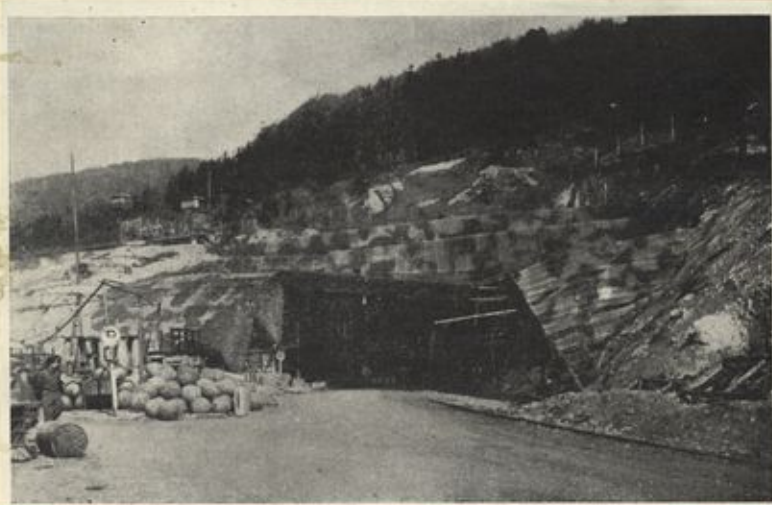


gals

THE
"DORA"-NORDHAUSEN
WAR CRIMES TRIAL



The camouflaged entrance to the
"DEATH-TUNNEL"
at DORA

Commenced
on
7 August 1947
at
CAMP DACHAU, GERMANY

Quotations, showing Nazi-German mentality

„What do you need a hospital for? Why don't you simply hang those people who go on sick call".

The Camp Commander of the sub-camp ELLRICH, to his Camp Physician.

"Normal output is demanded of the prisoners, without giving them even the most primitive sustenance or care".

The Camp Commander of a sub-camp of DORA in a report to Higher Authorities.

"Never mind the human victims. The work must proceed and be finished in the shortest possible time".

SS General KAMMLER to one of his subordinates who mentioned to him the disastrous conditions at DORA.

Words of a convicted man:

"DORA, hell of all concentration camps".

Dr. Edwin KATZENELLENBOGEN, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the parent BUCHENWALD trial.

A BOOKLET WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE
"DORA"-NORDHAUSEN
LABOR-CONCENTRATION CAMP

and

INFORMATION ON THE

"DORA"-NORDHAUSEN
WAR CRIMES CASE

of

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

versus

Arthur Kurt ANDRAE et AL.

TRIAL

commenced

at

CAMP DACHAU, GERMANY

on

7 August 1947

The booklet is offered to the reader
by the
PROSECUTION STAFF

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

In remembrance and out of reverence for the many thousands of known and unknown victims of Nazi-German "culture" in DORA, the most notorious among all the German concentration camps.

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TO THE READER

This booklet is but a glimpse of some of the crimes committed at, and some information on the history of the DORA-NORDHAUSEN concentration camps. It is a far cry from being complete, because a complete story would require volumes.

ABBREVIATIONS and NAMES

- Bunker — A fortified cell-block within the prisoners camp where C.C. inmates were locked up for things they were alleged to have done. Generally the Gestapo and SD ruled in the bunker, and committed there their crimes.
- C.C. — Concentration Camp.
- Capo (in German Kapo) — A prisoner-foreman in charge of some detail. The name comes from Italy, where a foreman of Masons or Stone-workers is called Capo. It originates from the Latin word Caput - Head.
- Gestapo — *Geheime Staats Polizei* — Secret State Police.
- G.m.b.H. — *Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung* — Limited Liability Company.
- k.m. — Kilometer — 1000 meters. One k.m. is $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.
- SA — *Sturm Abteilung* — Storm Battalion. The name for the brown-shirted troopers of the Nazi Party Army.
- SD — *Sicherheitsdienst* — Security Service.
- SDG — *Sanitätsdienstgrad* — NCO member of Medical Corps.
- SS — *Schutz Staffel* — Protection Squad. The elite guard unit of selected Nazis used in the beginning of Nazism as body-guard for Hitler and other high Nazi officials; since 1933 also used as the so called *Totenkopfverbaende* (Death-head units) for guarding concentration camps, and in 1939 even enlarged to combat units, the SS-divisions, called the *Waffen SS*.
- Volkssturm — People's Army. The poorly equipped and trained units, mostly consisting of elderly men, put together in the last stage of the war when Germany was "scraping the bottom of the barrel". This Volkssturm generally was commanded by Nazi Party officials.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LABOR-CONCENTRATION CAMP

"DORA"

AND ITS PRODUCTS, THE V-WEAPONS

In order to understand quite well the establishing and operation of DORA and its sub-camps, one first has to look at the history and developing of the famous German "Secret Weapon", the V-2 rocket and the V-1 flying bomb, the production of which was closely connected with DORA. This will explain, at the same time, why DORA and its sub-camps were generally unknown to the world and even to the German people with the exception of those directly connected with it. The name "DORA" was just a cover-name for the concentration camp established near the town of NORDHAUSEN, located south of the HARZ-mountains in Central Germany.

THE "SECRET WEAPON"

Maybe one can remember the time after the first World War when in Germany experiments were being made with the rocket-automobile of von Opel on the Avus race-track in Berlin or rockets were being tested on the Lueburger Heide. There was something going on and the official explanation given was that some engineers were attempting to develop a rocket with which "Mail could be transported to America in a very short time"! Germany did not have an Army at that time, with the exception of the "Reichswehr", allowed by the Treaty of Versailles. After Hitler came and an army was soon being built up again, rocket research was started by the German Army Ordnance around 1936, and the Army Research Station PEENEMUEHDE was founded. PEENEMUEHDE is located on the coast of the Baltic Sea, near the island of RUEGEN. Development went on slowly, and it was not until the middle of 1943 that production of the new rocket, the V-2, could be started.

However, the Allies were very well informed, so that in summer 1943 PEENEMUEHDE's research stations were practically destroyed by several intensive bombings by the Allied Airforces. The Germans had to look for other locations for their important plants, and it was then that the choice for the new location fell on the

TUNNEL SYSTEM NEAR NORDHAUSEN.

The HARZ-mountains have on their southern edge some spurs which are geologically dome-shaped and whose hills are rich in calcium sulphate, practically in pure form. Generally these domes are not higher than approximately 300 - 350 meters,* two to three thousand meters wide, and five to eight kilometers long. In one of those hills named the "KOHNSTEIN", about 6 km. north of the town NORDHAUSEN, calcium sulphate had been procured by digging for centuries, and in 1938 the firm "Ammoniak", a branch company of the "I.G. Farben-Industrie", was running a pit there. In that year a Government firm under the name of "WIFO" (*Wirtschaftliche Forschungsgesellschaft* — Economical Research Company) was on the look-out to find, in preparation for the coming war, bomb-proof storage places for gasoline and oil. I.G. Farben suggested to the "WIFO" the excavation of tunnels in the KOHNSTEIN and to use the space for storage of the products of

* One meter is 39 1/8 inches.

"WIFO". In turn "WIFO" would pay a part of the excavation. Both firms agreed, and so I.G.-Farben got cheap calcium and the "WIFO" excellent suitable storage space.

"WIFO" drew up plans for excavation, and tunneling was started. The original plan called for two long tunnels running parallel through the mountain from north to south connected by 46 smaller tunnels.

One tunnel (later designated B-tunnel) was already completed and the other one (later A-tunnel), was partially completed opening out on the northern side of the hill, when in 1943 these tunnels were recognized as an ideal site for the underground production of the V-weapons. Some 23 connecting tunnels had been completed too. The Ministry for Armament ordered SS Colonel Eng. Dr. KAMMLER (Later on SS General KAMMLER) in his capacity as director of the "Abteilung Bau beim SS Hauptamt" (Construction Branch of the SS Supreme Headquarters) to complete the tunnel system inside the KOHNSTEIN. This was done according to original plans. The two main tunnels were 1800 meters long, 12.50 meters wide and 8.5 meters high. The connecting tunnels were 140 meters long and had otherwise the same dimensions, with the exception of some which were dug out deeper so that they were about 30 meters high. These were used for testing the assembled rockets. The floor of all tunnels was concreted.

Two lines of standard gauge German railroads ran the entire length of both tunnels with enough space for truck transport in addition to the huge intricate machinery which lined the walls of most of the tunnels. These tunnels when completed were used exclusively for the production of V-1 flying bombs and V-2 rockets, with the exception of the northern section which was used by the Junkers Company for the manufacture of airplane engines. Towards the end of the war more space was needed, and construction was begun on three other sets of tunnels on the north-eastern and west side of KOHNSTEIN and one on the HIMMELBERG near WOFFLEBEN. Each set of tunnels consisted of 5 parallel with 8 to 10 connecting tunnels. With the exception of the length the dimensions of these tunnels were the same as the original ones. The parallel tunnels were about 250—300 meters long and 100 meters apart. They were designed to house a factory for the production of liquid oxygen, synthetic gasoline, and the new yet unknown "Typhoon" rocket A-3 and A-9.

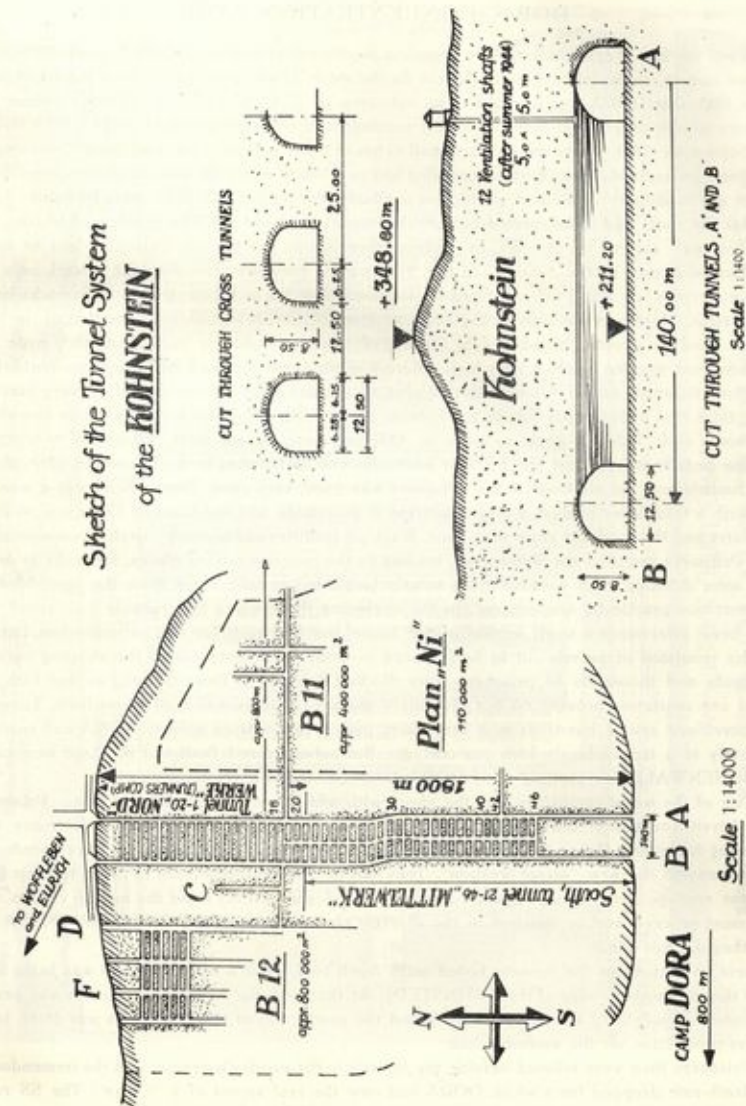
When the end of the war came as much as 80% of these new tunnels were completed, and the plants were all in full operation.

THE "MITTELWERK" G.M.B.H.

When the tunnel system in the KOHNSTEIN had been designed as an underground factory for V-weapons, WIFO moved out its stores to make room for the installation of the machinery. In the beginning as work in the tunnels started, the project was run by two administrations; one the Special Board for V-Weapon Production with regard to technical matters, the other the "RUESTUNGSKONTOR" GmbH, a firm under direct control of the Ministry for Armament headed by Minister SPEER. This RUESTUNGSKONTOR was acting as the financing office for the entire project. In November 1943 the RUESTUNGSKONTOR itself founded a new firm, the "MITTELWERK" GmbH, which was supposed to take over the administration and financing from RUESTUNGSKONTOR, with regard to the entire project of V-weapon production around NORDHAUSEN.

