on June 13th 1942.

In December 1944 he prosecuted the Pole Ladislaw Eberle for patriotic activities before the Beuthen special court. Eberle was condemned to death on December 5th 1944.

In February 1941 he prosecuted the German Oskar Schulz for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Hohensalza special court. Schulz was condemned to death on February 8th 1941.

In October 1942 he prosecuted the German Hermann Russmann before the same court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Russmann was condemned to death on October 7th 1942.

59. Dr. Huettemann

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Posen special court,

today: district court councillor in Herford.

On March 17th 1941 Huettemann condemned, amongst others, the Poles Stanislaw Abramczyk, Anton Gasinski, Franz Jasinski, Edmund Kosmala, Kasimir Maciejewski, Jan Organkiewicz, Adam Prokrywka, Ignacy Sek and Wladislaus Wojciechewski for patriotic activities. Abramczyk, Kosmala, Maciejewski, Organkiewicz, Prokrywka and Sek were condemned to death and executed on June 17th 1941. The three others were sentenced to long terms of hard labour.

On October 14th 1941 he condemned the Poles Dr. Wladislaw Antkowiak, Wladislaw Dopierala, Anton Cichon, Anton Gadzinski, Max Gajewski, Roman Galdynski, Wacek Gorzelanczyk, Clemenz Kitka, Wladislaus Nikolayczak, Franz Nowaczyk, Stefan Poltyn, Roman Strchnz, Adam Szpotanski, Max Wienke and Sylvester Zgola for patriotic activities. Except for Gadzinski, who "died" in prison on April 1st 1941, Nowaczyk and Szpotanski, who received long prison terms, all were condemned to death and executed on October 14th 1941.

60. Dr. Jaeckel

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Frankfurt special court,

today: Senate president in Koblenz.

On February 18th 1941 he condemned, amongst others, the German Albert Henning to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

61. Jancke

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Posen special court,

today: district court councillor in Guetersloh.

On May 31st 1940 Jancke condemned, amongst others, the Poles Anton Stachowski, Leo Jurga, Johann Dudziak and Ludwig Bella to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. They were executed on August 14th 1940.

On April 18th 1940 he condemned the Poles Johann Jendczewski, Josef Maslona, Stefan Wozniak and Mizislav Perzynski to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

62. Dr. Keyser

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Leipzig special court,

today: district court councillor in Stuttgart.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws he condemned, amongst others:

On April 18th 1944 the Czechs Jaroslav Safarik and Stanislaus Lzsacek to long terms of hard labour. Safarik was executed on May 17th 1944.

On November 18th 1943 the German Johanna Flock amongst others, to death. She was executed on December 22rd 1943.

On May 5th 1944 the Germans Oskar Heyl and Char-

lotte Pueschel to death. They were executed on June 16th 1944.

On November 2nd 1943 the German Walter Haubold to death. He was executed on December 23rd 1943.

On May 23rd 1944 the German Curt Hempel to death. He was executed on June 16th 1944.

On June 1st 1944 the Germans Gertrud Stange, Wilhelm Stange and Karl Meissner. Gertrud Stange was condemned to death and executed on June 10th 1944, the other two to long terms of hard labour.

63. Kley

formerly: provincial court councillor, prosecutor in Waldshut special court,

today: higher district court judge in Konstanz.

In June 1944 Kley prosecuted, amongst others, the Ukrainian Michael Wasyluk before the Waldshut special court, for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. He was condemned to death on June 16th 1944 and executed on July 25th 1944.

64. Kori

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Loeben special court,

today: district court councillor in Altdorf.

In March 1944 Kori prosecuted, amongst others, the Germans Johann and Franziska Mendl for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Loeben

special court. Johann Mendl was condemned to death on March 9th 1944 and executed on April 21st 1944. His wife was sent to prison.

65. Dr. Kowalski

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Leslau special court,

today: provincial court director in Essen.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws he condemned, amongst others:

On May 27th 1942 the Pole Stanislaw Maslanka to death.

On July 22nd 1942 the Germans Michael, Adeline and Frieda Gøetz amongst others for helping Jewish

citizens. Michael Gøetz was condemned to death and "died" before execution in Posen prison. The two others received long prison and hard labour sentences. On November 27th 1942 the Germans Ewald Tulpe, Adolf Hein, Ewald Hein, Emilie Krenz, Leokadia Doberstein and Friedrich Schauer. Tulpe was condemned to death, the others to prison and hard labour.

Verfahrensnr. 1
des Volksgerichtshof.

BRANDENBURG-GERICHTE, den 12. Dez. 1944
Winterstrasse 22

12 145/44

Vorbereitung der bevorstehenden Vollstreckung
des Todesurteils gegen:

.....
.....

gegenwärtig:

als Vollstreckungsleiter:

.....

als Leiter der Geschäftsstelle:

.....

In Anwesenheit

- a) des Anwaltsrates Rep. ei. mit Hr. ...
- ~~b) des~~
- ~~c) des~~

eröffnete der Vollstreckungsleiter dem Verurteilten um 11⁰⁰ Uhr
den Erlaß des Reichsminister der Justiz, daß von dem Gnadenrecht
kein Gebrauch gemacht worden sei, und teilte ihm ferner mit, daß
das Urteil heute um 12³⁰ Uhr vollstreckt werden werde.

Der Verurteilte verhielt sich während der
Ankündigung ruhig und gefaßt.

[Handwritten signature]

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Der Oberreichsanwalt
beim Volksgerichtshof

Verfahren (11/144) - O. B. L. E. N., den 18. Dez. 1944
Westfälisches 22

11/144, 44

Vollstreckung des Todesurteils
gegen:

..... Mann i. o. r. i. s.

Vorgeföhrt:

als Vollstreckungsleiter:

Sta. R. e. l. l. e. r.

als Leiter der Geschäftsstelle:

Justizvollst. d. r. p. e.

Am 12¹² Uhr wurde der Verurteilte, die Hände auf dem Rücken gefesselt, durch zwei Gefängnisbeamte vorgeföhrt. Der Scharfrichter K. B. t. g. e. r. aus K. e. r. l. i. n. stand mit seinen drei Gehilfen bereit.

Insbesond. war ferner:

der Anstaltsarzt Reg. Med. Rat Dr. E. l. l. e. r.

Nach Feststellung der Personengleichheit des Vorgeföhrtens mit dem Verurteilten beauftragte der Vollstreckungsleiter den Scharfrichter mit der Vollstreckung. Der Verurteilte, der kühn und gefast war, ließ sich ohne Widerstreben auf das Fallbeilgerät legen, worauf der Scharfrichter die Enthauptung ausführte und sodann meldete, daß das Urteil vollstreckt sei.

Die Vollstreckung dauerte von der Vorföh rung bis zur Vollzugmeldung 3 Sekunden.

W. K. ...

...

Nationalsozialistische Kameraden
und Kameradinnen!

Mehr als ein Vierteljahrhundert kämpft unser Führer
für uns!

Zwölf Jahre hält er am Ruder unseres Staatsschiffes
den Kurs fest, sicher und stark durch Stürme hindurch in
eine freie, schönere Zukunft hinein.

Der Sturm schwell an zum Orkan blinden Hasses, der
uns untöbt.

Jetzt heist es:

Alle Mann an Deck! Das Letzte eingesetzt!

Es geht nun um Alles:

um Sein oder Nichtsein,
um unser Volk!

Wir denken heute an unser Golubris:

Treu uns ganz hingeben für Volk, Führer und Reich.

Wir werden es halten, treu bis zum Letzten.

Durch Treue und Opfer hindurch zu Freiheit und Leben!

Berlin, am Tage der Machtergreifung 1945

Heil Hitler!

Der Präsident
des Volksgerichtshofs

Der Oberreichsanwalt



Lautz, bloodstained judge — who receives a monthly pension of 894 marks from Bonn.

**Der Oberreichsanwalt
beim Volksgerichtshof**

Berlin W 9, den
Bellevuestr. 15
Fernsprecher
21 83 41

Geschäftszeichen: 3 159 / 42.
(Bitte für Antwort anzugeben)

Ministerpräsident der Justiz
Vizepräsident
1. Stellvertreter

Rechts-Justiz
17. MRZ 1943

1. Stellvertreter
1. Stellvertreter

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9. Stellvertreter
10. Stellvertreter

[Handwritten signature and notes]

[Handwritten text]
430

Order to hold out, from Lautz, 5 minute: before the surrender

H. J. 25/45

An den

Herrn Präsidenten des Besonderen Senats
des Volksgerichtshofs

h i e r .

Betrifft: Strafsache gegen den Werner J u r r aus Berlin
wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat
und Feindbegünstigung.

In der vorbezeichneten Sache erhebe ich gegen
das Urteil des 1. Senats des Volksgerichtshofs von 6. Okto-
ber 1944 (1 H 249/44) auf Grund von Art. 2 § 3 Abs. 1 und 3
des Gesetzes vom 16. 3. 1939 (RGBl. S. 1841)

den außerordentlichen Einspruch.

Ich halte gegen schervwiegender Bedenken gegen
die Richtigkeit des Urteils in Schuldanspruch (Annahme nur
einer Beihilfe) und im Str. im. 3 eine neue Verhandlung
und Entscheidung für notwendig.

Der Angekligte ist von Jugend an im marxistischen
und kommunistischen Sinne tätig gewesen.

Bereits im 16. Lebensjahr trat er der Sozialisti-
schen Proletarier-Jugend bei und wurde dort Gruppenleiter.
Nach seinem Übertritt zum Kommunistischen Jugendverband
bekleidete er dort 1923 das Amt eines Lit.-Obmanns und war
1926 St. uleiter der Roten Jungfront, 1927 bis 1929 Reichs-
leiter derselben. In der Zeit von 1926 bis 1929 war er
zugleich Mitglied des Roten Frontkämpferbundes.

Wegen dieser Betätigung wurde er 1930 zu 1 Jahr
Festungshaft verurteilt.

Diese Strafe blieb jedoch auf ihn ohne Wirkung.
Nach seinem im Jahre 1929 wegen politischer Unstimmigkeiten
erfolgten Ausschluss aus der KPD. arbeitete er nämlich in
der Folgezeit für die kommunistische Opposition und war
ab 1932 bis zu ihrer Auflösung Org. als tionsleiter für
Berlin der "Roten Hilfe".

Werner

1945. 4862

Wegen dieser illegalen Fortsetzung seiner politischen Betätigung wurde er 1934 erneut und zwar zu drei Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt. Nach der Verbüßung dieser Strafe blieb er dann bis Frühjahr 1939 im Konzentrationslager, in dem er sich vom Kriegsausbruch bis Januar 1940 wieder befand.

Bl.35

In dem Urteil des 1. Senats wird nun angenommen, daß der Angeklagte mit seiner kommunistischen Vergangenheit gebrochen und nicht mehr bereit sei, sich für den Kommunismus einzusetzen. Zur Begründung dieser Auffassung wird insbesondere auf die gute Führung des Jurr als Soldat hingewiesen.

Diese Ansicht des Senats findet in den tatsächlichen Vorgängen aber keine hinreichende Stütze.

Im Gegenteil zwingen diese zu dem Schluß, daß der Angeklagte nach wie vor ein Feind des Nationalsozialismus geblieben ist und weiter für die Ziele der KPD. eintritt.

Bl.36

Jurr ist Anfang 1943 mit dem Kommunisten Jacob zusammengetroffen, dessen Persönlichkeit und politische Vergangenheit ihm genau bekannt war. Aus den Erzählungen des Jacob und seiner Bitte um Unterstützung und Unterbringung mußte er - entgegen der Ansicht des Senats - schon damals entnehmen, daß dieser erneut illegal für die KPD. arbeite. Trotzdem vermittelte der Angeklagte eine Unterstützung für Jacob und versuchte, einige Zeit später wenn auch erfolglos, erneut in gleichem Sinne für diesen tätig zu werden.

