

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS  
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**Records of the  
United States Army  
War Crimes Trials  
*United States of America***

**v.**

***Friedrich Becker et al.***

**June 12, 1946-January 22, 1947**



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*Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942-*

*Record Group 338*

RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY  
WAR CRIMES TRIALS  
*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. FRIEDRICH BECKER ET AL.*  
JUNE 12, 1946-JANUARY 22, 1947

On the 16 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records of case 000-50-46, the Flossenburg Concentration Camp Case (*United States of America v. Friedrich Becker et al.*), which was tried by a general military government (U.S. Army) court at Dachau, June 12, 1946-January 22, 1947. In this trial, 52 individuals associated with the administration and operation of the Flossenburg Concentration Camp were prosecuted. These persons were charged with violations of the laws and usages of war by acting in a common design to subject camp inmates to killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses, and indignities.

Included in this publication are finding aids, court and attorney appointment records, a charge sheet, records of the war crimes investigating team, transcripts of trial proceedings, prosecution and defense exhibits, documents relating to review and execution of sentences, and individual case records. The records, with a few exceptions, are in English or are accompanied by English translations. The records date from April 24, 1945, when a war crimes investigating team was established by Headquarters, 3d U.S. Army, to gather information and evidence pertaining to war crimes committed at or near Flossenburg Concentration Camp, through June 11, 1958, when the last prisoners were released from parole; but a few documents date as early as 1943 and as late as April 1960.

#### Background

#### Jurisdictions and Cases

In Europe, the United States participated in war crimes trials under three jurisdictions: that of the International Military Tribunal (IMT), that of the U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg, and that of the U.S. Army courts. General authority for the proceedings of all three jurisdictions derived from the Declaration of German Atrocities (Moscow Declaration), released November 1, 1943, which expressed Allied determination to arrest and bring to justice Axis war criminals. Brief descriptions of the war crimes trials records in the National Archives are in the Record Group Statement near the end of this introduction. Microfilm and other publications available at the National Archives and Records Service are mentioned in the Related Records section, which concludes the introduction.

### *International Military Tribunal*

The IMT tried 24 major Nazi war criminals and a number of organizations in 1945 and 1946. Specific authority for U.S. participation in the IMT is found in Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945, which authorized Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson to represent the United States in war crimes matters and to act as Chief of Counsel; the London Agreement of August 8, 1945 (as amended by the Berlin Protocol of October 6, 1945), in which the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to hold the IMT; and the IMT Charter (an annex to the London Agreement), which outlined the rights and obligations of defendants, judges, and prosecutors.

### *U.S. Military Tribunals at Nuernberg*

From 1946 to 1949, U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg tried 185 individuals in 12 separate proceedings grouped according to type of crime or organization. Specific authority for the U.S. tribunals, which tried these 12 cases, is found in Allied Control Council Law 10 of December 20, 1945, which outlined trial procedures patterned after those of the IMT; Executive Order 9679 of January 16, 1946, which authorized the establishment of U.S. military tribunals; Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS) Ordinances 7 and 11 of October 18, 1946, and February 17, 1947, respectively, which spelled out details of trial procedures outlined by Allied Control Council Law 10; and United States Forces, European Theater (USFET), General Order 301 of October 24, 1946, which appointed Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as Chief Counsel for War Crimes for the 12 U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg.

### *U.S. Army Courts*

From 1945 to 1948, U.S. Army courts (military commissions and special or general military courts) tried 1,672 individuals in 489 proceedings. Specific authority for these proceedings is found in Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1023/10 of July 8, 1945, which placed responsibility for certain war crimes trials in Germany on the Commander, USFET. The Commander, in turn, empowered the commanding general of the Western Military District (territory occupied by the U.S. 3d Army (Bavaria)) to appoint military courts, predominantly at the site of the former concentration camp Dachau, for the trial of war criminals not heard at Nuernberg. This was done in a letter on the subject of "Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases" of July 16, 1945. The commanding general of the Eastern Military District (territory occupied by the U.S. 7th Army (Hesse, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Bremen)) was similarly authorized to commence war crimes trials, mainly at Ludwigsburg. In order to streamline operations, the Commander, USFET, revoked this division of

authority in a letter of October 14, 1946, and assigned responsibility to prosecute war criminals to the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes, USFET. Henceforth, all cases were tried at the site of the former concentration camp Dachau because centralization of war crimes activities appeared necessary in view of the large body of cases and investigations.