The completion of the original tunnels as well as the new tunnel-digging project towards the end of the war were entirely done by the SS Construction Branch. All these building and construction works around MITTELWERK were called the "Mittelbau". It was not a company but just a name. After DORA became an independent camp (1 November 1944) it got the official name of "MITTELBAU" C.C. To make some distinction, the three largest camps DORA, ELLRICH and HARZUNGEN were called respectively MITTELBAU I, II or III.

Sketch of the Tunnel System of the KOHNSTEIN



Scale 1:14000

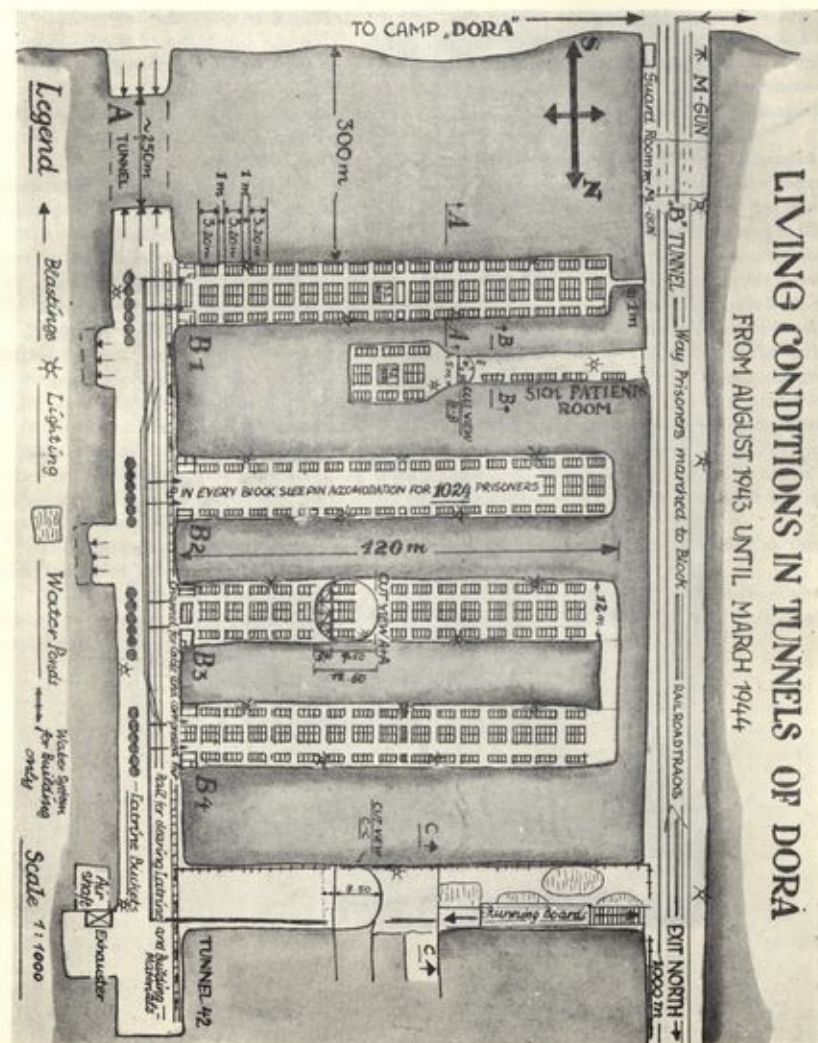
"DORA"-CONCENTRATION CAMP

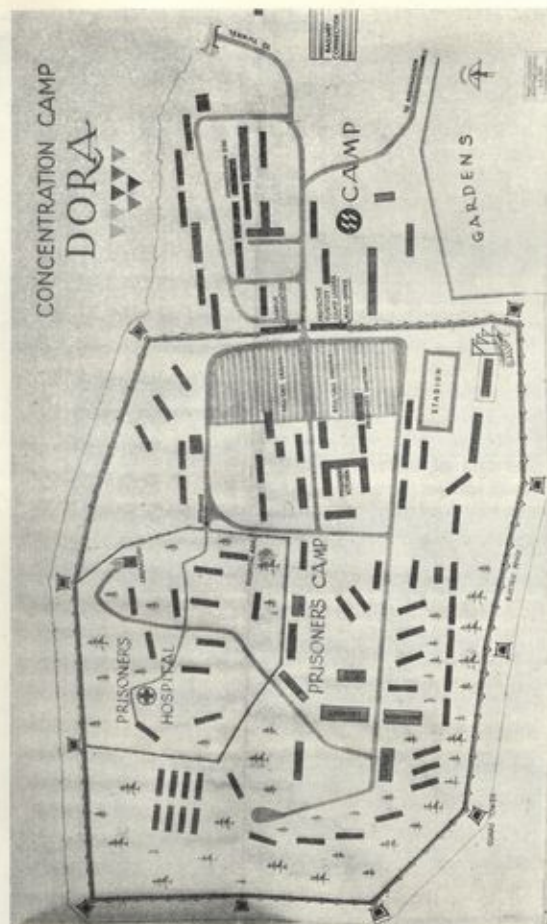
When the above described work to complete the tunnel system and to start production of V-weapons had to begin, labor was needed to do the work. It was then, on or about the 1st of September 1943, that DORA was founded as an out-camp of C.C. BUCHENWALD, to procure the necessary supply of prisoner-labor. The first contingent of prisoners arrived from BUCHENWALD on 3 September 1943. There was no place at all to house these prisoners who had to start working in the tunnels immediately. This work of tunneling had to be done under the most dangerous conditions, without any machinery or modern equipment available. Everything had to be done by hand. After blasting the rocks had to be carried outside the tunnels by hand too. The problem of housing the prisoners was solved by the SS by putting them inside the tunnels. Prisoners had to work, eat, sleep and stay in the tunnels. In the first months they saw daylight once a week only for the sole purpose of a roll-call on Sunday afternoon. The SS had their tents and barracks being built outside. More and more prisoners came in from BUCHENWALD, and a section of the tunnels was fixed for sleeping purposes (see drawing of "Living conditions in the tunnels", page 11). The beds were wooden bunks 4 tiers high. There was no fresh air, bad light, and no ventilation throughout the entire tunnel system. Blasting went on day and night and the dust after every blasting was so thick that it was impossible to see 5 steps ahead. The prisoners had to work in two shifts of 12 hours each, 7 days a week, as many as 4000 prisoners in one shift. They had to sleep in the same beds that were just left by their comrades who had to start work. It was cold, very cold in those tunnels and the clothing of the prisoners was poor, very poor. Their "Bed" was a wooden bunk with a thick layer of dust, a straw-mattress if available, and one blanket. There was no drinking water and the food was more than poor. Washing facilities and sanitary installations-absolutely none. Prisoners searched the waterpipes, leading to the concrete-mixing places, for leaks in order to get some drinking water because it was strictly forbidden to take water from the taps. Medical treatment was practically non-existent. In the beginning there was a tent outside with about one dozen beds, afterwards a small section of one tunnel was laid aside for sick patients room. Latrine facilities consisted of barrels cut in half, placed in front of the entrance to the sleeping tunnels. Thousands and thousands of prisoners were flocked together in those tunnels, so that filth and lack of any sanitation brought on lice, dysentery, and other diseases in their worst form. Tuberculosis developed among hundreds in a very short time. Death started soon in DORA and increased rapidly to a tremendously high per centage. But nobody cared. Bodies of the dead were taken to BUCHENWALD for burning until DORA later got its own crematorium.

One of the worst conditions was the speed with which everything had to be done. Prisoners were driven constantly, hurry, hurry, hurry!! The allied airforces were striking Germany with increasing force, and Hitler, Göbbels and Göring were promising their people in every speech and at any occasion the new "secret weapon". They had to tell them something in order to keep their hope for revenge alive. Speed! Speed! That was the slogan. "Never mind the human victims. The work must proceed and be finished in the shortest possible time!", said General KAMMLER. Indeed they did not mind!

These conditions in the tunnels lasted until April 1944, while a barracks camp was being built on the sloping southern edge of the KOHNSTEIN. At that time the tunnel construction was practically finished, machinery was being installed, and the production of the V-weapons was going to be in mass-production on the assembly-line.

Prisoners then were billeted outside the tunnels in the wooden barracks, and the tremendously high death-rate dropped for a while. DORA had now the real aspect of a "Camp". The SS ruled in the well-known concentration camp manner, but in DORA and in the tunnels it was worse than anywhere else. ELLRICH, HARZUNGEN, ROTTLEBERODE and afterwards also BOELKE KA-





This drawing is not drawn to scale but merely made to give an idea of how the several buildings in C.C. DORA were located. The prisoners' camp was about 1000 by 600 meters and the SS camp 700 by 500.

SERNE, gave the main camp much competition with regard to the existing terrible conditions. Especially ELLRICH and BOELKE KASERNE became notorious towards the end. Sanitation was inadequate everywhere, food was more than poor, medical treatment by far not sufficient if any at all. On top of that beatings anywhere at any time for any or no reason at all. Mistreatments, tortures, killings, and hangings became a part of the daily life. DORA had its own crematorium, its own "Bunker" with Gestapo, and a ring of informers and spies.

On the 1st of November 1944 DORA was, because of its importance, made an independent camp with 31 sub-camps or work-details. That was the beginning of the worst period in the entire existence of the camp. In January 1945 many new guards and officers came in from the just evacuated extermination camp AUSCHWITZ Poland. These born criminals made conditions turn to the very worst. Transports came in from other concentration camps which had to be evacuated for the advancing Russian troops. DORA became an even bigger inferno than it had already been. The time of the mass-hangings started. Prisoners were hanged, up to 57 on one day. They were hanged in the tunnels with the help of an electrically controlled crane, a dozen at one time, their hands bound behind the back. A piece of wood was put in their mouth, and held fast by a wire tied at the back of the head in order to prevent shouting. All the prisoners had to attend these mass-hangings, which were allegedly a result of sabotage. Sabotage, by the Gestapo and the SS a very extensible word! Sometimes the use of a paper cement bag to keep warm, the use of a piece of scrap metal to make a spoon, the use of a piece of electrical wire to hold the wooden shoes on the feet, or other trifling matters were considered as sabotage, and resulted many times in death by hanging or beating to death in the bunker, particularly, if the suspected prisoner happened to be a Russian, Pole, Jew or Gipsy.

The existence of DORA and its sub-camps came to an end on the 5th of April 1945, as they were evacuated before the approaching American troops.

The story and remembrance of DORA brings a feeling of horror back to all those prisoners who, though in countless cases with broken health, were fortunate enough to survive this "Hell, of all concentration camps".

SOME FIGURES ABOUT DORA AND ITS SUB-CAMPS

Extracted and compiled from documents and statements

DORA started in September 1943 with some 3 thousand prisoners, and was enlarged later to an average strength of about 12 thousand prisoners.

As the independent C.C. MITTELBAU it comprised together with its sub-camps approximately 32 thousand prisoners, and in the last months, after the arrival of the evacuation transports from AUSCHWITZ and GROSS ROSEN — 40,000 prisoners. Altogether about 60,000 persons passed through DORA since the camp started in September 1943 as a sub-camp of BUCHENWALD and since 1 November 1944, when it became independent, through DORA and its sub-camps, up until April 1945.

Assuming as a basis only that data which can be ascertained on hand of documents being the minimum of losses, it is established that of the 60,000 people who passed through the administration of DORA at least:

12,000 or 20% suffered serious diseases,
9,000 or 15% contracted TB or became completely exhausted,
13,000 or 22% died,

this all as a result of an organized murder.

A closer analysis of the salvaged documentary evidence of DORA hospital in the form of card indexes covering the deceased show that:

74% of the prisoners were up to 45 years of age,

and that the cause of death was:

1. Tuberculosis	13%
2. Pneumonia and pleurisy	9%
3. Exhaustion and collapse	8%
4. Diarrhoea	7%
5. Phlegmasia (by beatings)	3.5%
6. Various diseases	3.5%
7. Unknown	56%

The high percentage of unknown cases being explained by the fact that the prisoners were delivered from work or from the blocks to the hospital already dead, or else in such a state that they died in the hospital within the first two days.