Bl.36R

Als Jurr im März 1944 als Soldat im Urlaub war, traf er wiederum mit Jacob zusammen, der ihm diesmal ohne Umschweife von der Organisation Stefkow und dem "Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland" erzählte. Zwar lehnte der Angeklagte eine eigene aktive Mitarbeit hieran ab, er versuchte aber nicht, Jacob von seiner hochverräterischen Tätigkeit abzubringen. Im Gegenteil vermittelte er dem Jacob durch Nitschke die gewünschte Verbindung mit Distrow. Er war sich hierbei völlig klar über, daß Jacob illegal arbeitete, die kommunistische Betätigung des Distrow war ihm ebenfalls genau bekannt. Er warte

daher

über die, die die Verbindung zwischen Jacob und Weis-
tröck, die er vermittelt, zur Fortsetzung bzw. auf-
rechterhaltung einer kommunistischen Betätigung dienen
sollte.

Bl. 5 Sonderb.

Wie Jurr im übrigen seine Geschäftstätigkeit selbst
beurteilt hat, ergibt sich daraus, daß er sich erst
nach anfänglichen Leugnungen und nur unter dem Druck des
gegen ihn vorliegenden Beweismaterials zu einem Ge-
ständnis bequemt, und daß er selbst mit der Verhängung
der Todesstrafe gegen ihn gerechnet hat.

Alle diese Tatsachen zwingen zu dem Schluß,
daß Jurr - entgegen dem Urteil des 1. Senats - seine
kommunistischen Ziele keineswegs aufgegeben hat, viel-
mehr für dieselben nach wie vor aktiv eingetreten ist.

Deshalb wird die nur wegen Beihilfe ausge-
sprochene Verurteilung zu drei Jahren Zuchthaus dem
tatsächlichen Schuldverhältnis nicht gerecht.

Jurr ist vielmehr wegen heimlichlicher Vor-
bereitung zum Hochverrat und zugleich wegen Feindbe-
günstigung (diese in der Form des Kriegsvorrats) gemäß
§§ 57, 9, 10 Militärstrafgesetzbuch zu bestrafen.

Als Strafe kommt hiernach nur die Todesstrafe
in Frage, die auch schon gemäß in der früheren Hauptver-
handlung beantragt worden ist.

Ich werde im Sinne dieser Vorschriften Haftbefehl
erlassen und schlage vor, den Kriminalsekretär Weichert
- Bl. 5 Sonderband - als Zeugen zu laden.

gez. Lutz.

66. Kretschmer

formerly: higher provincial court counvillor, judge in Jena higher provincial court,
today: district court councillor in Neustandt.

On March 1st 1945 he condemned the Dutchman Jacob van der Jest to death for patriotic activities.

67. Dr. Kruschewski

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Bromberg special court,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Hamm.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws he condemned, amongst others:

On December 3rd 1940 the Pole Stanislaw Rolnicki to death.

On December 17th 1940 the Pole Bronislaw Brdak to death.

On May 6th 1941 the Pole Michael Bagrowski to death. He was executed on November 25th 1941.

On January 14th 1942 the Germans Kurt and Ida Vanhauer to death.

On February 3rd 1942 the Poles Stanislaus Walasiak and Josef Stasiewski. Walasiak was condemned to death and executed on March 11th 1942. Stasiewski received a long term of hard labour.

68. Lehnhoff

formerly: public prosecutor in Danzig special court,
today: public prosecutor in Bochum.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws Lehnhoff prosecuted amongst others:

In January 1942 the German Alfred Werner before the Danzig special court. Werner was condemned to death on January 19th 1942 and executed on March 3rd 1942. Hans Joachim Schwanke in the same month. Schwanke

was condemned to death on January 19th 1942 and executed on March 3rd 1942.

In January 1942 the Poles Tadeucz Szelegowski, Methody Smalka and Antõny Kacztelan. They were condemned to death on January 13th 1942 and executed in November 1942.

69. Dr. Liebau

formerly: official for special courts in the Reich Ministry of Justice and district court councillor in Posen special court,
today: senior public prosecutor in Lueneburg.

As official responsible for control of political trials in the special courts Liebau took part in the sentencing of thousands of antifascists. He was later employed as a judge in a special court. In this capacity he con-

demned the Poles Johann Grzeskowski, Michael Nowak and Stanislaus Strzelecki to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws on May 9th 1940. They were executed on September 20th 1940.

70. Dr. Loesch

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Weimar special court,
today: district court councillor in Zeven.

In April 1944 Loesch prosecuted, amongst others, the German Georg Hopfe for alleged crimes against nazi special laws in the Weimar special court. Hopfe was condemned to death on April 11th 1944.

71. Matt

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Freiburg special court,
today: provincial court president in Freiburg.

On October 13th 1939 Matt condemned, amongst others, the German Wilhelm Laubis to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Laubis was executed on November 18th 1939.

72. Dr. Mews

formerly: higher provincial court councillor, judge in Danzig special court,

today: higher provincial court councillor in Munich.

On August 22nd 1944 Mews condemned, amongst others, the German Erich von Studzinski to death for alleged antifascist activities.

73. Michalowski

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Bromberg special court,

today: appeals court councillor in Moench-Gladbach.

Michalowski is on the Polish government list of war criminals.

Amongst others Michalowski sentenced:

together with the present Hamm higher provincial court judge Kruschewski, the Germans Kurt and Ida Vannhauer to death on January 14th 1942;

together with Kruschewski, the Pole Michael Bagrawski to death on May 6th 1941;

with Kruschewski, the Poles Stanislaus Walasiak and

Josef Stasiewski to long terms of hard labour on February 3rd 1942;

on August 6th 1942 the German Jacob Tilg to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Tilg was executed on October 30th 1942;

on April 28th 1942 the Poles Edmund Stachawicz to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws and Wanda Stachawicz to forced labour.

74. Montebaur

formerly: public prosecutor in Posen special court,

today: chief public prosecutor in Aachen.

Montebaur is on the Polish government list of war criminals.

In July 1942 Montebaur prosecuted the German Max Baumeister for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Posen special court. Baumeister was condemned to death on July 8th 1942 and executed on September 17th 1942.

In March he prosecuted before the same court, amongst others the German Otto Hampel for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Hampel was condemned to death on March 23rd 1943 and executed on May 29th 1943.

75. Dr. Neiseke

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Hohensalza special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Dusseldorf.

Dr. Neiseke condemned, amongst others, the Pole Bruno Labecki to death for patriotic activities on February 20th 1942. Labecki was executed on June 13th 1942.

76. Dr. Neubauer

formerly: provincial court director, judge in Litzmannstadt special court,

today: Senate president in Essen provincial civil court.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws Neubauer condemned, amongst others:

on August 12th 1942 the German Oskar Thum to death. Thum was executed on September 22nd 1942;

on October 27th 1942 the German Waldemar Czerski to death. Czerski was executed on January 4th 1943;

on February 6th 1943, amongst others, the German

Dietrich Makus to death. Makus was executed on April 19th 1943;

on April 6th 1943 the German Stefania Baudisch, born Pucmann, to death. She was executed on May 18th 1943;

on October 15th 1943 the Russian Peter Achmielkin to death. He was executed on December 10th 1943;

on February 21st 1944 the German Josef Maurer to death. Maurer was executed on March 3rd 1944.

77. Neuhaus

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Berlin special court VI,
today: appeals court councillor, West Berlin.

In November 1942 Neuhaus prosecuted, amongst others, the German Hertha Heink for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Heink was sentenced to death on November 6th 1942.

78. Nitzsche

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Dresden special court,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Oldenburg.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws, Nitzsche on November 30th 1944 the Czech Miroslav Cap to condemned, amongst others: death;
on March 19th 1944 the German Karl Heymann to on December 7th 1944 the German Helmut Jaepel to death. Heymann was executed on April 17th 1944; death. Jaepel was executed on December 20th 1944.

79. Nuernberger

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Magdeburg special court,
today: provincial administrative court councillor in Ansbach.

In November 1944 Nuernberger prosecuted, amongst others, the Pole Paul Sajonkowski for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Magdeburg special court. Sajonkowski was condemned to death on November 8th 1944 and executed on January 25th 1945.

80. Dr. Paezold

formerly: higher provincial court councillor, judge in Breslau special court,
today: provincial court councillor in Brunswick.

On November 23rd 1944, together with Dr. Christoph, marski were sentenced to death, the others to long now employed in the Federal Court in Karlsruhe, he terms of hard labour.
condemned amongst others a Czech to death and four others to long terms of hard labour.

On October 20th 1944 he sentenced the Czechs Josef Kasperlík and Josef Skupen for patriotic activities. Kasperlík and Skupen got long terms of hard labour, Mrozek, Stanislav Drobis, Maximilan Sykora and Karl Kromarski for patriotic activities. Drobis and Kro-

81. Payer

formerly: provincial court director, judge in Stuttgart special court,
today: provincial court director in Stuttgart.

Amongst others he condemned: death for patriotic activities and André Burle, Marcel On April 26th 1944 the Germans Engelbert Huehl, Hugo Quandalini, Georges Henri and the Italian Jean Com- Thomas to death, Gotthold Weber and Leo Foerderer to menti to long terms of hard labour. Rivolier escaped hard labour and seven more accused to prison. Huehl before execution on September 13th 1944.
was executed on June 7th 1944. All were accused of On September 1st 1944 the German Ernst Mayer for crimes against nazi special laws, condemned to death. He was executed on December 7th 1944.
On July 28th 1944 the Frenchmen Jean Rivolier to

82. Dr. Pellmann

formerly: provincial court director, judge in Berlin special court,
today: administrative court director in Dusseldorf.

On August 3rd 1944 Pellmann sentenced amongst and Gaston Banneux, Louise Pinenq, Susanne Gasche- others, for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, the rien, Josiane Guermeur and Victor Ernault to prison Frenchmen Louis Cognard, Maurice Hachet, Jean and hard labour. Those condemned to death were Boutin, Georges Vasible, Raymond Vachet to death, executed in August 1944.

83. Philbert

formerly: upper provincial court councillor, judge in Munich special court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Munich.

On October 20th 1944 he condemned, amongst others, the Frenchmen Paul Balbo and Gabriel Beraud to death for patriotic activities and the Belgian Louise Hnyghe to hard labour.

84. Dr. Poertl

formerly: public prosecutor in Prague special court,

today: provincial civil court councillor in Munich.

In January 1943 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Czechs Oskar Loewenstein and the Swiss Marcel Young for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Prague special court. Loewenstein was

sentenced to death on January 27th 1943 by Hallbauer, now employed as provincial court director in Hamburg, and was executed on July 1st 1943. Young received a term of hard labour.

85. Dr. Raschik

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in the special court of Schoenberg in Moravia,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Main.

Together with Dr. Backhaus, now provincial court councillor in Essen, Raschik condemned amongst others the German Franz Dorald to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Dorald was executed on November 2nd 1944.

86. Dr. Rehbock

formerly: appeals court councillor, judge in Berlin special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Kiel.

Amongst others Rehbock condemned:

On October 23rd 1944 the Belgians Franz de Baeck, Leonhard Langmanns, Joseph de Smed and the Dutchman Learnadus van Thienen to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws and the Dutchman

Jean de Kleine to hard labour. Those sentenced to death were executed on November 10th 1944.

On January 24th 1945 the German Walter Schuhknecht to death, Albert Maehne, Albert Spiel and Wilhelm Hinz to hard labour and prison. They were accused of antifascist activities.

87. Rimelin

formerly: public prosecutor in Stuttgart special court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Stuttgart.