The 489 cases tried by the U.S. Army in Germany can be divided roughly into four categories: main concentration camp cases, subsequent concentration camp cases, flier cases, and miscellaneous cases. The first category (to which this case belongs) comprises six cases with about 200 defendants, mainly staff members and guards at Dachau, Buchenwald, Flossenburg, Mauthausen, Nordhausen, and Muehldorf concentration camps. The second category includes about 250 proceedings against approximately 800 guards and staff members of the outcamps and branch camps of the major camps. The third category encompasses more than 200 cases in which about 600 persons, mostly German civilians, were prosecuted for the killing of some 1,200 U.S. nationals, mostly airmen. The fourth category consists of a few cases, including the Malmédy Massacre Case, in which 73 SS men were tried for murdering large groups of surrendered U.S. prisoners of war; the Hadamar Case, in which a number of Hadamar Asylum staff members stood trial for the killing of about 400 Russian and Polish nationals; and the Skorzeny Case, in which some members of the German Armed Forces were charged with wearing U.S. Army uniforms while participating in the Ardennes offensive (Battle of the Bulge).

On May 21, 1947, the Flossenburg Concentration Camp Case was referred for trial by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes to the general military government court that had been appointed under the authority of Special Order 123, paragraph 36, dated May 17, 1946, Headquarters, 3d U.S. Army, as amended by paragraph 1, Letter Orders (November 6 and 7, 1946) 11-506, Headquarters, USFET, and Special Order 313, paragraph 8, dated November 9, 1946, Headquarters, USFET.

#### The Flossenburg Concentration Camp Case

Flossenburg was a Class III concentration camp, a class of camp with facilities that included quarries. Approximately 94,200 prisoners, including 16,000 females, were imprisoned there from 1942 to April 1945. Among the thousands of inmates confined in the main camp and its numerous outcamps were Russian, Polish, French, Czech, Italian, Greek, Danish, Norwegian, British, Canadian, and American nationals. Included among the inmates were prisoners of war, deserters from the German Armed Forces (Wehrmacht), common criminals, and others who had been arrested for their religious or political beliefs or because they were Jewish. Many of the prisoners at Flossenburg were

employed at the Messerschmitt factory, which was located within the camp.

The camp was managed by members of the Schutzstaffel (SS). Originally the elite bodyguard of Adolf Hitler, the SS evolved under Heinrich Himmler into an enormous organization operating in all areas of the Third Reich. SS units served as security police, fought as frontline combat troops, and operated the concentration camp system. A camp commandant and adjutant was in charge of overall administration at Flossenburg, and an SS officer or noncommissioned officer was in charge of each department and subdepartment. There were 12 departments: Basic Affairs; Political; Disciplinary; Administrative; Security; Labor Commitment; Labor Service; Construction; Medical; Outside Labor Details; Guard; and Arrest.

The case of *United States of America v. Friedrich Becker et al.* involved violations of the laws and usages of war between January 1, 1942, and May 8, 1945, in the vicinity of Flossenburg Concentration Camp and at the Flossenburg outcamps.

The following defendants pleaded not guilty and stood trial:

- Joseph Becker, Roumanian SS Sturmbahnfuhrer (major): guard at Wolkenburg Outcamp and on the prisoner evacuation march from Wolkenburg to Dachau.
- Franz Berger, SS Sturmbahnfuhrer (major): deputy camp commandant, in charge of the SS Personnel Section and Wehrmacht Motorpool, commander of a guard battalion, and commander of a prisoner evacuation transport and march.
- Konrad Blomberg, civilian: chief of the Political Department and a column leader on the evacuation march.
- Peter Bongartz, inmate: chief Kapo (inmate supervising a work crew) at Hersbruck Outcamp, chief Kapo, Nuernberg detail, and a column leader on the evacuation march.
- Wilhelm Brusck, Waffen SS Oberscharfuhrer (technical sergeant): commander of Wolkenburg Outcamp after August 22, 1944, and a leader of an evacuation march.
- Ludwig Buddensieg, Waffen SS Hauptsturmfuhrer (captain): guard company and battalion commander.
- Karl Buttner, inmate: block eldest in block 19 and in charge of kitchen.
- Christian Eisbusch, inmate: Kapo and hospital orderly at Ganacker Outcamp after February 20, 1945.
- August Fahrnbauer, SS Oberscharfuhrer (technical sergeant): chief work detail leader and deputy camp leader at Plattling Outcamp.
- Johann Geisberger, SS Hauptscharfuhrer (1st sergeant):

block leader, assistant report leader, and report leader.