The analysis of the lists and the complex of conditions show that three periods outline themselves in the camp particularly with regard to the health condition and the mortality of the prisoners. Of the total recorded mortality of 12,773 persons fall

2,844 or 22% on the period from 1 Oct. '43 — 31 March '44.
995 or 8% on the period from 1 Apr. '44 — 31 Oct. '44.
8,936 or 70% on the period from 1 Nov. '44 — 3 Apr. '45.

The number of deaths given in the first and second period is of camp DORA only; the third period is of DORA and its sub-camps together.

With regard to nationality the prisoners represented 31 nations, the larger groups being Russians, Poles and French.

The average strength of camp DORA during the period October 1943 through March 1944 was:

October 1943	3,900 prisoners.	Of these died	18
November 1943	8,154	" " " "	172
December 1943	9,977	" " " "	670
January 1944	10,504	" " " "	719
February 1944	11,947	" " " "	536
March 1944	11,167	" " " "	767
			<u>2,882</u>

Of the total number of 2,882 prisoners who died in the given period were:

99 or 3.5%	under 20 years of age
523 or 18.3%	up to 25 " " "
275 or 9.5%	up to 30 " " "
384 or 13.4%	up to 35 " " "
421 or 14.8%	up to 40 " " "
434 or 14.9%	up to 45 " " "
284 or 9.9%	up to 50 " " "
279 or 9.7%	up to 60 " " "
24 or 0.8%	over 60 " " "
159 or 5.2%	age not established.

The nationalities of the 2,882 prisoners who died in the first period were:

Russians	839 or 29.4%
French	708 or 24.8%
Poles	407 or 14.1%
Germans	373 or 13.1%
Italians	264 or 9.3%
Yugoslaves	91 or 3.2%
Czechs	41 or 1.4%
Netherlanders	32 or 1.1%
Belgians	15 or 0.5%
Greeks	1
Danes	1
Spaniards	1
Africans	1
Stateless	2
Nationality not established	106 or 2.8%

The above given percentages of age and nationality can practically be carried throughout the entire existence of camp DORA and its sub-camps, with the exception of the Germans who in the second and third period became quite a minor group, because no Germans were sent to DORA anymore. Starting in spring 1944 also Jews and Gypsies were being sent to DORA. The flow of Frenchmen arrested shortly before and after the invasion, and then deported to Germany, was taken to BUCHENWALD and from there, in compliance with an existing secret order, immediately transferred to DORA for work in the tunnels.

During the period from September 1943 to April 1945 some 310 prisoners in DORA were hanged; approximately 200 of these unfortunates for alleged sabotage.

It has to be born in mind, that the above given number of 13,000 prisoners who died during the entire existence of the DORA concentration camps are the ones officially recorded. This number of thirteen thousand can easily — without any exaggeration — be increased with another 3,000 people who died or were killed without being recorded with death certificates. (Secret murders in Bunker, sick- and evacuation transports).

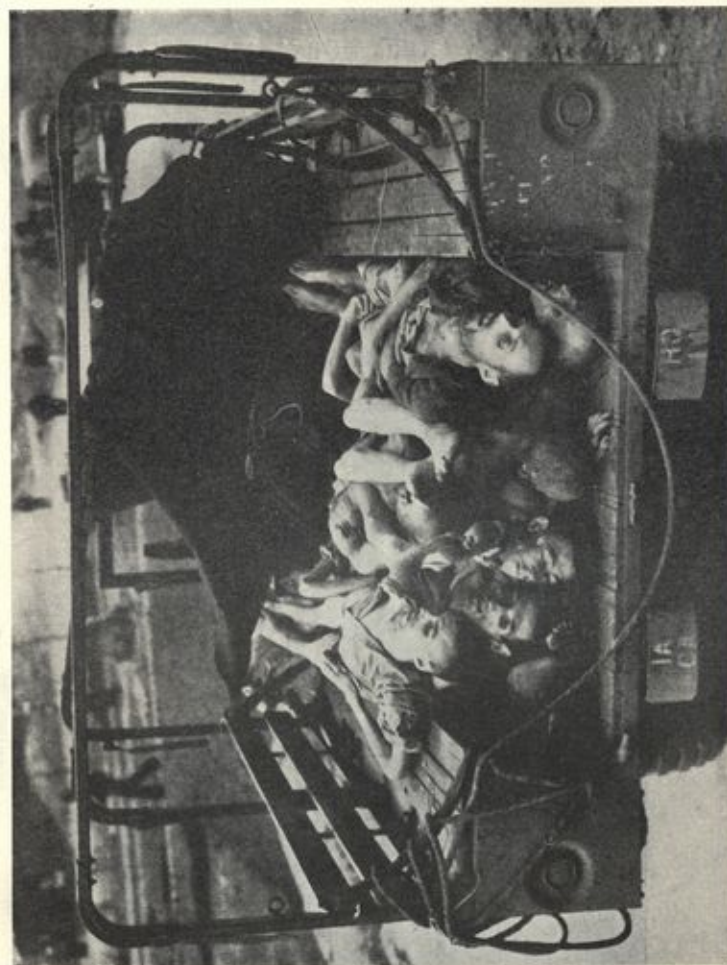
The number of SS guards listed for DORA and sub-camps together can not exactly be established, but about 2600 will be a fairly good number to come as near as possible to the right one.



The new crematory at DORA that could burn "not more" than approximately 75 bodies a day.



The furnace in the crematory. Bodies were in many cases emaciated to such an extent, that the oven could take three or four at one time.

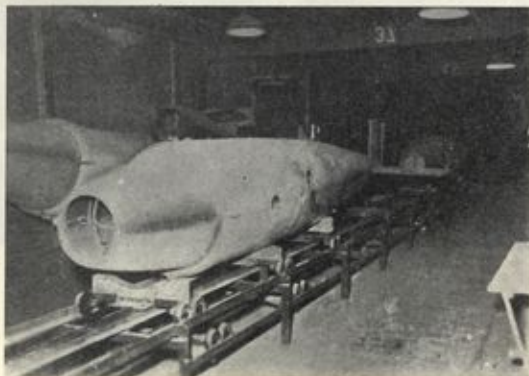


This is only a small part of the many truckloads of bodies which were found by the liberating American troops in the crematory at DORA. The decomposing bodies had to be removed and buried very quickly in order to prevent epidemics.

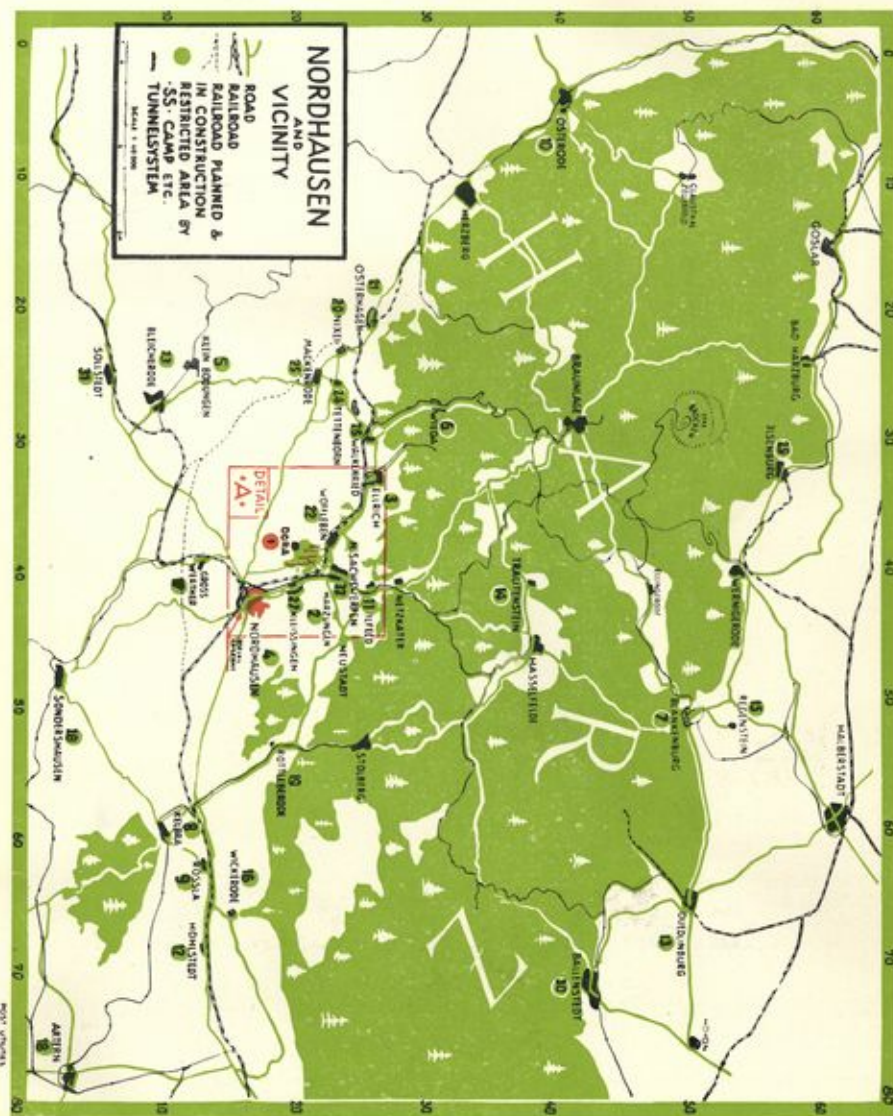
LIST OF LABOR-CONCENTRATION CAMP "DORA" AND ITS SUB-CAMPS

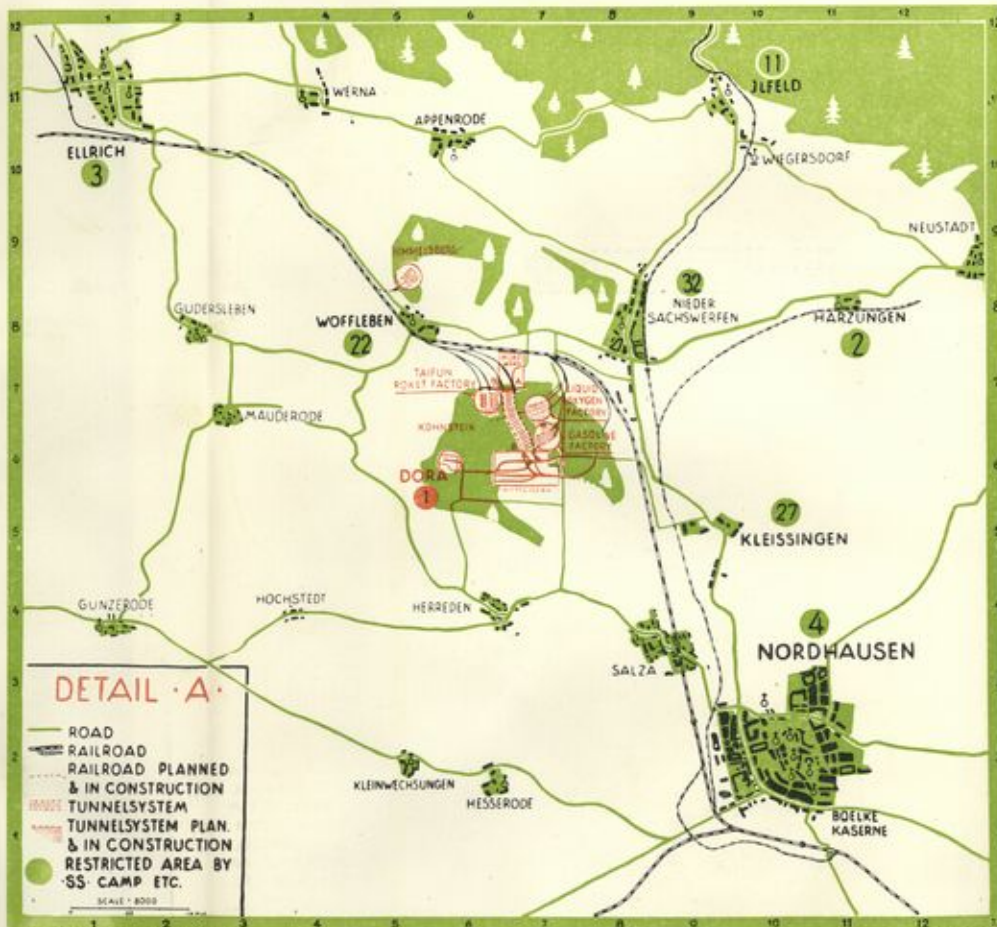
Also known as "MITTELBAU" Concentration Camps

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. DORA — Main camp | 17. GROSS WERTHER |
| 2. HARZUNGEN | 18. ARTERN |
| 3. ELLRICH | 19. ROTTLEBERODE |
| 4. NORDHAUSEN — Boelke Kaserne | 20. NIXEI |
| 5. KLEIN BODUNGEN | 21. OSTERHAGEN |
| 6. WIEDA | 22. WOFFLEBEN |
| 7. BLANKENBURG | 23. BLEICHERODE |
| 8. KELBRA | 24. TETTENBORN |
| 9. ROSSLA | 25. MACKENRODE |
| 10. OSTERODE | 26. WALKENRIED |
| 11. ILFELD | 27. KLEISSINGEN |
| 12. HOHLSTEDT | 28. SONDRERSHAUSEN |
| 13. QUEDLINBURG | 29. ILSENBURG |
| 14. TRAUTENSTEIN | 30. BALLENSTEDT |
| 15. REGENSTEIN | 31. SOLLSTEDT |
| 16. WICKERODE | 32. NIEDERSACHSWERFEN |



A partly finished V-1 "Flying bomb" on the assembly-line in tunnel K at "MITTELBAU". The production of this "Secret Weapon" took the lives and health of thousands of slave-laborers.