In July 1944 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Dutchman Adrianus Andshearn for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Stuttgart special court. Andshearn was condemned to death on July 12th 1944

by Dinkelacker, now senior government councillor in the Baden Wuerttemberg provincial ministry of justice. Andshearn was executed on October 25th 1944.

88. Richert

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Elbing special court,

today: public prosecutor in West Berlin.

On February 19th 1943 Richert condemned, amongst others, the German Richard Zimmermann to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Zimmermann was executed on April 5th 1943.

89. Riepenhausen

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Leslau special court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Bamberg.

Riepenhausen is on the Polish list of war criminals.

On May 27th 1942, together with Dr. Kowalski, now provincial court director in Essen, he condemned amongst others the Pole Stanislaw Maslanka to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

On June 1st 1942 he condemned the German Stanislaw Banach to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Banach was executed on July 18th 1942.

90. Rogge

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Kiel special court,

today: upper provincial director in Flensburg.

On August 25th 1942 he condemned amongst others the Germans Wilhelm Janowski, Hermann Stegemann and Kurt Eckhoff to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, and Henry Lampke, Johann Mosinski,

Otto Scherf, August Brasch, Ursula Velbinger, Dietrich Wichern, Paul Ott, Paul Meyer, Johanna Meyer, Asta Reimers and Wilhelm Martens to long prison and hard labour sentences.

91. Rosendahl

formerly: public prosecutor in Thorn special court,

today: public prosecutor in Munster.

In October 1942 Rosendahl prosecuted for patriotic activities the Pole Waclaw Miszalowski, before the Thorn special court. Miszalowski was condemned to

death on October 15th 1942 and executed on January 12th 1943.

92. Susemihl

formerly: public prosecutor in Hanover special court,

today: public prosecutor in Aurich.

In September 1944 Susemihl prosecuted, amongst others, the German Bernhard Schilling for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Hanover

special court. Schilling was condemned to death on September 5th 1944 and executed on October 4th 1944.

93. Dr. Schabronath

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in West Berlin.

On August 3rd 1944, together with Dr. Pellmann, now employed as administrative court director in Dusseldorf, he condemned five French citizens to death and

three others to prison and hard labour for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

94. Dr. Scherzer

formerly: state attorney in Danzig special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Bamberg.

In September 1944 Scherzer prosecuted, amongst others, the Frenchman André Parodi and Germain Rosso for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Both were

condemned to death on September 25th 1944 and executed on October 20th 1944.

95. Dr. Schmole

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Dresden special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Hanover.

On December 17th 1943 Schmole condemned, amongst others, the German Ilse Wagner, born Riemer, to death

for antifascist activities. She was executed on January 26th 1944.

96. Schwingenschloegl

formerly: upper provincial court councillor, judge in Munich special court,

today: public prosecutor in Kempten.

On October 20th 1944, together with Philbert, now employed as upper provincial court councillor in Munich, Schwingenschloegl, sentenced, amongst others, the Frenchmen Paul Balbo and Gabriel Beraud to

death for patriotic activities and the Belgian Louise Hnyghe to hard labour. On November 17th 1944 he condemned the Frenchman René Berberat to death and the Frenchman Leopold Page to hard labour.

97. Dr. Skok

formerly: public prosecutor in Hamburg special court,

today: chief public prosecutor in Hamburg.

In June 1944 Skok prosecuted, amongst others, the Germans Willi Apfelbaum and Guenther Habicht before the Hamburg special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Both were condemned to death on June 12th 1944 and executed on August 21st.

In December 1944 he prosecuted the Germans Karl Witter, Bernhard Haefker, Heinrich Weidinger, Paul

Kemiec, Willi Korzonek, Walter Teichmann and Gertrud Thieme for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Hamburg special court. Witter was condemned to death on December 4th 1944 and executed on February 6th 1945. The others were sentenced to prison and hard labour.

98. Dr. Strodter

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Linz special court,

today: district court director in Wetzlar.

On March 31st 1944 he condemned, amongst others, the German Heinrich Rackseder to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Rackseder was executed on May 24th 1944.

99. Dr. Sperrhake

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Jena/Weimar special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Tuebingen.

In May 1944 Sperrhake prosecuted for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, amongst others, the Czechs Jaroslav Malina, Ladislav Lohynsky, Milada Malina and Blazena Lohynsky. before the Jena/Weimar special court. Jaroslav Malina and Ladislav Lohynsky were sentenced to death on May 19th 1944 and executed on June 5th 1944. The other two received prison sentences.

In November 1944 prosecuted the German Hugo Goeh-

ring. He was condemned to death on October 13th 1944 and executed on November 10th 1944.

In the same month he prosecuted the Frenchmen Johann Phinnes, Andreas Collas, Luis Cavallero, Marcel Rouard and August Desmars before the Weimar special court. Phinnes, Collas and Rouard were sentenced to death on November 16th 1944 and executed on December 5th. The two others received long terms of hard labour.

100. Dr. Stallmann

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Mannheim special court,

today: chief public prosecutor in Heidelberg.

Stallmann condemned the German Theodor Goelz, amongst others, to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws on June 23rd 1944. Goelz was executed on July 25th 1944.

101. Struempler

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Bielefeld special court,

today: district court councillor in Bielefeld.

On May 24th 1944 Struempler condemned, amongst others, the German Bernhard Loessl to death—together with Ebmeyer, who is at present senior district judge in Bielefeld. Loessl was executed on June 22nd 1944.

102. Siebe

formerly: public prosecutor in Leslau special court,

today: public prosecutor in Munster.

In May 1942 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Pole Stanislaw Maslanka for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Maslanka was condemned to death on May 27th 1942.

103. Dr. Thamm

formerly: public prosecutor in Kiel special court,

today: provincial court director in Kiel.

In August 1942 Thamm prosecuted, amongst others, the Germans Wilhelm Janowski, Hermann Stegemann, Henry Lampke, Kurt Eckhoff, Johann Mosinski, Emil Baumann, Otto Scherf, August Brasch, Ursula Vellbringer, Dietrich Wichern, Paul Otto, Paul Meyer, Jo-

hanna Meyer, Asta Reimers and Wilhelm Martens for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Kiel special court. Janowski, Stegemann and Eckhoff were condemned to death, the others to prison and hard labour.

104. Timm

formerly: provincial court councillor in Schwerin special court,

today: provincial court director in Frankfurt/Main.

Timm condemned, amongst others, the German Otto Hoepfner to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, on July 24th 1944. Hoepfner was executed on August 21st 1944.

105. Traub

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Litzmannstadt special court,

today: public prosecutor in Stuttgart.

On June 5th 1940 Traub condemned the Pole Josef Zoltowski to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Zoltowski managed to escape from Posen prison shortly before his execution.

On June 3rd 1940 he condemned the Poles Marianne Onisk, Stefan Molska and Roman Dudek to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. They were executed on July 17th 1940.

106. Dr. Trieb

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Darmstadt special court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Main.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws Trieb sentenced, amongst others:

on November 13th 1943 the Germans Kilian Hemmkepler, Jakob Schneider, Karl Straub, Wilhelm Faust, Phillip Loeblein and Martin Kerz—Hemmkepler and Schneider to death. They were executed on Decem-

ber 17th 1943; the other to long terms of hard labour: on April 19th 1944 the German Christian Eid to death, Eid was executed on May the 30th 1944; on November 20th 1944 the German Maria Weisensee to death. She was executed on January 9th 1945.

107. Dr. Tyrolf

formerly: public prosecutor in Hamburg special court,

today: provincial court director in Hamburg.

In May 1944 Tyrolf prosecuted, amongst others, the German Karl Koeln for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Hamburg special court. Koeln was sentenced to death on May 30th 1944 and executed on July 24th 1944.

108. Dr. Unterhinninghofen

formerly: provincial court president, judge in Leslau special court,

today: senior district judge in Dortmund.

On October 1st 1942 he condemned, amongst others, the German Waldemar Schroeder to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Schroeder was executed on December 15th 1942.

109. Vocke

formerly: public prosecutor in Weimar special court,

today: public prosecutor in Stade.

In September 1944 Vocke prosecuted, amongst others, the Germans Walter Lieder, Kurt Libetrau, Johannes Jaeger, Karl Dinnig, Heinrich Laemmerhirt, Wilhelm Hoberock, Elias Schlothauer, Friedrich Fraebel, Daniel Frey, Reinhold Salzmann, Karl Brack, Julius Wal-

schaertz and Frieda Lieder for alleged crimes against nazi laws, before the Weimar special court. Walter Lieder was condemned to death on September 6th 1944 and executed on November 3rd 1944. The others received long prison and hard labour sentences.

110. Wehl

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in West Berlin.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws Wehl condemned amongst others:

on May 12th 1944—together with Dr. Hinz, now district court councillor in Ratingen—the Germans Frieda Wittke, Gerhard Wittke, Theodanis Vogelaar and Oro Dell to death and other accused to prison and hard labour;

on September 11th 1944—together with Dr. Holleit, now provincial court councillor in Munich—the Ger-

mans Hein Kratofill and Fritz Paykow to death and five other accused to prison and hard labour;

on December 22nd 1943 the Germans Heinrich Orawski, Walter Reinicke, Herbert Model, Reinhold Rosenthal, Marie Mueller, Rudolf Collin, Fritz Blank, Friedrich Aust, Bruno Capinsky and Elisabeth Capinsky, amongst others; Orawski was condemned to death and executed on January 7th 1944, the others to prison and hard labour.

111. Weichert

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Litzmannstadt special court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Main.

Together with Dr. Neubauer—now senate president in Essen provincial civil court and Dr. Wex, now provincial court director in Arnberg—Weichert condemned the German Oskar Thum to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws on August 12th 1942. For alleged crimes against nazi special laws he also condemned:

on August 25th 1942 the German Alfons Pawlak to death. Pawlak was executed on October 23rd 1943;

on August 21st 1942—together with Dr. Neubauer—the German Regina Bloch to death. She was executed in December 1942;

on October 27th 1942—together with Dr. Neubauer and Dr. Wex—the German Waldemar Czerski to death. Czerski was executed on January 3rd 1943;

on October 30th 1943—together with Dr. Neubauer and Dr. Wex—the Russian Olympia Pruski to death. She was executed on January 12th 1944;

on January 12th 1943—together with Dr. Neubauer—the German Otto Roge to death. Roge was executed on March 8th 1943.

112. Dr. Weinreich

formerly: senior state attorney in Mannheim special court,

today: district court councillor in Mannheim.

In September 1943 Weinreich prosecuted, amongst others, the German Mateusz Troszki for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Troszki was condemned to death and executed on October 1st 1943.

113. Wendling

formerly: senior public prosecutor in Stuttgart special court,

today: senior public prosecutor in Ravensburg.

In October 1944 Wendling prosecuted, amongst others, the German Karl Hergert for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Stuttgart special court.

Hergert was condemned to death by Dr. Atzesdorfer—now provincial court director in Stuttgart—on October 19th 1944 und executed on December 7th 1944.

114. Werber

formerly: public prosecutor in Magdeburg special court,

today: public prosecutor in Oldenburg.

In October 1943 Werber prosecuted, amongst others, the German Luise Krause for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Magdeburg special court. She was condemned to death on October 4th 1943; in October 1944 the German Gertrud Mayer. She was

condemned to death on October 16th 1944 and executed on November 7th 1944;

in February 1945 the German Anna Piehler, before the Magdeburg special court. She was condemned to death on February 27th 1945.

115. Dr. Wettengel

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Eger special court,

today: district court councillor in Heilbronn.

Wettengel is on the Czech government list of war criminals.