Michael Gelhardt, SS Rottenfuehrer (corporal): guard, dog handler, block leader, and member of an execution detail.

Karl Frederick Alois Gieselman, inmate: block eldest in block 19, which contained young prisoners.

August Ginschel, inmate: orderly in block 1 and guard on the prisoner evacuation march.

Karl Graeber, SS Oberscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): guard at Flossenburg and on the evacuation march.

Gerhard Haubold, Waffen SS Oberscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): in charge of the camp prison.

Josef Hauser, inmate: Kapo in Messerschmitt factory.

Peter Herz, Waffen SS (rank unknown): guard at Flossenburg and on the evacuation march.

Georg Hoinisch, inmate: camp Kapo in Messerschmitt factory, assistant to the block eldest in block 4, and guard on the evacuation march.

Alois Jakubith, inmate: quarry Kapo and guard on the evacuation march.

Karl Keiling, Waffen SS Sturmsharfuehrer (master sergeant): guard at Flossenburg and on the evacuation march.

Hans Johann Lipinski, inmate: camp Kapo.

Eduard Losch, SS (rank unknown): work detail leader.

Karl Mathoi, inmate: camp eldest and hospital Kapo.

Gustav Matzke, inmate: block leader and group leader in Messerschmitt factory.

Raymond Maurer, inmate: assistant Kapo, Kapo and assistant eldest, block 5.

Christian Mohr, Waffen SS Unterscharfuehrer (sergeant): work detail leader on water construction detail and at Messerschmitt factory, and guard in charge of the arrest building.

Erich Mussfeldt, SS Oberscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): roll call leader and burial detail leader on the evacuation march.

Walter Paul Adolf Neye, inmate: block orderly at Flossenburg, block eldest at Ganacker and Landau Outcamps.

Willi Olschewski, inmate: Kapo of the road building and quarry details.

Hermann Pachen, Waffen SS Obersturmfuehrer (1st lieutenant): prisoner evacuation march leader.

Otto Pawliczek, Waffen SS Oberscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): block leader of blocks 2 and 8, work detail leader, and member of an execution detail.

Erich Penz, SS Sturmmann (private first class): guard, dog handler, and guard on the evacuation march.

Josef Pinter, Waffen SS Rottenfuehrer (corporal): guard, dog handler, and guard on the evacuation march.

Theodor Retzlaff, inmate: camp Kapo in the transportation detail of the Messerschmitt factory.

Walter Reupsch, SS Unterscharfuehrer (sergeant): chief pharmacist.

Albert Roller, SS Sturmscharfuehrer (master sergeant): commandant of Lengenfeld Outcamp.

Kurt Erich Schreiber, SS Hauptscharfuehrer (1st sergeant): leader of work commitment office, work detail leader, member of an execution detail, and trainer of recruits.

Cornelius Schwanner, Waffen SS Hauptscharfuehrer (1st sergeant): guard, trainer of recruits, and work detail leader at Johannegeorgenstadt and Obertraubling Outcamps.

Ludwig Schwarz, Wehrmacht Hauptsturmfuehrer (captain): commandant of Hersbruck Outcamp and prisoner evacuation march commander.

Alois Schubert, SS Obersturmfuehrer (1st lieutenant): work director of quarry and Messerschmitt factory.

Bruno Skierka, Waffen SS Untersturmfuehrer (2nd lieutenant): guard company commander and commander of a prisoner evacuation march.

Hermann Sommerfeld, SS Obersturmfuehrer (1st lieutenant): prisoner evacuation march commander.

Georg Weilbach, inmate: quarry Kapo, second camp eldest, chief camp Kapo, Kapo at Muelsen Outcamp, and Kapo at Holleischen Outcamp.

Erhard Wolf, Waffen SS Grenadier (private): guard, block leader, work detail leader, chief of camp prison, and execution detail leader.

Joseph Wurst, Waffen SS Rottenfuehrer (corporal): guard at Leitmeritz Outcamp and guard on the prisoner evacuation march.

The charges against Stepan Sczetynskyi, a Ukrainian and one of the individuals named in the original indictment, were dropped on a motion by the prosecution because of his inability to comprehend German or English.