BRIEF HISTORY OF "BOELKE KASERNE"

The "Recuperation" Camp

The sub-camp NORDHAUSEN, also known as "BOELKE KASERNE", was established shortly before the end of the war. In January 1945, the former SS barracks, named BOELKE KASERNE located at the southern edge of the town of NORDHAUSEN, were changed into a prison camp for inmates of C.C. DORA and its out-camps. Primarily, inmates of DORA, ELLRICH and HARZUNGEN — by far the worst of all camps — were sent to BOELKE KASERNE for "recovery". A section of the new camp was used as housing for prisoners who were still able — at least in the eyes of the SS — to do some work. These were sent out daily on smaller work-details in the town of NORDHAUSEN, especially for work at the railroad station. Another section was supposed to be a hospital for the many TB patients as well as other sick and weak ones. However, the set-up and care for the entire camp were such, that all conditions pointed in the direction of "slow but sure extermination".

SS Officers, N.C.O.'s, and guards consisted, primarily, of long-time criminals who had just fled from the infamous extermination camp AUSCHWITZ in Poland as well as GROSS ROSEN in Silesia, to escape the advancing Russian troops. These men did not care and had not the slightest consideration for any prisoner. There were no medical experiments, no gas chambers, no mass-executions and no crematory at BOELKE KASERNE to exterminate people. However, there was practically no food and no care for the prisoners either, so that the result was exactly the same; namely, the prisoners died like flies before a flit-gun. Death-rates of 35-50 people a day became normal, and towards the end there were days when about 75 people died out of a camp-strength of approximately 4000 inmates. From 20 January until 3 April 1945, altogether 1663 prisoners died. The bodies were taken regularly to the crematory at DORA by truck. The already deplorable conditions became disastrous when BOELKE KASERNE was bombed on the 3rd and 4th of April, due to the fact that it was located near the railroad station, not far from the air-field at NORDHAUSEN, without any markings as a prisoners' camp whatsoever. Many of the unfortunate inmates were killed as a result of these bombings. The "heroic" SS decided immediately to leave again. The camp was evacuated with the exception of those utterly unable to move, who were left behind without food, medical supplies, clothing or care.

Liberation came at eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 11 April 1945, by troops of Combat Command B, 3rd Armored Division, 1st U.S. Army. Immediately, arrangements were made to evacuate the still living prisoners to better places and to bury the dead ones. The conditions, as found by the American troops, are illustrated on the following pages.



A pile of naked bodies, found under the staircase of one of the barracks in BOELKE KASERNE. When a prisoner died, he was stripped and thrown under the stairs like stacked wood. This pile is the collection of two days!

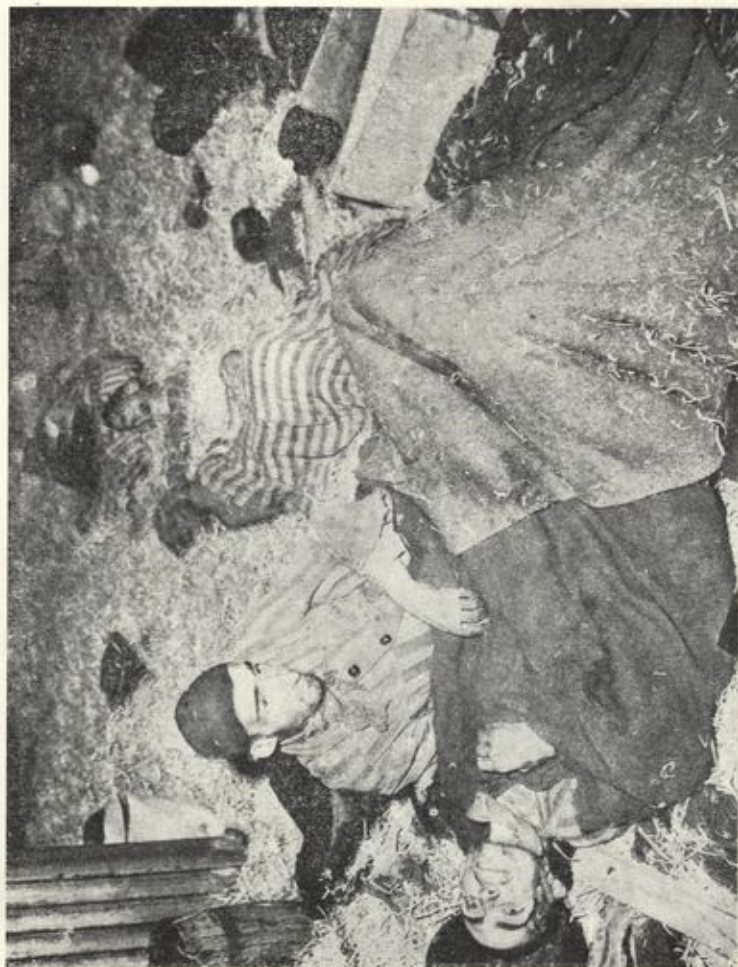


405 Patients — all in a deplorable condition — were taken from BOELKE KASERNE to the 51st American Field Hospital set up on the airfield in NORDHAUSEN.

Nursing and investigation had to be done in masks, due to the fact that about 80% of the patients had infectious diseases in addition to being in various stages of starvation.



Here, the reporter of an investigation team takes down the statement of an intelligent, English speaking, young Belgian slave-laborer who was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. The patient is lying on a stretcher. This starved victim testified: "..... The ones who could go started searching for food. The first day I was so hungry from all those knocks and shocks, that I searched for food on my hands and knees, because my legs are nothing but staves. I found the split head of a dead horse and ate the raw brains, and it was not bad"



This picture shows how it was in the "recuperation" camp!! Prisoners, left behind by the SS, were lying on concrete floors in their own excrement, without water, food, or any help whatsoever. Some were degenerated to such a degree that they had no look of a human being. Unbelievably deplorable conditions existed. Here, some prisoners — too weak to evict themselves — are lying among their already dead comrades



..... In another part of the SS barracks, a garage, these unfortunate victims — all dead — were found under conditions not even comparable to a pigsty



..... Bodies, numerous bodies, were lying all over the place; in the rooms, in hall-ways, upstairs, downstairs, under staircases, in cellars, outside in the courtyard, in garages Anywhere you looked were dead human beings, many of them emaciated to nothing more than skin and bones. It was horrible!



German civilians were requisitioned — some volunteered — to collect the bodies and to give them a decent burial. Many Germans, seeing the atrocities, were ashamed, but . . . "they did not know".

Approximately a thousand victims found unburied, only a part of them are shown here, . . .



. . . were finally taken to their last resting-place.

THE GARDELEGEN MASSACRE

A WELL PLANNED MASS-MURDER

24 Hours before liberation

"At the approach of the Allied troops all prisoners of concentration camps must be liquidated, in order to prevent anyone of them falling into enemy hands alive".

A secret order of the Reichsfuehrer
and General of the SS,
HEINRICH HIMMLER

As one of the results of this order, given by a ruthless ruling criminal, a terrible crime occurred — the most infamous war-crime committed by the Germans in the last stage of the war — the burning alive of more than a thousand concentration camp prisoners in a barn near the town of GARDELEGEN.

In the beginning of April 1945 when the allied armies were advancing rapidly to the heart of Germany, the concentration camp DORA and its out-camps were ordered to evacuate and to take the prisoners to northern Germany, where things did not look quite as bad as in the more threatened area of central Germany. The original plan was to drive all prisoners in the tunnels, wall them in, and gas them. Due to technical difficulties this intention could not be accomplished. On or about 5 April all camps started evacuation, and transports of prisoners on foot, on carts, and by train left without a definite destination. They were supposed to go to the C.C.'s BERGEN-BELSEN, NEUENGAMME, RAVENSBRUECK, or ORANIENBURG, just as it could be seen fit. Disorganization existed from the very beginning due to allied airraids on trains, bridges, tracks and roads. Herded prisoners were moved back and forth, driven like cattle by the mighty SS. The town of WERNIGERODE was designated as collecting point for several of the scattered transports of the smaller sub-camps, and some details of the camps ELLRICH and ROTTLEBERODE. Finally an estimated 2500-3000 prisoners were collected, a great number of which was from ROTTLEBERODE. These prisoners were loaded in two separate trains consisting altogether of 30 open and closed freight cars. The trains left in the direction north-west. Proceeding slowly, due to the before mentioned airraids, they finally arrived after several days of misery in the little towns of ZIENAU and MIESTE in the Kreis GARDELEGEN. There the tracks were bombed in front and in the back of the trains, so that they could not proceed anymore, and the prisoners had to march. The poor inmates were not fed during the entire time of the transport except for some bread and a small can of meat that most of them received as evacuation started in the camps. In the meantime shooting went on continuously. Guards shot prisoners for the most petty offences, and everybody who was not able to walk or move fast enough was killed without any consideration. A part of the prisoners from MIESTE were marched to GARDELEGEN, a distance of 10 miles, and there taken to an old Cavalry Remount School.

The American troops were, at that time, approaching the vicinity of GARDELEGEN. The Kreisleiter of that town, a typical product of German arrogance and fanatical Nazism, took Himmler's order word for word and announced to his "Volkssturm" Staff his intention to kill all the prisoners in the Remount School. The staff agreed, or at least did not voice any comment or objection. That was on 11 April, the day the prisoners arrived at GARDELEGEN. Some commanding officers of

several German Army and Luftwaffe units stationed in the town entered into the plot when the Kreisleiter made his intention clear to them, and they gave him their cooperation. The SS leader in charge of the transport also checked several times with the Kreisleiter in order to talk things over. At first the intention was to shoot the prisoners in the Remount School, but seeing that this was not so easily done in the center of town, the murder-clique decided to burn the unfortunate people in a big barn just outside the town. Their hesitation lasted about two days. On Friday, 13 April, German prisoners among the group were called out by the SS and asked to act as guards of their fellow-prisoners. 25 men volunteered, among them several Poles. These men were put in German Army uniform and armed with rifles. Late in the afternoon all prisoners in the Remount School, approximately 1050-1100, were assembled, put in groups of 100 and marched off to the ISENSCHNIBBE barn outside the town of GARDELEGEN. The aged and ill people who were unable to walk were taken to the barn on horse-drawn wagons or tractors. About 100 guards were present, consisting of SS, Luftwaffe Soldiers, Labor-Front Soldiers, Prisoner-volunteers and some Volkssturm members. These guards were later joined by 20 young Paratroopers who were stationed in GARDELEGEN. All prisoners had been collected at the barn around 7 o'clock in the afternoon and were ordered to move into it. To make them move faster a Paratrooper fired his machine-pistol into the group, killing several people. The floor of the barn was covered with much straw that was spread with gasoline. After all the prisoners including the old and sick ones were in the barn the doors were closed and blocked with rocks. An SS sergeant went into the barn through one of the doors and lit the straw with a match. The prisoners extinguished the fire, but the SS started it again only to be put out once more by the prisoners with their bare hands. Then the bloodthirsty criminals started to throw hand-grenades, shooting flares, panzerfausts and bullets into the barn killing many prisoners and lighting the straw again. This time the unfortunate victims inside did not succeed in putting out the rapidly spreading fire, and almost all were burned alive.