In June 1944 Wettengel prosecuted, amongst others, the German Karl Schachtner for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Eger special court. Schachtner was condemned to death on June 13th 1944 and executed on July 12th 1944.

116. Dr. Wex

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Litzmannstadt special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Arnberg.

Together with Dr. Neubauer Wex condemned for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, amongst others:

on August 12th 1942 the German Oskar Thum to death. Thum was executed on September 22nd 1942;

on October 27th 1942 the German Waldemar Czarski to death. Czarski was executed on January 4th 1943;

on October 30th 1942 the Russian Olympia Pruski to death. She was executed on January 12th 1943;

on April 6th 1943 the German Stefanie Baudisch, born Pucmann, to death. She was executed on May 18th 1943;

on February 26th 1943 the German Dietrich Makus to death. Makus was executed on April 19th 1943;

on September 9th 1944 the German Alexander Ende to death and four others to prison sentences. Ende was executed on November 28th 1944.

117. Dr. Wilms

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Rostock and Schwerin special courts,

today: district court councillor in Norden.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws, Wilms condemned amongst others:

on August 4th 1943 the Frenchman Jean Collier to death. Collier was executed on September 30th 1943;

on May 26th 1944 the Italian Deniko Di Serafino to death. Serafino was executed on July 24th 1944;

on January 15th 1945 the stateless persons Josef Molka, Wladislaw Molka and Boleslaw Molka for antifascist activities. Josef Molka was condemned to death and executed on February 6th 1945, the others to hard labour.

118. Woll

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Mannheim special court,

today: senate president in Karlsruhe.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws he condemned, amongst others:

on November 16th 1943 the German Sofie Schneider

to death. She was executed on December 22nd 1943;

on December 13th 1943 the German Georg Ehret to death. He was executed on January 15th 1944.

Ernst Lautz, Chief Reich Attorney and Chief Prosecutor in the bloodstained fascist judiciary

Amongst the hundreds of prominent nazi murderers who today receive monthly high pensions in the Bonn state is the chief Reich attorney and chief prosecutor of the Hitler state, Ernst Lautz. Lautz is responsible for the execution of tens of thousands of antifascists and citizens of nearly all European countries, but he is still free and receives an annual pension of 16,104 marks. As a result of steadily increasing popular protest the Bonn government was compelled in 1956 to institute a "disciplinary investigation" against him.

He still receives a monthly pension of 894,65 marks today since, according to Schroeder's statement, there is no legal ground for withholding it. It is to be determined in the course of the "disciplinary investigation" whether Lautz shall be entitled to draw his full pension of 1,342 marks a month.

According to documents already examined, 393 death sentences were passed during 1942 and 1943 which had been demanded by Lautz and for which he refused petitions for pardon. It is clear from the trial of the three Czech doctors Simer, Hlinka and Hradecky that Lautz personally insisted on the death sentence; the three were first sentenced to hard labour, but were then sentenced to death after special objection by Lautz.

Amongst others Lautz prosecuted for patriotic activities: the Dutch seamen Jaring Woudstra and Harinus van Sabben of Rotterdam on January 26th 1943. Woudstra was sentenced to death;

the Austrian mechanic Anton Graf of Salzburg on January 27th 1943. Graf was sentenced to death;

the Belgian Joseph Peters, Rector of Malmedy, on March 13th 1943. Peters was condemned to death;

the Polish farm worker Stanislaw Bratek of Buchenhang, Lower Silesia, on March 17th 1943. Bratek was condemned to death.

For antifascist activities Lautz prosecuted:

the German pastor Friedrich Stellbrink of Lubeck, on March 2nd 1943. Stellbrink was condemned to death; in connection with the trial of the brother and sister Scholl, Alexander Schmorell, Dr. Kurt Huber and Wilhelm Graf of Munich on April 8th 1943. They were all condemned to death.

Lautz rejected a pardon petition;

shop assistant Johann Riedel of Hamburg on April 23rd 1943. Lautz rejected a petition for pardon from the death sentence.

Others prosecuted for patriotic activities were:

the Czechs Jaroslav Pospisil, Wenzel Jiska, Adalbert Masek and Josef Zerovnický of Prague, Emil Uher of Prague/Moderschau and Karl Popelka of Tatschna, on April 27th 1943. Appeals against the death sentences were refused by Lautz;

the Austrians Klaus Sommer of Eggenberg, Anton Finster of Graz, Josef Koch, Johann Mudra and Josef Grill of Graz, on April 29th 1943. Appeals against the death sentences on Sommer and Finster were refused by Lautz;

the bookbinder Victor Wilfling of Vienna on May 29th 1943. He was condemned to death;

the German Catholic priest Jakob Gapp of Valencia on June 4th 1943. He was condemned to death. Lautz refused the appeal;

the Czech citizens Jiril Pribyl, fine mechanic of Prague, the worker Karel Kominek of Komotau, theatre artist Ruediger Schweitzer of Komotau, worker Karel Ulma of Komotau and blacksmith Jaroslav Benes of Komotau, on June 29th 1943 Pribyl and Kominek were sentenced to death, the others to long terms of hard labour;

salesman Paul Schwigon of Kuhnau on June 25th 1940. He was condemned to death;

sales representative Franz Lieser of Hohenelbe on September 27th 1940. He was condemned to death;

druggist apprentice Josef Schestka, miner Hermann Wrobel, music students Stanislaus Bartodziej and Johann Bartodziej, worker Josef Szaltsyk and steelworker Josef Urbainczyk, all Poles from the Laura steelworks, on November 13th 1941. Wrobel was condemned to death;

hairdresser Otto Walitra of Ostrau-Wittewitz in Moravia (at the time Czech citizen) and the German secretary Elisabeth Scheitza of Berlin-Charlottenburg on January 4th 1942. They were condemned to death; the worker Ferdinand Scheck of Maislatein on January 14th 1942. He was condemned to death;

Czech teacher Stanislav Panos of Schepitz, technical school teacher Milos Pasterjik of Steken, mechanic Johann Prib of Prestowitz and transport worker Otokar Vatruba of Steken on February 6th 1942. They were condemned to death;

the Belgian chauffeur Alfons Tictels, dockworker Louis Schokaert, dockworker Jean Mastbooms, all of Antwerp, dockworkers Gummarus Vercammen and Krel Dieltjens of Lier, tractordriver Gerardus Rodrigus of St. Niklaes, chauffeur Frans van Welde, Frau Angela Fictels, born Saarens, of Antwerp, corrector Rene Wouters of Lamsel;

Dutch worker Jan van den Hoonard of Gravendeel, sailor Willem van Vreeswijk of Rotterdam, dockworker Jan Hoorn of Rotterdam, dockworker Roelf Vogelzang of Beedsterzwaag and sausage butcher Jan van Schaik of Rotterdam, in May 1942. The Belgians were condemned to death;

Colonel (ret'd.) Vlachy of Prague, Colonel (ret'd.) Karl Dubovsky of Rakonitz, Major (ret'd.) Jaroslav Metlicky of Pilsen, Major (ret'd.) Johan Toman of Pilsen, Major (ret'd.) Josef Matejka of Pilsen, Lieut. (ret'd.) Karl Ronbal of Pilsen, Staff Sergeant (ret'd.) Johann Kolav of Pilsen-Bazkov, ladies' tailor Johann Sediak of Pilsen, motor mechanic Franz Svoboda of Pilsen, district administration employee Franz Faic of Bozkov, Dr. Franz Vratil of Pilsen, office employe Wenzel Krofta of Pilsen, electrotechnician Robert Parvonic of Pilsen-Dondlewitz, Major (ret'd.) Jaromir Sterba of Pilsen on May 23rd 1942—all Czech citizens, all condemned to death;

Czech Staff Captain (ret'd.) Karel Rozehnal of Misteh, technical schoolteacher Gottlieb Cupa of Quittendorf, office employee Ulrich . . . of Caibenbau near Freiberg, technical schoolteacher Awis Jamsa of Staritsch near Freiberg and accountant Vladimir Porazil of Freiberg on May 27th 1942. All were condemned to death;

Polish farmworkers and farmers Stanislav Marcinkowski, Agnes Rzakiewicz, Michael Gurdziel, Josef Nowak and his wife Sophie, Anton Swieroczynski, Michael Owczarek, Henryk Dulat, Wiktorja Pekala and his wife Marianne and Konstantin Drozdowski, all of Seedorf, district Argenu, Hohensalza, in May 1942 Marcinkowski and Drozdowski were sentenced to death. Wiktorja and Marianne Pekala got 8 years and Dulat 10 years forced labour;

Czech fitter Hubert Pavezka of Weisskirchen, Moravia, mechanic Franz Vinklar, worker Josef Perdula, office employee Josef Jakubka, manager Heinrich Pireh, office employee Josef Cagas, worker Augustin Mauas, fitter Adalbert Mastie, school servant Josef Janiska, machinist Karl Brenek, brick-kiln worker Adolf Jurinek and Frau Ruzena Brenek on June 27th 1943. All except Ruzena Brenek were condemned to death; storekeeper Artur Schwarz of Zyrardov, secretary Jaroslav Pohl of Prague, teacher Franz Schepa of Verovnany, secretary Josef Bidlo of Holitz, mechanic Vladimir Konecny of Damborice, student Anton Bucek of Sudemeric, printer Emil Parhti of Brunn, railway worker Heinrich Siska of Kvitkovice, bricklayer Johann Holly of Kolic, photographer Josef Kafka of Prague, printer Adalbert Smid of Prague, motor

mechanic David Kohnt of Radismovic, office employee Anton Urban of Prague, finance inspectors Josef Kysel of Smrkovice and Ladislav Krapka of Gross Parschitz, inspector Josef Ridky of Dobrovitz, police sergeant (ret'd.) Josef Karas Baschka, actuary Stanislav Livecka of Leipnitz, railway dispatcher Franz Fanecek of Hmuetz, engine driver Josef Ulrich of Holitz and landowner Leopold Slizea of Schumitz, on June 15th 1942. 14 were condemned to death, the others to hard labour;

the Czech Karel Nepokoj, auto painter of Koeniginhof, gunsmith Wenzel Ftiler of Koeniginhof, gardener Franz Fiferna and mechanic Jaroslav Mach of Koeniginhof, house-porter Karl Shop and builder Franz Pruesa of Koenig-Graetz, on June 22nd 1942. Nepokoj, Fiferna, Mach, Shop and Pruesa were sentenced to death and Ftiler to 6 years' hard labour.