On December 17, 1946, preceding the announcement of the finding and sentences, by direction of the appointing authority and acting through the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes, the court entered a nolle prosequi (prosecution dropped) against Friedrich Becker, Georg Degner, Josef Oswald, Heinrich Schmitz, Ludwig Winkler, and Wenzel Wodak. Friedrich Becker and Dr. Schmitz were eventually indicted in a subsequent proceeding (Case 000-50-46-3, *United States of America v. Ewald Heerde et al.*). On December 12, 1947, both accused were found guilty by a military government court. Becker received a sentence of life imprisonment, and Schmitz received a sentence of



death by hanging. Georg Degner was also indicted in a subsequent proceeding (Case 000-Flossenburg 1, *United States of America v. Georg Walter Degner*). On June 12, 1947, Degner was acquitted and released. Wenzel Wodak was indicted in Case 000-Flossenburg 2, *United States of America v. Wenzel Wodak*. He was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. The cases involving Josef Oswalt and Ludwig Winkler apparently were not brought up in any subsequent proceedings involving the Flossenburg Concentration Camp atrocities.

The general military government court that tried the Flossenburg Case designated the following court members to try the defendants: Col. Don E. Carleton, president; Maj. Clyde B. Lanham, law member; Col. Walter A. Elliott; Col. Edward B. Jackson; Lt. Col. James W. Smyly; Lt. Col. Lewis S. Sorley; Lt. Col. Clyde A. Burcham; and Lt. Col. Walter H. Skielvig. Lt. Col. Robert J. Shaw was the chief prosecutor, with Technical Sergeant Henry L. Newell, Harry Berkowitz, Stephen Pinter, and Lt. Col. William D. Denson serving as assistant prosecutors. Lt. Col. Robert W. Wilson served as chief defense counsel, with Maj. Ernest Oeding, Albert W. Hall, and Russell S. McKay serving as assistant defense counsels.

The defendants were charged with the killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses, and indignities of inmates of Flossenburg Concentration Camp and its outcamps, particularly Hersbruck, Wolkenburg, Ganacker, and Leitmeritz. The prosecution also attempted to show particular instances of mistreatment and murder by the defendants, especially in connection with the evacuation of prisoners from Flossenburg to Dachau in April 1945.

The defense alleged that inmate conditions at Flossenburg were less harsh than described by the prosecution. Prisoners were required to work 11 hours daily, less than were civilians. The assignment of prisoners for work and the allocation of food were the responsibilities of higher authority and not of the local camp officials. Policies concerning the treatment of prisoners were established by directives of the SS Reich Security Main Office. The defense claimed that every prisoner was adequately clothed, served good food, and provided with satisfactory housing, an individual bed, and two blankets. Medical treatment was generally sufficient, and the sanitary conditions were good. The defense noted that SS personnel and other employees of Flossenburg charged with any crimes against the prisoners were subject to prosecution by the SS court in Nuernberg. Most punishment in a concentration camp had to be approved by higher authority in Berlin. Executions could be carried out only on the authority of the Reich Security Main Office following a court proceeding.

On January 22, 1947, the court announced its findings. Karl Buttner, Karl Frederick Alois Gieselman, Peter Herz, Georg Hoinisch, and Theodor Retzlaff were acquitted and released. All of the other defendants were found guilty. The court sentenced Blomberg, Brusch, Eisbusch, Ginschel, Hauser, Keiling, Mohr, Olschewski, Roller, Schwanner, Schwarz, Schubert, Skierka, Wolf, and Wurst to death. Buddensieg, Geisberger, Gelhardt, Jakubith, Mathoi, Mussfeldt, Pachen, Pawliczek, Penz, Pinter, and Weilbach were sentenced to life imprisonment. Maurer received a sentence of 30 years imprisonment; Haubold, Losch, Reupsch, and Schreiber received 20 years; Bongartz, Fahrnbauer, Neye, and Sommerfeld received 15 years; Graeber, Lipinski, and Matzke received 10 years; Berger received 3½ years; and Becker received 1 year.

On May 21, 1947, the Post Trial Branch of the Deputy Judge Advocate's Office reviewed the findings of the court and recommended the approval of all but two death sentences. It proposed that the death sentences of Keiling and Schubert be commuted to imprisonment for life. On July 30, 1947, the Judge Advocate, European Command (EUCOM), recommended that the death sentence of Brusch be commuted to life imprisonment. On September 10, 1947, all sentences, including the recommended commutations, were given final approval by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

On September 15, 1947, the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, was advised that a nephew of convict Skierka had filed charges of perjury in a German court that were then transferred to the U.S. military government court at Munich. The charges were against Adolf Kufner and Karl Gautsch, two prosecution witnesses. Although Kufner was convicted, the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes decided that no modification was necessary in the approved sentences.