All the guards, especially the SS and Paratroopers, formed a chain around the barn with machine-guns set up on every corner to prevent any escape. Some of the SS guards had dogs with them that circled the barn to hunt those who would eventually try to escape. The screaming and cries for mercy of those humans, being roasted alive, did not soften the callous Germans who had only one aim — extermination! The fire lasted for several hours, yet about 14-20 prisoners managed to get out of it alive. Some dug holes under the doors, some climbed the beams and hid under the roof, others were lying under a pile of bodies and still alive two days later.

After the fire had died out, the Kreisleiter who was present all the time ordered more gasoline to be spread over the corpses and to burn them completely. Early the next morning the Volkssturm started digging trenches to bury the victims in order to hide the crime from the advancing Americans. Slightly more than half of the bodies were buried when the town was overrun by troops of the 102nd Infantry Division at 7 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, 14 April 1945, exactly 24 hours after the crime commenced.

When investigation started 574 bodies were exhumed from the trenches and 442 removed from the barn. 1016 victims were counted; of these, four could be identified by name, 301 by number, and the other 711 were beyond identification. Many bodies showed gun-shot wounds and several were found just outside the barn where they had been shot after their escape. All were buried in a special Military Cemetery, and, after that was completed, Religious and Military Services were held on 25 April 1945 in the afternoon.

The victims of this massacre of Nazi-German relentlessness were Russian, Polish, French, Netherlands, Belgian, Hungarian, Czech, Greek, Lithuanian and a few German political prisoners; also many Prisoners of War of various nationalities were among them.

The following pages will show some pictures of the conditions as found by investigation of this terrible war-crime.



This is the ISENSCHNIBBE barn, the scene of one of the worst crimes in history, some hundred meters from the edge of the town of GARDELEGEN; located about 50 kilometers north-north-west of MAGDEBURG and approximately 145 kilometers west of BERLIN. The brick barn is about 45 meters long, 20 meters wide, tile-roofed, and has 4 sliding doors of about 4.5 by 4.5 meters.

The picture shows clearly the scorched doors, behind which the bodies of the unfortunate victims who forced them open can be seen.



Here, charred bodies, the pitiful remains of tormented slave-laborers who were in custody of the "Great German Reich", are shown in one of the corners of the "living crematory" at GARDELEGEN.

It is assumed that these bodies are the sick, weak and elderly prisoners who were taken to the barn on horse-drawn carts, and were not able to get up and fight the fire or try to get out. The younger and stronger ones, in their despair..



..... tried to ram the doors and succeeded in part, but the SS, Volksturm, Paratroopers and Hitler Youth, armed with pistols, rifles, machine-guns, handgrenades, panzerfausts (bazookas) and assisted by trained dogs, liked the play of cat and mouse and mowed down everybody who appeared in the door opening. One prisoner dug a hole under the door with his hands, got his head, neck and arms through it, but was killed in that position (see lower left part of this picture and the close-up on the next page).



This victim was killed by a shot in his right temple.
On another spot



.....human torches, screaming in mortal fear, forced the door out of its hinges only to run into the machine-gun
barrage of the carefully watching SS. The first one fell causing his already dying comrade who followed to stumble
over him; the third one and all those following added to the heap until a new door of bodies was formed, trapping those
again who remained inside. — Only a few managed to escape in some way, and



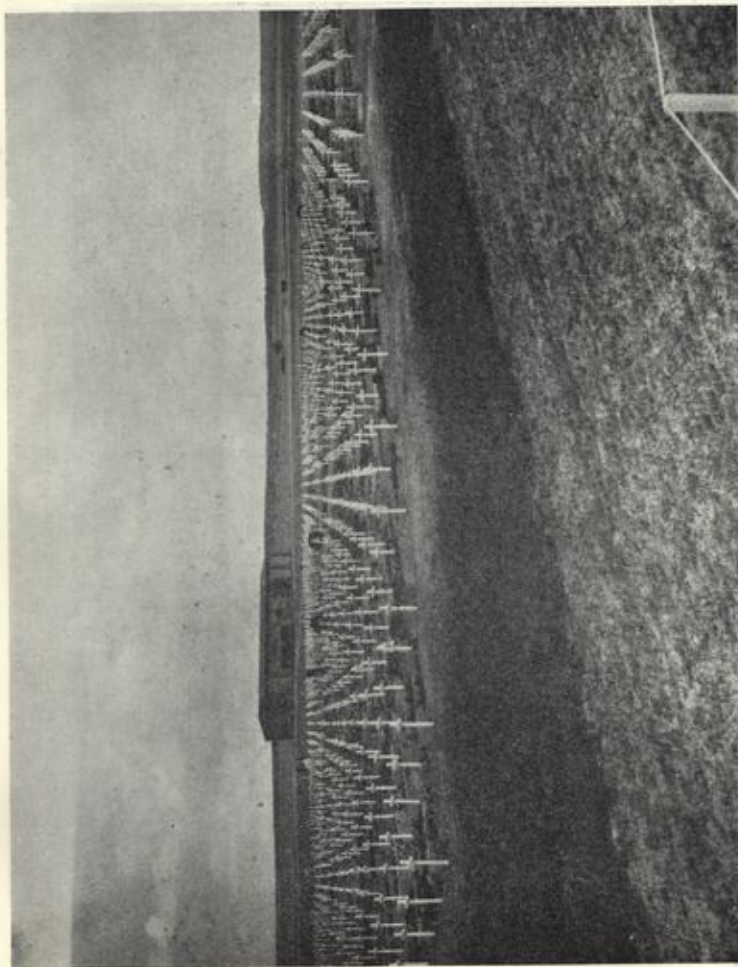
.....ALMOST FREE, this unfortunate victim, (probably a cook,) was detected outside the barn in the dark by one
of the SS dogs and then shot by the relentless master.



After the indescribable mass-murder, the Volkssturm hurriedly dug some trenches to throw a part of the bodies into, and covered all with a bit of soil. Then these "heroes" fled before the approaching American forces. After the crime had been detected, the American town commander ordered the Nazi citizens of GARDELEGEN — especially the wealthy ones — to report to him, forced them to exhume the bodies from



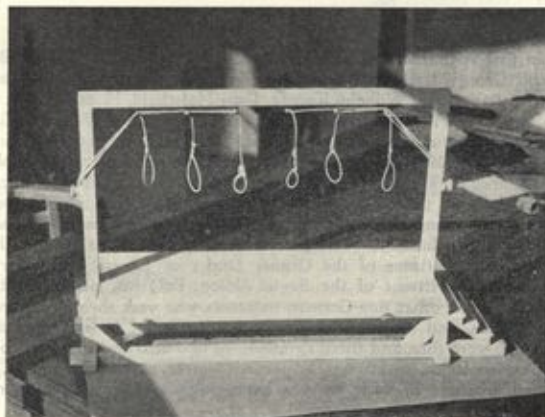
. the trenches, and had them bury the victims decently in the immediate vicinity of the barn. All this was done under strict supervision. Here the bodies are being collected, lined up for possible identification, and then buried



.....like this. Each victim has his own individual grave bearing an individual cross. This is the Gardeliegen Primary Cemetery, the site of the Volksturm. The cemetery has to be kept in perfect shape by the community of GARDELEGUEN.



A model of the "Whipping Horse" or "Bock", as it was generally called in the concentration camps. Prisoners to be punished had to squeeze their feet into the opening at the bottom of the instrument and bend over. Their hands were tied with a strap or they were kept down by some assisting SS-men, whereupon the SS-man who was to administer the "25" started his blows with a heavy stick, rubber-hose, ox-tail, or some re-inforced cable. This kind of punishment was given for the most trifling matters, and generally the unfortunate victims had to be taken to the hospital for treatment. Many, many died afterwards of internal bleeding or phlegmons caused by these cruel beatings.



This is a model of the 6 man gallows used in C.C. PO2A to execute prisoners. The original gallows did not have the stairs shown on this model. Prisoners to be executed had to line up, one man under each hook. The nooses were put around their necks and tightened by the hangman. Two pins were pulled, and the hinge floor-board designed to drop on one side, sometimes became stuck halfway, so that the victims still touched the floor with their tip-toes and were only strangled. After they were taken down from the ropes and some started breathing again, KILLIAN would grab a foot-stool and smash the skull of the ones still living, or MOESER drew his pistol and gave them, one by one, the mercy shot.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

CHARGE SHEET

Case No. 000-50-37

Dachau, Germany

18 July 1947

NAMES OF THE ACCUSED:

Arthur Andrae
Erhard Brauny
Otto Georg Werner Brinkmann
Emil Otto Buehring
Heinz Georg Alfred Detmers
Josef Fuchsloch
Kurt Heinrich
Oscar Georg Helbig
Rudolf Jacobi
Josef Kilian

Georg Wilhelm Koenig
Paul Maischein
Hans Moeser
Georg Johannes Rickhey
Heinrich Schmidt
Wilhelm Simon
Walter Ulbricht
Richard Walenta
Willi Zwiener

and various other persons are hereby charged with the following offenses:

CHARGE: Violation of the Laws and Usages of War.

Particulars: In that Arthur Andrae, Erhard Brauny, Otto Georg Werner Brinkmann, Emil Otto Buehring, Heinz Georg Alfred Detmers, Josef Fuchsloch, Kurt Heinrich, Oscar Georg Helbig, Rudolf Jacobi, Josef Kilian, Georg Wilhelm Koenig, Paul Maischein, Hans Moeser, Georg Johannes Rickhey, Heinrich Schmidt, Wilhelm Simon, Walter Ulbricht, Richard Walenta, Willi Zwiener, and divers other persons, German nationals or persons acting with German nationals, during various periods between the 1st of June, 1943, and the 8th of May, 1945, at or in the vicinity of Nordhausen, Germany, acting in pursuance of a common design to commit the acts hereinafter alleged, did, wrongfully encourage, aid, abet and participate in the operation of Nordhausen Concentration Camp, also known as Dora Labor Camp and as Mittelbau Concentration Camp, and its subcamps and out-detachments, which operation included the wrongful subjection of citizens of the United States of America, Poles, Frenchmen, citizens of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Norwegians, British subjects, Greeks, Yugoslavs, citizens of the Soviet Union, Belgians, citizens of the Netherlands, stateless persons, Czechs, and other non-German nationals who were then and there in the custody of the then German Reich, and members of the armed forces of nations then at war with the then German Reich who were then and there surrendered and unarmed prisoners of war in the custody of the then German Reich, to killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses, and indignities, the exact names and numbers of such persons being unknown but aggregating many thousands.

OFFICER PREFERRING CHARGES:

EDWARD DOHERTY
Lt. Col. AGD

THE ACCUSED



1. ANDRAE, Arthur Kurt
Born: 21 January 1900
Occupation: Merchant-employee

Military Service:

March 1940 — April 1945
April 1945 — October 1945
October 1945 — April 1945
April 1945 — May 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. As the responsible head of the prisoners mail-office in DORA organizing and operating a system whereby Red Cross and other packages mailed directly to the prisoners at DORA and its sub-camps were robbed of medicines, food and clothing. Often only the empty carton was delivered. However, receipts for delivery in full were always exacted.
2. By virtue of this thievery, causing the death of countless inmates by keeping invaluable food, clothing and medical supplies from them.
3. Indulging in acts of personal sadism against inmates.
4. Killing an inmate.

Quotations from an interrogation of ANDRAE:

Q: You know that parcels were rifled, do you not?
A: No, I did not know that.
Q: Do you mean to tell me you didn't know that things were taken out of the prisoners' packages?
A: No, I did not know that.
Q: So the only packages you handled were packages belonging to prisoners, is that right?
A: Yes.
Q: What was in those packages?
A: I don't know.
Q: You never saw the inside of a Red Cross package?
A: No, we were not allowed to open packages.

..... So answered ANDRAE, the man who organized and supervised the pilfering.



SS Master Sergeant
(SS Hauptscharfuehrer)
Nazi Party member 1934 — 1945
SS member since 1937
SA member 1931 — 1935

Mail clerk at SS Post-office in C.C. FLOSSENBUERG.
Service at C.C. Vught/Netherland.
Leader of the Mail-office for prisoners in C.C. DORA.
Member of a fighting group.