Lautz also prosecuted the following for antifascist activities:

the Berlin machine tool mechanic Georg Littmann was sentenced to death on July 24th 1943; the tramway worker Franz Matthias Mayer of Vienna was sentenced on June 26th. Lautz rejected the appeal against the death sentence;

Brick-kiln worker Kurt Lehm of Neukirchen near Chemnitz was condemned to death on July 2nd 1942. Lautz rejected his appeal;

Office employee Paul Neuhaeuser of Hamm was condemned to death on July 29th 1942; machinist Willy Mueller of Berlin-Neukoellno n July 29th 1943. Mueller's appeal was rejected by Lautz;

miner Dietrich Tembergen of Baerl near Urfort was condemned to death on November 10th 1942;

Lautz also prosecuted the following for patriotic activities;

the Czech coachman Anton Prasek of Sbraschin on June 27th 1942. He was condemned to death;

Ten Lorraine citizens (almost all from Metz and district) on July 7th 1942. Lautz rejected the appeal against the death sentence of Dr. Marcel Bricha, student Roger Noel, traveller Paul Simminger, butcher André Gillant of Pont à Mousson;

the Austrian interpreter Emil Franz Alois Wedem of Klagenfurt and dressmaker Maria Tomasch of Klagenfurt, on July 22nd. They were condemned to death and Lautz rejected their appeals;

the Czechs: insurance agent Frantisek Sonkop and his assistant Antonin Kvoch, both of Brunn, on July 26th 1942 Sonkop was condemned to death and Kvoch to a long term of hard labour;

the Czechs: office employee Frantisek Baua of Holitz near Oelmuetz, mechanic Vladimir Volejritz of Zokolnitz near Brunn, office employee Leopold Urednick of Napajedl, actuary assistant Karel Haas of Zlin, senior actuary Zbynek Dienstbier of Zlin, chemist Emil Mazal of Batov near Zlin, office employee Jindrich Symersky of Batov near Zlin, chemist Oswald Duba of Napajedl, printer Josef Baca of Brunn-Sebrowitz, aeroplane fitter Botroslov Rocek of Napajedl and 6 others, on July 31st 1942. Those named were all condemned to death and the others to imprisonment;

the Luxemburg writer Henry Stumper on August 12th 1942. He was condemned to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

the Polish student Josef Lipina of Posen on August 12th 1942. He was condemned to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

the Czechs: Major (retd.) Franz Raska of Hlarinowitz, bank director Karl Helmich of Prague, salesman Siegfried Kyser of Pshitoupin, director Franz Dra of Eisenbrod, former soldiers Karl Husar of Puncov and Otto Langhammer of Hrabatschow, engineer Jindrich Bosek of Prague, Staff Captain (retd.) Ottokar Vanek of Schwarzkostoletz, bank director Josef Khyn of Schuschitz, bank official Vladimir Pacak of Bestritz, Colonel (retd.) Antonin Skrivanek of Lakowitz and councillor Adolf Klimek of Nemile, on August 29th 1942. Raska, Helmich and Kyser were sentenced to death, the others to long terms of hard labour. Lautz rejected the appeals against the death sentences;

the Polish landowner Herbert Magner of Petrikau on August 31st. He was condemned to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

the Yugoslav worker Karl Peternej of Wintschasch, district Klagenfurt, on September 11th 1942. He was condemned to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

the Polish stone carver Paul Schliwa of Bismarck foundry, office employee Walter Russek of Bismarck foundry on September 15th. Schliwa was sentenced to death, Russek to a long prison term;

the Jewish salesman Zygmund Seidemann of Warsaw on September 19th 1942. Seidemann was sentenced to death;

First Lieutenant (retd.) Cyril Melichar of the former Czech Army, Prague, on September 19th 1942. He was sentenced to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

the tailor Anton Wolf of Peterswald on September 21st 1942. He was sentenced to death;

the Czechs: official Wenzel Stryphal of Koeniginhof, First Lieutenant (retd.) Anton Tlamicha of Jermer, official Stanislav Subrt of Jermer, Major (retd.) Arnost Krc of Prossnitz, First Lieutenant (retd.) Bohdan Hartmann of Gutenfeld, Lieutenant (retd.) Josef Hamza of Stralitz, Bohemia and Staff Captain (retd.) Stanislav Richter of Neu-Paka, on September 22nd 1942. Subrt and Hartmann were condemned to death, Krc to a life sentence of hard labour, Tlamicha to 6 years hard labour and Hamza to 10 years hard labour;

tobacco salesman Wilhelm Loennecker of Warbsen, Holzminden on September 24th 1942. He was condemned to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

the Polish citizens: foundry foreman Peter Reron, storekeeper Marian Gawenda, electro-fitter Roman Wontrobinski, worker Tadenz Wodecki, hospital nurse Olympia Cott, worker Halina Zygmunt, mining foreman Zenon Smielewski, all of Dombrowa on September 27th 1942. Cott was sentenced to six years' forced labour, the others to death. Lautz rejected the appeals;

the Czechs: engineer Karl Raska of Freiberg near Neutitschein and mechanic Josef Londin of Witkowitz, on September 28th 1942. Raska was condemned to death and Londin to a long term of hard labour. Lautz rejected the appeals;

the Czech Staff Captain Stanislav Sembdner of Koenig-Graetz, on September 29th 1942. He was condemned to death;

the Czechs Frantisek Suger of Pils-Doubraken, Vaclav Krauz of Pilsen, Vladimir Pliska of Prague, all office workers, revisor Bohumil Pytlík of Pilsen, shop assistant Antonin Kopecky of Pilsen, on October 3rd 1942. They were condemned to death. Lautz rejected their appeals;

workers Konstantin Mroczyński of Gross Thiemenau, Josef and Stanislaus Wienczorkowski of Dzykowo, district Zeipe, Kaminski of Ossowko, landowners Konstantin Kaminski and Vaclav Lewandowski of Sta-jutschini, district Zeipe, on October 7th 1942. They were sentenced to death. Lautz rejected their appeals; Innkeeper Jaroslav Franek of Necabuedice on October 11th 1942. He was condemned to death;

Captain Bohumil Vejvoda of Koenigssaal, of the former Czech Army on October 13th 1942. He was condemned to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

Czech worker Vadvá Jara of Pilsen on October 16th 1942. He was condemned to death;

Colonel (retd.) Josef Petrik of the former Czech Army, on October 29th 1942. He was condemned to death;

the Poles Josef and Maria Wrobinski on October 29th 1942. They were condemned to death. Lautz rejected their appeal;

the Czechs: corrector Otokar Moraveo of Prague, district medical officer Dr. Frantisek Dvorak of Rot-Petschkau, railway employee (retd.) Josef Adrian of Kschiwoudo and finance inspector (retd.) Frantisek Chlubna of Neu-Skrenersch, on November 2nd 1942. All four were condemned to death. Lautz rejected their appeals;

the Czech bookseller Josef Raska of Freiberg on November 3rd 1942. He was sentenced to death. Lautz rejected his appeal;

the Polish landworkers Boleslaus and Marie Anna Warszawski, on November 6th 1942. They were condemned to death. Lautz rejected their appeal;

the Pole Agnes Szukalska of Kutno on November 10th 1942. She was condemned to death. Lautz rejected her appeal;

the Pole Joachim Nowak of Lubom on November 6th 1942. He was condemned to death;

the Czechs: Otokar Subrt, Vadav Hajek, Ladislav Keller, Ladislav Syrovatka, Zohumil Klepac, Alois Ubr and Jlynek-Johann Sommer, on November 10th 1942; all were condemned to death. Lautz rejected their appeals;

the Czechs: former transport airman Radoslav Selucky, mechanic Hodl, office employee Janacek, secretary Joachim Katzer, official Arnost Kredba, police sergeant Pironka, storekeeper Vilem Pozar, mechanic Alois Pshlavec, transport airmen Johann Sanda, Vojtesch Vavrouch, mechanic Jaroslav Janda of Prague and other districts, on November 10th 1942. All were condemned to death. Lautz rejected their appeals;

the Czechs: Friedrich Varecka, Josef Sedlmeyer, Bruno Pitas and Wenzel Fiala, all of Prague, on November 10th 1942. They were sentenced to death;

the members of the Czech army: Josef Maxa, Josef Base and Frantisek Antropius on November 16th 1942.

They were condemned to death. Lautz rejected their appeals; the Austrian Leopold Hammermueller of Vienna on November 16th 1942. He was condemned to death; the Pole Wladislaus Znaniecki of Thorn on November 18th 1942. He was condemned to death; the Poles Roman Lonski, Frantisek Kolodziejski of Grosszirkwitz, Zempelburg, and Julius Oswicki of Konitz, on November 19th 1942; the Frenchman Celestin Johann Schiffmann of Niedergeutz, Lorraine, on November 19th 1942. He was condemned to death; the Poles Eugen Grabski, Alexander Rachon, Jan Starzewski and Mieczyslaw Wilszek of Unterregginen, Baden, on November 23rd 1942. They were sentenced to death; the Czech citizens Major (retd.) Josef Sulc of Rokonitz, Frantisek Helwin of Rokonitz, First Lieutenant Karl Novy of Horowitz, Major (retd.) and teacher Josef Stanek, police lieutenant (retd.) Anton Stovicek, on November 24th 1942. They were condemned to death; the Czech citizens Vaclav Smrkovsky, Vaclav and Jan

Zalesky of Neuuhuetten, Vaclav Kodet, Josef Bohacek of Neu-Joachimstal, Karel Malec of Neuuhuetten, Josef Hajek of Bernau II, Patera and Vojtech Sedlak of Neuuhuetten, on November 30th 1942. They were sentenced to death. Lautz rejected their appeals; Wilhelm Tobisch of Knitterfeld, district Jugendburg, on December 3rd 1942. He was condemned to death. Lautz refused his appeal; the Czech citizens Colonel Josef Erstka of Prague, director Gustav Svoboda of Prague, General Alois Machacik of Saborsch and Captain Wenzel Adam of Prague, on December 15th 1942. They were sentenced to death. Lautz rejected their appeals; stoker Friedrich Stibnitz of Aussig and stoker Rudolf Linhart of Wicklitz on December 15th 1942. They were condemned to death; Czech doctors Frantisek Simer and Vilem Hlinka of Pilsen and Karl Hradecky of Swietla, on December 26th 1942. They were condemned to death; the Czech worker Josef Zaweska of Prague, on December 30th 1942. He was condemned to death. His appeal was rejected.

The Chief Reich Attorney BRANDENBURG (Havel)-Görden, 11th Dec. 1944
in the People's Court Winterfeldallee 22
9 J 245/44

Announcement of Forthcoming Execution
of death sentence against:

Hermann K o r u s
.....

Present:

as execution director:

St.A.B e l l w i n k e l
.....

as prison official:

prison official K a r p e
.....

in the presence of

- a) prison doctor, registered medical councillor Dr. Mueller,
- b)
- c)

the director of executions informed the condemned man at 11 o'clock of the order of the Minister of Justice that no use had been made of the right of appeal and that the sentence would be executed at 12.30 o'clock.

The condemned man remained calm and collected during the announcement.

The Chief Reich Attorney BRANDENBURG (Havel)-GÖRDEN, 11th Dec. 1944
in the People's Court Winterfeldallee 22
9 J 245/44

Execution of Death Sentence
against:

Hermann K o r u s
.....

Present:

as director of executions:

St.A.B e l l w i n k e l
.....

as prison official:

prison official K a r p e
.....

At 12.32 o'clock the prisoner, with hands tied behind his back, was led out by two prison warders. The executioner Boettger of Berlin stood ready with three helpers.

Also present was:

prison doctor Dr. Mueller, registered medical councillor.

After identification of the prisoner, the director of executions gave orders to the executioner to carry out his task. The condemned man, who remained calm and collected, made no resistance to being placed on the execution block, whereupon the executioner executed the beheading and then reported the execution completed.

The execution occupied 8 seconds from the presentation of the prisoner until completion.

The Chief Reich Attorney
in the People's Court
9 J 245/44

BRANDENBURG (Havel)-GÖRDEN, 11th Dec.1944
Winterfeldallee 22

Execution of death sentence
against:

Willi B a e n s c h
.....

Present:

as director of executions:

St.A.B e l l w i n k e l
.....

as prison official:

prison official K a r p e
.....

At 12.30 o'clock the condemned man, with hands secured behind his back, was led out by two prison warders. The executioner Boettger of Berlin stood ready with his three helpers.

Also present was:

prison doctor, registered medical concillor Dr.Mueller.

After identification of the prisoner the director of executions gave orders to the executioner to carry out his task.

The execution occupied 9 seconds from presentation of the prisoner until completion.

The sentence was executed by hanging.

National Socialist
Men and Women Comrades!

Our Fuehrer has been fighting for us for more than a quarter
of a century!

For twelve years he has held the rudder of our ship of state
to a firm course, bringing us strongly and surely through to a free
and more beautiful future.

The storm swelled to a hurricane of blind hate swirling around us.
We must now call

All men on deck! Put all your strength into the task!
It is now a question of everything:

of existence or of extinction
of our people!