Several clemency petitions were filed by the defendants and on their behalf by their lawyers, relatives, and friends. War crime review boards considered each petition and found all without merit except that for Skierka. Skierka's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life by Gen. Lucius D. Clay on March 4, 1949. Blomberg, Eisbusch, Hauser, Olschewski, Roller, Schwarz, Wolf, and Wurst were hanged at Landsberg Prison on October 3, 1947. Ginschel, Mohr, and Schwanner were hanged on October 15, 1948. Mussfeldt was transferred to Poland on May 30, 1947, to stand in another war crimes trial, and was hanged in Poland on January 24, 1947; and Berger finished serving his 3½ years on December 6, 1948.

The War Crimes Modification Board reviewed the sentences of the remaining 26 defendants from December 1950 to January 1951. It reduced the sentences of Buddensieg, Fahrnbauer, Graeber, Haubold, Keiling, Lipinski, Losch, Matzke, Pachen,

Penz, Pinter, Reupsch, and Sommerfeld to time served as of February 1951. Sentences for Gelhardt, Neye, and Schreiber were shortened to 10 years; for Bongartz, Pawliczek, and Skierka to 12 years; for Brusch, Geisberger, Maurer, and Schubert to 15 years; for Jakubith and Mathoi to 20 years; and for Weilbach to 30 years. Gelhardt was released from Landsberg War Criminals Prison No. 1 on December 14, 1951; Schreiber and Neye on January 11 and February 21, 1948, respectively; Pawliczek and Skierka in December 1952; and Bongartz on May 22, 1953. Brusch, Schubert, Geisberger, Maurer, and Mathoi were granted parole during 1954 and 1955, and the remainders of their sentences were remitted in 1957 with exception of Mathoi, who was released from parole on June 11, 1958. Jakubith was granted parole in 1955 and was reimprisoned within a few months because of parole violations. On December 17, 1957, he was released on second parole, and the remainder of his sentence was remitted on June 11, 1958. Weilbach was the last defendant to be granted parole in 1957, and his sentence was remitted on June 11, 1958.

### Records Description

Records relating to the Flossenburg Concentration Camp Case consist of three groups filmed in the following order: pretrial documents, trial transcripts and exhibits, and post-trial documents. English translations of records generally precede the German originals when both are available. Duplicate copies of documents were not filmed if they appear consecutively with the original; duplicate copies that appear in separate files were filmed.

The trial authorization documents, which appear at the beginning of the first roll, include the principal documents authorizing U.S. Army courts. These consist of the Moscow Declaration, the Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1023/10 of July 8, 1945, and the USFET Commander's letter of October 14, 1946, transferring responsibility for prosecuting war criminals from the commanders of the 3d and 7th Armies to the USFET Judge Advocate General's Office. Immediately following these documents of authorization are finding aids to be used with the trial record. These documents consist of copies of the transcript covers, a chronological list of defense and rebuttal witnesses that provides cross-references to type of testimony (direct, redirect, cross, recross, or court examination), and a chronological list of exhibits.

### Pretrial Records

Pretrial documentation consists of orders assigning prosecutor and defense counsel, orders appointing a court, a charge sheet, and eight volumes of records of the Headquarters, 3d

U.S. Army War Crimes Branch investigating team pertaining to war crimes committed at or near Flossenburg Concentration Camp.

### Trial Records

The transcripts of trial proceedings are in English, arranged chronologically in 114 volumes, with pages numbered consecutively 1-9490. A cover sheet containing the names of witnesses, date and location of trial, and a list of exhibits introduced precedes each volume. The first volume also contains the arraignments, pleas, and brief interrogations of the accused. Following the transcripts in volume 114 are filmed commitment orders for those convicted, arranged alphabetically by defendant's surname. The prosecution, defense, and court exhibits in volumes 115-119 are arranged numerically instead of chronologically, because each exhibit was given a number in sequence when presented to the court (1-102 for the prosecution exhibits, 1-74 and DD 1-2A for the defense exhibits, and 1-5 for the court exhibits). Title sheets were filmed preceding each exhibit introduced into evidence. Exhibits include written statements of defendants, photographs of the Flossenburg Concentration Camp, questionnaires completed by defendants, charts, statements by witnesses, and other reports. English translations of exhibits appear after the German originals and carry the same number as the original with the addition of the letter A. Exhibits that were not used in evidence were not kept with other exhibits and have not been filmed. A number of filmed exhibits are of poor legibility. The following exhibits, which were used in evidence, are now missing:

<u>Prosecution Exhibit No.:</u>	<u>Description</u>
3	Daily death reports
5	Diagram of camp at Flossenburg
6-9	Cards (containing information about an inmate)
11	Daily reports of deaths, new arrivals, releases, and transfers
12-19	Camp book
99	Stipulation, Dec. 20, 1946, regarding statements to be taken from Vera and Kurt Von Schuschnigg
100	Statement, Vera Von Schuschnigg

<u>Defense Exhibit No.:</u>	<u>Description</u>
39-41	Statistical charts
39A-41A	English translations of exhibits 39-41
48	Soldier book, Schwarz
62	Identification card of Karl Blomberg

Prosecution Exhibits 64, 77 and 80 are not mentioned in the trial transcripts.

#### Posttrial Records

Posttrial documents are filmed in five categories of documents. The first category--documents relating to review and implementation of sentences--contains the following: petitions for review, January 25, 1947, and April 12, 1947; review and recommendations of the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes, May 21, 1947; review of sentences and related records, such as memorandums, internal routing slips, case summaries and recommendations, sentence review forms signed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, EUCOM Commander in Chief, and certificates of execution of sentence; and war crimes trials status reports for July 1948. This category also includes an action file and a file relating to charges of perjury made by a nephew of a prisoner, Bruno Skierka, against two prosecution witnesses.

The second category contains clemency petitions, together with supporting affidavits, filed on behalf of 24 prisoners. Also included among these documents are records of the war crimes boards of review--acknowledgments of the petitions, memorandums and correspondence related to the petitions, and reports of rulings on the validity of the petitions.

The records in the third category--arrest, prison, and execution of sentence case records--are arranged alphabetically by surname of prisoner. These prison records are included to document more fully the entire criminal procedure employed for war crimes. Although contents vary from file to file, each folder usually contains a case record form, an arrest report, prisoner of war documents, a commitment record, and a final record for each convict.

The fourth category--documents relating to actions of the Modification Board--consists of 26 files recording the Board's consideration of cases between December 1950 and January 1951. Arranged alphabetically by surname of the prisoner, these files

contain correspondence and memorandums to and from the Board, statements by the prisoners, recommendations of the Board, and related documents.

The parole and release records for Bruschi, Geisberger, Jakubith, Mathoi, Maurer, Schubert, and Weilbach constitute the fifth category. They contain applications for parole, the records officers' summaries of the cases, the recommendations of the Interim Mixed Parole and Clemency Board, good conduct time release orders, recommendations of the Mixed Parole and Clemency Board, orders for the remission of the unexecuted part of the sentence, and related correspondence for the period November 1956-April 1960.

Prison, parole, and medical records that did not serve to illuminate the legal processes involved in this case were not included in this publication.

#### Record Group Statement

Most of the records of European and Japanese war crimes cases tried by the U.S. Army are part of one or more of the following three record groups (RG): Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), RG 153, which includes case records and other files pertaining to war crimes trials maintained by that Office in Washington, D.C.; Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942- , RG 338, which contains the records generated by Army war crimes agencies subordinate to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Europe; and Records of the Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, World War II, RG 331, which contains the war crimes records created by the Supreme Commander Allied Powers and subordinate units in the Far East. In addition to these record groups, the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, RG 238, consists of war crimes records produced by war crimes agencies other than those of the U.S. Army. All the records of this case are part of the records of the Judge Advocate General of the European Command, which are part of Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942- , RG 338.

#### Related Records

NARS microfilm publications relating to war crimes trials produced to date are listed below under the appropriate headings. The lists are followed by a description of printed publications, including finding aids, that are available at NARS.

#### Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials

*United States of America v. Alfons Klein et al. (Case Files 12-449 and 000-12-31), October 8-15, 1945,*

M1078 (Hadamard Case), 3 rolls;  
*United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War Criminals, United States of America v.:*  
*Kurt Andrae et al. (and Related Cases), April 27, 1945-June 11, 1958, M1079 (Nordhausen Cases), 16 rolls;*  
*Franz Auer et al., November 1943-July 1958, M1093 (Muehldorf Case), 13 rolls;*  
*Juergen Stroop et al., March 29, 1945-August 21, 1957, M1095 (Superior Orders Case), 10 rolls;*  
*Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials, United States of America v.:*  
*Ernst Dura et al., June 9-23, 1947, M1100 (Wiener-Neudorf Outcamp Case), 2 rolls;*  
*Kurt Goebell et al., February 6-March 21, 1946, and United States of America v. August Haesiker, June 26, 1947, M1103 (collectively known as the Borkum Island Case), 7 rolls;*  
*Otto Skorzeny et al., July 13, 1945-December 13, 1948, M1106 (Skorzeny Case), 24 microfiches;*  
*Johann Haider et al., September 3-12, 1947, M1139 (Haider Case), 2 rolls;*  
*Martin Gottfried Weiss et al., November 15, 1945-December 13, 1945, M1174 (Dachau Concentration Camp Case), 6 rolls;*  
*Michael Vogel et al., July 8-15, 1947, M1173 (Muehldorf Ring (Vogel) Case), 2 rolls;*  
*Hans Joachim Georg Geiger et al., July 9-August 5, 1947, M1191 (Ebensee Outcamp Case), 2 rolls;*  
*German Documents Among the War Crimes Records of the Judge Advocate Division, Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, T1021, 20 rolls;*  
*Reviews of the Yokohama Class B and Class C War Crimes Trials by the U.S. Eighth Army Judge Advocate, 1946-1949, M1112 (Yokohama Reviews), 5 rolls.*

A four volume compendium, entitled Flossenburg Concentration Camp, List of Inmates and Documents, prepared by U.S. 3d Army Staff in 1945 is part of National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized, 1941- , RG 242.

#### Records of International Military Tribunals

*Diary of Hans Frank, T992, 12 rolls;*  
*Prosecution Exhibits Submitted to the International Military Tribunal, T988, 54 rolls;*  
*War Diaries and Correspondence of General Alfred Jodl, T989, 2 rolls;*  
*Mauthausen Death Books, T990, 2 rolls;*  
*United States Trial Briefs and Document Books, T991, 1 roll;*

- Guertner Diaries, October 5, 1934-December 24, 1938, M978.*  
3 rolls;
- Records of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, M1060, 253 rolls.*

The nearly complete record of proceedings of the IMT at Nuernberg and most of the documentary evidence have been published in *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal (Nuernberg, 1947)*, 42 vols. Two NARS publications--PI 21, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality*, and PI 180, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East*--are also available. NARS also holds motion pictures, photographs, and sound recordings of the IMT proceedings at Nuernberg.

#### Records of United States Military Tribunals at Nuernberg

- Records of the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, Nuernberg Military Tribunals, Relating to Nazi Industrialists, T301, 164 rolls;*
- Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials:*
  - NOKW Series, 1933-1947, T1119, 47 rolls;*
  - NG Series, 1933-1948, T1139, 70 rolls;*
  - NM Series, 1874-1946, M936, 1 roll;*
  - NF Series, 1934-1946, M942, 1 roll;*
  - WA Series, 1940-1945, M946, 1 roll;*
- Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials Interrogations, 1946-1949, M1019, 91 rolls;*
- Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials, United States of America v.:*
  - Karl Brandt et al. (Case I), November 21, 1946-  
August 20, 1947, M887 (Medical Case), 46 rolls;*
  - Erhard Milch (Case II), November 13, 1946-April 17,  
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  - Oswald Pohl et al. (Case IV), January 13, 1947-  
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  - Friedrich Flick et al. (Case V), March 3-December 22,  
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  - Carl Krauch et al. (Case VI), August 14, 1947-July 30,  
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  - Wilhelm List et al. (Case VII), July 8, 1947-  
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*Alfried Krupp et al. (Case X), August 16, 1947-July 31, 1948, M896 (Krupp Case--Industrialist), 69 rolls;*  
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Excerpts from subsequent proceedings have been published as *Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10* (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950-1953), 15 vols. Detailed published finding aids with computer-assisted indexes for the microfilmed records of the Ohlendorf Case (Special List 42) and the Milch Case (Special List 38) have also been published. The National Archives and Records Service holds motion pictures and photographs of many sessions of the 12 U.S. Nuernberg proceedings.

Lance J. Fischer arranged the records of the Flossenburg Concentration Camp Case for microfilming with Wilbert B. Mahoney and wrote these introductory remarks.

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