2. BRAUNY, Erhard Richard
Born: 17 October 1913
Occupation: Dyer

Military Service:

September 1939 — December 1939
January 1940 — August 1941

August 1941 — August 1943
August 1943 — November 1944
November 1944 — April 1945
5 April 1945 — 13 April 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. In his capacity as roll-call, block-, and work-detail leader in DORA, terribly beating and mistreating of prisoners on numerous occasions, thus causing the death of a number of people.
2. As commander of the sub-camp ROTTLEBERODE, being responsible for the beating, mistreating, killing and starving to death of the prisoners in his camp.
3. Indulging in acts of personal sadism against inmates in ROTTLEBERODE.
4. Being partly responsible for the burning alive of more than a thousand prisoners in a barn near GARDELEGEN.
5. Killing Prisoners of War.

Quotations from an interrogation of BRAUNY:

- Q.: During the three and a half years you were at BUCHENWALD, did you ever hit a prisoner?
A.: No.
- Q.: During the time you were in DORA and ROTTLEBERODE, did you ever hit a prisoner?
A.: I wouldn't call it a beating. I may have knocked somebody's cap off.
- Q.: Count these up and tell me according to these records how many prisoners died in your camp between 19 March and 22 March 1945.
A.: Nineteen.
- Q.: Nineteen died in four days. You still say prisoners in your camp died at a rate of two and three per month?
A.: I cannot say that exactly.
- Q.: Did he in any way suggest it was better to kill the prisoners than to feed them?
A.: He said that also.
- Q.: Just exactly what did the Kreisleiter say to you?
A.: I didn't get the exact wording, but the Kreisleiter said it would be better to shoot all the prisoners.

..... BRAUNY, the handsome "Innocent", cannot remember anymore!



SS Master Sergeant
(SS Hauptscharführer)
Hitler Youth member 1930 — 1932
Nazi Party member 1932 — 1945
SS member since 1932

Stationed in C.C. BUCHENWALD.
Commando leader at Tondorf-Erfurt, a sub-camp of C.C. BUCHENWALD.
Guard leader of BUCHENWALD prisoners at Cologne/Rhine.
Roll-call leader and block-leader in C.C. DORA.
Commander of sub-camp ROTTLEBERODE.
Leader of the notorious evacuation march from ROTTLEBERODE to GARDELEGEN.



3. BRINKMANN, Otto Georg Werner
Born: 5 July 1910
Occupation: Bookbinder

Military Service:

September 1939 — September 1941
September 1941 — January 1944
January 1944 — October 1944
October 1944 — April 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. In his capacity as roll-call leader in DORA, indulging in acts of terrible beating, mistreating, and torturing of prisoners, thus causing the death of numerous people.
2. In his capacity as Protective Custody Camp leader in sub-camp ELLRICH, being responsible for the total operation of his camp and indulging in personal acts of nearly unbelievable sadism against inmates.
3. Killing of prisoners.

Quotations from an interrogation of BRINKMANN:

- Q.: Who was Arthur SCHIMMECK?
A.: He was camp-elder in the camp.
- Q.: Would you say he was a honest man?
A.: As far as I know he was decent and honest.
- Q.: I want to tell you of a statement that Erich KRAHE and Arthur SCHIMMECK both made. You, Hauptscharführer BRINKMANN, "forced a Russian medical student to amputate the scrotum of a dead man and afterwards called for salt and pepper and then forced the student to extract the testicals from the scrotum and eat them"....
A.: Yes, I did.
- Q.: You say you never saw any beatings; did you hear mention of beatings?
A.: No, I never heard about them.
- Q.: Tell me about the dogs at DORA. Did you ever see any dogs attack prisoners at DORA?
A.: No.

..... BRINKMANN, the matchless tormentor, never saw a beating!



4. BUEHRING, Emil Otto
Born: 19 September 1902
Occupation: Farmer

Military Service:

January 1944 — April 1945

April 1945 — May 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. Participation in extreme "third degree" methods during interrogations of prisoners in the bunker at DORA.
2. Beating, mistreating and torturing prisoners, many times causing their death.
3. Killing prisoners.

Quotations from an interrogation of BUEHRING:

Q.: How often were you in the bunker?

A.: Frequently.

Q.: Did you ever interrogate prisoners?

A.: I asked sometimes out of curiosity.

Q.: Did you ever see SS-men beat prisoners?

A.: Yes, inside the bunker.

Q.: Who beat prisoners inside the bunker?

A.: SANDER, to start with.

Q.: Who beat prisoners besides SANDER?

A.: That I do not know.

Q.: Did you ever hear that SS-men beat prisoners in DORA or NIEDERSACHSWERFEN?

A.: Also not.

..... BUEHRING, the stupid stooge, did not know how to lie.



SS Staff Sergeant
(SS Scharfuhrer)
Nazi Party member 1932 — 1945
SA member since 1932

Security guard in DORA and NIEDERSACHSWERFEN.
Closely connected with SD and Gestapo "working" in the bunker at DORA.
Guard on the infamous evacuation transport from DORA to RAVENSBRUECK.



5. DETMERS, Heinz Georg Alfred
Born: 20 April 1919
Occupation: Merchant employee

Military Service:

September 1939 — December 1940
December 1940 — February 1942
February 1942 — August 1943

August 1943 — December 1943
December 1943 — November 1944
November 1944 — April 1945

On 17 Jan. 1947 sentenced by an American War Crimes Court to 15 years imprisonment for his activities in C.C. DACHAU.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As Executive Officer of DORA, being responsible for the carrying out of all illegal and inhuman acts ordered by the Camp Commander.
2. As the so called Legal Officer acting the farce of judicial proceedings which consisted of beating the accused and then demanding "are you guilty", and
3. Then signing the death sentences.
4. Indulging in acts of personal sadism against prisoners and participation in killings.

Quotations from an interrogation of DETMERS:

Q.: You mean to say that you handled SS matters only and had nothing to do with prisoner matters?

A.: Yes.

Q.: You handled cases with the SS court, and those cases concerned members of the SS only?

A.: Yes.

Q.: You were also camp Adjutant?

A.: No, FOERSCHNER was assigned as commander of the entire SS post, and asked me to handle all the written matters of the post. FOERSCHNER was not supposed to have an adjutant at that time, since the camp DORA was a special project of Berlin.

Q.: While you were in DORA, can you tell why so many persons died; what was the reason for that?

A.: I do not know.

..... Naturally, the experienced DETMERS, the Adjutant, "does not know."



SS First Lieutenant
(SS Obersturmfuehrer)
Hitler Youth member 1932 — 1936
SS member since 1936
Nazi Party member since 1937

Stationed at SS Supreme HQ Berlin.
Service in C.C. DACHAU, as Executive Officer.
Platoon leader and Comp. Commander in an SS combat unit in Russia.
Stationed at SS Economical HQ Berlin.
Executive Officer and Legal Officer at C.C. DORA.
Camp leader at HERSBRUCK, a sub-camp of C.C. FLOSSEN-BUECK.



6. FUCHSLOCH, Josef
Born: 19 March 1896
Occupation: Bricklayer

Military Service:

September 1939 — May 1943
May 1943 — May 1944
May 1944 — July 1944
July 1944 — April 1945
April 1945 — May 1945

Service with an Army Eng. Batl. in France and Russia.
Stationed at airfield Kaufbeuren.
Work-detail leader at sub-camps WIEDA and NIXEL
Work-detail leader, and Substitute Camp Commander in sub-camp HARZUNGEN.
Member of a fighting group.

This defendant is accused of:

1. Being responsible for conditions and mistreatments of prisoners on his work-details in WIEDA and NIXEL.
2. As deputy camp commander of HARZUNGEN, being largely responsible for the terrible conditions existing in that camp.
3. Beating and mistreating prisoners himself, sometimes to their death.

Quotations from an interrogation of FUCHSLOCH.

Q.: Were you ever in charge of the block-leaders in HARZUNGEN?

A.: Yes. I was acting as deputy camp commander when the commander was absent, and, as such, I had to give orders to block-leaders.

Q.: How often did you go into the tunnels?

A.: Never.

Q.: Why?

A.: It was forbidden for me to go there and I didn't have anything to do there.

Q.: Weren't you the camp commander when the commander was absent?

A.: I was his deputy.

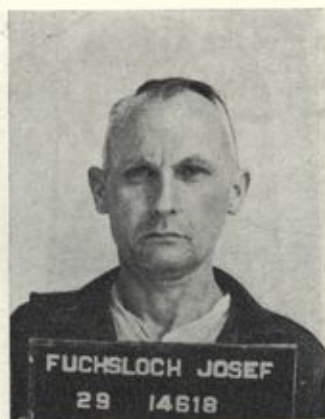
Q.: Did the camp commander have a pass to go into the tunnels?

A.: Yes.

Q.: When you were the camp commander, did you ever go around and make inspections?

A.: No, never.

..... The, at that time, highly important SS FUCHSLOCH, is now, of course, a small man.



SS Master Sergeant
(SS Hauptscharführer)
Nazi Party member 1938 — 1945
SA member 1933 — 1934



7. HEINRICH, Kurt Richard
Born: 23 May 1911
Occupation: Weaver-assistant

Military Service:

September 1939 — February 1942
February 1942 — December 1942
January 1943 — July 1943
August 1943 — May 1944

May 1944 — October 1944
End October 1944 — February 1945
February 1945 — May 1945

Stationed at C.C. BUCHENWALD (Member of "Kommando 99")
Stationed at C.C. RAVENSBURG.
Attended SS-OCS at Braunschweig.
Quartermaster of an "Office for work-details of Jews" at the Narva-front in Russia.
Stationed at C.C. VAIVARA, Estonia.
Executive Officer and Legal Officer in C.C. DORA.
Service with an SS unit in OSLO, Norway.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As Executive Officer of DORA, being responsible for the carrying out of all illegal and inhuman acts ordered by the Camp Commander.
2. As Legal Officer of DORA, being responsible for all court matters, including failure to punish SS members for crimes against prisoners.
3. Approving by his tolerance acts of sadism against prisoners by his subordinates.

Quotations from an interrogation of HEINRICH.

Q.: What were your duties at DORA?

A.: I was Adjutant of SS Major FOERSCHNER, the Camp Commander.

Q.: Did you ever see any hangings at DORA?

A.: No.

Q.: Did you ever see any dead people at DORA?

A.: No.

Q.: At no time was it possible to see a dead person lying about in DORA?

A.: No.

Q.: Did you ever see the crematorium at DORA?

A.: No.

Q.: Do you know if there was a crematorium at DORA?

A.: No.

Q.: And what were the physical appearances of the prisoners that you did see?

A.: They looked well fed and I know that during that time the food was quite good.

..... Some engaging answers of a shady character, that always worked "behind the curtain".



SS First Lieutenant
(SS Obersturmführer)
Nazi Party member 1932 — 1945
SS member since 1933



8. HELBIG, Oskar Georg
Born: 5 January 1913
Occupation: Metal-worker

Military Service:

September 1939 — October 1939
October 1939 — August 1940
August 1940 — October 1943
November 1943 — September 1944
November 1944 — December 1944
December 1944 — April 1945
April 1945 — May 1945

Stationed at C.C. BUCHENWALD.
With a combat unit in Germany and France.
Supply sergeant in C.C. FLOSSENBURG.
With a combat unit in Russia.
Service in MELK, sub-camp of C.C. MAUTHAUSEN.
Supply sergeant in C.C. DORA.
Evacuation transport to BERGEN-BELSEN, and member of a fighting group.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As clothing supply officer in DORA, refusing a small portion of his bulging stores to cover the naked and freezing prisoners, as a consequence of which many inmates suffered, contracted diseases, and died.
2. Beating personally those who dared ask for changing clothing or wooden shoes which did not fit.
3. Indulging in acts of sadism against prisoners by his subordinates.
4. Killed prisoners.

Quotations from an interrogation of HELBIG.

Q: Isn't it true that prisoners by the hundreds and thousands caught pneumonia and other lung diseases, because they had to stand in the cold and in the rain with only the clothing you have described?

A: That is unknown to me.

Q: Did you ever see any dead bodies in DORA?

A: Yes, once after a transport from AUSCHWITZ had arrived.

Q: In four months, how many dead bodies did you see in DORA?

A: I never saw any dead bodies from DORA.

Q: Did you walk around the streets in DORA with a blind-fold over your eyes?

A: No.

Q: Did you ever hear of hangings in DORA?

A: I heard about it once.

Q: Who told you about it then?

A: A prisoner who worked in my office told me about that.

Q: If you did not beat this prisoner, which prisoner did you beat?

A: I never beat any prisoner.

... These are some of the many lies of the callous HELBIG.