We think today of our oath:

to sacrifice faithfully our all for Folk, Fuehrer and Reich

We shall keep our oath, true to the end.

Through loyalty and sacrifice to freedom and life!

Berlin, on the anniversary of the seizure of Power, 1945
Heil Hitler!

President
of the People's Court

Chief State Attorney

Senior Government Inspector Kroneberg

To the Reich Minister of Justice
for: Senior Government Councillor

U l r i c h

or deputy in office

B e r l i n W 8
.....

Wilhelmstraße 65

Ref: Execution of death sentence

on Cutter Willi Mueller of Berlin
for preparations for high treason and other crimes

see order of February 26th 1943 — IV f 10a 4410/43g —.

last preparatory report of February 5th 1943 — 10 J 159/42 —.

Inc: 1 document

Responsible: Provincial court councillor Dr. Emmerich

The death sentence accepted by the 2nd Senate of the
People's Court on November 14th 1942 against cutter Willi
Mueller of Berlin was executed according to regulations on
March 9th 1943. The execution occurred without incident; from
presentation of the prisoner until report of completed
execution by the executioner, the execution lasted 17 seconds.

I return herewith the execution order.

To the

Presidents of the Special Senate
of the People's Court
here
.....

Ref: Proceedings against Werner Jurr of Berlin in connection with
preparations for high treason and assistance to the enemy.

In the above-mentioned case I raise special objection to the
sentence pronounced by the 1st Senate of the People's Court on
October 6th 1944 (1 H 249/44) on the basis of Article 2, section 3,
par.1 and 3 of the law of 16th September 1939 (RGB 1, S.1841).

Because of serious objections to the correctness of the
sentence in the pronouncement of guilt (on the assumption of com-
plicity to high treason only) and to the measure of punishment, I con-
sider a new trial and decision to be necessary.

The accused has been active as a Marxist and Communist since
his youth.

He entered the Socialist workers' youth movement already in his
sixteenth year and became a group leader. After his entry into the
Communist Youth Association he held office in it as literary group
leader in 1923 and was a district leader of the Red Youth Front
in 1926. From 1927 to 1929 he was Reich leader of this organisation.
Between 1926 and 1929 he was also a member of the Red Front
Fighters' Association.

He

He was sentenced to one years' close confinement for these activities.

This punishment, however, had no effect upon him. After his exclusion from the German Communist Party in 1929 because of political disagreements he worked for the Communist opposition and was until its dissolution in 1932 organisational director of "Red Help" in Berlin.

As a result of this illegal continuation of his political activities he was again, in 1934, sentenced to three years' hard labour. After working out this sentence he remained in concentration camp until spring 1939, where he was retained again from the outbreak of the war until January 1940.

It is now, in the sentence passed by the 1st Senate, assumed that the accused has broken with his communist past and is no longer prepared to work for communism. As a basis for this opinion Jurr's good conduct as a soldier is alluded to.

This view of the Senate is not sufficiently supported by the actual facts.

On the contrary, the facts force the conclusion that the accused remains as before an enemy of national socialism and still supports the aims of the Communist Party.

Early in 1943 Jurr met the Communist Jacob, whose personality and political past was fully known to him. From Jacob's account and from his request for help and asylum, it must be assumed, contrary to the Senate's opinion, that Jurr knew that Jacob was again working illegally for the Communist Party. Despite this he obtained help for Jacob and tried to do this again later, although without success.

When Jurr was on leave as a soldier in March 1944 he again met Jacob, who told him without hesitation this time about the

Saefkow

Saefkow organisation and the National Free Germany Committee. The accused did in fact refuse to give his active help, but he did not attempt to persuade Jacob to give up his traitorous activities. On the contrary, he arranged the desired meeting through Nietschke with Weisbrod. He was perfectly clearly informed that Jacob was working illegally and the communist activity of Weisbrod was also fully known to him. He knew also that the meeting between Jacob and Weisbrod which he helped to bring about was to help extend or maintain communist activities.

In addition, the way in which Jurr has himself evaluated his activities shows that only after preliminary evasion and under pressure of evidence available against him did he resolve on confession, and that he himself has reckoned with the death penalty.

All these facts compel the conclusion that Jurr — contrary to the sentence of the 1st Senate — has by no means given up his communist aims, but that he continues to uphold them.

In this sense the sentence of three years hard labour as an accomplice to treachery only does not meet the facts of the case.

On the contrary, Jurr should be punished for conspiracy to high treason and for assistance to the enemy (in the form of treason in war-time) according to section 57,9,10 of military law).

Punishment can accordingly only be the death sentence, as was demanded in the earlier main trial, on the basis of the facts.

I shall issue the warrant for arrest on the basis of these regulations and propose to call Criminal Secretary Weichert — Bl. 5 Special Section — as witness.

ARNOLD ZWEIG

BERLIN-NIEDERSCHÖNHAUSEN
HOMEYERSTR. 13

Berlin, in june 1957

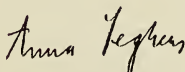
The under-signed, shocked by the fact that persons who committed inhuman cruelties during the Hitler period now occupy responsible positions in the German Federal Republic, address themselves to the public with the proposal to set up an investigation commission.

In view of the dangers for peace, European security and human rights, this commission should set itself the following tasks:

1. investigation of the influence in the courts and judicial authorities of the German Federal Republic of jurists shown to have committed serious nazi crimes;
2. investigation of the number and influence of leaders and officers of the Hitler army, who were responsible for the crimes of the Second World War, and who serve today in the West German Federal Army, Defence Ministry and Ministry for Atomic Affairs;
3. investigation of the present activity of those persons sentenced by allied courts for war crimes (nefarious acts, mass deportations, mass liquidations, economic looting), and of persons who were classified as 'major offenders' of the Hitlerite regime.

The proposal to establish this commission is addressed to all those who, in their desire for a peaceful future, cannot forget the dreadful past.

We address ourselves in particular to members of parliaments, representatives of democratic and peace-loving organisations, organisations of war veterans and resistance fighters, writers, jurists, constitutional lawyers and all who are ready to act in the name of humanity.



Anna Seghers



Helene Weigel-Brecht



Arnold Zweig



Federal Judge	Bundesrichter
Ministerial Councillor in Federal Ministry of Justice	Ministerialrat im Bundesjustizministerium
Senior Government Councillor in Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Justice	Oberregierungsrat im Justizministerium Baden-Württemberg
Ministerial Councillor in Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Justice	Ministerialrat im Justizministerium Baden-Württemberg
Ministerial Director in Hanover	Ministerialdirigent in Hannover
Provincial Court Judge	Landgerichtsdirektor
Administrative Court Judge	Verwaltungsgerichtsdirektor
District Court Judge	Amtsgerichtsdirektor
Senior Provincial Court Councillor	Oberlandesgerichtsrat
Provincial Court Councillor	Landgerichtsrat
Court of Appeal Councillor	Kammergerichtsrat
Provincial Administrative Court Judge	Landesverwaltungsgerichtsrat
Provincial Welfare Court Councillor	Landessozialgerichtsrat
District Court Councillor	Amtsgerichtsrat
Senior Local Court Judge	Oberamtsrichter
Senate President	Senatspräsident
Provincial Court President	Landgerichtspräsident
Senior State Attorney	Oberstaatsanwalt
State Attorney	Staatsanwalt



Ausschuß für Deutsche Einheit

Berlin W 8, Friedrichstraße 169/170. Fernruf: 22 51 01

Berlin, June 14th 1957

Terror Justice in the Bonn State

44 more Bonn judges exposed as Nazi executioners

The Bonn government has set up a wall of silence to protect the 118 Hitlerite jurists now in office in West Germany who were exposed by the Committee for German Unity. The Adenauer government and the West Berlin senate thus identify themselves with these murderers and their terrible deeds.

Every new investigation in this direction leads to equally horrifying results. 44 of about 100 other persons investigated, who now hold important offices in the legal apparatus of the Bonn government and of West Berlin, were employed as judges and public prosecutors in Hitlerite special courts. They are directly responsible for the murder of 116 citizens of many European countries. They passed death sentences on 48 Germans, 35 Poles, 16 Frenchmen, 15 Czechs, one Austrian and one Belgian.

Amongst these judges and public prosecutors who are proved murderers is Dr. Reimers, former appeals court councillor and judge in the Berlin special court and in Freisler's "people's court", who in 1944 and 1945 alone passed 77 death sentences. He is today provincial court councillor in Hechingen. Amongst his victims were the Germans Hermann and Emma Kurras and Otto Potschke, whom he sent to the scaffold in December 1944 because they had given shelter to 13 Jewish citizens. Another of his victims was the Frenchman Georges Penchel, whom he sentenced to death because he was on humane terms with fellow-countrymen in-

prisoned in Germany.

Dr. von Grosschopff, who at one time acted as judge in the Danzig and Thorn special courts and who can be proved responsible for 14 death sentences, has been promoted from the position of district court councillor to that of higher provincial court councillor in Hamm. He is responsible for the deaths of 4 Germans, 7 Poles, 2 Frenchmen and one Czech.

The present higher provincial court councillor in Munich is von Tiesenhausen. As provincial court councillor in the Bromberg and Posen special courts he sent 11 Poles and one German to their execution.

Dr. Kleiner, who was a judge in the Freiburg special court, now holds office as higher government councillor in the Baden-Wuerttemberg Provincial Ministry of Justice.

Seiffert, who as district court councillor in Lodz special court condemned the German Alfons Reger to death in 1942, is today employed as provincial civil court councillor in West Berlin. The former provincial court councillors Steffen and Abt, who were employed in the Dusseldorf special court, are today provincial court directors in Dusseldorf.

There are four more Hitlerite jurists at present employed in Hamburg - in addition to the six mentioned in our report of May 23rd 1957. Amongst them are Dr. Behr, who has in the meantime advanced from provincial court councillor to provincial court director, and Moeller, former provincial court councillor in the Hamburg special court, who on August 17th 1943 condemned the ^{4 months} / pregnant Polish woman Anna Josefernicz to death for a minor offence.

In addition to the eight West Berlin Hitlerite jurists mentioned in our earlier list, we now add three more, amongst them

Dr. Nowakowski, former prosecutor in the Vienna special court, who is responsible for the murder of Germans, Czechs and Austrians. He is today district court councillor in West Berlin. Former Berlin special court judge Rehfeldt sent 11 Frenchmen to their deaths in one week in 1944. He is today a district court councillor in West Berlin.

Dr. Liebau, the present chief public prosecutor in Lueneburg, is responsible for death sentences passed on 58 foreigners. As special judge in Posen and as representative for the special courts in the Nazi Ministry of Justice, he condemned 26 Czechs, 9 Poles, 7 Frenchmen, 3 Soviet citizens, 3 Austrians, 2 Italians, one Dutchman, one Swiss, one Englishman, one Belgian and four stateless persons to death. He was also responsible for the murder of many Germans.

These are the men who administer justice in the Bonn state.

1. Dr. Reimers

formerly: appeals court councillor, judge in Berlin special court and in the "people's court",
today: provincial court councillor in Hechingen.

According to documents so far investigated, Reimers sentenced amongst others 76 Czech and German citizens to death for patriotic and antifascist activities. To give only a few examples:

On December 15th 1944 he sentenced the Germans Hermann and Emma Kurras and Otto Potschka to death for antifascist activities, including sheltering 13 Jews. The condemned persons were executed on December 22nd 1944 and January 12th 1945.

On September 18th 1944 he sentenced the Germans Heinrich Werner, Erwin Freyer and Hedwig Hartung to death for antifascist

activities (in the Saefkow Group). They were executed on January 15th 1945.