SS Tech Sergeant
(SS Oberscharführer)
SS member since 1933
Nazi Party member 1937 — 1945



9. JACOBI, Rudolf Ewald Arnold
Born: 14 July 1910
Occupation: Carpenter

Military Service:

September 1939 — March 1940
March 1940 — September 1942
October 1942 — August 1943
August 1943 — April 1945

April 1945 — May 1945

Member of an army engineer batl.
Service with combat units in Germany and Russia.
Service in C.C. BUCHENWALD.
In charge of all carpenter work and barrack building in C.C. DORA.
Member of a combat unit.

This defendant is accused of:

1. Being responsible for all beatings and mistreatments of prisoners on his work-details by his subordinates.
2. Indulging in personal acts of terrific sadism against prisoners, resulting in death.
3. Killing inmates and Prisoners of War.

Quotations from an interrogation of JACOBI.

Q: What can you tell me about prisoners being beaten or mistreated while on that detail?

A: I cannot tell you very much about that since I was away very often — sometimes for half days.

Q: When you were there?

A: I can remember that prisoners were beating each other.

Q: For what were these dogs used?

A: As guard dogs.

Q: Did you ever see or hear about dogs biting or attacking prisoners?

A: No, I have never seen or heard anything.

Q: Did you ever strike a prisoner?

A: No.

Q: What conversation did you have with your fellow comrades — SS personnel — with regard to how often and how severely prisoners were beaten.

A: I never talked to any SS comrade about that.

..... JACOBI, the notorious "bear-strong" beater, saw only prisoners beating each other!



10. KILIAN, Josef
Born: 17 June 1910
Occupation: Salesman

Military Service: None.

Activities:

September 1939 — March 1944
March 1944 — April 1945
April 1945 — May 1945

Criminal prisoner in several concentration camps.
Inmate, Capo and Official Hangman in C.C. DORA.
Inmate in C.C. BERGEN-BELSEN and C.C. NEUENGAMME.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As official hangman in DORA, for which job he volunteered, hanging and murdering numerous of his fellow inmates.
2. Beating, mistreating, and torturing fellow inmates, sometimes to death, in the Gestapo bunker at DORA.

Quotations from an interrogation of KILIAN.

Q.: KILIAN, you were the hangman in camp DORA, were you not?

A.: Yes.

Q.: How many did you hang in 1945?

A.: Once there were fifty and once thirty-five. I never took any orders without the signature for those who were hanged, but there were plenty without signature that were hanged. I am telling you the full truth.

Q.: Were there many hangings without orders?

A.: Yes, plenty were hung without orders during the night or some other way.

Q.: Who did the hangings which took place without orders?

A.: I do not know. I did not get out. They even locked me up.

Q.: How do you know that they were beaten to death? Did you see the bodies?

A.: They never let me take part, but we had to take the dead bodies to the crematorium and they were swollen on their backs.

Q.: Did you hear any cries from the prisoners while they were beaten?

A.: Yes, that goes without saying. Prisoners always cry when things are extorted from them.

Q.: Now, these fifty people who were hung at one time, how was that done? Did they hang them all at one time?

A.: They were hung ten at a time. They were prepared for the hanging in the bunker; that means that sticks were put in their mouths and the hands of some were tied. Each victim was attended by a Capo.

Q.: Did the prisoners always die when the hinge board was pulled from under them?

A.: Generally they died within two or three minutes, because I always took care to place the noose on the main artery on the back of the neck. But once in a while a stronger fellow struggled some time.

.... KILIAN, the tool, told the truth about the others.



Inmate-Capo



11. KOENIG, Georg Wilhelm
Born: 27 April 1911
Occupation: Cloth-Worker

Military Service:

September 1939 — November 1942
December 1942 — May 1943
May 1943 — August 1943
September 1943 — April 1945

April 1945 — May 1945

Service at C.C. BUCHENWALD (Member of "Kommando 99")
Attended SS-OCS at DACHAU and BRAUNSCHWEIG.
Duty with Building Brigade III, at Cologne and Dortmund.
In charge of Motor-Pool, Roll-call leader, and Work-detail leader in C.C. DORA.
Platoon leader in an inf.batt. at Hamburg.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As leader of the motor-pool, work-detail leader, and roll-call leader, indulging in acts of terrific sadism against inmates, many times resulting in their death.
2. Encouraging beating and mistreating of inmates by his subordinates.
3. Killing inmates and Prisoners of War.

Quotations from an interrogation of KOENIG.

Q.: What did the prisoners look like in DORA?

A.: Well fed, well dressed.

Q.: Did you ever see any prisoners who were beaten in DORA?

A.: No, I never saw any prisoners who were beaten in DORA. It was strictly forbidden to beat prisoners.

Q.: Did you as an SS man obey all orders?

A.: Yes, definitely.

Q.: So you say that during your time you never saw or heard of a prisoner being beaten in DORA?

A.: Never during my time.

Q.: Do you know that you lie? We have a statement of this Englishman and he said you beat him up so much that he nearly died.

A.: That is a lie.

Q.: So everybody is lying but you? Did you ever hear of any beatings in DORA?

A.: No, I never saw or heard of any beatings.

Q.: Did you hear of any killings in DORA?

A.: No.

.....Some of the many enraging answers of the beast KOENIG; a terrible beater, a relentless murderer.



12. MAISCHEIN, Paul Heinrich
Born: 6 June 1912
Occupation: Baker

Military Service:

November 1939 — August 1940
August 1940 — March 1942
April 1942 — August 1942
August 1942 — December 1942
December 1942 — January 1944
January 1944 — January 1945
January 1945 — April 1945

SS Basic training at Brunn-CSR, and Berlin.
Service at C.C. AUSCHWITZ, Poland.
Service at Youth Education Camp MOERINGEN.
Service at C.C. FLOSSENBURG.
Service at C.C. BUCHENWALD.
Medical aid man at C.C. DORA.
Medical aid man at sub-camp ROTTLEBERODE.

This defendant is accused of:

1. Being a hospital orderly, who as "Dr. Maischein" gave injections to helpless prisoners at ROTTLEBERODE. Strangely enough, those so injected died within a short time.
2. Being one of the mysterious attendants of the bunker and crematorium at DORA.
3. Beating and mistreatment of prisoners.
4. Signing false death certificates.

Quotations from an interrogation of MAISCHEIN.

Q.: What were your duties in connection with the crematorium in DORA?

A.: In April 1945 I received a sentence of 10 days for helping prisoners inside the camp.

Q.: That wasn't my question. I asked you what were your duties there?

A.: I had to see that no unauthorized prisoners entered the crematorium and also had to sign a paper stating how many prisoners had been burned.

Q.: Tell me what you know about the hangings in DORA?

A.: I do not know anything about the hangings in DORA. I was never present.

Q.: What were your duties in ROTTLEBERODE?

A.: I was doing the same thing. I was a medic to the soldiers inside the camp and it was also my duty to go into the dispensary of the prisoners to sign the death certificates. These death certificates had to be signed by personnel belonging to the SDG.

Q.: Did you make any effort to find out if the cause of death as stated in the certificate was the truth?

A.: No, I never tried to find out.

Q.: Wasn't SANDER in charge of the Gestapo and SD in DORA?

A.: I cannot say anything about that because I do not know any Gestapo man in DORA.

Q.: You were a member of the SD yourself?

A.: No, I wasn't. I belonged to the 'Waffen SS'.

Q.: But SS Sgt. LORENZ showed me the secret order stating that SS Corporal MAISCHEIN had to be present that night at the liquidation of a prisoner. Is it right that at one night a body of a prisoner was taken to the crematorium by six SS men and that you were present?

A.: I wasn't present.

.... Some of the many evading answers of the mysterious MAISCHEIN.



SS Corporal
(SS Rottenfuehrer)
SS member since January 1939



13. MOESER, Hans Karl
Born: 7 April 1906
Occupation: Merchant

Military Service:

December 1939 — February 1940
February 1940 — March 1945
March 1945 — April 1944
May 1944 — January 1945
January 1945 — April 1945
April 1945 — May 1945

Service at HINZERT-TRIER, sub-camp of BUCHENWALD.
Service as Guard-Comp. C.O. at C.C. NEUENGAMME.
Service at C.C. AUSCHWITZ, Poland.
1st Protective Custody Camp leader at C.C. DORA.
2nd Protective Custody Camp leader at C.C. DORA.
Leader of evacuation transport from DORA to C.C. RAVENSBRUECK.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As first, and later on, second camp leader, being responsible for the total control of the protective custody camp.
2. By virtue of his position, causing the death of thousands of inmates.
3. Indulging in acts of personal sadism against inmates, and encouraging sadism of his subordinates.
4. Ordering beatings and killings, and killing prisoners himself.

Quotations from an interrogation of MOESER.

Q.: Did you ever beat a prisoner?

A.: No.

Q.: Did you ever mistreat a prisoner?

A.: I never mistreated a prisoner.

Q.: Did you ever see any prisoners being mistreated?

A.: Yes, once in a while prisoners had riots among themselves.

Q.: Did you ever see SS beat prisoners?

A.: No, they didn't dare to in my presence.

Q.: Did you ever hear of prisoners being beaten by SS?

A.: No, because then I would have reported the man for punishment.

Q.: Did you ever hear of hangings in DORA?

A.: I was told about it.

Q.: Did you ever see any?

A.: No.

.....MOESER, the camp leader, "would have reported it" if he "had seen" it!

Quotation from a sworn statement of a witness, testifying that MOESER shot many prisoners with his pistol in the back of the head, after they were hanged, cut down, but still gave signs of life:

"I was very much surprised that MOESER had participated so enthusiastically in the shooting that afternoon, because up until that date I had considered MOESER as one of the half-way decent SS-men. In reply to my question, how this was possible for him, MOESER told me literally, "You are a farmer. The same way, with the same pleasure as you shoot at a deer, I shoot at a human being. When I came to the SS and I had to shoot the first three persons, my food also didn't taste for three days, but today it is a pleasure. It is a joy for me".

.... Comment is superfluous.



14. RICKHEY, Georg Johannes
Born: 29 August 1898
Occupation: Dr. Engineer

Activities:

End April 1944 — April 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. Instituting a production speed-up system which over-taxed the strength of the prisoners to such an extent that hundreds died from exhaustion.
2. Making accusations of sabotage to the SD and Gestapo for the most trifling things which resulted in the execution of the prisoners by hanging inside and outside the tunnels.
3. By failing to use the power inherent in his position, taking a consenting part in the death by exhaustion and other means of many hundreds of prisoners.

Quotation from a statement of RICKHEY.

..... An internal regulation assigned to me the task of representing MITTELWERK as its "Foreign Minister" towards government authorities and offices; towards the SS. Sawatzki kept his exceptional position, as well as towards the Special Board for V-weapons. In case two managers would have discrepancies of opinion, or votes were even, my vote was supported to decide. Each manager was responsible for his department. When I started my job I was in the position to choose my departments and picked the main purchasing section and the personnel section; purchasing because of its dominating importance to production, and personnel for the purpose of creating regular working conditions by successively employing better staff members.

Quotation from an interrogation of RICKHEY.

Q: We refer now to the contract which you mentioned; what did the contract say your duties were to be?
A: The contract said I was appointed chief-manager of the "MITTELWERK" GMBH and that the duties between the three other managers and myself were to be assigned according to my suggestions, although legally all managers are on the same level. The contract stated that I was to be the representative of MITTELWERK in all actions with other instances concerning all armament matters.

Q: When was the first time you were in camp DORA?

A: The middle of May 1944.

Q: What did you do in DORA?

A: I visited FOERSCHNER.

Q: Did you know that prisoners were beaten and hanged in DORA for certain things which they were alleged to have done?

A: I never got any news about what was going on in camp DORA, because that was sealed off from me, but once when I came back from a trip I was told by Mr. Sawatzki that some action had been taken inside the tunnels against some espionage cases.

..... You see? Even Mr. RICKHEY, the boss, "did not know".



General-Manager of "MITTELWERK"
Nazi Party member since 1932

General-Manager of "MITTELWERK" GMBH, at ILFELD-NORDHAUSEN. Special firm for production of V-1 and V-2 rockets.



15. SCHMIDT, Dr. Heinrich Ernst
Born: 27 March 1912
Occupation: Physician

Military Service:

June 1941 — September 1941
September 1941 — June 1942

June 1942 — October 1943
October 1943 — September 1944
September 1944 — February 1945
March 1945 — April 1945
April 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. Being a Physician who abandoned the principles of Aesculapius in favor of those of Nazism.
2. Witnessing with an indifferent eye the death of hundreds of victims of tuberculosis, other diseases, and starvation, for whose welfare he was responsible.
3. By virtue of his important position, causing the death of numerous people.