On October 20th 1944 he sentenced the Czech citizens Alois Mach, Frantisek Strasik, Frantisek Mendlik, Miroslav Tuma and Stanislav Zverina to death for patriotic activities. Two days later he sentenced 5 Czechs to death. These were Vaclav Pribran, Vaclav Krizek, Malos Gadil, Karel Kapek and Vaclav Satran.

The former people's court prosecutor Rathmayer, today provincial court councillor in Landshut, was also responsible for these sentences against Czechs, as reported in our statement of May 23rd 1957.

We mention only one example of the murders committed by Dr. Reimers in 1943. On March 17th 1943 he sentenced the Frenchman Georges Penchel to death for patriotic activities, including "illegal relations with prisoners of war". Penchel was executed on May 12th 1943.

2. Dr. von Grosschopff

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Danzig and Thorn
special courts,

today: higher provincial court councillor in Hamm.

Together with Deike, now district court councillor in Hamburg, he sentenced to death, amongst others, the Pole Waclaw Miszalowski for patriotic activities. Prosecutor in this trial was Rosendahl, formerly public prosecutor in the Thorn special court and today public prosecutor in Munster.

Dr. von Grosschopff also condemned the following citizens to death for alleged crimes against nazi special-laws:
the Pole Anna Zegarski (together with Deike) on April 30th 1942;
the Czech Stanislaus Jaugsch on July 21st 1943;

the German Berta Michael on May 5th 1943. She was executed on May 7th 1943;

the Germans Erika Schuetz and Helene Schenkin on October 5th 1944. They were executed on November 10th 1944;

the German Kurt Kuenicke on February 26th 1944;

the Pole Franz Domagalski on March 6th 1942. He was executed on April 10th 1942;

the Pole Stanislaus Witzak on September 4th 1944;

the Frenchman André Parodi and Germain Rosso on September 25th 1944. Both were executed on October 20th 1944;

the Poles Alexander Riemer, Kasimir Michniewski, Siegmund Kurezinski on December 22nd 1944. On the same date he sentenced 15 others to long terms of imprisonment or forced labour.

3. Dr. Berthold

formerly: public prosecutor in Berlin special court,
today: financial court councillor in Hanover.

Amongst others Berthold prosecuted the Frenchmen Georges Penchel and Josef Michel for patriotic activities on March 17th 1943. Penchel was sentenced to death by the above-mentioned Dr. Reimers and Michel to a long term of hard labour.

4. Dr. Behr

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Hamburg special court,
today: provincial court director in Hamburg.

Amongst others he sentenced the German Erich Huettemann to death on October 12th 1944 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Huettemann was executed on December 15th 1944.

5. Curth

formerly: public prosecutor in Hohensalza special court,

today: legal councillor in Mannheim.

In October 1940 Gurth prosecuted the Pole Stanislaus Joswicki in the Hohensalza special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Joswicki was sentenced to death on October 11th 1940.

6. Eilers

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Brunswick
special court,

today: higher provincial court councillor in Brunswick.

On July 4th 1944 he sentenced the Pole Viktor Eppel to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Eppel was executed on August 7th 1944. Involved in the sentence was the former judge Ahrens - No. 17 in our list of May 23rd 1957 - who is today provincial court councillor in Brunswick.

On May 31st 1944 Eilers condemned the Frenchman Raymond Caron to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Caron was executed on July 21st 1944. Ahrens was also responsible for this sentence.

7. Goetschel

formerly: prosecutor in Hohensalza special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Munich.

Amongst others, Goetschel prosecuted the Pole Jan Brzozowski in February 1941 and the Pole Jerzy Dudo in February 1942 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws in the Hohensalza special court. Both were condemned to death. Dudo was executed on March 17th 1942.

8. Dr. Hillrichs

formerly: public prosecutor in Oldenburg special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Osnabrueck.

Amongst others he prosecuted the German Anton Kerner in December 1942 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, in the Oldenburg special court. Kerner was sentenced to death.

9. Dr. Kimme

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Bromberg special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Bremen.

Together with Dally, former judge in the Bromberg special court and today provincial court councillor in Wuppertal - who is also listed in our documentation of May 23rd 1957 - Kimme sentenced the following Poles, amongst others, to death:

Sigmund Tomaschewski, Wacław Bejger, Roman Tulodzecki and Adam Zarecki for alleged crimes against nazi special laws; they were executed on April 22nd 1941;

on August 15th 1940 Stefan Luczka for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Luczka was executed on December 3rd 1940;

together with Michalowski, former provincial court director and judge in Bromberg special court and now district court councillor in Moenchen-Gladbach - also listed in our documentation of May 23rd 1957 - for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

Adam Nagewicz, Stanislaus Sobich, Jan Krakowski, Stanislaus Rogezinski, Franz Wronka, Roman Wojciechowski. Karl Freitag, the Pole who was "acquitted" at the same trial, was sent to the so-called civilian prison camp, where he died on June 24th 1941.

10. Dr. Kleimer

formerly: judge in Freiburg special court,

today: senior government councillor in the Baden-Wuerttemberg provincial ministry of justice.

Kleimer sentenced the German Karl Weber, amongst others, to

death on May 24th 1944 and Luise Weber to a long term of hard labour. Both were accused of crimes against nazi special laws. Karl Weber was executed on June 22nd 1944.

11. Dr. Kolb

formerly: 1st public prosecutor in Kalisch special court,
today: senior public prosecutor in Wuerzburg.

Amongst others, Kolb prosecuted the Pole Josef Klimczak in September 1940 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, in the Kalisch special court. Klimczak was sentenced to death on September 20th 1940.

12. Koernig

formerly: higher provincial court councillor, judge in Hohen-
salza special court,
today: higher provincial court councillor in Hamm.

Koernig sentenced to death the Pole Jan Brzoczowski, who was prosecuted by Goetschel, now provincial court councillor in Munich.

He sentenced the German Gerhard Fogel to death on March 12th 1943. Fogel was executed on April 1st 1943. He was prosecuted by Betten, who is today provincial court councillor in Bamberg, for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

13. Laube

formerly: provincial court director, judge in Darmstadt special
court,
today: senate president in Hamm.

Amongst others Laube sentenced the German Marie Weissensee, born Fuchs, to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws on November 20th 1944. The sentence was pronounced in collaboration with Dr. Trieb, now higher provincial court councillor.

in Frankfurt/Main. She was executed on January 9th 1945.

14. Landmann

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Darmstadt special
court,

today: provincial
higher/court councillor in Frankfurt/Main.

Amongst other, Landmann sentenced the German Heinrich Hansel to death on August 21st 1944 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Hansel was executed on October 27th 1944.

15. Moeller

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Hamburg special
court,

today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

Amongst others, Moeller sentenced the Pole, Anna Joseferricz, who was four months pregnant, to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws on August 17th 1943 and the German Karl Koeln to death on May 30th 1944 on the same charge. Koeln was executed on July 4th 1944. Dr. Tyrolf, formerly public prosecutor in Hamburg special court and now provincial court councillor in Hamburg, prosecuted in both cases.

16. Dr. Mohs

Formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Hohensalza special
ial court,

today: provincial court councillor in Frankenthal.

Amongst others, he condemned the Pole Stanislaus Joswicki to death, in conjunction with Curth, present legal councillor in Mannheim and former public prosecutor in Hohensalza special court. Joswicki managed to escape before execution.

17. Dr. Mohr

formerly: higher district court judge, judge in Mannheim special court,

today: higher **district** court judge in Weinheim.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws, Mohr sentenced amongst others:

the Germans Rosa Eckel and Margarete Stoegbauer to death on November 15th 1943. Both were executed at the end of 1943;

the German Richard Hau to death on December 12th 1943. He was executed on January 15th 1944;

the German Kurt Jost to death on February 5th 1942. He was executed on July 15th 1944;

the German Heinrich Secker to death on March 3rd 1944. He was executed on April 19th 1944;

the Germans Andreas and Emilie Glock on May 5th 1944. Both were executed on June 22nd 1944.

18. Bernhard Mayer

formerly: public prosecutor in Darmstadt special court,

today: public prosecutor in Giessen.

Amongst others, Mayer prosecuted the German Wilhelm Christian in April 1944 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws in the Darmstadt special court. Christian was sentenced to death on April 19th 1944 by the present higher provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Main, Dr. Trieb, and executed on May 30th 1944.

19. Dr. Nowakowski

formerly: prosecutor in Vienna special court,

today: district court councillor in West Berlin.

Amongst others, Nowakowski prosecuted the following citi-

zens in the Vienna special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws:

in February 1943 the Austrian Josef Czapka - sentenced to 12 years hard labour on September 9th 1942, but condemned to death on February 12th 1943 at the instance of Nowakowski. He was executed on March 30th 1943;

in January 1943 the German Alois Burger, who was condemned to death on January 8th 1943 and executed on March 16th 1943;

in December 1942 the German Anton Leeb, who was sentenced to death on December 11th 1942 and executed on February 15th 1943;

in March 1944 the German Wilhelm Hornig, who was sentenced to death on March 2nd 1944 and executed on April 7th 1944;

in January 1944 ten Czech citizens accused of patriotic activities. Rudolf and Johann Schalplachta were sentenced to death on January 9th 1944 and executed two months later. The others received long terms of prison or hard labour.

20. Nieuhoff

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Hanover special court,

today: district court councillor in Hanover.

Amongst others, Nieuhoff sentenced the German Bernhard Schilling to death on September 5th 1944 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Prosecutor at the trial was Susemihl, at present public prosecutor in Aurich.

21. Dr. Paeth

formerly: public prosecutor in Hamburg special court,

today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

In October 1944 Paeth prosecuted, amongst others, the German Erich Huettemann for alleged crimes against nazi special laws in

the Hamburg special court. Huettemann was sentenced to death by Dr. Behr, now provincial court director in Hamburg - also listed in this report - and executed on December 15th 1944.

22. Rehfeldt

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in West Berlin.

On July 28th 1944 Rehfeldt sentenced, amongst others, the following Frenchmen to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws:

René Riebe, Georges Dalmand, Maurice Barré, Maurice Duhamel, Daniel Grison and Jean Rentens. They were all executed on August 25th 1944;

on August 3rd 1944, together with Dr. Pellmann, now administrative court director in Dusseldorf and Dr. Schabronath, now district court councillor in West Berlin, he sentenced the following French citizens to death:

Louis Cognard, Maurice Hachet, Jean Boutin, Georges Vasible and Raymond Vachet. They were executed in August and December 1944.

23. Dr. Seiffert

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Lodz special court,

today: provincial civil court councillor in West Berlin.

On January 9th 1942 Seiffert sentenced, amongst others, the German Alfons Reger to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

24. Siedenburg

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Oldenburg special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Oldenburg.

For alleged crimes against nazi special laws Siedenburg sentenced, amongst others, the following to death:

the Belgian Jan Lemmens on September 26th 1942;

the German Wilhelm Nitschke on February 1944, prosecutor at the trial was Dr. Gerlach, now public prosecutor in the higher provincial court in Oldenburg. Nitschke was executed on March 2nd 1944;

the German Rudolf Heine on February 9th 1944. He was executed on March 2nd 1944;

the German Julius Schmidt on July 1st 1944. He was executed on July 21st 1944.

25. Dr. Sosna

formerly: public prosecutor in Gratz special court,

today: public prosecutor in Oldenburg.

Sosna prosecuted the German Johann Buchleitner in September 1942 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Gratz special court. Buchleitner was sentenced to death on September 3rd 1942.

26. Dr. Seitz

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Mannheim special court,

today: higher provincial court councillor in Karlsruhe.