Quotations from an interrogation of SCHMIDT.

Q: Didn't you take any interest in treating the prisoners?

A: Oh, yes. I walked every day through the wards and looked at the fever charts.

Q: How quickly did you walk through?

A: I checked every single bed.

Q: How often did you give these prisoners in your hospital quinine?

A: I never administered any medicines myself.

Q: How often did you order quinine?

A: Not at all.

Q: How many prisoners died between the 26th of March and the 3rd of April?

A: I cannot tell you.

Q: Answer my question. How many prisoners died approximately from the 26th of March to the 3rd of April. Here between the 21st and the 26th of March they died on an average of 34 a day according to the receipts I have of bodies received in the crematorium at DORA from your hospital.

A: — (Prisoner refuses to answer).

Q: Did you ever, while you were at NORDHAUSEN in the BOELKE KASERNE or on that transport, see or hear of any prisoner being mistreated or killed?

A: No.

..... SCHMIDT, the chief physician, does not know and did not see; in truth he did not care!



SS Captain
(SS Hauptsturmfuehrer)
Nazi Party member 1933 — 1945
SS member 1933 — 1935

SS Basic training in ARNHEM/Netherlands.
Service at C. C. ORANJENBURG and afterwards transferred to WEIMAR-BUCHENWALD.
Service at C. C. LUBLIN/Poland.
Service at C. C. GROSS-ROSEN.
Medical supervisor of Labor-camps in Bavaria.
Chief Physician in sub-camp BOELKE KASERNE.
Evacuation transport to BERGEN-BELSEN.



16. SIMON, Wilhelm
Born: 23 April 1900
Occupation: Merchant

Military Service:

February 1940 — September 1943
October 1943 — End October 1944
November 1944 — January 1945
January 1945 — March 1945
March 1945 — May 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. In his position as first, and later on, second and third labor allocation leader, assigning weak and sick prisoners for heavy work without any consideration of their physical condition.
2. By virtue of his position and activities, causing the death of countless prisoners.
3. Indulging in acts of personal sadism against prisoners.
4. Killing of inmates and Prisoners of War.

Quotation from an interrogation of SIMON.

Q: Did you make any reports of sabotage on a man who wore an empty cement bag to keep warm?
A: I am sick of those questions; I won't have those questions put to me! I never heard of that.
Q: How many people did you beat at DORA? — A: I never beat prisoners.
Q: How many prisoners did you cause to be beaten? — A: I never caused beatings of prisoners.
Q: How many prisoners did you kill at DORA? — A: I never killed anyone.
Q: What was the general physical condition of the prisoners you assigned to labor-details?
A: The prisoners were well fed, their condition was good, they were well looked after, I myself cared for them and did everything for them to get more food for the prisoners who were working in the MITTELBAU.

Questions put by a Physician witness, who knows SIMON very well:

Q: What punishment did you give the prisoners; you as the labor allocation leader?
A: The prisoners were punished with less food than usual after I consulted with the doctor. The purpose of this punishment was to prevent their being taken to the bunker and to prevent beatings.
Q: You want to tell that you consulted me first and after this consultation that I ordered less food for the prisoners?
A: I cannot answer that question.
Q: Do you remember the two Jehovah's witnesses; you had them stand for two or three days at the edge of the stone quarry until they fell down?
A: I do not know anything about it.
Q: Do you remember a transport of Jews arriving in summer 1944?
A: Yes, Jews arrived, I do not remember when.
Q: What were their conditions?
A: I do not know.
Q: I tell you, they had to be carried to the camp and despite of that you assigned them to the barrack construction detail.
A: I deny that positively.

..... SIMON, the Simon Legree of DORA, arrogant and hypocritical even towards the end, "cared himself" for the prisoners!



SS Tech Sergeant
(SS Oberscharfuhrer)
Nazi Party member 1932 — 1945
SS member 1932 — 1945

Duty with Army "Central Headquarters"
Labor allocation leader at C.C. DORA.
2nd Labor allocation leader at C.C. DORA.
3rd Labor allocation leader at C.C. DORA.
With an evacuation and V-weapon transport to Austria.



17. ULBRICHT, Walter Karl
Born: 28 July 1904
Occupation: Bookkeeper

Military Service: None.

Activities:

August 1941 — March 1944
March 1944 — April 1945

This defendant is accused of:

1. As clerk for the supply-room, labor allocation office and dispensary in ROTTEBERODE, indulging in acts of personal sadism against his fellow inmates by beating and mistreating them; several times causing their death.

Quotations from an interrogation of ULBRICHT.

Q: Did you eat with the prisoners?
A: No, I ate in my room.
Q: Did you sleep with the prisoners?
A: I slept in the store room.
Q: What medical facilities did you have in the camp for injured or sick prisoners?
A: We had practically no medical facilities in the camp, apart from a few Aspirin and paper bandages.
Q: ROTTEBERODE was a bad camp for the prisoners wasn't it?
A: The camp became very bad when SS M.Sgt. BRAUNY and LAMP arrived.
Q: Tell me about cases when prisoners have been killed by beating.
A: Altogether 30 dead prisoners were brought back from STEMPEDA. They died due to undernourishment and beatings.
Q: Did you ever beat a prisoner?
A: Yes.
Q: Under what circumstances?
A: When he was stealing.

..... ULBRICHT, the fellow-beater, partly told the truth.



18. WALENTA, Richard
Born: 27 May 1912
Occupation: Paver



Inmate-Capo

Military Service: None.

Activities:

September 1940 — December 1943
December 1943 — May 1944
May 1944 — September 1944
September 1944 — October 1944
October 1944 — April 1945

Prisoner in C.C. DACHAU.
Prisoner in C.C. BUCHENWALD.
Block-elder in sub-camp ELLRICH.
Camp-elder in sub-camp ELLRICH.
Prisoner in DORA. Active as informer and assistant of the SD and Gestapo in the bunker.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As informer of the SD and Gestapo in camp DORA, betraying his fellow-inmates at any occasion, thus causing their arrest, subsequently their execution.
2. Participation in "third degree" method interrogations of fellow-prisoners.
3. Beating, torturing and killing his fellow-inmates.

Quotations from an interrogation of WALENTA.

Q: Why were you sent to a concentration camp?

A: Because I insulted the Fuehrer and made propaganda against Germany. On the arrest report was written: Propaganda against Germany; insulting the Fuehrer; democratic child.

Q: As Camp-elder you were familiar with the administrative set-up of ELLRICH, were you not?

A: Yes.

Q: What other officers were there?

A: Block-leader and leader of the Labor Service.

Q: What were their names, do you know?

A: To mention names is very difficult. I hardly know anybody by name.

Q: You mentioned some SS persons who would beat prisoners; do you know them and their names?

A: When I see them I would know them immediately because there is hardly any that did not beat.

Q: Have you seen any of those people here in camp DACHAU?

A: Not here in camp DACHAU. I have not seen anybody yet.

... WALENTA, the master-spy, the mean betrayer of his co-prisoners, "cannot remember" any SS name anymore.



19. ZWIENER, Willi
Born: 16 February 1908
Occupation: Electrician



Inmate-Capo

Military Service: None.

Activities:

October 1940 — March 1944
March 1944 — October 1944
October 1944 — January 1945
January 1945 — April 1945

Criminal prisoner in C.C. ORANIENBURG.
Inmate and Camp-elder in C.C. DORA.
Inmate in sub-camp ELLRICH.
Inmate in sub-camp HARZUNGEN.

This defendant is accused of:

1. As inmate of DORA, being an informer of the SD and Gestapo, volunteering for the lugubrious job of hangman and subsequently hanging fellow-inmates.
2. Indulging in acts of personal sadism against his fellow-inmates.
3. Killing inmates.

Quotations from an interrogation of ZWIENER.

Q: In your original statement you say that you saw about 60 people hung. Where was this hanging?

A: No, I never said anything like that.

Q: Did you say in your statement that you know about a German prisoner SCHRADER who was hung for stealing alcohol?

A: Yes, he was hung for one and a half liter of gasoline.

Q: What can you tell me about the hangings that took place in DORA and the other camps?

A: I can only tell you about DORA. During the time I was Camp-elder about 15 prisoners were hung. I don't know the number for sure.

Q: Why were they hung and by whom?

A: As far as I know, all those prisoners were sentenced by the SD. At least at each of the executions an SD official was present.

Q: Why did you have to hang prisoners yourself?

A: When I had been made Camp-elder, one afternoon Major FOERSCHNER came to see me and told me "There will be some hangings this afternoon". I asked him in the presence of Captain FOERSTER whether I could not name someone else for this job, since I was married and had three children. FOERSTER then told me that it was quite up to me how long I would be still alive. . . . So not to risk my life any longer, I carried out the hangings. . . .

Q: You worked with the Gestapo, did you not, in DORA? That is, not for them, but with them.

A: Yes, I cannot deny it.

... But now, ZWIENER "was forced" to hang his fellows in order to save his life!

THE TRIAL ADMINISTRATION

CLIO E. STRAIGHT

Lt. Col. JAGD

Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes

BURTON F. ELLIS

Lt. Col. JAGD

Deputy Chief for Operations, War Crimes Group

LEO M. GOODMAN

U.S.W.D. Civ.

Chief Trial Branch of DACHAU Detachment, War Crimes Group

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL

President:	FRANK SILLIMAN 3d, PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Colonel FA
Court Member:	JOSEPH W. BENSON, LOS ANGELES, CAL.	Colonel AC
Court Member:	CLAUDE O. BURCH, PETERSBURG, IND.	Colonel Cav.
Legal Member:	DAVID H. THOMAS, EAST PALESTINE, OHIO	Lt. Col. AC
Court Member:	ROY J. HERTE, FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK	Lt. Col. Inf.
Court Member:	LOUIS S. TRACY, HARTFORD, CONN.	Lt. Col. Cav.
Court Member:	WARREN M. VANDERBURGH, BOSTON, MASS.	Major AGD

THE DEFENSE

LEON B. POUILLADA

Major CAC

Chief Defense Counsel, of LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PAUL D. STRADER Jr.

Capt. JAGD

Defense Counsel, of SALEM, OHIO

And three assisting German Defense Counsel

POSTSCRIPT

This booklet was prepared by Mr. WILLIAM J. AALMANS, War Department Civilian who as a member of the Netherlands' Army, being attached to a War Crimes Investigation Team of the First American Army, saw with his own eyes and took the pictures of some of the scenes portrayed herein. This tribute is inserted over his objections.

WILLIAM BERMAN, Lt. Col. AC
Chief Prosecutor.

THE VERDICT

1. ANDRAE, Arthur	Finding	Sentence
2. BRAUNY, Erhard	Finding	Sentence
3. BRINKMANN, Otto	Finding	Sentence
4. BUEHRING, Emil	Finding	Sentence
5. DETMERS, Heinz	Finding	Sentence
6. FUCHSLOCH, Josef	Finding	Sentence
7. HEINRICH, Kurt	Finding	Sentence
8. HELBIG, Oskar	Finding	Sentence
9. JACOBI, Rudolf	Finding	Sentence
10. KILIAN, Josef	Finding	Sentence
11. KOENIG, Georg	Finding	Sentence
12. MAISCHEIN, Paul	Finding	Sentence
13. MOESER, Hans	Finding	Sentence
14. RICKHEY, Georg	Finding	Sentence
15. SCHMIDT, Heinrich	Finding	Sentence
16. SIMON, Wilhelm	Finding	Sentence
17. ULBRICHT, Walter	Finding	Sentence
18. WALENTA, Richard	Finding	Sentence
19. ZWIENER, Willi	Finding	Sentence

Date: _____ Date: _____

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Compiled and edited by WILLIAM J. AALMANS.

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24. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
25. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
26. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
27. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
28. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
29. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
30. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
31. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
32. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
33. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
34. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
35. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
36. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
37. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
38. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
39. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
40. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
41. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
42. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
43. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
44. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
45. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
46. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
47. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
48. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
49. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911
50. KAMARAT, David	19	1911	1911	1911

ERRATA

- Page 8, line 31: KOHNSTEINhad, should read: KOHNSTEIN had
 Page 10, line 21: installations-absolutely, should read:
 installations — absolutely
 Page 10, line 30: per centage, should read: percentage
 Page 15, line 34: BUCHENWALD an, should read: BUCHENWALD and
 Page 15, line 42: evacuation, should read: evacuation