Amongst others, Dr. Seitz sentenced the following citizens to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws:

the Czech Vinzenz Figalla on February 28th 1944. He was executed on March 29th 1944;

the German Bernhard Gindorf on November 20th 1943. He was executed on December 29th 1943; the German Sophie Schneider on Nov-

ember 16th 1943. She was executed on December 22nd 1943;
the German Ignatz Haas on October 25th 1944. He was executed on
December 7th 1944;

the Soviet citizen Mateusz Troszko on September 16th 1943. He was
executed on October 1st 1943. Dr. Weinreich, today provincial
court director in Mannheim, prosecuted.

27. Stumpf

formerly: public prosecutor in Lodz special court,
today: district court councillor in Nueremberg/Fuerth.

Amongst others Stumpf prosecuted the German Oskar Thum in
August 1942 and the German Heinz Milo in February 1943 for al-
leged crimes against nazi special laws, in the Lodz special
court. Thum was condemned to death on August 12th 1942 by Dr.
Neubauer, at present senate president in the provincial civil
court in Essen, Weichert, now senior provincial court council-
lor in Frankfurt/Main and Dr. Wex, now provincial court direct-
or in Arnsberg. Milo was sentenced to death on March 12th 1943
and executed on March 26th 1943.

28. Spies

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Brunswick
special court,
today: district court councillor in Brunswick.

On September 15th 1944, together with Ahrens, now provinc-
ial court councillor in Brunswick, Spies sentenced, amongst
others, the following Frenchmen for alleged crimes against
nazi special laws:

Raymond Caron, Pierre Eon, Louis Zimmer and Jean Gaston. Caron
was sentenced to death and executed. The others were sentenced
to hard labour.

29. Dr. Schoppmann

formerly: public prosecutor in Elbing special court,

today: provincial court director in Bremen.

On January 27th 1943 he condemned, amongst others, the German Paul Schulz to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Schulz was executed on March 8th 1943.

30. Schwarze

formerly: public prosecutor in Halle special court,

today: public prosecutor in Siegen.

In April 1942 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Poles Wacław Broniczowski and Marjan Zarzycki in the Halle special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Broniszowski was sentenced to death on April 10th 1942, and Zarzycki to prison.

31. von Tiesenhausen

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Posen and Bromberg special courts,

today: higher provincial court councillor in Munich.

Amongst others, he sentenced the following for alleged crimes against nazi special laws:

the Pole Michael Wolak on July 31st 1941. Connected with the sentence were Dr. Kruschewski, now higher provincial court councillor in Hamm and Michalowski, now district court councillor in Muenchen-Gladbach;

the Pole Stanislaus Walasiak on February 3rd 1942, who was executed on March 11th 1942, and two other Poles who were sentenced to long terms of prison and hard labour. Kruschewski and Michalowski were also concerned in these sentences;

six Polish citizens on March 12th 1942, who were executed on April 28th 1942. Dally, now provincial court director in Wuppertal was

also responsible for these death sentences;
the Pole Josef Miszezak on March 12th 1942, who was executed on
April 15th 1942 - also with connivance of Dally;
the German Jacob Tilg on August 6th 1942, who was executed on
October 30th 1942. Michalowski was involved in this sentence.

32. Vogel

formerly: public prosecutor in Hamburg special court,
today: public prosecutor in Hamburg.

In July 1944 he prosecuted before the Hamburg special
court amongst others the German Jahn Loev for alleged crimes
against nazi special laws. Loev was sentenced to death on July
31st 1944 by Dammann and Moeller, both today district court
councillors in Hamburg, and was executed on September 11th 1944.

33. Dr. Zaum

formerly: district court councillor, prosecutor in Weimar
special court,
today: higher court judge in Oberhausen.

Amongst others, he prosecuted the Germans Franz and El-
friede Hassenberg in June 1944 before the Weimar special court
for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Franz Hassenberg
was condemned to death on June 20th 1944 and executed on July
14th 1944. His wife received a long term of hard labour.

34. Dittrich

formerly: public prosecutor in Breslau special court,
today: district court councillor in Giessen.

Amongst others Dittrich prosecuted the German Ernst Mer-
tin in January 1944 for antifascist activities before the
Breslau special court. Mertin was sentenced to death on Jan-
uary 14th 1944.

35. Betten

formerly: provincial court councillor, prosecutor in Hohensalza
special court,
today: provincial court councillor in Bamberg.

Amongst others he prosecuted the German Johannes Ptach in October 1942 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws before the Hohensalza special court. Ptach was condemned to death by Kroenig, who is now senior provincial court councillor in Hamm, and executed on November 26th 1942.

36. Dr. Jantsch

formerly: public prosecutor in Brunn special court,
today: public prosecutor in Munich.

In January 1943 he prosecuted, amongst others, the Czech citizen Josef Mrkoicka for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Mrkoicka was condemned to death on January 12th 1943.

37. Abbott

formerly: public prosecutor in Danzig special court,
today: public prosecutor in Coblenz.

In March 1943 he prosecuted, amongst others, the German Louise Kasperski and seven other German citizens for alleged crimes against nazi special laws, before the Danzig special court. Kasperski was condemned to death and executed on June 31st 1943.

In May 1943 he prosecuted the Germans Berta Michael and Klara Rittweger in the same court. Michael was condemned to death on May 5th 1943 by Dr. von Grosschopff and executed on July 5th 1943. Rittweger received a long term of hard labour.

40. Walter

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Kalisch special
court,

today: provincial court councillor in Mainz.

On April 22nd 1941 he sentenced the Poles Adam and Jadwiga Mikula amongst others, for alleged crimes against nazi-special laws. (They had refused to denounce fellow-countrymen to the German occupation authorities). Adam Mikula was sentenced to death and executed on June 13th 1941. His wife received a long term of hard labour.

39. Dr. Althanns

formerly: public prosecutor in Leipa special court,
today: provincial court councillor in Frankenthal.

40. Lamann

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Leipa special
court,
today: provincial court councillor in Frankenthal.

41. Dr. Steffen

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Dusseldorf
special court
today: provincial court director in Dusseldorf.

42. Dr. Abt

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Dusseldorf
special court,
today: provincial court director in Dusseldorf.

43. Dr. Ullrich

formerly: provincial court councillor, judge in Weimar
special court,
today: provincial court councillor in Mosbach.

44. Dr. Zaske

formerly: district court councillor, judge in Elbing
special court,

today: district court councillor in Nordheim.

According to documents already examined by us, the jurists numbered 39 to 44 sentenced a number of Germans and foreigners to very long and maximum terms of hard labour for antifascist and patriotic activities or for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Lamann (No. 40), for instance, condemned the Czech citizens Brotslav Svoboda and Josef Soukop to hard labour for life on October 31st 1940. They were accused of patriotic activities. Dr. Althanns (No. 39) prosecuted in this case.

Correction:

In the documentation of May 23rd 1957 Michalowski (No. 73) is mistakenly listed as appeals court councillor. He is district court councillor.

Lucien Giardet Provincial Court, Berlin 7. 9.44

Liebau also shares responsibility for the death of three

Soviet citizens:

Nikolaus Romanenko People's Court 27. 4.44

Galina Romanova " 27. 4.44

Mateusz Troszko Special Court, Mannheim 16. 9.43;

for the death sentences against four Austrians:

Jacob Pana Special Court, Vienna 6. 1.45

Josef Korn " 6. 1.45

Eduard Schlair " 6. 1.45

Ferdinand Gerlach " 15.9.43;

against two Italians:

Nicolo Baracco Special Court, Innsbruck 28. 2.44

Denico di Serafino " Rostock 26. 5.44;

against the Dutchman:

Marinus Jasperse Special Court, Chemnitz 18. 8.44

against the Swiss:

Jacob Lenhard People's Court 22. 8.44

against the Englishman:

John Lennox People's Court 10.11.43

against the Belgian:

Maria Haste Special Court, Weimar 22. 2.44

and against four stateless persons:

Franz Zapf People's Court 7. 4.43

Johann Gruber " 7. 4.43

Josef Hainzl " 7. 4.43

Friedrich Fruehbauer " 7. 4.43

+ + +

Further investigation of the documents at our disposal has revealed that a number of jurists listed at our press conference on May 23rd 1957 are responsible for further death sentences.

Dr. Lenhard (No. 8)

He prosecuted the German Friedrich Schwager in February 1943 for antifascist activities. Schwager was condemned to death by a people's court on February 20th 1943.

He prosecuted Alois Unterwurzacher before a people's court for antifascist activities. Unterwurzacher was sentenced to death by a people's court on December 14th 1944.

He prosecuted the stateless Otto Richter for antifascist activities in December 1944. Richter was sentenced to death by a people's court on December 16th 1944.

In November 1944 he prosecuted 4 Czech citizens for patriotic activities. Paul Hilt was condemned to death on November 11th 1944, the others to long terms of hard labour.

In November 1944 he prosecuted 7 Alsacians for patriotic activities. The people's court condemned Gaston Rock to death on November 9th 1944, the others to long terms of hard labour.

In November 1944 he prosecuted 8 Germans in a people's court for antifascist activities; Karl Reinert was condemned to death on November 10th 1944, six others to long terms of hard labour.

On November 7th 1944 Albert Reininger and Ludwig Bernard were condemned to death in a people's court for patriotic activities. Five other accused received long terms of hard labour. Lenhard also prosecuted at this trial.

In November 1944 he prosecuted six Germans for antifascist activities. Leo Dupont and Renatus Noirez were sentenced to

death, the others to long terms of hard labour.

Dr. Felmy (No. 37)

In January 1942 he prosecuted in the Graudenz special court four Poles who were accused of crimes against nazi special laws. Johann Januczewski and Felix Szyrkowski were condemned to death on January 16th 1942, the others to forced labour.

In November 1941 he prosecuted the Pole Josef Stanco before the Graudenz special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Stanco was sentenced to death on November 28th 1941.

Rathmayer (No. 1)

In May 1944 he prosecuted 8 Czech citizens for patriotic activities. Eduard Horkel and Frantisek Hosnedl were condemned to death by a people's court, the others to long terms of hard labour.

Carmelite priest Franz Heyder, prosecuted by Rathmayer in December 1944 for patriotic activities, was condemned to death by a people's court on December 20th 1944.

Michalowski (No. 73)

As judge in the Bromberg special court he condemned the Pole Anton Tysper to death on April 21st 1942 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws (including false statements about his official position!).

With Dr. Kimme he condemned the following Poles to death for patriotic activities on April 2nd 1941:

Adam Nagewicz, Stanislaus Sobich, Jan Krakowski, Stanislaus Rogezinski, Franz Wronka and Roman Wojciechowski.

On April 28th 1942 he condemned the two Poles Alexander

Mikolajczak and Gerhard Scapinski to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

Dr. Hucklenbroich (No. 57)

As judge in the Posen special court he condemned the German Arthur Riedel to death on August 23rd 1944 for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

On September 21st 1943 he condemned the Pole Stefan Michalczek to death for patriotic activities.

On March 12th 1942 he condemned the German Heinrich Krueger to death for alleged crimes against nazi special laws.

Dorer (No. 30)

In April 1943 Dorer prosecuted six Germans before the Stuttgart special court for alleged crimes against nazi special laws. Anton Kreutle and Albert App were condemned to death on April 19th 1943, the others to long terms of hard labour.

These are only a few examples of the sentences which have come to light since May 23rd 1957.

Additional death sentences, for which judges and public prosecutors referred to in our documentation are responsible, include sentences passed by Brunsch (No. 22), Bussejahn (No. 23), Dinkelacker (No. 14), Dammann (No. 27), Deike (No. 28), Ebers No. 33), Holeczak (No. 56), Dr. Neubauer (No. 76), Paezold (No. 80), Philbert (No. 83), Unterhinninghofen (No. 108), Dr. Wex (No. 116) and others.

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